

## Divorce: Counseling Guidance for Students Affected in Parents Divorce

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### ABSTRACT

This study aims to find out the impact of parental divorce on the psychological development of students in the Madrasah Tsanawiyah Yakpi Kalijati Subang Regency. The research was conducted using a qualitative approach with descriptive methods. The results obtained by researchers in the field are that there is an unfavorable impact on the development of students from a cognitive perspective. This side experiences a decrease in the level of critical thinking and analysis. Children tend to surrender and do not want to try analytical thinking processes to ask questions and find certain ideas. Affective. Depressed and emotional attitudes are often shown by students who are affected by divorce, they cannot accept that fact because they still need the love of both. Psychomotor, this aspect is often seen when the learning process takes place, blank stares and silence without language is a fact that psychomotor does not work optimally. For this reason, researchers hold intensive communication with these students with the intention of creating a progressive emotional relationship between educators and students.

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## **INTRODUCTION**

Children are the victims who are most injured when their parents decide to divorce (Itsna Afiyani Afiyani, Cicih Wiarsih, 2019). Children feel fear, when parents divorce, children are afraid they will not get the love of their father and mother who do not live in the same house (Ariani, 2019). Achievement in school will decrease, and children prefer to be alone. In broken households, children often experience mental depression, so it is not uncommon for children who live in such families to have bad social behavior. So, one of the causes of children having problems in school is because of their family's broken home (Hasanah, 2019).

In general, the family consists of father, mother and children. Father and mother play the role of parents for their children. However, in real life there are often families where one of the parents is not there. This situation is called a single parent family. Single parents are parents who alone raise their children without the presence, support and responsibility of their partner (Tabroni & Suarni, 2022). Everyone never hopes to be a single parent, a complete family is definitely everyone's dream, but sometimes fate has other plans (Arini, 2021).

In reality, these ideal conditions cannot always be maintained or realized. Many of the parents who because of certain conditions raise, raise and educate their own children. Cases of single parents due to divorce or death of a partner are very common throughout the world, including Indonesia. Madrasah Tsanawiyah Yakpi, which is located in Kalijati Timur Village, Kalijati District, Subang Regency, is a private school in which there are several child victims of their parents' divorce. It's not uncommon for researchers to find that children have different characters from other students, whether it's a feeling of needing so much attention from their educators, or feeling a lack of self-confidence and there are even students who without guilt lack respect and dislike their own biological mother after their mother have a new family.

For that reason, this study aims to find out more about the psychological symptoms of students arising from the divorce of both parents in the Yakpi Kalijati Madrasah Tsanawiyah environment.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **Parents Divorce**

Parental divorce is the breaking of the marriage bond between father and mother before the Religious Court for those who are Muslim, and before the District Court for those who are not Muslim. Divorce according to Islamic law is the release of the marriage contract or the dissolution of the marital relationship between husband and wife. Divorce that is done properly is an act that is not prohibited from the view of Islam. Therefore, Allah did not make it a detestable act. The quality of the Hadith of the Prophet Muhammad Saw which was narrated by Ibn Majah, from Abdullah bin Umar, which means The lawful act most hated by Allah is divorce. In addition, in the Qur'an surah al-Baqarah verse 229.

Divorce does not occur in a vacuum, meaning that it is almost always motivated by causality as a contributing factor so that divorce becomes an option. Factors causing divorce are couples often neglecting their obligations to the

household and children, such as rarely going home, lack of emotional certainty with children and partners, financial problems, occurrence of physical violence/torture against partners, spouses often shout and utter words abusive and painful, infidelity, such as having another lover, another ideal man and another ideal woman resulting in adultery, incompatibility in sexual relations with their partners, such as reluctance or frequent refusal to have intercourse, and unable to give satisfaction, partners are often drunk and involved in drugs, involvement and social pressure from the partner's relatives, reduced feelings of love so that they rarely communicate, lack of attention and lack of togetherness between partners, demands that are considered too excessive so that partners often become impatient, have no tolerance, and feel overwhelmed pestle dominates. The cause of divorce is because there is no match, there is a third person factor, and there is no communication (Putri Erika Ramadhani, 2019).

Contributors to the occurrence of husband-wife divorce, including the problem of virginity. For men who consider virginity as something important, it is possible that virginity problems will interfere with the process of married life, but for men who are not concerned about virginity, married life will be maintained properly. The fact is that most Indonesian people still uphold and respect a woman's virginity. Therefore, the factor of virginity is considered as something sacred for women who are about to enter marriage. That is why, virginity is a factor that affects one's married life (Arimbawa Tusan, 2017).

Infidelity of one of the spouses. The existence of a third person will indeed interfere with married life. If there is no agreement between the two to resolve and forgive each other, divorce is the best way to end the marriage relationship. The pressure of the family's economic needs. Naturally, a husband is responsible for meeting the economic needs of the family. That is why, a wife has the right to demand that her husband be able to meet the economic needs of the family. For those affected by layoffs, it is felt very heavy. To solve the problem, a wife may demand a divorce from her husband (Pretty A. Santiago, Lisbeth Lesawengen, 2023).

Have no offspring. Possibly because they did not have children, even though they had been in a marriage relationship for years and tried everywhere to work on it, they still failed. In order to solve this hereditary problem, they agreed to end the marriage by divorcing and each determining their own destiny. One of the spouses died. After the death of one of the spouses, the two of them automatically separate. Whether the death was caused by intentional or unintentional factors still influences the occurrence of husband and wife separation. Differences in principle, ideology or religion. After entering the marriage ladder and then having offspring, they finally realized the existence of these differences. Problems began to arise regarding the determination of the child to follow whose side of religion, whether to follow the father or mother. Apparently, things couldn't be resolved properly so divorce was the last resort for them. There are five stages of difficulty and complexity of adjustment after a divorce: (1) Denying that there was a divorce; (2) Anger arises where each individual does not want to get involved with each other; (3) By considering their children, they try not to divorce; (4) They get mentally depressed when they

know the overall impact of divorce on the family; and (5) Finally they agreed to divorce (Cao et al., 2022).

In addition, divorce requires certain adjustments to each family member. The most important adjustments are: (1) adjustments to the knowledge that divorce will occur; (2) adjustments to the divorce itself; (3) adjustments used by one of the child's parents against one of the two child's parents; (4) adjustments to the behavior of the peer group; (5) adjustment to changes in feelings; (6) adjustment for only one parent; (7) adjustments for remarriage; and (8) adjustments to understand family failures (Anderson, 2014).

### **Developmental Psychology**

Developmental psychology stems from the notion of human development. What exactly is human development? Human development is understood as a certain process that shows the process leading to the next or future life and cannot be repeated (Tabroni, Dinar, et al., 2022). In this human development, there are various changes that are more or less permanent and indeed cannot be repeated again. Usually in human development this indicates the existence of various changes in a direction that is permanent, advanced, and better (Deming et al., 2013).

Human development can also be understood as a scientific study that studies various patterns of change and stability throughout the human life span and has specific goals (Ikhwannul Haq et al., 2022). The purpose of human development in developmental psychology shows that humans will experience changes in various ways (Crosby, 1995). For example changes in physical terms, namely height and weight, knowledge, maturity of thought, and so forth. However, there are also things that don't change or tend to stay in human life, such as temperament and personality traits. In addition, this human development is also continuous and organized (Newstrom, 2006).

Developmental psychology studies various changes which are divided into three major dimensions including: physical development, cognitive development, and socio-emotional development (Imam Tabroni & Nurarita Nurarita, 2021), (Putri Nurul Fadillah et al., 2022). These three dimensions cover a broad range of subjects, such as motor skills, executive function, moral understanding, language acquisition, social change, personality change, emotional development, self-concept, and identity formation (Baden & Wilkie, 2004). Within these three major dimensions, developmental psychology studies how nature and parenting have an influence on a person's development and how this developmental process exists in context over time (Nasihah & Tabroni, 2022). To study the relationship between human traits and behavior, various studies have been carried out. This research examines the relationship between human traits and behavior related to environmental factors, including the social context and the built environment that are made by considering the human future (Thut et al., 1964).

Developmental psychology is a science that examines the general factors that influence the process of development that occurs within a person's personality by focusing on the relationship between personality and

development (M. Sidqi Fail A et al., 2022). Child psychology is developmental psychology, which is a science that studies human behavior starting from the period of infancy, child players, school children, adolescence, to the adolescent period before adulthood (Tabroni & Purnamasari, 2022). Developmental psychology is a branch of psychology that discusses the direction or stages of progress of behavior by considering phylogenetic and ontogenetic, including all phases of growth and decline (Ryckman, 2012). This means that there are broader limitations in the understanding of hereditary psychology, even though the forms and patterns are similar and interchangeable (Winfred F.Hill, 2012).

Given the importance of psychology in development, as explained earlier, it is understood as changes in attitudes and behavior as well as various things that are advanced into the future, then developmental psychology certainly has its own scope (Yusuf, 2021). The scope of developmental psychology is also differentiated based on the phases of human age, including: (1) childhood; (2) puberty or youth; (3) adulthood; and (4) parental age. Because the focus of this research is on adolescents, the discussion raised is about the characteristics of adolescents and their developmental tasks (Schunk, 2015).

Puberty psychology or youth psychology begins to occur in the early teens, which is around the age of 11 or 12 years to 16 years. In this period, there are various signs that are owned by male or female individuals related to changes in shape, portion, primary sex characteristics, and secondary sex characteristics (Tabroni, 2019). At this time, various problems that can be solved through developmental psychology usually begin to emerge, including: awkwardness in socializing, emotional instability, feelings of sadness because a change in outlook on life has begun to emerge, attitudes against parents, anxiety, likes to experiment and explore, start a lot of fantasy, and so forth (Hill, 1990).

When a child enters puberty, it is physically difficult to distinguish between puberty and adolescence, because puberty is part of adolescence and puberty is often used as an early sign of someone entering adolescence. Meanwhile, in terms of motor development, puberty actually has basic motor skills, both gross and fine motor skills as the main capital in participating in various activities at school. During puberty, a child's muscle strength will double as the number of newly formed muscle cells increases (Hill, 1990).

The cognitive development of students during adolescence will continue to develop until the child enters the stage of formal operational thought, which is a stage of cognitive development that starts at about 11 or 12 years of age and continues until the teenager reaches a calm or mature period. In general, the characteristics of adolescent thinking at this formal operational stage are the acquisition of the ability to think abstractly, reason logically, and draw conclusions from available information.

## **METHODOLOGY**

The approach used in this study is a qualitative approach with a qualitative descriptive method that explains phenomena or events that actually exist in the social environment which is the focus of the research. The research step starts with the problem of psychological symptoms of students at Madrasah

Tsanawiyah Yakpi Kalijati, and determines literature that is relevant to the topic and research problem.

Table 1. List of Student Victims of Divorce

No.	Class VII	Class VIII	Class IX
1	Ayuni Nur Azizah	Kaninta Julianti	Detia Pebrianti
2	Nurhalipah	Siti Rahmah	Dewi Tri Putria N.

This research, which was conducted from October to December 2022, used a purposive sampling technique, in which most of the samples were determined by information considerations. As participants, the data sources were six students who came from a family background who experienced a "broken home" taken by two students from each level.

The data source used is primary data, namely information from a homeroom teacher at each level who knows more about the learning process at the research site, namely the author himself as homeroom teacher for class VII, Halimatusa'diah homeroom teacher for class VIII and Iis Dwi Ismiyati homeroom teacher for class IX. Meanwhile, secondary data sources were representatives of two students, namely Ayuni Nur Azizah and Nurhalipah from class VII, Siti Rahmah and Kaninta Julianti from class VIII and Dewi Tri Nur Azijah Pratama and Detia Pebrianti from class IX. In addition, the data which is a secondary source that the author presents are also in the form of books related to the data expected by the author himself.

## RESEARCH RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### The Impact of Parental Divorce on the Psychological Students

Departing from the existence of several cases of students born from broken home family backgrounds, so that there are some students who have problems in learning activities. Among them is Ayuni Nur Azizah, a class VII student, who is psychologically felt by researchers to have a tendency to always want to be noticed by other people, especially by teachers at school. Besides that, there is also Siti Rahmah who has been seen several times feeling less confident in learning, because there is a burden in the form of school financing that she has not paid off, so she feels inferior to her friends who have no arrears on school fees. Apart from that, there is Dewi Tri Putria Nur Azijah Pratama, where the researchers noticed from her attitude that she did not appreciate the existence of her biological mother, and there was a feeling that she tended to dislike her own biological mother (Dwiyanti & Imam Tabroni, 2021).

The results of the researcher's analysis of the psychological development of students born to separated fathers and mothers indicate that there are psychological symptoms that parental divorce will directly have an adverse impact on children's development (Tabroni, Imam, Mubarok, Zaki Anwar, Sari, 2021). As shown by Ayuni Nur Azizah, since she was a toddler she did not know the figure of a father who looked after her, met her needs and protected her, so it is very likely that one day she will fall into evil deeds. He will be schooled in corruption and deviation. The condition will get worse if the mother later

remarries another man, or the mother has to work outside the home because of the demands of life. This also inevitably happened to Siti Rahmah and Dewi Tri Putra.

Even so, researchers found the other side of the negative influence caused by the separation of the two parents (Rosmiati & Imam Tabroni, 2021). For example, what is in Ayuni, after researchers have explored her character which appears in the learning process at School. Even though he is a child who really needs attention from others, especially from his parents, he is still a child who loves children who are much younger than him. This can be seen when a teacher brings her toddler to school. During the learning process, researchers saw the closeness between Ayuni and the toddler.



Figure 1. Communicating with Divorce Victim Students

Not much different from Ayuni, even though in Rahmah's soul there is a tendency to be insecure, the other side of her self-confidence is clear that Rahmah is skilled at reciting prayers during the Commemoration of Islamic Holidays held at school. For him, even though administratively and financially experiencing obstacles, it does not mean to discourage the talents and abilities they have (Putri et al., 2020).

Likewise with Dewi Tri Putra. He did not show feelings of displeasure towards his own birth mother's treatment to his peers. In fact, Dewi looks friendly with all her friends in her class. Besides that, academically Dewi has a level of intelligence that tends to be better than her friends who were born from families where her parents were in good condition. He was able to do the tasks given by the teacher faster, he has tried being a flag ceremony officer in various positions, such as being a ceremonial leader, troop leader, flag raiser, and others.

Children whose parents are divorced often live in misery, especially financially and lose a sense of security emotionally (Viona et al., 2022). Children experiencing economic difficulties are under the care of mothers who come from the lower strata. In fact, families with lower middle income have a higher divorce rate than families with upper middle income. This is what happened to Siti Rahmah. A student from class VIII who is the 5th child of 6 siblings. His mother and father who have separated since a few years ago. Rahmah and her youngest sister went with her mother and lived in a rented house which was not far from the school where Rahmah studied. Rahmah's mother had to work hard to meet household needs by opening a shop that provides snacks for children. Given the

increasingly high prices of basic necessities and only enough income to meet daily needs, it is inevitable that Rahmah is often slow and even in arrears on school funding. Even so, Rahmah was one of the students who received school fee assistance in the form of a Smart Indonesia Card from the government. When disbursing the aid money, the school adopted a policy to pay off Rahmah's school fees arrears in advance. With this money from the government, at least Rahmah's parents can reduce the burden of school fees.

The impact of divorce is an increase in the child's "close feeling" with the mother and a decrease in emotional distance from the father. This happens when the child is in the care and care of the mother. This also happened to Ayuni Nur Azizah, who is a class VII student at MTs Yakpi Kalijati. Not many Ayuni know the whereabouts of her biological father now, because since she was a toddler Ayuni has been abandoned by her father. What he often tells is about the condition of his mother who is now working at a private company in Subang. Remembering that only Ayuni is her baby, all of Ayuni's needs are always fulfilled by her mother. Even with money for school supplies, he is one of the children with the most supplies among his other classmates. That's what makes Ayuni, always wants to get attention from other people especially from her parents at home and from her teacher when she is at school.

The effects of divorce greatly affect children's behavior. Children whose parents are divorced will feel ashamed and their self-concept will be damaged, including that children may hate their parents. The same thing happened to Dewi Tri Putria. One of the class IX students is the 3rd child who has two siblings. Now he has to swallow the bitter impact caused by the divorce of his parents, namely having to move from place to place, sometimes accompanying his father who is now married again. Sometimes he has to live in his mother's rented house, who also has a new family. Sometimes, too, he lives with his mother's relatives whose house is not far from the school. Children feel pressure, stress, and depression because of the behavior of their biological mother who always blames them, whatever the form of their actions. Both Dewi and her mother, have uncomfortable feelings towards each other. Feelings of pressure like this can make the child more withdrawn, rarely socialize, and his school performance will decline. This is proven by the significant decrease in Dewi's achievement in class VII and VIII.

The experience of divorce is stressful for the entire family and the behavior of children reflects that stress. Separation and divorce describe situations of conflict in the family that exacerbate conflict in children in a development that they may be ready to experience. If the family unit is broken, the result is that the child will always suffer from a lack of support for development, healthy growth and experience a deep sense of loss. It is this lack of support that the researchers see from the behavior shown by Detia, a class IX student who now lives with a younger sibling, while her mother has to work as a household assistant in the city of Jakarta. Due to the lack of moral education and the love of both parents, it is inevitable that Detia will become a student who is less obedient to the teacher when given assignments in the learning process. Detia seemed not to pay attention to the subject matter explained by the teacher. In fact, occasionally



researchers saw him sleepy to fall asleep in class during the learning process. Besides that, Detia is often seen making words of ridicule to her classmates. Inappropriate words uttered by a Madrasah Tsanawiyah student who in one week studies the Aqidah Akhlak, even though only two hours of study a week.

This is contrary to what is evident from the psychological symptoms shown by Kaninta Julianti and Nurhalipah who also grew and developed from a family that experienced a split between their biological father and mother. Kaninta, who is a class VIII student, shows a mature attitude that is not possessed by children her age. The independence that appears from Kaninta has broken the stigma that children who are victims of parental divorce tend to have personalities with negative attitudes. Even though Kaninta was from elementary school age, to be precise when she was still in grade V, her father, without any reason, left her mother and one time. So since then, Kaninta's mother had to struggle to support herself and her two children. The mother opened a stall selling snacks that are usually bought by children in the neighborhood where she lives. And from this, inevitably, Kaninta learns to serve customers who visit her shop. So, gradually, Kaninta got used to living independently, and has a mindset and point of view that is much more mature compared to other classmates.

The same thing happened to Nurhalipah, a student who was in class VII. Starting from the divorce of his parents, he joined his father who now has a new family. Living with her mother and related siblings made Nurhalipah an obedient child when she was ordered to do something. Nurhalipah told researchers that at home she often massaged her father when she came home from work or did work that was of course according to her capacity based on her age to help her mother complete her homework. From this, it can be seen that Nurhalipah's personality is always helpful when she is asked to do work in class, such as sweeping and mopping the floor, and other things. In fact, even without being told, Nur always offers to the teacher when he needs help, he is always available.

Nur is a student with brilliant achievements. This is because of his tenacity in doing the tasks given by the teacher in the learning process. Occasionally researchers have found that all students in class VII learn from outside the room, except for Nur, who was allegedly due to a punishment by the educator to children who were slow in doing assignments, because the students paid little attention to what the teacher was saying in class. In addition, not one or two teachers stated that the students who were best seen in terms of cognitive, affective and psychomotor in class VII were Nurhalipah.

The author knows that even though there are negative impacts shown by students who come from family backgrounds who experience separation, there is also a tendency for children to have positive traits that arise from the bitter reality that they have to swallow, thus making them independent individuals and able to stand on the ground. on his own feet, without having someone else extend his ladder to help (Imam Tabroni et al., 2022).

### Solutions to the Impact of Parental Divorce on the Psychological Students

The term "broken home" is mentioned to describe a family situation that is falling apart as a result of a split or divorce of parents which is motivated by busyness, differences in thoughts, the presence of a third person and so on which has an impact on the condition of students. These conditions can affect the mentality of a learner (N. & H.B., 1973). For example, students tend to be unruly, undisciplined and impudent, with the aim of getting more attention from the public, teachers and even their friends. As a result, students with this behavior pattern usually experience a decrease in academic achievement at their age, and this can affect the learning process (Putra & Imam Tabroni, 2022).

This is where the important role of an educator or teacher is to provide assistance to students so that they have more confidence in the abilities of all students to keep learning and achieving (Viona et al., 2022). In addition, as an educator, it is hoped that they can provide supervision and guidance related to forming disciplinary behavior in order to comply with school rules and norms of life in the family and society (Ryan Apriansyah & Imam Tabroni, 2022). Every learner's behavior must always be controlled so that it does not become deviant behavior, especially since the teacher is the main person in charge at school (Rausch & Gallo, 2021).



Figure 2. Guidance to Divorce Victim Students

In general, the attention that teachers give, especially to students with divorced family backgrounds, is very helpful in directing the goals of this nation's education, namely to make the young generation smart and have noble character (Tabroni, Dinar, et al., 2022), (Aprilia T et al., 2022). Therefore, being a professional teacher is the main factor in facing students so that they are more able to excel in all fields and also have noble character (Putra & Imam Tabroni, 2022), (Tabroni, Sari, et al., 2022). The professionalism of being a good educator in his professional role dominates his success in student self-control, therefore the teacher is a second parent who naturally corrects student behavior so that he is able to continue to live his life well (Kamelia et al., 2022).

For Kaninta and Nurhalipah who have positive tendencies, although they do not rule out the possibility of unfavorable psychological symptoms displayed by both of them, considering that Kanin and Nur are still in puberty who have less unstable emotions and are egocentric, educators take simple actions with high intensity. not too often like students who are in the same boat as them, including researchers trying to be loyal listeners when they want to share something they want to convey.

For Ayuni Nur Azizah, researchers are trying to give special attention to Ayuni by establishing good relations. This is done, among other things, by periodically giving advice that sometimes one day we will fail. This also applies to the learning process at school. It's not always that the good achievements that Ayuni has achieved in formative assessment at every meeting in learning in the form of values contained in numbers will occur in all subjects in school. Because every individual should be born with two sides that are found in each other in the individual itself, namely the strengths and weaknesses of each individual, which inevitably becomes a failure. However, it is from failure that we learn to be more enthusiastic to rise in learning so as to achieve the desired results.

To Siti Rahmah, researchers communicated personally by asking about the reasons for not paying off school finances. Rahmah explained that her mother, who is a single parent, had to struggle alone to meet the needs of the two children who came with her after some of Rahmah's siblings joined her father after the separation. Meanwhile, several of Rahmah's siblings joined her father, who now lives in Bangka Belitung and has a new family. Her mother opened a small shop in the rented house that Rahmah and her mother and sister live in. This can only meet daily needs, while for Rahmah's financial needs at school there is still a big question mark where will she get other than setting aside little by little the proceeds from selling at the shop. Likewise with Rahmah, at school several times the writer found Rahmah bringing a lunch box of rice to eat during recess. In addition, he set aside pocket money which is not much when compared to other students. How concerned Rahmah, having to swallow the impact of the divorce that happened to her parents. Once the researchers found out, Rahmah was advised to be more active in setting aside pocket money for savings, besides that she also had to pay attention to more urgent needs for herself and her school. Giving Rahmah the opportunity to be responsible for her needs so that she is more independent and not dependent on others.

Dewi Tri Putria, a class IX student who has psychological symptoms tends to hate her own biological mother because of an incompatibility in a view of a problem. This is known by the author when the parents of students who have used cellphones during learning and educators seize the cellphones, considering that the school provides a policy not to use devices during the teaching and learning process, except when needed or because there are things that are very urgent. And at that time, the one who came to school to meet Mrs. Iis Dwi Ismiati, S.E., homeroom teacher for class IX, who also served as Counseling Guidance was Dewi's mother named Nani Ligar. This is where the writer knows that there is an inharmonious relationship between mother and child. Knowing this, the researcher communicated with Dewi personally when the researcher had teaching hours in Dewi's class, and directed Dewi to be more critical of the existing social environment. The researcher deepens her feelings and becomes a listener for Dewi regarding the problems she is experiencing.

Meanwhile to Detia, even though in the Akidah and Akhlak class there are only two hours of lessons a week, the author optimizes the time available to guide not only through verbal speech, but also by setting the example that educators practice. Apart from taking a few minutes devoted to communicating personally with Detia, educators also try to set an example through good speech by using polite language when communicating with all students. This is intended, not only for a student who often uses inappropriate language, but to make manners and manners a religious culture that must be made habituation both at school and in the community.

## **CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

Based on the results of this study, it can be concluded that the divorce of the parents greatly influences the psychological condition of students, both in terms of cognitive, affective and psychomotor. This can be seen from the existence of psychological symptoms caused by students who were born from a broken home family background. This inevitably happened to Ayuni Nur Ajizah, a class VII student who has a tendency to always want to be noticed for all the achievements she has made, especially in terms of academic achievement both in formative and summative evaluations. Even so with Siti Rahmah who felt insecure due to school funding that she had not paid off, even though cognitively, Siti Rahmah had good potential in the arts, namely having the ability in hadrah arts.

Children who are victims of divorce will experience personality crises and emotional disturbances, so they often behave inconsistently with the prevailing ethics and norms. This is similar to what happened to Dewi Tri Putria who had a displeased behavior towards her own biological mother who now has a new family, so Dewi has to live with relatives from her mother's family. Such a negative impact was also seen in Detia, with her slight reluctance to pay attention to the subject matter in class as well as her always sarcastic attitude towards her classmates when there was a discrepancy. Even though this has a large impact due to disintegration in family life, there are also positive influences such as the

emergence of an attitude of independence that is formed in the person of Nurhalipah and Kaninta.

As one of the steps to reduce social phenomena that occur, researchers try to communicate personally which is carried out periodically on several occasions both to Ayuni Nur Ajizah, Siti Rahmah, Detia and Dewi Tri Putra. If there is a problem that occurs with students, then the subject teacher, especially the homeroom teacher, also plays a role in resolving or providing a good point of view for students who have a problem, both regarding the learning process and other matters relating to teaching and learning activities at school. because after all the tensions that arise as a result of the family environment will show conflict in children in shaping their personality. Realizing that so many bad influences on children are certain to occur as a result of the separation of the parents in the household, it is hoped that parents will think more clearly if problems in the household have a chance to be fixed, then divorce is not an option that is a priority for continuity the expected development of children will be maintained in the future.

Every study certainly has limitations, both in terms of writing systematics or the population and sample in the study. The author realizes that these limitations are none other than due to the lack of the author's own literature. For this reason, it is hoped that future studies will be able to develop broader and more in-depth scientific studies with more diverse populations and samples..

#### **ADVANCED RESEARCH**

In writing this article the researcher realizes that there are still many shortcomings in terms of language, writing, and form of presentation considering the limited knowledge and abilities of the researchers themselves. Therefore, for the perfection of the article, the researcher expects constructive criticism and suggestions from various parties.

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