

THE IMPACT OF PARENTAL DIVORCE ON THE SOCIO-EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF EARLY CHILDHOOD IN MOYOT HALL, MOYOT VILLAGE, SAKRA DISTRICT, EAST LOMBOK REGENCY

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ABSTRACTS	ARTICLE INFO
<p>This study found that many children are victims of parental divorce which has an impact on the social and emotional well-being of early childhood children, this causes children to be neglected and even children are less able to concentrate on their studies, even as a result of their parents' divorce, children sometimes appear gloomy, some are also a bit naughty due to a lack of attention from their parents which has an impact on social and emotional well-being. Therefore, the researcher is interested in conducting a study entitled: "The Impact of Parental Divorce on the Social and Emotional Development of Early Childhood Children in Moyot Hamlet, Moyot Village, Sakra District, East Lombok Regency." The research used a descriptive qualitative approach. The objects of this study were early childhood divorce victims living in Moyot Hamlet, Moyot Village, Sakra District, East Lombok Regency. The subjects of this study were the parents and the village head of Moyot. The data collection methods used were observation, interviews, and documentation. The results of this study revealed various impacts of parental divorce on the social and emotional development of early childhood, namely: 1) fear, shame, worry, anxiety, anger, jealousy, grief, curiosity, and joy. 2) efforts made by parents towards the social and emotional development of early childhood, namely parents as the best caregivers for their children, as the first madrasah for their children, and teaching their children to behave politely and be able to Becoming a pious and righteous child.</p>	<p>Article History:</p> <p>Received: December 13rd 2025</p> <p>Revised: December 23rd 2025</p> <p>Published: December 2025</p> <p>Keywords:</p> <p>Parental Divorce, Social-Emotional Development, Early Childhood.</p>

INTRODUCTION

The background to divorce is that navigating the ark of marital life is certainly not always peaceful and tranquil. Sometimes misunderstandings arise between husband and wife, leading to major problems that cannot be resolved amicably. Based on the explanation, we can conclude that parents are the primary factor in the success of character education within the family, through the example they set for their children. "The apple doesn't fall far from the tree," as the proverb says, closely related to parental role models for children. The meaning of this proverb is that all traits, behaviors, and anything else inherited from parents will be passed down or imitated by their children.

In Islam, divorce is not prohibited, but rather a final step in a marriage, when there are no other ways out. Legally, divorce is regulated in Article 38 letter b of Law No. 1 of 1974. The Law on Marriage explains that a marriage can be dissolved due to death, divorce, or a court decision. The law clearly states that dissolution due to divorce is different from dissolution due to death. Marriage is a bond of fidelity between a husband and a wife, encompassing responsibilities for both partners. This promise of fidelity between a husband and a wife entails responsibilities for both parties. A marriage founded on love, mutual affection, respect, and sacrifice is a gift for every human being who understands matters related to marriage.

Divorce is the separation of a marriage bond due to the decision of one of the two partners. This legally and religiously severing the legal binding of the husband and wife as a couple, as their status as husband and wife ends with the divorce. Divorce is a failure to foster and achieve the goals of marriage. According to Inversion et al., divorce is defined as the termination and denial of the marriage vows and all the legal, moral, and biological obligations encompassed therein. According to Article 7, paragraph 1 of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System, parents have an obligation to care for their sons and daughters, who are influenced by the culture of their surrounding environment and influenced by certain attitudes in guiding, nurturing, and directing them. This attitude is reflected in the parenting patterns they apply to their children, as each parent has a unique style. Parenting patterns, also known as parenting styles, are applied to children and are usually relatively consistent. When used appropriately and appropriately to the circumstances, parenting is considered successful. There are differences in parenting styles. Parents must be able to choose the right parenting style based on their child's needs and circumstances, but they must also have the desire and hope to shape their child's development.

As members of the next generation, children must be equipped with the ability to maximize their potential and minimize their weaknesses. As adults interacting with children, parents play a crucial role in maximizing their physical, mental, spiritual, and emotional potential. The golden age of early childhood is when various growth and development begins and continues, including psychological, language, social-emotional, motor, and cognitive development. This development will form the foundation for the child's subsequent development. One aspect of child development that educators need to foster is social development. From an early age, children should be taught to cooperate effectively with their peers. This can be learned through the family, community, and school environment, particularly when children first enter early childhood education or kindergarten.

The researcher's observations with the Hamlet Head in Moyot Village, Sakra District, East Lombok Regency revealed that the Moyot Village Head provided information about community developments there. The divorce rate in Moyot Village was high in 2019, but in 2021 it had decreased, even to only one or two people. In 2022, some divorces still occurred, although not as many as in 2019. From the initial observations conducted by the researcher in Moyot Hamlet, Moyot Village, Sakra District, East Lombok Regency, the researcher found that many children from backgrounds of parental divorce had an impact on the social and emotional well-being of early childhood children in Moyot Village. This causes children to

become neglected and even less able to concentrate on their studies. As a result of their parents' divorce, children sometimes appear gloomy, and some are somewhat naughty due to a lack of parental attention, which has an impact on their social and emotional well-being. Researchers conducted observations in Moyot Village, Sakra District, East Lombok Regency. They also found similar findings at the Al-Yusro PAUD kindergarten, Moyot Village, Sakra District, particularly among grade B children. This was evident from their initial observations at the kindergarten. The researchers hoped to observe the behavior of children whose parents divorced, where the children consistently exhibited behaviors such as being easily offended, aggressive, moody, and sad when seeing other children with their parents. They also became withdrawn and withdrawn from their social environment. Seeing these conditions, the researchers were interested in conducting research on "The Impact of Parental Divorce on Social and Emotional Development."

A harmonious family is a healthy and happy family life, certainly the dream of every married couple. Feeling comfortable, both in terms of being accepted and trusted within the family, is crucial. The family should be a place for its members to express all positive behaviors and emotions. Every couple certainly hopes that their household will remain harmonious for a long time. In essence, parents are the primary and primary guides and educators in the family for their children. Therefore, they are the ones who initially accept the obligation and responsibility for the care and education of their children. The success or failure of a child's good or bad depends heavily on the parents as the primary figures in the learning process and the formation of morals and ethics. A harmonious family is a household adorned with peace, tranquility, affection, genealogy, sacrifice, mutual complementarity, perfection, mutual assistance, and cooperation. A harmonious family is also understood and referred to as a *sakinah*, *mawadah*, and *rahmah* family. These four words have distinct meanings.

First, family. In English, family is also called a family. In the Indonesian dictionary, a family is defined as a household consisting of father, mother, and children. Second, *sakinah*. The word *sakinah* itself means peace. It means a safe and peaceful place. *Sakinah* comes from the Arabic word *sakana-yaskunu sukunan*, meaning calm. Third, *mawaddah*. *Mawaddah* means love or affection. Another explanation is that "mawaddah" comes from the word "Al-Waddu," which means love or to cherish something. Fourth, "rahmah." Derived from the word "rohima," "rahmatan wa marhamatan," which means to have compassion. *Rahmah* is understood as being polite and caring. This "rahmah" refers more to affection or love of an inner nature, namely the peace of each party's heart. Responsible and kind children can stand on their own, are not easily frustrated, and will face problems with understanding, indicating emotional maturity.

Social-emotional development is the process of children's self-understanding and self-control to adapt to the social environment according to demands (Zulkifli in Indanah and Yulisetyaningrum). Children's social-emotional abilities develop simultaneously through interactions with their environment, which involve controlling their feelings. Social skills are the ability to interact with others in a social context in specific ways that are environmentally acceptable and mutually beneficial, benefiting both the individual and others (Cartletge and Milburn in Agusniatih). Based on the description, the problems of parental divorce on

children's social and emotional development have a significant impact, resulting in negative side effects that children easily experience when facing major challenges such as parental divorce. This can hinder their mental balance and emotional maturity in daily life. Therefore, the researcher is interested in discussing this issue, entitled "The Impact of Parental Divorce on the Social and Emotional Development of Early Childhood Children in Moyot Hamlet, Moyot Village, Sakra District, East Lombok Regency."

RESEARCH METHOD

The approach used in this research is qualitative and includes a case study. The researcher serves as a key instrument in qualitative research methods, which are used to examine the conditions of natural objects. Data rich in meaning and depth can be collected using qualitative methods. A method for investigating or studying an event about an individual (life history) is known as case study research. Meaning is the actual data, or the exact data being studied. The research on "The Impact of Parental Divorce on the Social and Emotional Development of Early Childhood Children in Moyot Hamlet, Moyot Village, Sakra District, East Lombok Regency" utilizes a case study. This qualitative method employs a problem-solving procedure that examines the current condition of the subject or object of research, based on facts as they exist.

RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

After collecting data from interviews, observations, and documentation, the data were analyzed to further explain the findings. Using descriptive qualitative data analysis techniques, the following data were obtained regarding the impact of parental divorce on the social and emotional development of early childhood children in Moyot Village, Sakra District, East Lombok Regency:

1. Divorce is the end of a household or marriage, or the severance of the relationship between husband and wife within a household. When a divorce occurs, the marriage bond is severed, and the assets of that marriage can then be divided. Based on the definition of Islamic jurists, it can be understood that talaq (divorce) is the severance of the marital bond caused by the will of one or both parties.
2. Divorce as a cause of marital dissolution is regulated by law, especially regarding the grounds. The grounds for dissolution of marriage are regulated in Article 109 of the Civil Code (KUH Perdata), including:
 - a. Adultery
 - b. Leaving the shared residence with malicious intent.
 - c. Punishment with imprisonment of five years or a heavier sentence, pronounced after the marriage.
 - d. Serious injury or abuse, whether committed by the husband or wife.

Types of Divorce from an Islamic Legal Perspective. Divorce in Islam is divided into two types based on who declares the divorce:

1. Divorce by Talaq
2. Divorce by Lawsuit

Divorce by Lawsuit is the husband's right, while divorce by Lawsuit is the wife's. The wife or her legal representative files a divorce suit with the religious court in her domicile, unless the wife leaves the residence without permission. Similarly, with divorce by Lawsuit, regardless of whether it is a divorce by Lawsuit or Divorce by Lawsuit, the petition is filed in the wife's domicile.

Divorce Law in Islam

Although not prohibited, Allah abhors divorce. Marriage is a sacred relationship, and if problems arise, the couple is expected to resolve them amicably. The purpose of marriage is to form a prosperous and lasting family, which must be nurtured with tolerance and a sense of complementarity to create a harmonious family. Arguments should not be allowed to damage a relationship, especially if the issue is trivial. Although divorce is recognized as a solution to marital problems, it is deeply hated by Allah.

This aligns with the saying of the Prophet Abu Dawud. From the hadith, it is known that divorce, or talaq, is deeply hated by Allah unless it is done for reasons not permitted by religion. However, it is not uncommon for couples to easily find their emotions inflamed, threatening the integrity of the relationship. Divorce is also often the result of arguments. From this, it can be concluded that divorce law in Islam is deeply hated by Allah.

Impacts of Divorce.

Divorce, as a legal act, will inevitably have consequences for several aspects, which can be broadly categorized into two: property and the status of children. More clarity regarding the impact of divorce, especially on the aspect of the child's position, is regulated in Article 156, including:

1. Children who are not yet mumayyis will be cared for by the mother, unless the mother has died then they will be replaced by women in a straight line up from the mother
2. Fathers of women from a straight line up from the father
3. The sister of the child concerned, the mumayyis child may follow his father or mother
4. If the guardian who has custody cannot guarantee the child's physical and spiritual safety, then his or her parental rights can be revoked at the request of the relative concerned.
5. All costs for custody and child support are borne by the father until the child is an adult and can take care of himself.

Joint Property During Divorce

After the marriage contract, assets acquired during the marriage will be classified as joint property or gono gini (joint property). Article 119 of the Civil Code

defines joint property as "joint property" between husband and wife from the moment of marriage, unless otherwise stipulated in the prenuptial agreement. Meanwhile, Article 1 (e) of the Compilation of Islamic Law (KHI) defines marital property (syirkah).

Syirkah is property acquired either individually or jointly during the marriage. As long as the marriage is registered in the name of the person in whose name the marriage is held, the aforementioned article is not particularly controversial.

Therefore, from the explanation of the provisions above, it can be concluded that marital property is property acquired during the marriage, so gifts or inheritances are classified as personal property of the parties involved. Child Custody According to the Civil Code and KHI After Divorce. The existence of children in a marriage is one of the many aspects that are contested in law, even during divorce, children, especially custody, are a hot topic of debate. Article 229 of the Civil Code stipulates that the court determines the guardianship of minors. Article 105 of the Compilation of Islamic Law (KHI) stipulates that children under the age of 12 have the right to custody of their mothers. However, if a child is over 12, they are given the freedom to choose who will receive custody.

The purpose of granting custody to mothers is because mothers are considered more capable or diligent in raising children. However, this does not preclude the possibility of fathers receiving custody if the mother is deemed incompetent to educate their children. Reasons for losing custody include being an alcoholic, addicted to gambling, or suffering from other bad habits that negatively influence them. Essentially, this suspension of custody is for the sake of the child's development. Therefore, whoever holds custody is expected to ensure the physical and spiritual safety of the children. This is also one of the reasons why divorce in Islam is deeply hated by Allah. How to Avoid Divorce

It's certainly difficult to decide to divorce a partner you once loved wholeheartedly. Here are some ways to avoid divorce:

✓ Sincerity and Tolerance

Love isn't a game of hide-and-seek; it's a game of mutual discovery. No one is perfect. It's natural to feel disturbed by our partner's flaws. However, if you truly love them and want to fight for your relationship, accepting their flaws is one way to maintain a marriage.

Marrying someone is something many people can do, but the most important value is maintaining it.

✓ Spend Time Together

Spending time together creates space for new memories and conversations. It's not just about being together, but it can also strengthen the relationship. There are many activities you can do together, such as learning about your likes and dislikes, and even revisiting your first date is a great opportunity.

✓ Communication

Communication here encompasses many things, such as expressing misunderstandings and expressing grievances. Don't dwell on personal assumptions, as they are often misleading and the root of every argument. Try to understand your partner, as humans are dynamic creatures.

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From interviews conducted by researchers in Moyot Hamlet, Moyot Village, the impacts of parental divorce on the social and emotional development of early childhood include:

1. Misbehavior

Parental divorce often results in children being neglected. It's not uncommon for children affected by divorce to experience many impacts, such as a lack of affection and attention, which impacts their behavior. Interviews and observations conducted by researchers revealed that one 5-year-old child experienced behavioral changes after their parents' divorce. Divorce makes children feel deeply lonely because the parents they saw as being fine and always caring are suddenly no longer together and pay less attention to them.

2. Laziness

A behavioral change in children that is often clearly visible when they are victims of divorce is laziness. Children who are enthusiastic about doing things are usually supported by parents who always provide warmth. One impact of parental divorce is behavioral changes in children, especially now that children desperately need the full attention and affection of both parents. The impact of divorce makes children feel a lack of attention, which causes them to become lazy. Laziness is triggered by a lack of encouragement from both parents and parents who no longer care for their children.

From interviews and observations conducted by researchers, three children showed changes. Before their parents left, the children in Moyot Hamlet always went to prayer and Koran reading.

2. Lack of Adaptability

Children who are victims of parental divorce often feel lonely and avoid their peers. Children experience trauma when they learn that their parents do not want to come home or return to be with them again. Parental divorce significantly impacts a child's development. A child should experience happiness and togetherness with their parents and family, but instead, it becomes a profound sadness.

Interviews and observations conducted by researchers revealed that three children who were victims of divorce lost social interaction with their peers after their parents' divorce.

CONCLUSION

Based on the impact of parental divorce on the social and emotional development of early childhood in Moyot Village, Sakra District, East Lombok Regency, the researchers concluded that the impact of parental divorce on the social and emotional development of early childhood begins with the end of a household or marriage, or the severance of the relationship between husband and wife within the household. When a divorce occurs, the marital bond is severed, and the distribution of assets from that marriage can then occur, impacting the child's social and emotional development in various ways, including: fear, shame, worry, anxiety, anger, jealousy, grief, curiosity, and joy.

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