



Legal Protection Of Children From The Psychological Impact Of Broken Homes

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Abstract

The phenomenon of broken home families is an increasingly prevalent social condition that has serious impacts on the psychological development of children. Children who grow up in incomplete family environments are at risk of experiencing emotional stress, behavioral disorders, and an overall decline in quality of life. This study aims to examine the forms of legal protection for children who suffer psychological impacts due to broken home families. The research method used is normative legal research, with a statutory and conceptual approach. Data sources were obtained through literature studies of legislation, legal doctrines, and relevant court decisions. The results of the study indicate that legal protection for children in Indonesia is regulated in various legal instruments, including Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection, as well as provisions in the Civil Code and Law Number 1 of 1974 concerning Marriage. However, the implementation of this protection has not been fully effective, particularly in the aspect of psychological recovery for children. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen the role of child protection institutions, increase legal awareness among parents, and integrate legal and psychological aspects in efforts to protect children holistically.

Keywords: *legal protection, children, psychological impact, broken home families*

A. Introduction

The family is the smallest unit in society and plays an essential role in shaping a child's character, personality, and life foundation. In its ideal function, the family serves as the first institution to provide love, a sense of security, moral value education, and emotional stability—elements that are critically needed during the early stages of human development. The presence of a harmonious, intact, and well-functioning family is crucial in ensuring the optimal growth and development of children, both physically, mentally, and socially¹.

However, in contemporary social reality, various life dynamics have led many families to experience disharmony and disintegration, resulting in a condition commonly known as a broken home². This term refers to a condition in which the family structure is no longer intact or does not function properly, due to divorce, separation, prolonged domestic conflict, or the absence of one parent in a child's life. The phenomenon of broken home families is becoming increasingly common and has evolved into a complex social issue within Indonesian society³.

¹ Anton Vertel et al., 2024, "The Role of the Family in the Education and Upbringing of Children," *Cadernos de Educação Tecnologia e Sociedade*.

² Dian Bagus Mitreka Satata, "Self-Disclosure Sifat Independen Anak Tunggal Pada Keluarga Broken Home," *Jurnal Psikologi Perseptual*, 2021.

³ Muhammad Nur Fadli Nasution and M Alfikri, "Implementation of Interpersonal Communication to The Broken Home Family in Psychological Rescue Effort," *Daengku: Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences Innovation*, 2022.



Data from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) and reports from the Supreme Court indicate a rising trend in divorce rates year after year. Most divorce cases involve young couples and result in children being placed in single-parent care or lacking direct care from their biological parents. This situation not only creates administrative issues regarding child custody but also has a direct impact on the psychological condition of the affected children. Children from broken home families often experience emotional disturbances, trauma, depression, feelings of insecurity, and even identity crises ⁴.

The psychological problems experienced by children from dysfunctional families can manifest in various forms, ranging from aggressive behavior, social withdrawal, difficulties in academic achievement, to involvement in deviant behaviors such as bullying, juvenile delinquency, and substance abuse. In the long term, these conditions can disrupt the development of the child's personality, lower the quality of the younger generation, and potentially create social burdens in the future ⁵. Therefore, the psychological impact of a broken home is not merely an individual issue, but has become a public concern that requires comprehensive attention and interventio ⁶.

Therefore, the psychological impact of a broken home is not merely an individual issue, but has become a public concern that requires comprehensive attention and interventio ⁷. This provision is reinforced by the enactment of Law Number 35 of 2014 on Child Protection, which is a concrete expression of the state's commitment to children's rights ⁸.

However, the protection outlined in these legal norms still faces several obstacles in its implementation, particularly regarding the protection of children's psychological well-being. In many cases, attention to children affected by parental divorce or domestic conflict is still limited to physical and material aspects, such as custody, maintenance, and education. The psychological aspects, which are often the deepest and longest-lasting influence, are frequently

⁴ P Amato and Juliana Sobolewski, "The Effects of Divorce and Marital Discord on Adult Children's Psychological Well-Being," *American Sociological Review* 66 (2001): 900–921.

⁵ Heejung Jang, M Rautkis, and Fengyan Tang, "The Quality of Relationships with Adult Children and Depressive Symptoms among Grandparents," *Aging & Mental Health* 26 (2021): 2381–89.

⁶ Indari et al., 2022, "Dukungan Mental Dan Psikososial Pada Remaja Dengan Orang Tua Broken Home," *Kolaborasi Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat*, .

⁷ Revi Yana and Muhammad Zul Hilmi, "Implikasi Hukum Terhadap Anak Yang Berhadapan Dengan Hukum Yang Disebabkan Faktor Broken Home," *Jurnal Multidisiplin Ilmu Akademik* 2, no. 2 (2025): 400–408.

⁸ Lidya Rahmadani Hasibuan and Syaravina Lubis, "Rights of Restitution to Child Victims Under Law No. 35 of 2014 Concerning Child Protection," *Mahadi: Indonesia Journal of Law*, 2024.



overlooked or considered secondary. In fact, psychological recovery is crucial in ensuring a mentally healthy future for the child.

An actual issue that should be highlighted is the absence of a legal mechanism that specifically and systematically regulates the protection of children from the psychological impacts of a broken home family. There is no integrated service system between law enforcement agencies, child protection institutions, mental health professionals, and social organizations to handle children who suffer psychological disturbances due to family breakdowns. As a result, the protection provided is often partial, reactive, and unsustainable. In some cases, children do not receive any intervention at all, and their psychological condition is allowed to worsen without support⁹.

The relevant legal issues in this context include the effectiveness of the existing child protection system in addressing the psychological dimensions caused by family conflict. To what extent do the applicable laws provide protection for children in the context of a broken home. Has the child's right to mental recovery been accommodated in the regulations and legal service systems. Are the provisions regarding the state's obligations and the responsibilities of related institutions strong enough to guarantee the child's right to proper care and an environment that supports their psychological development.

These questions reflect the need to review and strengthen legal policies that are preventive, curative, and rehabilitative for children psychologically affected by family breakdowns. Ideal legal protection should not only shield children from physical violence or economic exploitation but also from emotional wounds and mental stress caused by family disharmony.

Therefore, the urgency of this research is to deeply examine how the Indonesian legal system provides protection for children from the psychological impacts of broken home families. This study also aims to identify weaknesses in both the normative and implementational aspects of the existing regulations, as well as to formulate strategic recommendations to strengthen the legal framework for child protection in Indonesia, with a focus on psychological well-being and holistic recovery.

⁹ Ismaidar Ismaidar and Rahmayanti Rahmayanti, 2023, "Legal Protection for Children as Victims of Domestic Violence," *Randwick International of Social Science Journal*,



B. Research Methode

This research is a normative legal study conducted through a literature review to examine legal protection for children from the psychological impacts of broken home families. The legal materials used include primary legal sources, such as legislation like Law Number 35 of 2014 on Child Protection and Law Number 23 of 2004 on the Elimination of Domestic Violence, as well as secondary legal materials, including literature, scientific journals, and expert opinions. The approaches used are statutory, conceptual, and case-based. The technique for collecting legal materials is through literature study, and analysis is conducted qualitatively using deductive reasoning to assess the effectiveness of legal protection for children in the context of broken home families.

C. Results and Discussion

The phenomenon of broken home families, characterized by family breakdowns due to divorce, prolonged conflict, or parental role neglect, has become a significant social issue in society¹⁰. Children, as the most vulnerable party in the family structure, are highly susceptible to psychological stress due to such disharmony. Common psychological impacts include anxiety, depression, a decline in self-esteem, and behavioral disorders¹¹. This places children in a situation that not only threatens their emotional well-being but also hinders their overall growth and development, both mentally, socially, and educationally¹².

In order to provide effective protection, the legal approach to children affected by the psychological impacts of broken home families must be comprehensive and not solely repressive¹³. The state, through the judiciary, child protection institutions, and educational institutions, must build synergy in providing preventive and rehabilitative services for children. This includes providing access to counseling, emotional guidance, and psychological recovery through professional interventions. Thus, legal protection for children is not only reflected in

¹⁰ Pretty A Santiago, Lisbeth Lesawengen, and Nicolaas Kandowangko, "Dampak Perceraian Terhadap Kepribadian Anak (Studi Pada Keluarga Yang Bercerai Di Desa Melong Kecamatan Melonguane Kabupaten Kepulauan Talaud)," *Jurnal Ilmiah Society* 3, no. 1 (2023).

¹¹ Ilham Hudi et al., "Kesehatan Mental Anak Di Dalam Keluarga Yang Broken Home," *Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan Dan Psikologi* 1, no. 2 (2024): 137–48.

¹² Asri Suryani et al., "Pengaruh Latar Belakang Keluarga Broken Home Terhadap Minat Belajar Siswa Madrasah Tsanawiyah," *Kharismatik: Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan* 3, no. 1 (2025): 43–58.

¹³ Nabila Veronika, Pradana Chairy Azhar, and Azri Ranuwaldy Sugma, "Dampak Perceraian Terhadap Psikologi Anak," *Jurnal Berbasis Sosial* 2, no. 1 (2022): 30–37.



regulations, but is also manifested in a tangible and sustainable protection system that responds to the psychological needs of children¹⁴.

1. Adequacy of Legislation in Providing Protection for Children from Broken Home Families

Protection for children in the context of broken home families has been generally regulated in various provisions of national legislation. The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, through Article 28B paragraph (2), explicitly states that every child has the right to survival, growth, and development, as well as the right to protection from violence and discrimination. This provision serves as the constitutional basis for comprehensive child protection, including protection from psychological impacts caused by disharmony within the household¹⁵.

The Child Protection Law (Law No. 35 of 2014) provides a strong foundation for the protection of children in general, including in broken home family situations¹⁶. However, the law in Indonesia has yet to explicitly regulate psychological intervention for children in cases such as divorce or parental separation. Often, the focus of protection is centered on aspects of child custody and child support, while the child's mental recovery rarely receives serious attention from the parties involved in the legal process.

The Indonesian legal system tends to overlook the importance of psychological assessments in legal decision-making involving child custody. Research has shown that children involved in divorce or family conflicts are at high risk of experiencing psychological disturbances, such as anxiety, depression, and other social issues. Although there are several regulations supporting general child protection, there is still a gap in addressing the need for psychological recovery for children in broken home cases.

Furthermore, the existing regulations do not include a clear mechanism for monitoring the fulfillment of a child's right to mental health. Without instruments that require psychological assessments for children in every family law process, many children's psychological conditions are neglected, resulting in ongoing emotional instability.

¹⁴ Sarah Kamila El Islamy, 2024, "*Hak Anak Dalam Keluarga Quasi Broken Home Ditinjau Dari Hukum Islam Dan Hukum Positif*", S1-Hukum Keluarga.

¹⁵ R Indrawan and Risti Dwi Ramasari, 2022, "Dampak Hukum Perubahan Nama Pada Identitas Anak Terhadap Hak-Hak Keperdataan," *Yudisbtira Journal: Indonesian Journal of Finance and Strategy Inside*,

¹⁶ Asnu Fayakun Arohmi, Mulyati Pawennei, and Sri Lestari Poernomo, "Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Anak Sebagai Korban Kekerasan Seksual," *Journal of Lex Philosophy (JLP)* 5, no. 1 (2024): 284–97.



In the context of a broken home family, understood as a family experiencing breakdown, divorce, or unresolved conflict, children often become indirect victims of the disharmony between parents. The psychological impacts experienced by children in such situations can include feelings of insecurity, a decline in self-esteem, emotional disturbances, and even the risk of behavioral deviations. Unfortunately, the existing legal protection system does not specifically detail protection for the psychological condition of children resulting from family breakdown, creating a gap between legal norms and the social realities faced by children in these situations¹⁷.

Not only that, Government Regulation No. 78 of 2021 on Special Protection for Children has indeed identified several groups of children who require special protection, such as children who are victims of violence, children in emergency situations, and children with disabilities¹⁸. However, children who are victims of the impacts of divorce or family conflict are not explicitly listed as subjects of special protection. As a result, state intervention for this group of children remains sporadic and unsystematic, depending on local policies or the presence of child protection institutions in each region¹⁹.

However, even though there is a relatively broad legal framework available normatively, the existing legislation has not specifically regulated protection for children in broken home families from the perspective of mental and psychological health. There is no positive legal norm that explicitly mandates the state to provide psychological recovery for children who are victims of divorce or family conflict. The existing regulations tend to be declaratory and lack strong enforceable implementation, especially in addressing the psychological and emotional recovery aspects²⁰.

2. Recognition and Regulation of Children's Right to Mental Recovery in the Legal System and Services

¹⁷ O Apata et al., "Exploring the Effects of Divorce on Children's Psychological and Physiological Wellbeing," *Asian Journal of Education and Social Studies*, 2023.

¹⁸ Andy Parawansa, Syahrudin Nawi, and Baharuddin Badaru, "Interpretasi Psikologi Hukum Terhadap Perlindungan Anak Dalam Pembaharuan Hukum Pidana Di Indonesia," *Journal of Lex Generalis (JLG)* 3, no. 3 (2022): 438–53.

¹⁹ Muhammad Hamdi, Arif Sugitanata, and Hamroni Hamroni, "Integrasi Maqashid Syariah Dan Teori Ekologi Sistem Bronfenbrenner," *Al-Balad: Jurnal Hukum Tata Negara Dan Politik Islam* 3, no. 1 (2023): 73–82.

²⁰ Helgi Dini Hergiman Putri and Budi Priyatmono, "Analisis Kondisi Psikologis Anak Broken Home Dalam Proses Reintegrasi Pada Balai Pemasarakatan Kelas I Jakarta Pusat," *Innovative: Journal Of Social Science Research* 3, no. 5 (2023): 5189–98.



In the context of children's mental recovery, the recognition of children's right to psychological recovery as a result of a broken home family is very limited within the Indonesian legal system. Although, in general, children have the right to protection from violence and discrimination, as guaranteed by the Child Protection Law, there are no legal provisions that specifically regulate the steps that should be taken to restore the mental condition of children in certain cases, such as parental divorce or dish²¹.

Mental recovery for children is an integral part of efforts to protect children's rights to survival and optimal development, as stated in Article 28B paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia²². The right to mental recovery is not only related to healing from trauma or psychological disturbances, but also includes the restoration of the child's dignity and personality integrity as an individual who is growing and developing. In the context of children from broken home families, this right becomes highly relevant given that they often experience psychological pressure due to parental conflict or divorce²³.

Normative recognition of children's right to mental recovery is included in several national regulations. Law No. 35 of 2014 on Child Protection explicitly states that every child who becomes a victim of violence or mistreatment has the right to receive rehabilitation, including medical, psychosocial, and social reintegration. This provision shows that the Indonesian legal system has recognized the importance of psychological recovery as part of child protection²⁴. However, this regulation has not explicitly included children from broken home families as a group that requires special protection and the right to systematic mental recovery services.

The existing regulations place more emphasis on physical protection and the provision of basic needs for children, such as education and healthcare. However, when it comes to psychological disturbances caused by a dysfunctional family situation, the state does not yet have a unified and structured system to ensure the mental recovery of children

²¹ Lisa Ulfa, 2022, "Peran Pemerintah Daerah Dalam Memberikan Perlindungan Terhadap Psikis Anak Broken Home Dalam Konsep *Ḥaḍānah* (Studi Kasus Di Kecamatan Tapaktuan Aceh Selatan)" UIN Ar-Raniry

²² Selvi Ayu Permatasari et al., "Dari Pelanggar Menjadi Pelajar: Reorientasi Perlindungan Hukum Bagi Anak Dalam Sistem Peradilan Pidana," *Al-Zayn: Jurnal Ilmu Sosial & Hukum* 3, no. 2 (2025): 369–81.

²³ Ulfa, "Peran Pemerintah Daerah Dalam Memberikan Perlindungan Terhadap Psikis Anak Broken Home Dalam Konsep *Ḥaḍānah* (Studi Kasus Di Kecamatan Tapaktuan Aceh Selatan)."

²⁴ Hudi et al., "Kesehatan Mental Anak Di Dalam Keluarga Yang Broken Home."



²⁵. For example, there is no obligation for legal authorities, such as judges or lawyers, to conduct psychological assessments of children who are victims of divorce. This results in children involved in legal proceedings often not receiving the psychological support they need during and after the legal process²⁶

In terms of implementation, the mental recovery services for children in Indonesia still face various challenges, both in terms of the availability of professional human resources in child psychology and in terms of coordination between institutions. Institutions such as the Regional Technical Implementation Unit (UPTD) for Women's and Children's Protection, the Indonesian Child Protection Agency (LPAI), and the Integrated Service Center for Women's and Children's Protection (P2TP2A) have provided psychosocial services, but their coverage and effectiveness are still limited. This is further exacerbated by the low legal awareness among the public regarding the importance of psychological support for children affected by family conflicts .

The legal service system in Indonesia has also not fully accommodated the psychological recovery needs of children who are victims of family conflicts. Existing child protection service centers, such as P2TP2A, are more often focused on the physical and social aspects of children, while psychological recovery is often considered supplementary and not always part of the main procedure²⁷. As a result, many children who require intensive psychological services do not receive adequate access.

Therefore, the regulation of children's rights to mental recovery within the legal and service system in Indonesia needs to be updated and strengthened. It requires integration between child protection agencies, psychological professionals, and legal institutions so that children's rights to psychological recovery can be properly accommodated. Additionally, the legal system must introduce standardized procedures that ensure every child involved in family matters undergoes a psychological assessment and, if necessary, coordinated counseling services²⁸.

²⁵ Ulfā, "Peran Pemerintah Daerah Dalam Memberikan Perlindungan Terhadap Psikis Anak Broken Home Dalam Konsep *Ḥaḍānah* (Studi Kasus Di Kecamatan Tapaktuan Aceh Selatan)."

²⁶ Nancy Dela Oktora, "Dampak Perceraian Orang Tua Bagi Psikologis Anak," *SETARA: Jurnal Studi Gender Dan Anak* 3, no. 2 (2021): 24–34.

²⁷ M Irsyad Maulana and Novi Ismi Sobiroh, "Peran Pondok Pesantren Dalam Membentuk Kemandirian Belajar Santri Brokenhome," *Edudeena: Journal of Islamic Religious Education* 8, no. 1 (2024).

²⁸ Ayunur Fitria Sandi And Vera Imanti, 2023, "Kesejahteraan Psikologis Pada Anak Sulung Perempuan Di Keluarga Broken Home", UIN Raden Mas Said,



3. Evaluation of the State's and Relevant Institutions' Obligations in Ensuring Adequate Parenting and a Healthy Psychological Environment

The state has a constitutional and legal obligation to guarantee every child's right to adequate parenting and a healthy psychological environment. This obligation is mandated by Article 28B paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, as well as various national and international legal instruments that have been ratified, such as the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) through Presidential Decree Number 36 of 1990²⁹. In this normative framework, the state is obligated to be present in providing guarantees for the protection and optimal development of children, including in terms of parenting and mental health, especially for children in vulnerable situations, such as those from broken home³⁰.

However, the reality shows that the state's and relevant institutions' obligations to ensure adequate parenting and a healthy psychological environment for children from broken homes are still very limited. Although some government and non-governmental organizations have made efforts to provide protection through counseling and psychotherapy services, these services are not always easily accessible to all segments of society, especially in remote areas³¹. The inaccessibility of psychosocial services has resulted in many children who experience psychological impacts due to divorce or family conflict not receiving adequate support.

Furthermore, although several regulations, such as the Child Protection Law and the Law on Social Welfare, provide a strong foundation to support child protection, their implementation still faces various obstacles. One of the challenges is the lack of coordination among the institutions involved in handling children from broken homes, including legal institutions, social institutions, and mental health organizations. The absence of a systematic referral mechanism to ensure that children receive appropriate psychological care makes the child protection system appear fragmented and disjointed³².

²⁹ Syahla Putri Mawaddah, 2023, "Dampak Keluarga Broken Home Terhadap Kesehatan Mental Anak Dan Solusi Penanganannya Di Lingkungan Iain Syekh Nurjati Cirebon" (S1 Hukum Keluarga Islam, Al-Ahwal Al-Syahsiyyah) IAIN Snj,

³⁰ Mega Oktavia Simamora et al., "Dampak Kekerasan Rumah Tangga Terhadap Gangguan Kedewasaan Anak," *Khatulistiwa: Jurnal Pendidikan Dan Sosial Humaniora* 2, no. 4 (2022): 122–31.

³¹ Ahmad Syarfani, "Dampak Keluarga Broken Home Terhadap Perilaku Sosial Keagamaan Anak Di Desa Aikmel Kecamatan Aikmel Kabupaten Lombok Timur," N.D.

³² *Ibid*



In addition, adequate parenting for children from broken homes not only depends on the provision of psychological services but also on the creation of a supportive family environment. The state needs to strengthen regulations that govern parents' obligations to provide healthy parenting, both in the context of divorce and in day-to-day caregiving³³. For example, by requiring divorced parents to participate in mediation and family counseling programs before deciding on child custody arrangements.

With this expansion, we can see that although there is a strong legal foundation, the existing legal system and regulations have not fully been able to ensure comprehensive protection for children affected by broken home conditions, especially in the psychological aspect. The gap between existing legal norms and their implementation requires serious attention from the government, as well as efforts to develop more integrated and effective policies.

Therefore, there is a need for an evaluation of the implementation of the state's obligations to demonstrate that interventions for children experiencing disrupted caregiving, particularly due to divorce or family conflicts, are still not running optimally. Many cases exist where children do not receive adequate care or even become victims of emotional and psychological neglect. Institutions that should play an active role, such as the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (KPPPA), social services, and regional child protection agencies, have not fully been able to reach children in vulnerable situations, especially in remote areas or regions with limited resources³⁴.

In addition, the monitoring system for the implementation of children's rights in the context of parenting has not been effective. The absence of standardized monitoring and reporting mechanisms has resulted in many violations of children's rights being overlooked by the relevant authorities. Counseling services, psychological rehabilitation, and family support are still limited in both number and distribution, and often fail to be integrated into a comprehensive child protection system.

A healthy psychological environment is a crucial prerequisite for a child's development, yet it has not become a top priority in child protection programs. Learning centers, educational institutions, and children's mental health services have not been fully

³³ A Ardilla and Nurviyanti Cholid, "Pengaruh Broken Home Terhadap Anak" 6 (2021): 1–14.

³⁴ Veronika, Azhar, and Sugma, "Dampak Perceraian Terhadap Psikologi Anak."



connected in a system that is responsive to the dynamics of broken home families. For example, schools, as institutions closest to children, often lack professional staff capable of detecting and addressing the psychological conditions of children who are experiencing stress due to family conflicts.

To this end, the state needs to implement child protection policy reforms by emphasizing the strengthening of cross-sectoral responsibilities, allocating adequate budgets, and establishing technical regulations that require the provision of alternative caregiving services and community-based psychosocial support ³⁵. Periodic performance evaluations of the relevant institutions also need to be conducted to assess the effectiveness of state interventions and the extent to which children's rights to an emotionally healthy environment are being fulfilled.

Thus, while the state's and relevant institutions' obligations to ensure adequate parenting and a healthy psychological environment for children are indeed regulated normatively, in practice, there is still a significant gap between legal provisions and the realities on the ground. Strong institutional synergy, improved capacity of policy implementers, and the strengthening of regulations focused on the best interests of the child in all situations, including children from broken homes, are needed ³⁶.

D. Conclusion

Based on the discussion outlined earlier, it can be concluded that legal protection for children from the psychological impacts of broken homes in Indonesia still faces various normative and implementation limitations. Although, constitutionally and through Law Number 35 of 2014 on Child Protection, the state has guaranteed children's rights to protection and optimal development, the existing regulations have not specifically and explicitly addressed children's right to psychological recovery due to family conflict.

In the existing legal framework, there is no structured and comprehensive legal mechanism for psychological recovery services for children in the context of dysfunctional families. The child protection and legal service system tends to focus on physical, administrative, and material aspects, while emotional and psychological aspects are often neglected. Furthermore, the state's and relevant institutions' obligations to ensure proper care and a healthy psychological

³⁵ Simamora et al., "Dampak Kekerasan Rumah Tangga Terhadap Gangguan Kedewasaan Anak."

³⁶ Ni Luh Putu Maitra Agastya et al., "Transformation of Child Welfare Institutions in Bandung, West Java: A Case of Deinstitutionalization in Indonesia," *Children and Youth Services Review*, 2024 .



environment have not been fully implemented effectively. This is due to weak coordination among agencies, the lack of standard procedures for psychosocial services for children from broken homes, and limited access to services in various regions.

Therefore, there is a need for stronger regulations and the establishment of specific policies that address the legal protection of children from a psychological perspective in more detail, as well as intersectoral integration to achieve holistic and equitable child protection.

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