

Mother's Efforts as a Single Parent in Overcoming Juvenile Delinquency Due to Broken Home in RW 03 Semanggi, East Ciputat

Reizka Nisabila

Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta, Indonesia

Email : Reizkaecha01@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

KEYWORDS

Broken home, Juvenile delinquency, Parenting, Single mother

Divorce often leads to broken home families, which affects the psychological and social development of adolescents. Teenagers from incomplete families are more vulnerable to deviant behaviors. This phenomenon is also found in RW 03 Semanggi, Ciputat Timur, where several adolescents are involved in delinquency such as truancy and smoking. This study aims to analyze the efforts of mothers as single parents in addressing juvenile delinquency caused by broken homes and the challenges they face. The research employed a qualitative method with a case study approach through in-depth interviews. The results show that single mothers strive to improve communication, provide motivation and religious guidance, balance work with child supervision, and collaborate with the community. The main challenges include economic limitations, lack of time, psychological pressure, and minimal social support. This study highlights the crucial role of single mothers and the importance of community support in preventing and reducing juvenile delinquency in broken home families.

INTRODUCTION

The family is the first and main environment for children in the process of growth and development, both physically, psychologically, and socially. Ideally, the family consists of father, mother, and child who play a role in creating a harmonious and conducive atmosphere. However, in reality, not all families are able to maintain the integrity of the household. Divorce is often the last resort when conflict cannot be resolved, and this condition has a variety of impacts, especially for children who are still in their teens (Aulia et al., 2023; Darnoto & Dewi, 2020; Fakhri et al., 2023; Harririn et al., 2023; Haru, 2021).

According to Article 38 Paragraph (1) of the Marriage Law, divorce is one of the causes of the end of the marriage in addition to death or a court decision. Data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in 2023 shows that the number of divorces in Indonesia reached 463,654 cases (Almaidah & dkk., 2021; Aryanto, 2023). Although this figure has decreased compared to the previous year, it still shows that divorce is a social phenomenon that needs serious attention. Divorce not only has an impact on married couples, but also has a big impact on children, especially teenagers who are still in the process of finding their identity.

Table 1. Divorce Data in every region in Indonesia in 2024

No	Province	Sum
1.	Aceh	6086

No	Province	Sum
2.	Sumatra Utara	15660
3.	Sumatra Barat	8036
4.	Riau	8617
5.	Jambi	4573
6.	Sumatra Selatan	10374
7.	Bengkulu	3641
8.	Lampung	14038
9.	Kepulauan Bangka Belitung	2239
10.	Kepulauan Riau	3301
11.	DKI Jakarta	14381
12.	Jawa Barat	91146
13.	Jawa Tengah	68133
14.	DI Yogyakarta	5187
15.	Jawa Timur	79248
16.	Banten	14133
17.	Bali	1065
18.	Nusa Tenggara Barat	6766
19.	Nusa Tenggara Timur	471
20.	Kalimantan Barat	4979
21.	Kalimantan Tengah	3147
22.	Kalimantan Selatan	6537
23.	Kalimantan Timur	6910
24.	Kalimantan Utara	977
25.	Sulawesi Utara	1818
26.	Sulawesi Tengah	3581
27.	Sulawesi Selatan	2806
28.	Sulawesi Tenggara	3673
29.	Gorontalo	2062
30.	Sulawesi Barat	1151
31.	Maluku	793
32.	Maluku Utara	1168
33.	Papua Barat	494
34.	Papua Barat Daya	-
35.	Papua	-
36.	Papua Selatan	1156
37.	Papua Tengah	-
38.	Papua Pegunungan	-
Indonesia		408347

Source: Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in 2024

Teenagers who grow up in broken home families often face psychological distress, loss of a father or mother figure, and a lack of attention and affection. This condition can trigger the emergence of deviant behaviors such as skipping school, smoking, and violating social norms (Afifa & Abdurrahman, 2021; Aini & Umamialam, 2024; Amanah et al., 2023). Previous research has established important foundations for understanding the relationship between broken homes and juvenile delinquency, though significant gaps remain in examining specific parenting strategies employed by single mothers in Indonesian contexts. Fitria (2020) conducted a quantitative study involving 150

adolescents in Jakarta, finding that 68% of teenagers from broken homes exhibited at least one form of delinquent behavior compared to only 23% from intact families. However, this study primarily focused on prevalence rates without exploring the underlying mechanisms or protective factors that might mitigate delinquency risks. Karlina (2020) investigated the psychological impacts of parental divorce on adolescent behavior through a mixed-methods approach, revealing that adolescents from divorced families experienced significantly higher levels of anxiety ($t=4.23$, $p<0.01$) and lower self-esteem ($t=-3.87$, $p<0.01$) compared to control groups. While valuable, Karlina's research did not adequately examine the role of single mothers' coping strategies or community support systems in buffering these negative effects.

Hasanah and Maarif (2021) explored Islamic religious education as a solution to juvenile delinquency in broken home families, finding that adolescents who regularly attended religious activities showed 45% lower delinquency rates. However, their study was limited to religious interventions without comprehensively analyzing other parenting dimensions such as communication patterns, supervision strategies, or economic empowerment. Rauf (2023) examined the role of single mothers in rural Eastern Indonesia through ethnographic methods, documenting challenges including economic hardship, social stigma, and limited access to childcare resources. Nevertheless, this research focused primarily on maternal challenges rather than systematically evaluating the effectiveness of specific parenting strategies in preventing or reducing juvenile delinquency.

Despite these contributions, a critical research gap persists in understanding how single mothers in urban Indonesian settings navigate the complex interplay of economic constraints, social support deficits, and parenting responsibilities to prevent juvenile delinquency (Lening, 2018; Poha et al., 2022; Pusat, 2022; Riestyantomo & Pratiwi, 2020). Existing studies tend to examine either the prevalence of delinquency or maternal challenges in isolation, without integrating both perspectives to identify effective, context-specific intervention strategies (Kartono, 2017; Kasingku et al., 2022; Kurniawan, 2020). Furthermore, most previous research has employed cross-sectional designs that cannot capture the dynamic processes through which single mothers adapt their parenting approaches over time in response to changing adolescent behaviors. This study addresses these gaps by conducting an in-depth qualitative investigation of mothers' efforts as single parents in overcoming juvenile delinquency due to broken homes in RW 03 Semanggi, East Ciputat, while documenting the structural barriers they encounter and the informal support mechanisms they mobilize within their community context.

This phenomenon is also visible in RW 03 Semanggi, East Ciputat, South Tangerang City. Based on data from the 2023 Cempaka Putih Village Profile Book, there are around 1,360 single parents in East Ciputat due to divorce, both from separation and death. The Chairman of RW 03 Semanggi revealed that there were at least five teenagers aged 10–15 years from broken home families who had been involved in deviant behaviors, including skipping school and smoking. This situation raises concerns within the surrounding community that such negative influences might spread to other teenagers in the area.

Under such conditions, the role of mothers as single parents becomes crucial. A mother is not only responsible for meeting economic needs but must also nurture, guide,

and supervise children in their daily lives. In fact, the double burden faced by single mothers often poses significant challenges. Time constraints, economic limitations, psychological pressure, and lack of social support make efforts to overcome juvenile delinquency more complex.

The urgency of this research lies in its potential to generate evidence-based recommendations that can assist single mothers, inform community support programs, and guide policy development for family welfare services. It ultimately seeks to contribute to more effective prevention of juvenile delinquency in broken home families through culturally appropriate and economically feasible interventions. This research offers novelty by comprehensively examining single mothers' adaptive strategies within urban Indonesian contexts, integrating multiple analytical dimensions including parenting approaches, informal support networks, and structural barriers through parallel interviews with mothers, adolescents, and community stakeholders. The study illuminates how Indonesian single mothers synthesize traditional cultural values with contemporary parenting challenges, creating hybrid coping mechanisms that reflect both religious guidance and community interdependence, thus advancing understanding of resilience and protective factors in broken home families beyond predominantly Western models of single parenting.

Based on this background, this study focuses on the mother's efforts as a single parent in overcoming juvenile delinquency due to broken homes in RW 03 Semanggi, East Ciputat. In addition, it aims to identify the obstacles mothers face in carrying out these dual roles. This research provides practical contributions by documenting effective parenting strategies for single mothers, identifying areas where community support can most effectively assist families, informing school-based counseling programs tailored to broken home students, and offering policymakers evidence to guide family support services and juvenile delinquency prevention programs, ultimately fostering more supportive environments conducive to healthy adolescent development despite family structure challenges.

METHOD

This study employed a qualitative approach with a case study method to examine the efforts of mothers as single parents in overcoming juvenile delinquency due to broken homes in RW 03 Semanggi, East Ciputat. The research location was RW 03 Semanggi, Cempaka Putih Village, East Ciputat District, South Tangerang City, selected purposively due to the notable prevalence of juvenile delinquency and the relatively high number of single mothers. The study involved five single mothers with adolescent children, two teenagers from broken home families, and two community leaders familiar with local social conditions.

Data were collected through in-depth interviews with single mothers, adolescents, and community leaders; field observations to capture adolescents' interactions and parenting patterns; and documentation sourced from the 2023 Cempaka Putih Village Profile Book and notes from the Chairman of RW 03 Semanggi. Data analysis was conducted descriptively through the stages of data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing, focusing on the patterns, strategies, and obstacles faced by single

mothers. Data validity was ensured through source triangulation by comparing information from single mothers, adolescents, and community leaders, as well as method triangulation by cross-checking interview, observation, and documentation results (Sugiyono, 2017).

Table 2. Characteristics of Informants

No	Mother's Name	Mother's Age	Status	Teenage Gender	Teenage	Forms of Juvenile Delinquency
1.	Saras (samaran)	30 years	Divorce/D ivorce Life	Man	10 years	Smoking and Skipping School
2.	Sari (disambigua tion)	31 years old	Divorce/D ivorce Life	Man	11 years old	Smoking and Skipping School
3.	Bella (disambigua tion)	35 years old	Divorce/D ivorce Life	Man	15 years	Skipping School
4.	Sri (disambigua tion)	30 years	Divorce/D ivorce Life	Man	15 years	Smoking and Skipping School
5.	Dance (disambigua tion)	32 years old	Divorce/D ivorce Life	Man	15 years	Smoking and Skipping School

Source: Primary research data, 2024

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Cempaka Putih Village is one of the densely populated areas in East Ciputat District, South Tangerang City. The name Cempaka Putih contains a symbolic meaning as a community's hope, namely fragrant flowers and shaded trees.

This area was originally an expansion of Rempoa Village in 1980 with the first village head H. Noor Abdullah. Along with its development, Cempaka Putih Village won 1st place in the West Java Provincial Level Village Competition in 1993. The change in livelihood from farming to services, trade, and formal work encouraged the community to propose the status of a village to a village. The proposal was ratified through Tangerang Regency Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2005, and since 2007 Cempaka Putih has been officially included in East Ciputat District. After the formation of the City of South Tangerang through Law No. 51 of 2008, this area became part of the city.

Geographically, Cempaka Putih Village has an area of 2.27 km² with an altitude of 47 meters above sea level. The average temperature ranges from 23.4°C–34.2°C. As for the boundaries of the area, in the north it is bordered by Rengas and Pondok Ranji Villages, south by Pisangan Village, west by Ciputat and Sawah Lama Villages, and east by Rempoa and Cirendeude Village.

Table 3. Total Population of Cempaka Putih Village By Gender in 2022

No	Gender	Quantity (Person)
1.	Man	12.869

2.	Woman	13.241
Population		26.110

Source: Data from the Tangerang City Disdukcapil Semester 1 of 2022

- a) Based on gender, the number of Heads of Families (KK) in Cempaka Putih Village is as follows:

Table 4. Number of Heads of Families in Cempaka Putih Village By Gender in 2022

No	Gender	Quantity (Family)
1.	Man	6.596
2.	Woman	1.786
Number of Families		8.382

Source: Data from the Tangerang City Disdukcapil Semester 1 of 2022

- c) Based on age, the number of residents in Cempaka Putih Village is as follows:

Table 5. Total Population of Cempaka Putih Village By Age in 2022

No	Age	Quantity (Person)
1.	Age 0-10 years	4.418
2.	Ages 11-20	3.980
3.	Age 21-30 years old	3.941
4.	Age 31-40 years old	4.406
5.	Age 41-50 years old	4.118
6.	Age 51-60 years old	2.866
7.	Age 61-70 years old	1.630
8.	Age 71 years old	721
Population		26.110

Source: Data from the Tangerang City Disdukcapil Semester 1 of 2022

- c) Based on the Marriage Status, the number of residents in Cempaka Putih Village is as follows:

Table 6. Total Population of Cempaka Putih Village Based on Marital Status in 2022

No	Marital Status	Quantity (Person)
1.	Unmarried	12.372
2.	Kawin	12.480
3.	Divorce Life	362
4.	Divorce Dead	896
Population		26.110

Source: Data from the Tangerang City Disdukcapil Semester 1 of 2022

The results of the study show that the condition of broken home families in RW 03 Semanggi has a real influence on adolescent behavior. From interviews with several informants, it was revealed that adolescents who lose their father and mother figure tend to show behavior that deviates from the norm, albeit with different intensities. Forms of delinquency that often appear include skipping school, smoking, talking rudely to parents, and difficulty obeying household rules. This behavior shows a self-control crisis that is

closely related to a lack of attention and supervision from parents, especially in families led only by mothers. This situation is in line with the view that the family is the main foundation of the formation of children's character, so that when the family structure is disturbed, moral development is also hampered.

Table 7. Causes and Impacts of Juvenile Delinquency in the Semanggi Area, RW 03

No	Name	Age	Cause	Impact
1.	Aril (faked)	10 year	Parental Divorce	Going against or refuting your mother's words, skipping school and smoking
2.	Zidan (faked)	11 year	Parental Divorce	Becoming more introverted, skipping school and smoking
3.	Geri (faked)	15 year	Parental Divorce	Becoming quieter, closing in, skipping school and smoking
4.	Heru (faked)	15 year	Parental Divorce	Refuting parents' words, skipping school and smoking
5.	Dika (faked)	15 year	Parental Divorce	Easily ignited by emotions, often arguing with mother, skipping school and smoking
Number of Teenagers			5 Orang	

Source: Primary research data from interviews and observations, 2024

In facing this problem, mothers as single parents in RW 03 Semanggi do not stay silent. They try to implement various strategies so that their children do not fall further into delinquent behavior. One of the standout efforts is to strengthen communication. Mothers try to talk to their children more often, both about daily activities and feelings they are experiencing. Although not all children are easily open, this communication is considered important so that children feel cared for. In addition, mothers also try to provide religious and moral guidance, for example by inviting children to carry out worship together or attend religious activities in the surrounding environment. This is expected to be able to instill the value of discipline and strengthen the moral fortress for children.

Another effort made is to manage the best possible time between work and child supervision. Most single mothers work to meet the family's economic needs, so time with children becomes limited. However, they try to remain present at important moments, such as when children are studying or coming home from school. There are also those who ask for the help of close family members or neighbors to supervise the behavior of children while they are working. Cooperation with the surrounding community, especially environmental leaders, is one of the important strategies because it can help provide additional control over children who are vulnerable to being affected by the social environment.

However, the effort cannot be separated from various obstacles. Economic limitations are a major problem faced by most single mothers. This condition forces them to work longer hours so that the time to supervise the children is reduced. In addition, the psychological burden due to the status of a single parent also often makes mothers feel tired and overwhelmed. Not all mothers have support from extended family or social environments, so many of them have

to struggle on their own. Another obstacle that arises is the difficulty of controlling adolescents who have been influenced by outside associations. Teenagers often reject counsel, even becoming defensive when reminded. This makes parenting efforts more complex.

From the results of the analysis, it can be seen that the role of single mothers in overcoming juvenile delinquency is very important, but it cannot run optimally without the support of the social environment. The strategies carried out by mothers are indeed able to have a positive impact, for example, children become more open or less truant behavior. However, the challenges also show that mothers cannot completely overcome problems alone. Support from the surrounding community, schools, and community leaders is a factor that strengthens the success of these efforts.

This discussion emphasizes that the phenomenon of juvenile delinquency due to *broken home* is not only an internal problem in the family, but also part of a social problem that requires attention and joint handling. Adolescents who grow up in a dysfunctional family environment are at greater risk of seeking emotional compensation outside the home, which often leads to deviant behavior. In line with the findings of Fitria (2020) and Karlina (2020), the lack of affection, attention, and guidance from parents makes adolescents more susceptible to negative associations. This situation is evident in RW 03 Semanggi, East Ciputat, where teenagers from *broken home families* show symptoms of delinquency in the form of skipping school and smoking.

In this context, the active involvement of mothers as single parents is a key factor. The efforts made by mothers are not only limited to meeting economic needs, but also include intensive communication, providing religious guidance, and consistent supervision of children's behavior. Although various obstacles such as economic limitations, time, and psychological pressure often hinder it, the role of mothers remains the main bulwark in reducing the risk of juvenile delinquency. However, the burden borne alone makes the success of the strategy highly dependent on the support of the social environment.

Therefore, support from the surrounding community, extended family, and school is important to strengthen the role of single mothers. A social environment can help provide additional control and supervision, while schools can provide counseling services and positive activities that provide space for teens to thrive in a healthy way. The synergy between the role of mothers and social support can create more conducive conditions for adolescents, while suppressing the emergence of deviant behavior. Thus, efforts to overcome juvenile delinquency due to *broken homes* must be seen as a shared responsibility, not just imposed on single mothers as the main caregivers.

CONCLUSION

The research on mothers' efforts as single parents in overcoming juvenile delinquency due to broken homes in RW 03 Semanggi, East Ciputat found that divorce leading to broken home conditions significantly affected adolescent behavior, often resulting in deviant acts such as truancy and smoking. Single mothers played a central role in addressing these issues through communication improvement, religious and moral guidance, balancing work and parenting responsibilities, and collaborating with the community. However, their efforts were often hindered by economic constraints, limited time, psychological stress, and insufficient social support. The findings highlight that while mothers' roles are pivotal, their effectiveness largely

depends on support from communities, schools, and social networks. Future research should explore community-based intervention models that strengthen social support systems to enhance the effectiveness of single mothers in preventing juvenile delinquency.

REFERENCES

- Afifa, A., & Abdurrahman, A. (2021). Peran bimbingan konseling Islam dalam mengatasi kenakalan remaja. *Islamic Counseling: Jurnal Bimbingan dan Konseling Islam*, 9(3).
- Aini, R., & Umamialam, S. (2024). Hak dan kewajiban remaja laki-laki maupun perempuan dalam keluarga (kajian gender). *Jurnal Hawa: Studi Pengarus Utamaan Gender dan Remaja*, 15(1), 45–58.
- Almaidah, F., dkk. (2021). Survei faktor penyebab perokok remaja mempertahankan perilaku merokok. *Jurnal Farmasi Komunitas*, 10(3).
- Amanah, S., Mahendra, A. M., & Silaen, J. (2023). Peran konseling keluarga dalam mengatasi kenakalan remaja. *Jurnal Pendidikan dan Konseling*, 7(2).
- Aryanto, K. (2023). Dampak keluarga broken home terhadap anak. *Metta Jurnal Ilmu Multidisiplin*.
- Aulia, N., Makata, R. A., & Shamsu, L. S. B. (2023). Peran penting seorang ayah dalam keluarga perspektif remaja (studi komparatif keluarga cemara dan keluarga broken home). *Ejournal of Sunan Gunung Djati State Islamic University*, 13(2).
- Darnoto, & Dewi, H. T. (2020). Pergaulan bebas remaja di era milenial menurut perspektif pendidikan agama Islam. *Jurnal Tarbawi*, 12(4).
- Fakhri, A., Sayyidina, R. Z., & Jasmine, S. E. (2023). Peran ayah sebagai orang tua tunggal dalam mengasuh remaja: Perspektif gender dalam keluarga. *Ejournal Untirta*, 13(1).
- Harririn, Z., Rahmawati, I., & Suryadi. (2023). Strategi orang tua tunggal dalam menangani kenakalan remaja dengan pendekatan konseling realitas. *Al-Ihath: Jurnal Bimbingan dan Konseling Islam*, 6(1).
- Haru, E. (2021). Perspektif dan analisis seputar fenomena kenakalan remaja. *Jurnal Alternatif*, 10(3).
- Hasanah, M., & Maarif, M. A. (2021). Solusi pendidikan agama Islam mengatasi kenakalan remaja pada keluarga broken home. *Attadrib: Jurnal Pendidikan Guru Madrasah Ibtidaiyah*, 7(1).
- Karlina, L. (2020). Fenomena terjadinya kenakalan remaja. *Jurnal Edukasi Nonformal*, 5(1).
- Kasingku, J. D., Sanger, A. H., & Gumolung, D. A. G. (2022). Dampak broken home pada remaja muda dan solusinya. *Koloni: Jurnal Multidisiplin Ilmu*, 8(2).
- Kartono, K. (2017). *Patologi sosial 2: Kenakalan remaja*. Depok: Rajawali Pers.
- Kurniawan, F. (2020). *Keluarga dan budaya dalam tinjauan sosiologi*. G4 Publishing.
- Lening, V. D. (2018). *Kenakalan remaja dan penanggulangannya*. Kudus: Cempaka Putih PT.
- Pemerintah Kota Jakarta Pusat. (2022). *Profil Kelurahan Cempaka Putih*. Pemerintah Kota Jakarta Pusat.
- Poha, S., Djibu, R., & Napu, Y. (2022). Faktor penyebab kenakalan remaja di Desa Huntu Barat. *Student Journal of Community Empowerment*, 4(2).
- Rauf, I. (2023). Peran ibu sebagai orang tua tunggal dalam keluarga di Desa Gotowasi Kecamatan Maba Selatan Kabupaten Halmahera Timur. *Journal of Social and Culture*, 10(2), 78–92.

Riestyantomo, H. S., & Pratiwi, P. H. (2020). Perilaku menyimpang remaja pada keluarga single parent (studi kasus Desa Bawukan, Kecamatan Kemalang, Kabupaten Klaten). *Jurnal Pendidikan Sosiologi*, 5(2).

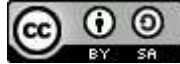
Sugiyono. (2017). *Metode penelitian kualitatif, kuantitatif, dan R&D*. Bandung: Alfabeta.

Copyright holders:

Reizka Nisabila (2025)

First publication right:

Devotion - Journal of Research and Community Service



This article is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/)