

Parents' Experience in Providing Support and Motivation to Children in Conflict with the Law Undergoing Rehabilitation During the Time of the Covid-19 Pandemic

Muhammad Abduh^{1*}, Adi Fahrudin², Husmiati Yusuf³, Erik Saut H. Hutahaean³

¹Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta, Indonesia.

²Universitas Bhayangkara Jakarta Raya, Indonesia.

³Badan Riset dan Inovasi Nasional, Indonesia

⁴Universitas Bhayangkara Jakarta Raya, Indonesia.

*Corresponding author: Muhammad Abduh (abduedo@gmail.com)

ABSTRACT

This study aims to explore the experiences of parents and the obstacles they experience in providing support and motivation for children undergoing rehabilitation during the Covid-19 period at LPKA Class II Jakarta. This study uses a qualitative research method - descriptive. The results of this study are that there is compatibility in several aspects of parental support given to their children who are undergoing rehabilitation at LPKA Class II Jakarta during the Covid-19 period, including (1) having time with family) having good communication between family members; (3) mutual respect among family members; and (4) there is a close relationship or bond between family members. The motivation given by parents is to try to bring bathing warmth to the family which ultimately raises motivation in children to be better. Meanwhile, the obstacles faced by parents include (1) fluctuating signal conditions, (2) time constraints, (3) limited internet quota filling costs, (4) unable to attach children directly, and (5) the child's response.

Keywords: Parent experience, support, motivation, Children in Conflict with the Law

1. Introduction

In the family, children are one part that requires special attention from every member of the family (Steinberg, 2001), especially teenagers. Where adolescents are children who are in a period of transition from childhood to adulthood. The need for attention will greatly affect this transition period. Because of this period, children will look for identity until they are able to determine whether children will be able to manage themselves (Lovecky, 1997) or vice versa. For all the attention needed, teenagers will be very dependent on their parents or other family members around them (Abela & Walker, 2013). This also applies to the fulfillment of children's needs, which cannot be fulfilled by themselves (Andriyani, 2020). Because of the fulfillment of these needs and attention, teenagers often look for them outside the home. Through the environment, social resources are actualized in their friendship environment (Korkiamäki, 2011).

Many teenagers in Indonesia think that their environment is better able to meet all their necessary needs because their parents are busy (Khotimah et al., 2020) or the family's economic conditions do not support them. This can lead to differences in perceptions and opinions between teenagers

and their parents (Rahmawati & Masrurroh, 2020). Differences of opinion that arise can be a trigger for teenagers to feel more comfortable in their environment than in their own homes.

Entering the teens, conflicts due to different views often occur between children and parents (Branje, 2018). The influence of the environment is believed to produce more teenagers who are not good because of the lack of supervision from parents and other adults around them. Apart from the differences of opinion that arise between parents and teenagers, various reasons teenagers use to make their environment the most comfortable place for them to express themselves, rather than in their own home.

But ironically, the environment that is used as a place for teenagers to express themselves, does not always have a positive influence on teenagers (Karakos, 2015). There are still teenagers in the environment that make them fall into various social problems which in the end makes these teenagers have to face the world of law. Various problems arise from the wrong adolescent environment such as the existence of fights between groups (Putra & Apsari, 2021), the existence of drug abuse in children, and so on.

For children who are in conflict with this law, the government facilitates it with various policies which of course must also be able to fulfill the basic rights and obligations of children in it (Fardian & Santoso, 2020). As Law No. 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Court System has implications for the correctional system in Indonesia, especially in the correctional function related to the care, service, and development of children in conflict with the law (ABH). The Child Special Treatment Institute (LPKA) is a new institution that replaces the function of the Juvenile Prisons (LAPAS) as a place for social rehabilitation for children (Fardian & Santoso, 2020).

Currently, LPKA is divided into two classifications, namely Class I and Class II, where the classification is based on position, capacity, and workload. The number of LPKA within the Ministry of Law and Human Rights is 33 (thirty-three), consisting of 7 (seven) Class I LPKA and 26 (twenty-six) Class II LPKA.

This also cannot be carried out without help from other parties, bearing in mind that the targets in this training are children who basically still really need attention and support from the nuclear family, especially parents.

Support and motivation from parents is an important part of the success of efforts (Lubis et al., 2020) to meet the needs of every child in LPKA. Success in meeting the needs of each child of LPKA residents is expected to enable LPKA residents to be able to face the outside world when they are free in the future, especially in meeting the social needs and respect for children who are in conflict with the law in LPKA.

This became more complex when the conditions of the Covid-19 pandemic began to close access to direct communication. The Covid-19 period is a time when everyone is encouraged to reduce direct interaction (Means et al., 2020) and apply social restrictions nationally. In the early days of the pandemic, every Indonesian citizen was asked to stay at home and reduce various activities outside the home. Therefore, the various regulations that emerged during the Covid-19 period are certain to be a separate obstacle for parents of students to be able to provide support and motivation to their children who are undergoing coaching at LPKA.

The aims of this study were (1) to find out the experiences of parents in providing support and motivation to children undergoing rehabilitation during the Covid-19 period at LPKA Class II Jakarta (2) to find out the obstacles experienced by parents in providing support and motivation to children who underwent rehabilitation during the Covid-19 period at LPKA Class II Jakarta.

2. Method

The type of research used in this study is a qualitative-descriptive research method. In this study, informants were directed to be able to describe/tell in detail their experiences as parents in providing support and motivation for their children who were undergoing rehabilitation at LPKA Class II Jakarta.

In determining informants, researchers used purposive sampling. Informants in this study were parents of children who were undergoing punishment/rehabilitation at the Class II Jakarta Child Special Development Institution (LKPA).

The data collection technique in this study used in-depth interview techniques which were conducted on parents of children who were undergoing punishment/rehabilitation when they visited.

Data analysis in this study was carried out using data processing obtained from observations and interviews, so that it can be understood and understood easily in order to answer the problems present in the research. The validity of the data was tested by the triangulation method. Children who are given support and motivation by their parents are used as a measure of the validity of their data.

3. Results and Discussion

Hawari (1997) suggests six aspects of parental/family support, namely: (1) creating religious life in the family; (2) having time with family; (3) having good communication between family members; (4) respecting each other among family members; (5) minimum quality and quantity of conflict; and (6) there is a close relationship or bond between family members.

Based on the results of interviews and field observations that were collected and carried out by researchers, the following were obtained:

3.1. Aspects of creating religious life in the family

Because children are currently in the rehabilitation period at LPKA Class II Jakarta, the aspect of parental support for creating religious life in the family is fulfilled by the institution through spiritual activities that are routinely carried out while the coaching is being carried out. The spiritual activities carried out include holding religious lectures and studying the Quran and requiring students to pray in congregation every day.

Based on the results of existing interviews, there is one child who is currently getting closer to God as revealed by EK and RF, that their child ERM is currently praying diligently and close to God. This shows that institutional support in this aspect has an influence on children.

As for the experience of parents in providing support in this aspect, parental support cannot be carried out optimally because of the condition and situation of the child who still has to undergo

coaching at LPKA Class II Jakarta. This should be made a deeper concern for parents to remain able to provide support for this religious aspect in order to further strengthen the attachment between parents and students in terms of religious life in the family.

3.2. The aspect of having time with family

Some of the interview results, the experience of parents in providing support for the fulfillment of this aspect of having time with the family can be fulfilled. As did EK and RF as ERM's parents, AS and A as PR's parents, K and R as AA's parents, and AD and S as DL's parents. There are different conditions that are felt by AD and S as DL's parents because the responses given by DL as children are not what their parents expected. This made AD and S less enthusiastic about fulfilling this aspect of having time with their family, even though when it was confirmed with the child, namely DL, he had started to pay attention to the presence of his parents, but was still embarrassed to express it.

Whereas HM and SS, as MR's parents, felt they were unable to fulfill this aspect of having time with their family due to the inadequate economic conditions of their family, especially during a pandemic which required them to spend time with their family online, while online relationships were only able to run when they have quota or credit to be able to connect with each other. This can be a suggestion for institutions to better facilitate families who want to provide full support but are unable to carry it out.

3.3. Aspects of having good communication between family members

Communication is indeed a very important aspect in every line of life, especially in fulfilling the support of parents and children whose conditions are separated and must be limited during the Covid-19 pandemic. Basically, during the Covid-19 pandemic, providing time with the family as before and good communication between family members is inseparable, because the communication that is established can only be obtained by providing time for online visits.

Based on the results of the interviews that the researchers collected, it can be concluded that parental support in fulfilling good communication between family members can be fulfilled by having visit sessions that are enforced by institutions. Even though the condition of this pandemic made this visit only possible online, the communication that was established during the visit could be categorized as fulfilled.

This is in accordance with the results of interviews with EK and RF who always provide time to be able to communicate with ERM. Likewise, AS and A as PR's parents, and K and R as AA's parents. With various obstacles they face, they try to always maintain communication with their children. However, unlike AD and S, it seems that communication with DL is not very good. Because when it was confirmed AD and S's opinion was different from DL's, where AD and S's efforts to always be present during visits still did not have a good impact on communication with DL. AD and S feel that they are still not considered by DL, while DL has started to pay attention to the presence of their parents. The three of them could not understand each other's wishes and opinions because of this poor communication.

3.4. Aspects of mutual respect between fellow family members

Still related to some of the previous aspects, the aspect of mutual respect among family members is possible to be fulfilled if the provision of time and communication can be maintained properly. Parents and children should be able to respect each other, in terms of parental treatment, they have tried to be able to provide time for their children even if only through online, whereas in terms of child treatment, they are willing to open themselves up to be able to accept families before they enter into it is felt that coaching at LPKA does not give enough time and attention.

The aspect of mutual respect among family members was fulfilled by three out of 5 pairs of parents who were informants in this study. But there are still 2 pairs of parents who have not been able to fulfill it. AD and S were still not able to establish good communication so in the end they were not able to bring mutual respect between family members. Also, HM and SS, because of their economic conditions, cannot always attend visiting sessions, which can also be interpreted as not being able to bring mutual respect between family members, even for various reasons. In this case, it is also necessary to have a third party to be able to help unravel the problems of these two families

3.5. The aspect of quality and quantity of conflict is minimal

As the condition of the children who are given support are currently in the rehabilitation period, both in quality and quantity, it is certain that the conflicts that arise will be minimal. Especially during a pandemic where meetings can only be held online, minimizing conflicts between families.

3.6. The aspect of the existence of a close relationship or bond between family members

By fulfilling the various aspects of fulfilling parental support that have been submitted previously, it is certain that this last aspect will be fulfilled. Some children eventually return to have close relationships and bonds with family members after getting support (Scharp & Thomas, 2016) in the aspects of religion, time, communication, mutual respect, and minimal conflict. However, this does not work for parents who have not been able to fulfil some of the aspects required before. This can be used as material for the attention of various parties to be able to meet the need for parental support, especially for children who are currently undergoing rehabilitation at LPKA. Because parental support is really very important in efforts to increase children's self-confidence (Marcen et al., 2013), and restore the direction of a better child's life.

Meanwhile, Donohoo et al., (2018) states that motivation is characterized by expectations for success in solving problems, optimistic foresight and academic achievement, social encouragement, activity encouragement, encouragement to feel safe, encouragement to be valued, and encouragement to belong.

This is according to the support from parents to make their children have the desire and hope (Heaven & Ciarrochi, 2008) to be able to solve problems, see an optimistic future, and various encouragement to feel safe and feel valued and belong again. After the various conditions experienced by them before undergoing coaching and rehabilitation at LPKA Class II Jakarta, parents try to bring back the warmth in the family which ultimately creates motivation in children to be better. As in the results of the interviews, it can be concluded that all parents wish to be able to make their children better and prepare themselves to return to society in a better way.

As previously stated, the support and motivation given by parents to their children who are currently undergoing rehabilitation at LPKA Class II Jakarta are certain to experience problems, especially during this Covid-19 period. The obstacles in question include:

3.6.1. Fluctuating signal conditions

Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, visiting sessions can only be done online, signal conditions will be very important to facilitate communication between parents and children. This is in accordance with the results of interviews with EK and RF, where these conditions several times caused the ongoing video conference to suddenly turn off or make the sound and image displayed less clear. Strengthened by statements from K and R who experienced the same constraints. Likewise with the results of interviews with HM and SS.

3.6.2. Limited time

The condition of the Covid-19 pandemic also made visiting sessions even more limited (Nasution & Sujatmiko, 2020). When the signal is unfriendly, the duration of the meeting, even if it's only online, becomes shorter. This is considered quite disturbing and makes parents have limitations in providing support and motivation. As was the result of the interviews with EK and RF, where the time constraints during the visits prevented them from fully providing the necessary attention, support, and motivation. In addition, the signal is sometimes less friendly, making the limited time even less. In accordance with the results of interviews with K and R as well as HM and SS.

3.6.3. Limited internet quota filling fee

Just as the COVID-19 pandemic has limited in-person meetings and can only be done online (Means et al., 2020), this situation has also forced various parties to become dependent on internet quota as the only thing that can make communication between people possible. However, this is an obstacle for many parties who are not so good economically. The condition of pandemic is felt to be very hard for many parties, especially for people with middle and lower incomes (Arundhati, 2020).

In addition to social restrictions, restrictions in various sectors are also implemented (Saputra et al., 2021). This has become a separate obstacle for the MR family, as in the interviews conducted by HM and SS, as parents feel unable to always fill their internet quota. Especially because HM's work conditions were also affected by Covid-19, in this case being laid off, which made this condition even more difficult to even just fulfil the living needs of other families. It is great to hope from HM and SS that the pandemic will end soon so that they are able to meet MR in person.

3.6.4. Unable to attach to children directly

The next obstacle experienced by parents in providing support and motivation for children who are undergoing rehabilitation at LPKA Class II Jakarta, especially during the Covid-19 pandemic, is not being able to attach children directly. This is based on the results of interviews with HM and SS as parents of MR. Where according to HM and SS, some of the treatment as part of the support they should do for MR can only be done when they can meet in person, such as by giving touches and hugs.

3.6.5. The child's response

This obstacle was only felt by AD and S, where DL as a child gave a response that was deemed unable to accept the presence of his parents. Even though DL himself admits that he feels embarrassed to be more open with his parents because their condition has not been very close for a long time. This can be one of the obstacles due to the lack of communication that exists between the three. A third party is needed who is able to become a bridge for the presence of good communication between them.

4. Conclusions and Recommendations

Based on the description that has been presented in the previous chapters, several conclusions can be drawn as follows: Based on theory and the results of interviews with informants, it was found that several aspects of parental support were given to their children who were undergoing rehabilitation at LPKA Class II Jakarta during the Covid-19 period, including: have time with family; have good communication between family members; respect each other among family members; and there is a close relationship or bond between family members.

The motivation given by parents to their children who are undergoing rehabilitation at LPKA Class II Jakarta during the Covid-19 pandemic is to try to bring back the warmth in the family which ultimately creates motivation in children to be better. Obstacles faced by parents in providing support and motivation for their children who are dealing with the law include: fluctuating signal conditions, limited time, limited internet quota filling fee, unable to attach to children directly and the child's response.

Based on the entire description that has been previously submitted, researchers can submit suggestions as follows:

- In carrying out the provision of support and motivation from parents, it is necessary to choose the right treatment for the right child, because each child has a different response and acceptance.
- Can give more time to parents during visits, in order to provide maximum support and motivation for their children.
- Special attention is needed to be able to recruit the availability of human resources, in this case social workers, who will be able to assist parents and also children in giving and receiving support and motivation which is expected to change behavior and increase attachment between parties.
- Can better understand that children who are in conflict with the law are not solely because of the child's own fault or the fault of the child's parents, but there are many factors that can cause them to have to face the law. Until when students finish their coaching period, they will have their own support system, namely an environment that supports their self-improvement.

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