Paradoxical Personal Space During the Pandemic: Study in Adolescence Group with Law Violation Risk in a Small Region in Indonesia

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ABSTRACT
The Covid-19 has changed many aspects of our lives today. We are physically distancing but psychologically closer with the use of digital devices. The intensity of internet usage is increased during the pandemic. The cons about physically distancing are it can lead to misinformation, bias in the usage of digital communication devices. One of the vulnerable groups is adolescence with a social group. The cases of violence to women and children are increased during the pandemic in 2020, especially in Indonesia. One of the examples is the increasing number of children dealing with law in Bojonegoro Region, one of the cultural cities in East Java, especially in the case of beating by some adolescent groups. The purpose of this study is to find out the general description of the background of children who are dealing with the law involved in the beatings with other groups (Article 170 KUHP) and their relationship with the Covid-19 pandemic in Bojonegoro City, Indonesia. The method used in this paper is a systematic literature review. Data is obtained from an in-depth interview by Pembimbing Kemasyarakatan (the Correctional Officer) about the psychosocial background from the criminal acts (Art. 170 KUHP). The factors for the crime committed by children are strong solidarity between youth groups and misinformation that occurs due to the increasing use of social media among teenagers during the pandemic. It can trigger fights between groups (Perguruan Silat) that are often found in Javanese Culture, especially in East Java. Now it can be a challenge in digitalization, school, and legal empowerment in public space. Things that can be done are to minimize the use of digital communication, increase the role of parents in supervising children, and empowering positive activities during a pandemic.

Keywords: law, human rights, digitalization, adolescence, social group, Covid-19, children, Indonesia.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Covid-19 has changed many aspects of our life today. One of them is our way of communication with each other—the studies of Covid-19 effects in digitalization promise a new convenience. Everything is possible without direct meetings with the use of communication technologies.

On the other side, distance provides us with some positive effects of wider personal space. We have been busy with social groups but forgot to provide time for ourselves and find the meaning of life, each of which is personal and can only be done when we are alone, apart from the routine.

But are we sure that we can completely stop our routine for a moment and increase our personal space? Certainly not. Most of us will continue to try to be in social groups. We are physically distancing but psychologically closer with digital devices. The distance can make us lonely, so the intensity of internet usage is increased during the pandemic.

Some pros about physically distancing are that it can lead to psychological wellbeing if we use personal space to evaluate ourselves. We can objectively find the meaning of life through meditation, yoga, and personal introspection, which may not be obtained from our busy social relationships. The cons about physically distancing are that it can lead to misinformation, bias in the usage of digital communication devices.

The cases of violence against women and children are increasing during the pandemic in 2020, especially in Indonesia. One of the examples is the increasing number of children dealing with law in Bojonegoro Region, one of the cultural cities in East Java, especially in the case of beating by some adolescent groups. The purpose of this study is to find out the general

description of the background of children who are dealing with the law involved in the beatings with other groups (Article 170 KUHP) and their relationship with the Covid-19 pandemic in Bojonegoro City, Indonesia [8]

One of the vulnerable group is adolescence with social group, including they who doing virtual study during pandemic. In East Java, especially in the Region of Tuban, Lamongan and Bojonegoro, there are many silat communities that come from many students. Covid makes these teenagers spend more time at home or with their groups, compared to being at school. And of course they will be more intense in exchanging information about their social groups, so that if there is little information regarding fights between groups of teenagers, they immediately confirm it as the right thing and it can trigger fights between communities.

Violence against children has increased during the pandemic period. It is also recorded that from the data obtained by Pembimbing Kemsyarakatan at Bapas Class II Bojonegoro, the cases of children conflicted with law in the region of Tuban, Lamongan and Bojonegoro, the number of children involved in legal cases of violence to children in 2020 reached 43 cases, an increase from 33 cases in 2019 [1].

Previous studies have discussed the effects of the pandemic on cases of violence against children, but were not specific to typical cases such as what happened in Bojonegoro, Indonesia. Its very typical because the culture of the city of bojonegoro, namely "perguruan silat", is rarely found in other places, but it really needs to be resolved and can be an insight for other communities. So that violence both committed by children and children as victims can be minimized.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

The purpose of this study is to find out the general description of the background of children who are dealing with the law involved in the beatings with other groups (Pasal 170 KUHP) and their relationship with the Covid-19 pandemic. This research uses a qualitative approach using a descriptive qualitative design with a case study method. A case study is a research that focuses on a particular case to be observed and depth analyzed.

This study focuses on cases data of children commited with law especially they who are dealing with the law involved in the beatings with other groups (Pasal 170 KUHP). The data source uses secondary data obtained from Balai Pemasyarakatan Kelas II Bojonegoro, East Java. This study conducts an in-depth examination of the particular background behind adolescents taking action that has a legal consequence and the pattern of events that occur to the role of individual characteristics, social group influences and

covid-19 pandemic effects on the occurrence of these cases.

The informants in this study were adolescents who had through the trial process and received a judgment from the courts whether as a prisoner in LPKA (juvenile correctional facility) and LAPAS (adults' prison). Some of them are in parents supervision and not being a prisoner (after mediation process with the victims). The data comes from the results of the LITMAS (social-correctional research) that have been conducted by the Pembimbing Kemasyarakatan (community correctional officer/ probation and parole officer) who assisted the informants from the pre-adjudication to post-adjudication stages. Furthermore, an in-depth interview with the Pembimbing Kemasyarakatan has been conducted to clarifying the discussion issues of the research. All data needed are collected by literature review.

That data, then, are analyzed qualitatively by doing a deepen analysis. Deep interview and Focus Group Discussion are conducted to supply the empirical data needed. The interviewees are chosen purposively from various background categorized as government and Non-Government Organization also practitioner and academics.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In East Java, especially in the region of Tuban, Lamongan and Bojonegoro, there are many "silat" communities that come from many students and teenagers. Its a part of the culture but it can lead to the increasing of the number of the conflict with law.

There are some problems that cause adolescents to act violence. In general, these problems are grouped into three categories of discussion. The problems are the adolescent's developmental stage of the juvenile offenders, the lack of parental supervisions and the effects of Covid-19 pandemic to increase the number of these cases.

1. The Problems of The Adolescents' Developmental Stage

We know, at this stage, teenagers really need friends. He likes it when their peers admit it. There is a narcissistic tendency, they love theirselves, and show it by liking friends who are the same as himself. In addition, he is in a state of confusion because he does not know which one to choose either good or bad. And also their socio-emotional state is very unstable [2].

Teenagers face identity vs identity confusion according Erikson's Psychosocial Development. Identity formation in middle adolescent is determined with their social group. So they more engaged with their friends compared with their families. In adolescent with social group, they have in-group and

out-group. And its very influencing factor to fight with their out-group [3].

Teenagers are tend to act aggressive behavior in this period. Aggressive behavior can be defined as actions that are intended to hurt or injure others, whether physically, verbally or psychologically [4]. Aggression behavior is identical to violence, both physical and psychological. According to Indonesian Law Number 35 Years 2014 concerning Child Protection, violence is any act that results in physical, psychological, sexual and/ or neglect suffering or suffering, including threats to commit acts, coercion, or illegal deprivation of liberty. Surely, aggression commited by teenagers can lead to law violation.

2. The Lack of Parental Supervitions

Although the frequency of contact between family decrease in adolescence, this does not mean that family presence is less necessary for adolescents. The family continues to have a significant role in guiding adolescents so that they avoid the bad effects of associating with peers. This is why parental supervision and assistance are crucial to help adolescents cope with their problems during the vulnerable phase of the development stage.

The result of this study showed that these juvenile offenders have a minimum closeness with their family. Parents are busy working and only focus on fulfilling material needs. The disclosure between parents and adolescents cause them to lack of supervision so that adolescents do risky behavior. Besides that, these juvenile offenders reported having low-quality communication with their parents. The decisive and controlling attitude of parents makes juveniles feel insecure about having the talk and share the problems they experience. Especially about their dating behavior. This condition makes teens feel uncomfortable at home, so they choose to be more outside the house where they can freely do the things they like.

3. The Effects of Covid-19 to Increase the Number of the Cases.

The novel coronavirus disease, COVID-19, an infectious disease characterized by an often severe and sometimes fatal acute respiratory syndrome and caused by a variant coronavirus termed SARSCoV-2 (severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2), was first identified in December 2019 in Wuhan, China. Since then it has rapidly spread, globally. The World Health Organization (WHO) declared the disease a pandemic on 11 March 2020 [5].

The present consensus guidance focuses on the engagement with information and communications technology (ICT) in the time of the COVID-19 crisis. On the one hand, ICT is a "savior"; it contributes vitally to disseminating knowledge about the outbreak to wide sectors of the global population, to

an extent not possible without such technology. Information flow is a key factor in fighting the pandemic (enabling individuals to have instant access to reliable information. Keeping social contact remotely with friends/ families to reduce psychological impacts of isolation, providing access to entertainment and even materials guiding physical exercise (e.g., live streaming home fitness sessions) are realized through ICT and represent strategies. Working and studying remotely is also possible due to the use of ICT [6].

Education in the new normal era will bring many changes, especially in the process of integrating digital technology in the teaching and learning process. In fact, digital technology was used sufficiently in the world of education before the COVID-19 pandemic occurred, but the technologies use was not as massive as today. Previously, digital technology in education was only used as a supporting tool, now digital technology is used as the main instrument.

On the other hand, the use of ICT also carries risks. While considered healthy when pursued in moderation and for meaningful purposes, excessive engagement in specific online activities such as gambling, viewing of pornography, video gaming, social media use, shopping may lead to severe problems and elevate the risk of disordered or addictive use [6].

Meanwhile, the other factor to this case is the presence of Covid-19, which affects the length of free time for youth and misinformation due to the increasing intensity of social media use, with the presence of Covid-19. This can support the crime by the children

Things that can be done to minimize the cases are:

1. Minimize the Use of Digital Communication

It is very important to take an activity schedule for each day and week (e.g., planning in advance when one is going to work/study, engage in social activities, perform leisure activities, conduct physical exercise) and promoting a daily routine at home in self-isolation, quarantine, or lockdown may be very helpful at a time when daily structure is lost or reduced.

Engaging in physical activity regularly is not only necessary to keep a healthy body but also contributes to boosting mood by reducing levels of stress hormones, stimulating the production of endorphins (i.e., natural chemicals in the brain that relieve pain and enhance mood) and having a beneficial effect on immune function.

Learning and using relaxation and other stress-reduction techniques (e.g., reading, writing, listening

to music, meditation, autogenic training, and mindfulness exercises) can be helpful in keeping bodies and minds healthy and to be aware of ones' emotions. When dealing with difficulties, openly communicating about emotions with a close relative or friend, asking for help and feeling social support can effectively help to reduce stress and anxiety.

Following the WHO advice to keep up-to-date on the status of the pandemic and public health advice from reliable news sources in a circumscribed way (e.g., watching a reputable news broadcast once or twice per day at a specified time) while limiting excessive exposure to such news can promote balanced and informed thinking about the pandemic [7].

Being conscious of self-monitoring and regulating one's screen time (i.e., the amount of time spent using all devices with a screen such as a smartphone, computer, television, or video game console) are essential. Reducing access or exposure by putting the smartphone/device somewhere where it is not constantly available when engaging in technology-free activities and turning off or muting notifications and associated sounds on mobile devices may be helpful methods of such self-regulation. Constantly checking social media or watching the news about the pandemic may have a negative impact on mental wellbeing [7].

We can use digital wellbeing apps (i.e., apps that provide feedback about the amount of time spent on different apps) can be helpful in raising awareness and self-regulation. Having pre - scheduled technologyfree periods or programs, and setting specific limits for oneself (e.g., time and/or financial limits for online shopping, gambling or gaming), can all help maintain a healthy balance between screenbased and screen-free activities. Tracking per-session, daily, weekly and monthly limits may be helpful to minimize time online and financial expenditures [7].

Using analogue technical tools (e.g., wristwatches, alarm clocks) when possible instead of ICT tools may help prevent overuse in certain situations (e.g., checking the time on a smartphone might turn into the use of other applications such as social media sites due to the notifications appearing on the locked screen).

Keeping in touch with friends, relatives and acquaintances (via internet or telephone) may help reduce feelings of loneliness during physical distancing and enhance quality of life. ICTs such as group calls, social media groups, and online video games can be useful in forming and maintaining meaningful relationships across physical distances.

2. Increase the Role of Parents in Supervising Children

Enjoying social activities and maintaining relationships are also crucial. Family members should arrange to spend quality time with each other and have "family time" periods on a regular basis. Family time may include meaningful conversations, playing social games or sports, eating meals and doing household chores together [7].

For individuals who live together with their family or others, it may be useful to find ways of being alone or having some self-time regularly. It may help to negotiate spaces in the house for individual and common use, as well as to establish and respect boundaries such as doors being open or closed. This may help reduce frustration and conflicts that may arise from being confined in the same place for long periods [7].

It is need collaboration between parents, government and teacher to formulate the children's schedule in their daily life. Its important to increase the role of parents in monitoring children, empower positive activities during a pandemic such as exercise, sports, skills training or business to increase the productivity of adolescence in this pandemic era. Parents should provide activities together in the family environment such as cooking, studying together, doing sports together and so on [8].

Monitoring and regulating children's behavior is also crucial and it may best be done by involving them in rule-making. Additionally, parents are role models; thus, regulating their own ICT-related behaviors (e.g., social media use, aimless surfing on the internet) may help their children to establish controlled use as well. Parents are also encouraged to actively participate in the ICT-related behaviors of their children (e.g., playing video games together with them). Such involvement of the parents will help them regulate their children's usage (e.g., by knowing the characteristics of different video games), as well as mote adaptive online activities and reduce the use of other ones [9].

3. Empowering Positive Activities during the Pandemic

The government must provide a place for children's self-development during the pandemic. The government must also focus on children physically and mentally. The government needs to issue policies that can save children's rights. For example, maximum learning during the pandemic, protection for children whose parents died due to the pandemic, and the provision of effective learning facilities during the pandemic. In addition to the government, parents and the wider community are also responsible for improving children's competence during the pandemic. For example, the community must have a place to continue to develop children's skills during a pandemic such as social communities, where the activities carried out are adjusted to the pandemic situation.

4. CONCLUSION

Covid-19 pandemics has changed our way to communicate with each other. Adolescent with social group is one of the vulnerable group to face with law due to the effects of the pandemics, including longer leisure time and high intensity of internet usage. It must be a priority to encourage children with positive activities, increase parents supervition and sinergies among government, parents and school to minimize this problem. Children should get their rights in education field, especially in this pandemic era.

Indonesian government has already make an online school policy for children, but its sometimes not effective in some villagers, with minimal property for online school, like internet connection, the media. The teacher is not easily carry out the online learning process. So, the schools in a village region need more regulation to online school. It has been debated either online school, or face to face learning. Its need to think what is more appropriate in village like some areas in Bojonegoro City, but make it sure it will be held with a good health protocol practices.

The government can take a culture-based approach, for example hold group practices between many "perguruan silat" here. And the law enforcement officer should make enough punishment to the children dealing with law (like serious or special coaching for that children). So maybe it can press the number of fights between groups or "perguruan silat".

And also with our awareness and hard work, with all stakeholders, especially for all law enforcement officer like police, judge, etc etc, we still try to work better, to give an education, about law violation to public space.

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