

MOTHERS' ACTIVE CONTRIBUTION AGAINST YOUNG GENERATIONS IN PREVENTING THE SPREAD OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC

I Gusti Bagus Hengki¹, Made EmyAndayani Citra², I GustiNgurah Anom³, I Made Kariyasa⁴

^{1,2,3,4}Faculty of Law, Mahasaraswati Denpasar University, Denpasar Bali
E-Mail: igustibagushengki@gmail.com¹, emyandayanifh@gmail.com²,
igustingurahanom14@gmail.com³, imadekariyasa62@gmail.com⁴

Abstract

The active contribution of a mother/woman in activities to prevent the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic is very necessary because mothers have a natural role as the primary and first educators for children from the time the fetus is in the womb to growing and developing into the younger generation. To carry out the prevention of Covid-19 persuasively and educationally, it is necessary to have two-way communication between mothers and children, between mothers and husbands, between mothers and other family members. Besides communication through the family line, communication is also carried out through the school and community channels. Groups of women/mothers based on different professions, cultures, customs, languages, and ancestral (ethnic) ties also have a role in preventing the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic to all generations of the nation. The program carried out is to socialize health protocols: wear masks, wash hands, cover mouth when sneezing and coughing, social distancing and adequate rest and nutritious eating. The juridical foundation for mothers/women to actively contribute to the younger generation in preventing the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic is based on the ideological foundation of the Republic of Indonesia, namely Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia and Human Rights and laws and regulations relating to legal protection and equality of gender roles in state life. This study used a normative legal research methodology with an applied normative. The data were analyzed qualitatively on the natural roles of mothers/women in the family, the gender roles of mothers/women in school, and the gender roles of mothers/women in society. This study found that mothers/women have a natural role to actively participate in preventing the spread of Covid-19.

Keywords: mother, daughter, younger generation, preventive, Covid-19.

INTRODUCTION

The differences between men and women can be divided into two, namely differences in sex and gender differences. Differences in sex between men and women are differences in the biological organs of men and women, especially in the reproductive part, which is all God's creation. It is natural. This can not be changed and is valid anytime and anywhere.

Meanwhile, gender differences are differences in roles, functions, and responsibilities between men and women which are human actions, which are not

natural. It can be changed depending on time and local culture. the illustration of the natural role of women, namely: menstruation, pregnancy, childbirth, breastfeeding with breast milk, and menopause. these cannot be exchanged with male nature. Meanwhile, women's gender roles, namely: cooking, washing, caring for children, and earning a living. These roles can be changed, exchanged, replaced according to the socio-cultural development of the local community. It can be done by men (fathers) and can also be done by women (mothers). In a paper entitled

"Gender Concept and Gender Mainstreaming" by Niluh Arjani, the Center for Women's Studies at Udayana University stated that the Indonesian Government's policy. It states "Gender Mainstreaming is a strategy that is carried out rationally and systematically to achieve and realize gender equality and gender justice. This realization includes all aspects of human life and in various fields of life and development. This has been confirmed by the umbrella law through Presidential Decree of the Republic of Indonesia Number 9 the Year 2000 on Mainstreaming Gender.

In this millennial era, almost all over the world, there is no difference between men and women. They have the same rights and obligations in all aspects of life in society, nation, and state. This can be seen from the development of the roles of women and men from time to time, from time to time. Both are created to the same degree, dignity, and dignity. Even though they have different forms and functions, they are all to complement each other. The role of women in gender all over the world and in Indonesia has experienced very rapid changes in all aspects of life. These include parking attendants, tire repairmen, taxi drivers to trailer truck drivers, leaders of private / state companies, ministers, presidents, legislators, executives. Almost all of them can be occupied by women as well as by men. But the role of women by nature for menstruation, pregnancy, childbirth, breastfeeding, and menopause cannot be replaced by the role of men. The advantages of women (mothers) and men (fathers) are that women are able to carry out double duties by carrying out multitasking tasks. The tasks are namely the advantages of God's grace given to women (mothers) who can do several jobs at one time. She can cook while carrying the child, control the laundry in the machine, and make phone calls or sweep the kitchen. Unlike the male

character who is single-tasking, he must focus on a new job after he moves to another job. Besides that, women (mothers) are the primary and first educators in the family towards their children as part of the candidates for the younger generation, as well as candidates for national leaders at present and in the future.

In line with the potential advantages that are possessed due to a natural gift from God based on sex against women, women or women can play an active role in any situation and condition faced in the household, society, nation, and state, especially mothers. A mother in making an active contribution to the younger generation in preventing the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic that has spread in the entire world since December 2019.

As we know, the Covid-19 pandemic has devastated all human life in the world and in Indonesia in all aspects of life, the economic sector, agriculture, the tourism industry, the education sector, the religious sector, governance from the central to regional levels, and many others. Various efforts have been made by the government in accelerating the response to the Covid-19 pandemic. Both in terms of preventive (prevention), persuasive and educational, as well as measured repressive (measured law enforcement) were carried out. Real forms in preventing the development of Covid-19 are in the form of large-scale social restrictions, social, lockdown or isolation, health protocols, avoiding crowd, stay at home). The pattern of teaching and learning activities are based on the policy of the Indonesian government through the Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia. The learning activities in class are changed to online teaching patterns. This thereby may increase the burden on roles, functions and responsibility of parents in general and mothers (women) in particular,

both morally and materially, and psychologically.

Understanding the phenomenon that occurred in the real life of Indonesian society, in this paper, the active contribution of a mother to the younger generation in preventing the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic is discussed descriptively.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study used a normative legal research methodology with a descriptive research type. The approach to the problem used is an applied normative approach in the form of a case approach, a statutory approach, a factual approach, and a legal concept analysis approach. Data collection was carried out by means of literature study and document study. Data processing was carried out by checking data, data classification, and data systemization which were analyzed qualitatively. The data used are secondary data consisting of primary legal materials, secondary legal materials, and tertiary legal materials.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Before analyzing the mother's active contribution, some theoretical concept of the meaning of the word "contribution" and the word "active" are defined operationally to enlighten the readers' understanding

In general, a contribution can be interpreted as a role or participation of a person in a certain activity. There are many definitions of contributions from various experts, they define contributions according to their respective perspectives. The definition of contribution according to the scientific dictionary written by Dany. Contribution is defined as support in the form of money or financial support only (Dani, 2006). A similar definition is from Yandianto in the General Indonesian Dictionary defines a contribution as a form of contributions to money or funds on a

form, association. and others (Yandianto, 2000). This definition is narrow because only people who have money or funds can make contributions, Contribution cannot be interpreted as a formality, there must be concrete evidence of their participation in the success of a certain activity. The form of contribution must be under its capacity or potential. Individuals or groups can contribute their thoughts, energy, and material for the success of such planned activities to achieve common goals. The definition of contribution according to experts includes the following :

According to Sigalingging, the Big Indonesian Dictionary explains that Contribution is a donation or gift, so the contribution is the contribution of every activity, role, input, ideas from others (Sigalingging, 2016: 118)

Anne Akira, in her book entitled "Terminology of Vocabulary" explains that Contribution comes from English, namely Contribute, contribution, the meaning is participation, involvement, involvement, and contribution. It means that in this case contribution means action or contribution (Akira, 2012: 77)

According to Hartono, in his book entitled "Career Guidance", he explains that contribution is an evolutionary driver that triggers people to help others in the community. This determines the success of the group even though those who make contributions do not always benefit directly from the efforts they do (Hartono, 2008: 90)

From the meanings of the contribution above, the scientific concept in this paper the contribution of a mother is intended as a contribution or the role of a mother, the participation of a mother/woman in an activity/action in contributing thoughts, other ideas in preventing the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic.

The definition of 'active' in this scientific concept needs to be based on

theory to avoid different interpretations of each person according to their respective points of view. Active is a general term that refers to something that is and can move, work, or perform its function. Something that is active can be identified from its movement (mechanically) and its benefits (function of the object in question). Everything, objects, or people regarding things that have been done or done are called an activity. In the economic field, an active balance shows that there is an income that is greater than expenditure.

In the realm of language, the term active sentence is known, which is a sentence that describes a person's work, movement, speech. Active in the Big Indonesian Dictionary means active (working, trying). Active means that in the learning process, the teacher must create an atmosphere in such a way that students actively ask, question, and express ideas.

The journal entitled "Learning with the *PAIKEM* Approach: Active Learning Innovative Creative Environments Attractive" by Uno & Muhamad (2011), explains that students who play an active role are students who are involved in learning activities to think, interact, do to try, find new concepts or produce work. Furthermore, their studies described that students who play an active role are students who learn from their experiences, in addition to students having to learn to solve the problems that are obtained.

From the description above it can be understood that the active role of a mother who is involved in learning activities to think, interact, do to try, find new concepts or produce work in preventing the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic with something that is, is moving, working or carrying out a function. and the natural role and gender role of a mother/woman to obtain benefits to prevent the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Women in the family, especially housewives, are the first and foremost educators in the family because starting children in the fetus in the womb has started to receive education from a pregnant mother, then born into babies until childhood, puberty, and growing up (Sujanto, 1981: 65). The natural role which is a biological innate function possessed by women/mothers can be used to educate their sons and daughters starting from childhood, inculcate behaviors that should not be carried out. The education includes dishonest behavior, stealing, slandering, insulting, and so on because they are prohibited by God.

In general, a child will want to hear what his mother has to say and will ask lots of questions. This is because a child begins to learn to speak, crawl, walk, and so on through a process of imitation (imitating), his character and personality have been formed from childhood by his mother. This is in accordance with the opinion of an educator named John Locke with the *Tabularasa* theory (Agus Sujanto, 1981: 65).

What includes the scope of the family is not only children with husband/wife. It is also according to the provisions of article 1 number 3 of the Republic of Indonesia Law No. 35 of 2014 in conjunction with RI Law No. 17 of 2016 concerning the Ratification of Perpu No.1 of 2016 concerning the Protection of Women and Children explains. It mainly concerns a family which is the smallest unit in society that consists of husband and wife, or husband-wife and child, or father and child, or mother and child, or blood family in a straight line up or down to the third degree.

The scope of preventive actions of a housewife in eradicating corruption is not only children but is broader. So the role of mothers/women in the family as the natural and gender roles are educators

Children in families of since the fetus to grow to maturity. This includes a member of the family to perform acts of prevention (preventive) persuasive and educative to suppress the spread of the pandemic Covid-19 in the form of two-way communication between mother and child, between mother and husband, between mother and other family members.

At school-age children, women/mothers have a very important role in the school, either directly or indirectly. This is due to children's education in the family environment when children gain knowledge about the Covid-19 Pandemic and how to prevent it from their biological mother, or older sisters, or older siblings from other families. If this is carried out continuously in an appropriate and targeted manner, women/mothers have taken a gender role, namely taking preventive action (prevention) and have saved and freed the nation's generation as future leaders from the dangers of the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Women are part of community members, who have the same role and position as men (gender equality). From the various ethnic groups consisting of male and female genders, the founders of the Republic of Indonesia explored the noble values possessed by the Indonesian nation itself which later became the basis for the philosophy and ideology of the Pancasila state. This is in accordance with Prof. Dr. Kaelan to adapt Notonagoro opinion of them mentioned the origin of the ingredients (Causes Materialist) as the following.

The Indonesian nation is the origin of the values of *Pancasila* so that Pancasila is essentially the values that constitute the elements of Pancasila. They are extracted from the Indonesian Nation in the form of cultural customs values as well as religious values found in everyday life. Thus the

origin of the Pancasila material is in the Indonesian nation itself which is found in the personality and view of life (Kaelan, 2010: 104).

Customary law communities are groups of people who have been living in certain geographic areas from generation to generation. This because of their ancestral ties, their strong relationship with the environment, and the existence of a value system that determines economic, political, social and legal institutions." (Siombi Marhaeni, 2012: 137)

From understanding the above-mentioned groups concerning the women's groups in society, it can enter their role both natural and gender roles in participating in preventing the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic to all generations of the nation and especially to the younger generation.

The young Generation is a translation of the young generation as opposed to the old age. Young means the population of adolescents/youths/youths who are forming themselves. The word "youth" which consists of two syllables compound, said second is the nature or circumstances of individual groups are still at a young age in the younger age groups who inherited ideals and rights granted and early obligation since been colored by activities community and political activities. So in a situation like this, the younger generation of a nation is the "*Young Citizen*". The younger generation is closely related to the meaning of the younger generation as the next generation. The younger generation is part of a generation that is 0-30 years old.

The younger generation is largely influenced by the natural role and gender role of a mother/woman in educating their children as first and foremost educators from the time of pregnancy (prenatal period), infancy (0-2 years). Childhood (3-5 years), childhood (6-12 years), youth/adolescence

(13-16 / 22 years) to growing up to become a younger generation aged 30 years are mostly influenced by the teaching factors, a mother/women in the household (external factors) as well as being influenced by the basic factors (internal) of the child.

William Stern, a psychologist from Germany, is famous for his theory of convergence, which argues that the development and form of the human condition are determined by these two factors, which factor is the most powerful in a person, it is he who gives shape. In our country, these two factors are known by the names of the teaching factor and the basic factor (Sujanto, 1981)

How to prevent and avoid the coronavirus can be done by implementing clean and healthy living habits through health protocols. This prevention is considered the best way to avoid disease because until now there is no appropriate cure for Covid-19 sufferers. Here are how to prevent the Covid-19 virus: (1) put on a mask, (2) wash hands regularly, (3) cover mouth when sneezing or coughing, (4) social distancing, and (5) get enough rest and eat nutritious food.

In Indonesia, the Covid-19 case was detected on March 1, 2020, and within one month, namely April 1, 2020, the number of positive cases of Covid-19 reached 1,677. This was followed by 103 patients who were declared cured and 157 other patients who died. (Joni, 2020). The Covid-19 pandemic devastated all human life in the world and in Indonesia in all aspects of life, the economic sector, agriculture, the tourism industry, the education sector, the religious sector, governance from the central to regional levels, and so on.

A juridical foundation for mothers/women to actively contribute to the younger generation in participating in preventing the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic that has spread in the world

including Indonesia. The fundamental basis is the ideology of the Republic of Indonesia. That is *Pancasila* and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia and Human Rights (HAM) and the laws and regulations of the Republic of Indonesia which can be briefly described as follows :

The perspective of the principles in Indonesian law is as follows:

1. Article 27 paragraph (1) and paragraph (2), Article 28 paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.
2. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence, Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 7 of 1984 concerning Ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
3. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 1974 concerning Marriage
4. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 17 of 2016 concerning Ratification of Perpu No.1 of 2016 concerning the Protection of Women and Children
5. Presidential Instruction of the Republic of Indonesia Number 9 of 2000 concerning Gender Mainstreaming and so on.
6. The perspective of the Principles in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and the international covenant on civil and political rights (ICCPR) 1966.

CONCLUSION.

A woman or a mother has the ability to carry out multi-tasks. These tasks may include a woman or a mother as biological

roles and their gender role. This study found that women or mothers have valuable contributions towards the prevention of covid-19 outbreaks. Their participation actually starts from Giving persuasion and education or counseling to all generations of the nation and especially to the younger generation formally and informally. This study further revealed that the Indonesian government has regulated a number of regulations and task forces working along with non-government organizations to prevent the spread of Covid-19 in Indonesia.

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