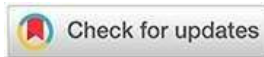


## ANALYSIS OF ATTACHMENT IN THE FULFILLMENT OF RIGHTS FOR BREASTFEEDING FEMALE INMATES IN PRISONS (CASE STUDY OF CLASS III PALU WOMEN'S PRISON)



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### ABSTRACT

*One of the rights fulfilled for breastfeeding female inmates is that inmates with children can care for them in prison until the child is 3 years old, in accordance with the Bangkok Rules, Law Number 22 of 2022, and related government regulations. Currently, the Palu Women's Prison is housing four infants of female inmates who are breastfeeding. Although the prison environment is less than ideal for a child's growth and development, this effort is important to maintain the bond between mother and child. This research aims to analyze the attachment patterns and the fulfillment of rights for breastfeeding female prisoners, as well as the obstacles they face at the Class III Women's Prison in Palu. This research uses a qualitative method where data collection is conducted through interviews and observations. Qualitative data analysis consists of data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. The results of this study show that there is no special treatment for nursing prisoners and their accompanying children. Nevertheless, a secure attachment between the mother and child remains formed. These inmate mothers continue to strive to meet their children's needs with the support of facilities provided by the prison authorities, although these facilities are also limited, such as the absence of healthcare personnel, lack of play areas, minimal breastfeeding facilities, low education levels among inmates, no special budget, and lack of knowledge about mother-child bonding.*

**Keywords:** Breastfeeding; Attachment; Women Prison



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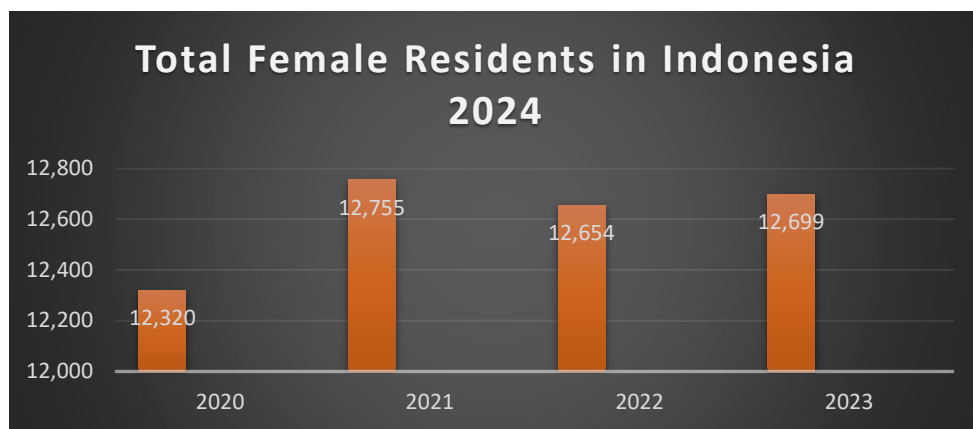
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## INTRODUCTION

Women have become an inseparable part of the phenomenon of crime in the reality of societal life (Lubis & Padmono, 2021). In this context, just like men, women can also break the law, and if proven guilty in a court of law, they have the chance to be imprisoned and change their status to that of a convict. Therefore, women are not exempt from their legal responsibilities. Although women's involvement in crime is generally less than that of men (Meilya, et al. 2020).

Based on data from the Directorate General of Corrections regarding the number of detainees and prisoners of female gender in Indonesia from 2020-2023, it is recorded that there are no less than 12,000 individuals spread across Correctional Institutions, Women's Correctional Institutions, Detention Centers, Women's Detention Centers, and Child Correctional Institutions throughout Indonesia, the number of which falls into the category of many.



Source: sdppublik.ditjenpas.go.id/,2024

**Figure 1**  
**Total Female Residents**  
**Update as of January 30, 2024**

From Figure 1, it shows that the number of female inmates at the Technical Implementation Unit of Corrections throughout Indonesia in 2023 has a total of 12,699 individuals, consisting of the statuses of Convicts, Detainees, and Juvenile Detainees. This proves that the number of criminal acts committed by Indonesian women is not insignificant.

However, women have characteristics and needs that men do not have, such as menstruation, pregnancy, childbirth, and breastfeeding. Therefore, in this case, the rights of female prisoners need to receive special treatment in accordance with human rights, laws, and their specific needs (Kresnadari et al., 2013). One of the less than ideal situations regarding the fulfillment of women's rights is when a woman is serving a prison sentence in a correctional facility and is pregnant or breastfeeding her child (Prawira & Suteki, 2016). In line with the above conditions, the Palu Women's Prison, under the auspices of the Central Sulawesi Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, is currently housing 4 children of female inmates in 2024. In some cases, a child must stay with their mother in a correctional facility, such as a child born in a correctional facility to a mother serving a prison sentence and must stay with their mother who is a prisoner because there is no family to care for them, and a child who cannot be separated from

their mother due to certain conditions, such as being too young, still breastfeeding, or having a health condition that requires special attention (Marsiari et al., 2023).

Regarding the fulfillment of rights for Female Inmates who are pregnant, breastfeeding, and have accompanying children, it can be seen in Article 62 of the Correctional Law Number 22 of 2022, which states that children born in correctional institutions or children of female prisoners brought into detention centers or prisons can stay with their mothers until they are a maximum of 3 years old; They are specifically placed with their mothers who are female detainees or prisoners; These children can also be given supplementary food based on the instructions of a doctor or nutritionist (Harjono et al., 2022).

It is very important for breastfeeding female prisoners to be close to their children. The role of the mother is very important in a child's development, because the child first interacts with the mother after birth. This innate relationship is known as attachment, which aims to enhance a child's sense of security, comfort, and self-confidence in later life (Kusdemawati, 2021). A child with a strong attachment will feel secure and be able to interact with others confidently, while a child with an insecure attachment will feel less confident and uncomfortable in interacting with others (Khaeruddin & Ridfah, 2017). Thus, the bond of love between a mother and child is very important for the physical, mental, and spiritual health of a person, which will carry on into adulthood.

The research conducted by Ariani et al. (2021) found that the main issues hindering the provision of breastfeeding rights for female inmates in women's prisons and detention centers in Indonesia are budget constraints, human resources, and infrastructure to provide optimal care for pregnant, breastfeeding female inmates, and their accompanying toddlers. The suboptimal conditions of women's prisons in fulfilling the rights of pregnant, breastfeeding female inmates, and their accompanying toddlers can have serious impacts on the formation of emotional bonds or attachment and subsequent development. Proven by numerous studies, attachment has been shown to be an important component of development. As the primary caregivers, parents determine or influence the child's attachment patterns. These patterns are beneficial for children, such as improving self-esteem, the ability to control physical and emotional health, the ability to adapt to new environments, and the ability to build positive relationships with peers and family (Sari et al., 2018).

This research aims to analyse the attachment patterns and the fulfilment of rights for breastfeeding female prisoners, as well as the obstacles they face at the Class III Women's Prison in Palu.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

Nabilah's research (2021) aims to understand how children's attachment to working parents functions, including the factors that influence attachment, the objects to which children attach, and the ways attachment manifests in children with working parents. This research is a type of qualitative research that uses a descriptive qualitative approach. Observation and interviews with respondents were used to collect research data. Research findings indicate that this attachment affects factors such as differences in parenting styles between parents and caregivers, the quality of relationships, mothers' attitudes towards work, and children's temperament. Children will not lose their closeness to their mothers; instead, they will form a hierarchy of closeness with figures that provide a sense of security and comfort, and that figure will become the primary attachment figure.

The article by Hardi and Muklis (2023) discusses the rights of breastfeeding children living with their mothers in prisons, how government officials and prison officers play a role in fulfilling these rights, and the challenges and efforts made to meet these rights. This research uses data from library and field studies. Research results show that prisoners who bring their children into the prison are entitled to spiritual and physical care, as well as adequate medical treatment and food. However, their rights in the correctional institution have not yet been fully met. The biggest obstacles they face are the lack of support from the local government, insufficient operational budget and facilities in the correctional institution, and the absence of specific regulations regarding the fulfillment of their rights, which are certainly necessary for the growth of children who must live in the correctional facility. The efforts that have been made include collaborating with the health department and the social services department to provide assistance such as diapers and children's milk. And another effort from the prison is to provide extra pudding, such as milk and mung bean porridge, as a calorie booster.

The empirical legal research by Safitri, et al (2021) focuses on the supervision and upbringing of children by inmate mothers at the Class II A Women's Prison in Pontianak. In this research, a sociological approach and a case approach are used. It is important to remember that parents have the obligation to provide their children's rights, just like the "children of inmates" who are cared for in prisons, because these children are the young generation who will lead the country in the future. Prisons are clearly not a comfortable and safe place for a child's growth and an ideal place for a mother to raise her child. because the results show that the parenting patterns of mothers in prison are based on poor conditions and circumstances, and that other facilities are not being utilized well. However, the mother of the inmate is not treated differently from other inmates.

## RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses John Bowlby's Attachment Theory, who was a psychologist from England and a pioneer in the study of mother-child relationships in the twentieth century. Then a more complete formulation was proposed by Mary Ainsworth in 1969. Ainsworth contributed to measuring the quality of attachment developed by Bowlby, known as "The Strange Situation," which is still a measurement technique widely used around the world today. According to Ainsworth and her team, a child who is securely attached to their mother will use her as a safe base for exploration, feeling they have a place to retreat to when they need it (Megawangi, 2015). Several types of attachment with their characteristics derived from the Strange Situation Method research developed by Ainsworth (in Megawangi, 2014: 20-22), secure attachment style, ambivalent attachment style, avoidant attachment style, disorganized attachment style.

This research uses qualitative methods where data collection is conducted by gathering comprehensive information such as in-depth interviews, observations, and documentation or archives. The author chose a descriptive qualitative research design as the research method, which focuses on the depiction and analysis of phenomena based on natural settings or detailed and complex realities such as events, social activities, beliefs, opinions, and thoughts of individuals or groups (Murdiyanto, 2020). Qualitative methods can produce descriptive data and observed behaviors conveyed by individuals in written or oral form (Moleong, 2018).

In this case, the researcher investigates the attachment patterns that occur between female inmates and their children in the context of fulfilling the rights of female prisoners, particularly breastfeeding. Additionally, this research aims to clarify and delve into the issues in accordance with the facts on the ground and to develop information

related to the analysis of attachment in fulfilling the rights of breastfeeding female prisoners at the Class III Women's Prison in Palu.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### **Analysis of Attachment in the Fulfillment of Rights for Breastfeeding Female Prisoners at Class III Women's Prison in Palu**

In fulfilling the rights for the special needs of pregnant, breastfeeding female prisoners, and accompanying children, the Class III Women's Correctional Institution in Palu has adhered to the Decision of the Director General of Corrections, Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia, Number: PAS-693.PK.01.07.01 of 2015 concerning Standards for Services and Healthcare for Vulnerable and High-Risk Groups. (excluding TB & HIV). Based on the observations that have been conducted, it shows that the condition and situation of caring for accompanying children in the Class III Women's Prison in Palu are done in a makeshift manner, meaning there is no special treatment for them, such as their cells being in blocks with other inmates, and their cells being mixed with elderly inmates. The supervision of mothers and accompanying children is also the same as other inmates; they still must adhere to the cell entry or opening hours and the cell exit or closing hours.

However, on the other hand, this illustrates that the prison authorities have also made efforts to fulfill the rights of female inmates who are breastfeeding and have accompanying children. Specifically for the best interests of the child living in the prison, so that the inmate who brings her child to the Class III Palu Women's Prison, in addition to serving her sentence, must also be a responsible mother who takes care of her child. Although the fulfillment of those rights is still considered suboptimal and overall does not guarantee good child care, especially given the less-than-ideal prison environment, which still lacks suitable, clean, and safe special rooms. And the lack of opportunities or facilities that support the development of a strong bond between mother and child. Here are the results of the attachment pattern analysis at the Palu Women's Prison using the Attachment theory, which includes four variables used to measure the quality of attachment according to the views of John Bowlby and Mary Ainsworth in (Megawangi, 2015)

#### a) Secure Attachment Style

Based on the results of interviews with sources in the field, the bond formed between mothers and children at the Palu Class III Women's Prison shows secure attachment even though they are in a limited environment. This attachment is characterized by the child always seeking their mother when feeling worried, scared, or abandoned, and showing joy when seeing their mother. The positive interactions that develop between mothers and children in the prison environment occur because mothers provide attention, affection, and warmth in every daily interaction, such as responding to the child's cries, playing together, and caring for the child while in the prison.

Although the conditions inside the prison are limited, the mothers continue to strive to meet their children's needs with the help of facilities provided by the prison authorities, such as the provision of milk, diapers, and health services. Additionally, the prison authorities also play an important role in supporting the children's development by providing play facilities and conducting educational programs for the mothers related to childcare and breastfeeding.

The prison authorities are collaborating with the health department and other external parties to ensure that the accompanying children receive the necessary



nutrition, immunizations, and vitamins. This shows that even though they are in a less-than-ideal environment, the mothers in the prison have managed to build a secure attachment with their children, supported by the facilities and attention from the prison authorities as well as the collaboration of the prison staff in caring for the accompanying children.

b) Ambivalent Attachment Style

In the Class III Women's Prison in Palu, no indications of ambivalent attachment styles between mothers and their children were found. The mothers of inmates in this prison are generally consistent in providing attention and affection to their children, even though the prison environment is less than ideal for child development. Children may feel bored due to limited facilities, but they still show a positive and stable relationship with their mother. Mothers strive to meet their children's needs, even though sometimes they have to postpone or deny difficult requests. The KOMIU SEHAT program also helps provide education to mothers about good parenting, thereby reducing the potential for the development of insecure attachment styles.

c) Avoidant Attachment Style

From the analysis of the third attachment style, namely the avoidant attachment style, it shows that this style is not observed in the relationship between the mothers who are prisoners and their children at the Class III Women's Prison in Palu. Although the avoidant attachment style generally develops in children who feel their emotional needs are neglected or not consistently met, in the prison environment, the children still show emotional closeness to their mothers. This is evidenced by the children's behavior, which still seeks attention, feels happy when meeting their mothers, and shows strong emotional dependence.

The limited environment of the prison in terms of movement and social interaction with outsiders seems to also influence this attachment pattern. Children are more familiar with prison inmates and officers, but they show fear or anxiety when meeting new people, indicating a strong sense of security towards familiar figures. Children in custody also tend to feel scared and anxious when facing situations or environments outside the prison, as seen when they attend activities outside the prison such as community health posts. Adapting to the outside world becomes a challenge for these children, who are used to a safe and enclosed environment within the prison.

Although the mothers of inmates are in a highly stressful situation, they still strive to care for their children well, show affection, and do not neglect their children's emotional needs. This shows that despite being in difficult conditions, the mothers in the prison maintain a healthy attachment relationship with their children, unlike the characteristics of avoidant attachment style usually seen in conditions of emotional neglect.

d) Disorganized Attachment Style

Based on the interview results with the informant at the Palu Class III Women's Prison, there were no indications of a disorganized attachment style between the mother and child. Although the harsh conditions of the prison, stress, and environmental instability can affect a mother's ability to provide consistent care, the mothers in this prison are still able to maintain a positive relationship with their children. There are no reports of children's behavior showing signs of fear, confusion, or rejection towards their mothers. On the contrary, the children in this prison tend to show independence and positive responses, such as looking for their

mothers after separation or feeling happy when reunited. The mothers also emphasized that they rarely or never use physical violence to discipline their children, and the interactions between mothers and children at the Class III Women's Prison in Palu seem to be based on consistent affection and care.

The attachment between mothers and children living in prisons refers to the strong and deep emotional bond that develops between them under detention conditions. This attachment is very important in the context of prisons because the situation faced tends to limit freedom and cause stress for both mother and child. Children who live with their mothers in prison tend to have a very strong emotional bond with their mothers. This happens because these children often do not have extensive access to the outside environment or other caregivers, making their mothers the only source of comfort and security. Mothers in prisons often become the only stable and constant caregiver figures for their children. In this situation, the mother plays a dual role as a protector, a giver of affection, and a source of education for the children. Officers working in prisons are often involved in child care, helping to strengthen the positive bond between mother and child by creating a supportive environment. This role is very important in ensuring the welfare of children in difficult situations.

### **Obstacles to the fulfillment of the rights of breastfeeding female prisoners at the Class III Women's Prison in Palu**

The implementation of the rights of breastfeeding female inmates at the Class III Women's Prison in Palu has been running well. However, like any policy, there are obstacles and challenges, especially related to maintaining a secure attachment relationship between mothers and children living in the prison. In maintaining this attachment, there are tips according to (Megawangi, 2015) about building attachment, namely Rooming-In, Skin-to-Skin Contact between Mother and Child and Kangaroo Care, Breastfeeding, Gentle Touch and Massage, Co-Sleeping, Verbal and Non-Verbal Communication, Positive Communication, Storytelling and Reading Books, Playing and Laughing Together, and Correcting Attachment Failures. Thus, the fulfillment of their rights must continue to be implemented despite various challenges in the prison environment, namely:

- a) The absence of positions for Healthcare Workers such as Doctors and Nurses  
Healthcare services at the Class III Women's Prison in Palu still face various obstacles, especially due to the lack of specialized healthcare professionals such as doctors and nurses. Although there have been efforts to address this through internal polyclinics and referrals to healthcare facilities outside the prison, the limited availability of healthcare personnel outside working hours hinders the prompt handling of serious health issues. Efforts to collaborate with Puskesmas Dolo have been made, but several obstacles still remain, such as the absence of accompanying mothers during child immunizations and administrative procedures that slow down escort processes in emergency situations. This delay can affect the relationship between a mother and her child.
- b) The limitations of playground facilities and supporting facilities for breastfeeding.

Palu Women's Prison faces significant challenges in fulfilling the rights of children living with their mothers, especially regarding adequate facilities and infrastructure. Children in prisons must face limited space and inadequate play environments, as well as minimal access to educational facilities and cognitive development support. Although some toys have been provided, a special play area

and educational books essential for children's growth are still not available. In addition, the lack of supporting facilities for breastfeeding mothers, such as private rooms and breast milk storage equipment, also hinders the provision of optimal care. Therefore, improvements in facilities, infrastructure, and special support are necessary to ensure the development of children and the well-being of mothers within the prison environment.

c) The low education level of inmates

Mothers with low levels of education tend to be more easily influenced by the wrong advice or behavior from other inmates, including in terms of child-rearing. The mothers' ignorance about proper parenting patterns can lead them to consider negative behavior in the prison environment as normal. Children who live with their mothers in prison are often exposed to negative influences such as harsh words or aggressive behavior, which are then considered normal by the mothers, even though this behavior can have a detrimental impact on the child's moral and behavioral development in the future.

d) There is no special budget for Breastfeeding Inmates and Accompanying Children

Budget constraints are the main obstacle in implementing optimal care for breastfeeding inmates and their children at the Palu Women's Prison. The budget for them is combined with other vulnerable groups, resulting in limited and insufficient funds to meet their specific needs. As a result, the Palu Women's Prison does not have specific programs designed to support breastfeeding mothers and their children, such as the provision of optimal facilities or child development programs.

e) Lack of knowledge about attachment formation tips

The lack of knowledge among mothers regarding ways to strengthen attachment with their children in prison can negatively impact the child's development, especially in situations filled with stress and limited facilities. Without sufficient understanding, mothers may not realize the importance of attachment and how to build a strong bond with their children, putting the children at risk of developing unhealthy attachment styles, such as ambivalent attachment, avoidant attachment, or disorganized attachment. (disorganized attachment). This situation can affect the emotional and social development of children, as well as impact their ability to build healthy relationships in the future.

## CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Palu Class III Women's Prison has made efforts to fulfill the rights of breastfeeding female inmates and their accompanying children according to the applicable guidelines, despite many limitations. Parenting in prison shows a secure attachment between mother and child, thanks to the mother's consistent attention and the basic facility support from the prison authorities. However, challenges such as the lack of healthcare personnel, inadequate play facilities, budget constraints, and the low education level of inmates are the main obstacles in ensuring the welfare and optimal development of children in prisons. Therefore, improvements in facilities, special budgets, and intensive education for inmates need to be made to create a more supportive environment for breastfeeding mothers and their children.

To improve the fulfillment of the rights of breastfeeding female inmates and their accompanying children at the Class III Women's Prison in Palu, various strategic efforts and improvements are needed. Some main recommendations include the provision of



professional healthcare personnel within prisons and the improvement of health access and procedures to ensure faster and more accurate services. In addition, the development of facilities and infrastructure such as playrooms, breast milk storage facilities, and integrated health posts within prisons can help support children's development and the optimal fulfillment of health rights.

Special budget allocations are also needed to support the specific needs of breastfeeding inmates and their accompanying children, as well as innovations in fund management through cooperation with external parties. Lastly, education related to attachment and proper parenting for mothers needs to be improved to ensure healthy emotional relationships and support child development in limited environments such as prisons. With the implementation of these recommendations, it is hoped that the welfare of breastfeeding mothers and their children can be ensured, and their rights can be better fulfilled.

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