



Child engagement in female prisoners

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Abstract. The mother, who is the lifeblood of a child, is not always in an ideal situation to educate her child. Many mothers have to face the law as a result of their actions. They must live in the penitentiary to account for their actions. Based on the Directorate General of Prisons data in 2021, there are 9,152 women who are prisoners. Even so, the instinct of a mother having a child remained within her. This study aims to map the relationship between children and mothers as prisoners. This study involved ten female prisoners who were mothers. The results showed that prisoners always remember children and become the center of reason for regret for their actions. However, some women who became prisoners hid their status as prisoners from their children

Keywords: Child Engagement, Prisoner, Women.

1 Introduction

Crime is a problem that is an enemy for all nations, including Indonesia. The crimes committed certainly harm themselves, the closest people, and even the state. Crime is like a virus that is difficult to eliminate because it requires extra effort. Crimes have several types that are in line with the Criminal Code (KUHP) of the Republic of Indonesia and The International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS) initiated by the United Nations, namely UNODC in BPS is divided into 9 classifications of crimes with 22 types of crimes [1].

Based on data obtained from BPS, the number of crimes in Indonesia in 2021 was 239,481 crimes, which decreased compared to 247,218 crimes in 2020 [2]. Although the crime rate in 2021 has decreased, the figure is fairly high. Mohammad Hatta (2008) explained that the crime statistics figure is a picture of the number of losses caused by crime. This figure is not necessarily in accordance with the actual conditions because there are still many suspected crimes that are not recorded by the police (dark number) [2].

Based on 37 provinces in Indonesia, East Java Province occupies the third position with a crime rate recorded according to the Regional Police in 2021 of 19,257 crimes. East Java Province consists of 9 cities and 29 regencies/cities, one of the cities located in East Java is Malang City which has a special prison for women. Malang Class IIA Women's prison (Lapas Perempuan Kelas IIA Malang) consists of 5 (five) blocks that are used according to the case and the needs of the assisted residents. Block I is intended for assisted citizens who have children and breastfeeding as well as assisted residents undergoing rehabilitation, blocks II and III are intended for narcotics cases, block IV is intended for cases other than drugs, and Block V is intended for new inmates or prisoners who have not received a prison sentence. During the FieldWork Practice (PKL) activities in the period 12 June 2023 to 25 July 2023, 465 assisted citizens were known in Malang Class IIA Women's prison (Lapas Perempuan Kelas IIA Malang), aged 14-60 years. These fostered residents not only come from Malang, but from various sailing cities such as Jabodetabek, Pemtrim, Porong, and even Jayapura.

As a mother, of course, she has a great responsibility to educate and give the best to her children. Based on the results of a survey conducted in Malang Class IIA Women's prison (Lapas Perempuan Kelas IIA Malang), it is known that as many as 50 out of 60 subjects are mothers. In addition, as many as 40 of the 60 subjects divorced their husbands so that they acted as single persons. Mothers who are in prison certainly have to bear the risk of separation from children and families and cannot play the role of mothers directly. Attachment between mother and child is something that cannot be decided even with a long distance. Of course, for a mother, children have a deep meaning for life. Not infrequently, mothers sacrifice many things to maintain and raise children well [3].

The process of nurturing and raising children will bring up a bond of love between a mother and her child. This bond will appear starting when the child is first born from the mother's womb which then mothers can use several ways such as exclusive breastfeeding as a form of skin contact with the child. Furthermore, carry out combined treatments so that the sticky process is established (*early infant mother bonding*) due to body touch between mother and child. Some other ways are eye contact, sound, smell, entertainment, biorhythms and self-initiation. By applying some of these methods, the bond between mother and child will be closer. In addition, according to research, Klaus and Kennel explained that a mother who has more time to interact with her child tends to bring more intensive closeness [4].

Being in prison, especially for the first time, is certainly a very hard thing for mothers. In this condition, mothers must be separated from children who become their own fears [5]. Research from Lucy Baldwin [6] Emotional trauma is felt by mothers who are in prison because of separation from children, especially for mothers who still have to breastfeed their children [6].

The relationship between mother and child has an inseparable emotional closeness. A mother's fear of being away from her child is deeply felt by mothers in prison [7]. Like the research conducted by Hani, et al [8] Most mothers who are in prison have difficulty separating from their children [8]. This difficulty is felt because they cannot monitor children's growth and development, especially for children who still need extra supervision. The anxiety experienced by mothers in prison is one of the stressors while in prison [9].

Tough prison life, especially for single mothers, creates a new burden. Some mothers choose to hide the fact that they are in prison from their children as a protective factor to avoid unwanted things about their children. This choice requires mothers to refrain from communicating with the child. The purpose of this study is to provide an overview of the mother-child bond and its potential in providing protective factors for mothers who

2 Method

This type of research is qualitative research, which is research based on the philosophy of postpositivism to examine natural objects. This type of research emphasizes the researcher as a key instrument, with inductive data analysis, and the results emphasize meaning rather than generalization [10].

This study used a phenomenological research design to obtain how the child's attachment to the mother who was in prison. This design was chosen because it is considered to make it easier to collect the amount of data needed. The focus of this study is to see the meaning of a child for parents, especially mothers by explaining the condition of a mother who is in prison while serving a sentence far from the child which will later show the attachment between mother and child.

The subjects in this study were selected by looking at *the need assessment* that emerged during the initial screening of fostered residents. The subjects in this study were 10 people who were mothers aged 24-44 years. Information on the subject is presented in table 1.

Data collection uses an approach to fostered residents by means of interviews for one week. The interviews conducted have been agreed and approved by the fostered residents by signing informed consent so that the confidentiality of identity is guaranteed by the researcher.

Table 1. Profile of mothers as subjects in prison

Initials	Age	Child	Status	Case	verdict
AR	49	2	Marry	Drug	Not yet a verdict
ICE	27	1	Marry	Murder	8 years
MU	38	2	Divorce	Drug	6 years
TW	29	4	Divorce	Criminal	7 months
SF	43	3	Divorce	Drug	4 years 6 months
S	33	2	Marry	Criminal	2 years
DS	24	1	Divorce	Drug	8 years
W	41	3	Divorce	Criminal	Not yet a verdict
FF	25	2	Divorce	Criminal	8 months
DE	44	3	Divorce	Drug	8 years

3 Results

This research was conducted in Malang Class IIA Women's Prison (Lapas Perempuan Kelas IIA Malang). This study involved 10 subjects who were mothers with an age range of 24-44 years.

3.1 Activities of mother and child before being in prison

Before being in prison, of course, mothers have activities together with their children. As a mother, she is required to play a big role for the child and monitor the growth and development of the child. The attachment between mother and child is not only limited to togetherness, but the attachment between the two is not hindered even with distance and time. A loving mother will try to give the best to the child. As explained by informants (AR1, ES1, and W1) who said that they spend a lot of time with children because child development is a priority. Even though they are required to work, mothers still divide time for their children.

"I am usually at home when I am with the child, often accompanying me, teaching ways to be independent such as doing housework (washing, sweeping, and the like), I do it so that I can form a person who is not easily dependent on others".

A mother always wants to give the best to her child and often sacrificed many things including time. Under certain conditions, mothers are required to be the backbone for the family which makes mothers have to give up time together with the child. As experienced by mothers (TW1, DE1, MU1 and S1) before being in prison who spent a lot of time working. The dual role possessed by single mothers is certainly a new challenge to bring children to life alone.

"I used to be here in the morning, afternoon, afternoon, work. Sometimes work is not only in one place, so it is enough for children's needs and schooling. Sometimes it's like a child I rarely meet."

As a mother, of course, you want the best and a decent life for your child. Just like SF1's mother experienced as a single parent, trying hard to provide for her child which caused her to fall into illicit work. SF1's mother admitted that her son had known and accepted the job he was doing because the relationship between the two was like friends to tell stories.

"My relationship with the family is good. I try to provide for the children with illicit goods and my son knows that. They warned me not to be a wearer, but I violated it. Children are like friends to me, usually we often tell stories together and sometimes like to hang out with their friends".

The attachment between mother and child cannot be separated even though they are separated by distance. However, it is undeniable that a mother does not have feelings emotionally close to the child. FF1's mother admitted that her relationship with her son before being in prison was like a brother and sister who often quarreled. In addition, FF1 admitted that he did not play a full role as a parent because he left more responsibilities to his mother.

"My son has 2 boys and a girl. Before, I didn't get close to the child at all. Usually I am at home playing with my cellphones, never chatting. My son often says, "I'm ashamed of his friends because I have tattoos".

3.2 The meaning and role of children for mothers who are in prison

Life in prison is a new chapter in life, especially for a mother. Conditions that require mothers in prison to separate from children are a concern. The child is flesh and blood that has an inner bond with the mother so that it becomes a reason for the mother to do anything for the child. For a mother, the child becomes a precious treasure that cannot be replaced. As mothers in prison explain, children have significance to them, according to mothers (AR2 and W2).

"For me the child is very important especially during my time here, the child is the strengthening factor that allows me to stay here and accept everything"

"I used to cry a lot in the beginning because I used to be with my children for 24 hours. Now it's limited, and I can't accompany them as often as I used to. But my first children tried to strengthen and it made me believe they would be fine while I was here. Yes, now I leave all my affairs and ask for protection for my husband and children to Allah Almighty, I think I will worship a lot while here".

During the mother's existence in prison, of course, there are limits in communicating with children which are a challenge. Life in prison certainly requires strength and encouragement from the closest people so that children play a big role. As stated by mothers in prison, one of them is SF2 mother who tries to maintain a relationship with her child through virtual communication. For mothers, children have a big role during their time in prison which is a source of strength and motivation to get better.

"When there is an opportunity to call, I use it to call the child and it is routine by asking for news, how he is doing in school, and sometimes telling if there is a problem at home, indirectly I also know and monitor the child's development even though from a distance and luckily my child can understand the condition I am experiencing"

Being in prison certainly does not get freedom like life in general. Limited communication tools that require fostered residents to queue when they want to contact the closest person, which is a long-awaited activity. However, some mothers choose to cover up the fact that they are in prison and choose not to communicate with their children. This condition is caused because some mothers feel embarrassed and cannot play a role as a good mother to their children as described by mothers (ES2 and TW2).

"Because the child is very important to me, so I don't want the child to know that I am here and now being cared for by my brother-in-law so if the intermediary communication is from my brother-in-law, I reason that I am working in a distant place"

"I made children my priority, one of the reasons I stayed was children, but since I was detained I have been ashamed that I can't be a good mother. I was embarrassed to tell my youngest son that I was in jail because he wasn't mentally ready."

Conditions in prison do not cover the fact that mothers are still mothers to their children. Some mothers who choose not to communicate and cover up their conditions are trying to play a full role even in prison. As the mother did, DE2 still earns a living for her child from prison.

"At first I was often sad because I missed my last child, and also because I was worried. But I was reminded of my lying to my last child so that is what motivates me to continue to seek fortune even in prison, such as washing other prisoners' clothes, lifting buckets of water and so on."

Although the bond between mother and child will not be broken by distance and time, some mothers claim that they do not have an inner attachment to the child. This condition was even experienced before being in prison such as FF2's mother who admitted that her relationship with children was only limited to status. However, his

perspective on children began to change since he was in prison wanting to improve relations with his children.

"Yes, my son is rich for my sister because at home I rarely talk. I wasn't mentally ready to be a mother. But since then, I began to be moved to be closer to the child. So I talk a lot about communication. Several times my mother and daughter came to visit. Only my second son is a bit distant and I still don't think his mother is in prison."

3.3 The hope of a mother who is in prison for her child

Serving a prison period that must be done while in prison, of course, must be separated from children and closest people. Most mothers persevere through various things because the child plays a big and strengthening role. While in prison, mothers put their hopes and prayers on their children to have a better life as described by mothers (AR3, TW3, and DE3).

"My son has high aspirations to become a teacher, of course I hope that he can achieve his goals and live a better life and not take the path like his mother"

"Even though I made a mistake until I was arrested, even though I was embarrassed to meet my child, I still hope and believe my child can be better than me. I hope to learn from my mistakes."

"Yes, I just hope that my children can become human beings who are useful to society, better than me. And hopefully also my last child can better understand his mother's situation and not be angry with me anymore because I don't go home."

Not a few of the mothers turned out not to be able to put great hopes for the future because some of them were entangled in long sentences and it was worried that it could be an unfulfilled promise as conveyed by ES3's mother.

"Hope in the future is still not there for fear that it can change, for now maybe more hope that children can live a better life than both parents"

Mother is the home and first teacher for the child so that the mother knows the figure of the child very well. Mother educates with genuine affection by giving the best to the child. The form of maternal affection cannot be explained in only one way, one of which is trust in the child. Some mothers believe that their children are strong figures as explained by AR4 and W3 mothers.

"My son is only in his early teens, but his thinking is mature, maybe because his association is also often with adults, so I don't worry too much and just believe he can respond to things wisely and continue to be an encouragement for me"

"I hope my children don't do anything while I'm in prison, but I trust my children that they won't do anything weird. I also hope that my current condition will not worry them to the point of interfering with their academics."

For some mothers may not have a good relationship with the child. During her time in prison, FF3's mother expressed hope to be able to improve her relationship with her son so that he could play a good mother.

"I hope that after coming out of here, I can get closer to the child. I began to realize that I had not played a role as a good mother for children. In addition, I also hope that I can do better, can help my mother work".

3.4 Future plans for mothers who are in prison

The figure of the mother is never replaced as a mother, the struggle to maintain and raise children, especially for single mothers who act as the backbone of the family. The double burden carried by the mother requires the mother to struggle and even sacrifice many things that cause her to be in prison. Being in prison certainly provides many lessons that will never be forgotten. The high cost of time with children becomes a payment that cannot be replaced with money. Some mothers plan to find decent work so that they can gather to spend time with family and children as described by mothers (TW4, MU2, and DE4).

"I will later after leaving here, want to find a better job so that I can bring my children to life with halal sustenance and blessings. I want to learn the knowledge I gained while here so that it is not in vain when it comes out. In addition, I want to spend time with the child I have missed while being held here."

"Most importantly I want to get together and spend time with my children. In the few years I have been here, I have not been able to monitor the development of my children, especially the youngest ones. I want to be there for my children because they only have me."

"Yes, I want to accompany my youngest child because the parenting style of a mother with a grandmother's parenting style is different. Even so, since I am the main seeker of fortune in my family, of course I will still work. However, I will not forget to accompany my son"

Shackled by guilt and shame on the child because of his mother's status when he left prison as an ex-convict, some mothers plan to never tell their children about it. The desire to protect the child requires the S2 mother to keep her secret so that the child does not misunderstand.

"Until then, I will never tell my child that he is afraid that he will misunderstand me".

4 Discussion

Being in prison one will experience many changes in life. Not only changes in the living environment, but changes in lifestyle [11]. Prison becomes a place to atone for deeds and crimes that have been committed so that they must part with the life lived before. Losing a job, losing property, and even separating from the closest person are consequences that must be borne by perpetrators of crimes, including for a mother who is in prison [12].

Living life in prison is certainly different from life before prison. As the exposure of the subjects (AR1, ES, 1 and W1) before being in prison they spent a lot of time with children so that feelings of fear and guilt arose. This feeling is one of the sources of stress for mothers in prison [13]. Given the inseparable relationship between mother and child, even if it is hindered by distance. Some mothers in prison feel useless and even fail to play a good role [6]. In line with a study conducted by Leflore and Holston in 1998 as many as 72% of interviews that have been conducted, mothers revealed that their biggest concern is children who do not feel loved because they are far away from the mother figure [14]. As a mother, children become a priority in life. Mothers who conceive and give birth to children are one of the reasons for the inner bond between the two [15].

Raising children becomes a responsibility as parents so that children get a decent life. However, in some conditions the mother has the dual role of being a single parent to the child [16]. Based on the results of research that has been conducted, as many as 6 out of 10 subjects are known to have divorced, of which 5 of them committed crimes due to urgent economic factors. Such as the statement from subject 4 (TW1, DE1, MU1, and S1) which explained the role of a mother as well as the head of the family so that she does not have much time with children. This dual role requires mothers to find work in order to support their children [17]. The subjects who played the role of mothers as well as working heads of families claimed to have more than 1 job to meet living expenses.

The inner bond between the two is an encouragement for mothers to give their best. However, FF admitted that he did not have emotional closeness with children even before being in prison. This condition is caused by FF who married young so that he could not be a mother figure for his child. FF admitted that closeness with his child is

not like a mother and son, but a brother and sister. Thus, FF experienced unpreparedness for adjustment as a parent (*Parenthood*) that required changes in behavior, values, and roles so as to form a parent figure for the child [18].

The presence of children is one of the motivating factors that require someone to adjust to being a parent figure [19]. Both father and mother, of course, have different roles with the same goal to provide happiness for children. As the subjects (AR2, SF2, and W2) expressed, the child has a precious meaning in a mother's life. In addition, children become a source of strength for mothers while in prison while maintaining virtual communication with children [20]. However, it is different from the condition experienced by ES, TW, MU, DS, and S who choose to keep the fact of being in prison because of fears of damaging the child's mentality, which is a form of protective factor for mothers to protect children. Considering that children with mothers who are in prison have vulnerable conditions [13]. Protective factors are efforts made to reduce the risk of something negative such as exclusion. The implementation of protection is aimed at mothers in prison so that children continue to receive social support, care, and be accepted by the surrounding environment [21]. This is in line with research conducted by Block and Potthast (1998), most mothers feel worried if the child finds out that he is being detained so that it can damage the child's mentality. In addition, feelings of worry also come from the view of the social environment to children [14].

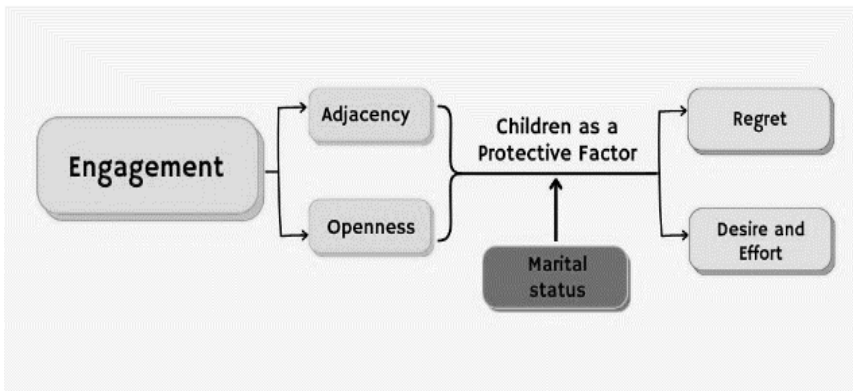


Figure 1. Child engagement scheme for mothers in prison

Serving time in prison as a form of responsibility for crimes committed. While in prison, not only body confinement is carried out, but moral improvement so that they have feelings of regret for the actions committed before [22]. For subjects of this status, serving a period of imprisonment that requires separation from the child becomes a tremendous difficulty. Swallowing the fact of being in prison awakens subjects who have failed to become mothers to their children. The existence of regrets

that are owned raises a glimmer of hope for mothers [11]. As revealed, the subjects hoped to live a better life after completing their prison term. One of the underlying reasons for the desire to change is the child as a source of strength for mothers. Like the research conducted by Lucy Baldwin, regret is very painful when hearing the sound of the child's crying [6].

Regret that raises hope for mothers in prison becomes a motivation in living life, especially being in prison is always filled with positive activities. Mothers plan to build their lives from the lowest point to a better person. Of course, the main plan that mothers will do is to make up for the time with the child. For mothers, being in prison is not only far from their children, but it is a challenge to remain a mother to their children [6].

5 Conclusions

Crime is a serious problem for the country and can certainly harm not only ourselves but also those around us. Crimes can be committed by anyone, both men and women. In fact, many of them have the status of mothers who commit crimes. Therefore, there are special prisons for women in each region, including in the Malang area. From the results of a survey conducted in Malang Class IIA Women's prison, it was found that there were several subjects who were mothers aged around 24-44 years. Mother has an important role in the life of a child. The first education obtained by the child is obtained through the mother. The attachment felt by mother and child is one that cannot be decided even by distance. Like the situation and condition of a mother, of course her affection will never disappear.

However, situations that require a mother to be away from her child make some mothers worry about the child's condition. The hard life in prison sometimes makes mothers feel burdened going through the day. Children are one of the factors that provide strength for a mother, this is obtained while maintaining communication with children. However, some mothers choose to hide their condition from their children to avoid some unwanted things. This is what makes some mothers refrain from contacting their children. Protective factors are one form of maternal protection of children. Protective factors are carried out so that unwanted things such as exclusion do not happen. This behavior is done because most mothers feel worried if the child knows his condition can damage the child's mentality and social view of his child.

The results obtained from the data that have been collected through the interview method found that there are some mothers who previously spent a lot of time with their children so that when separated from their children they have feelings of worry and guilt. There are even some mothers who feel useless and fail to be a good mother. The role of the mother for the child is very important, therefore the presence of a mother is important for the growth and development of the child. However, there are some mothers who have the dual role of breadwinner and single parent for the family,

especially children. There are some mothers who have divorced, experienced economic hardship and committed crimes. This is what makes many mothers who do not have much time with children regret and want to spend time with children after getting out of prison and living well. The regret felt by a mother makes hope appear. Many mothers want to live a better life after getting out of prison. One of the reasons that makes them want to change is the child. One of the plans of mothers after getting out of prison is to spend time with the prodigal child and live life better so as not to be far away from the child again.

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