








## LEX JOURNAL: KAJIAN HUKUM DAN KEADILAN

### About the Journal

The Lex Journal: Studies in Law and Justice (ISSN Print 2581-2033, ISSN Online 2580-9113) is a double-blind peer-reviewed law journal and scholarly journal with a national and international outlook, published by the Faculty of Law, University of Dr. Soetomo. Lex Journal is a scholarly publication exploring critical issues and developments in law and justice. The journal serves as a platform for academics, legal professionals, and researchers to share rigorous analyses, contemporary perspectives, and innovative research on various topics within the legal realm. These include but are not limited to constitutional law, criminal justice, human rights, international law, legal theory, and jurisprudence. The journal aims to foster scholarly dialogue on the role of law in promoting justice, protecting individual rights, and shaping public policy. Through articles, case studies, essays, and book reviews, Lex Journal seeks to contribute to the global discourse on legal reform, social justice, and the rule of law, making it a vital resource for those committed to advancing legal scholarship and practical application in the pursuit of a just society. Whether addressing contemporary legal challenges or historical legal frameworks, the Lex Journal stands as a bridge between academic theory and practical law, encouraging readers to reflect on the evolving landscape of justice. It is published thrice a year in March, July, and December. A related purpose is to provide a systematic review of important initiatives for developing law and legal practice. The Lex Journal: Studies in Law & Justice publishes cutting-edge legal scholarship by both academics and legal practitioners. Established in 2017, the Journal finds its roots in a desire to propose constructive, well-reasoned reforms in all areas of the law.

Journal Identity	Description
Submission ID: 10757	Published: 2025-07-19
Indexing	
    	

**Available online:** <http://ejournal.unitomo.ac.id/index.php/hukum>

**E-ISSN: 2580-9113**

**P-ISSN: 2581-2033**

**LEX JOURNAL: LAW & JUSTICE STUDIES**

**PROTECTION FOR CHILDREN WITH MOTHERS AS PRISONERS IN  
CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS**

**Andriawan**

Faculty of Law, Social and Political Science, University of Mataram

Email: [andrieonee@gmail.com](mailto:andrieonee@gmail.com)

**Rodliyah**

Faculty of Law, Social and Political Science, University of Mataram

Email: [rodliyah\\_fhunram@unram.ac.id](mailto:rodliyah_fhunram@unram.ac.id)

**Laely Wulandari**

Faculty of Law, Social and Political Science, University of Mataram

Email: [laelywulandari01@gmail.com](mailto:laelywulandari01@gmail.com)

**ABSTRACT**

This research discusses the protection efforts of children who are included by their mothers who are prisoners in the class III Mataram women's correctional institution. The main focus of the research is to find out the implementation of legal protection of children's rights, as well as the obstacles faced in efforts to fulfill children's rights in the correctional environment. The problem approach that will be used to discuss the problems in this research is a sociological juridical approach. The approach is carried out based on the main legal material to examine the theory, as well as legislation and observations or observations related to this research. The results show that although there are policies and service standards that support child protection, their implementation in the field still faces various challenges. These challenges include limited facilities, a lack of administration, and a lack of coordination between relevant agencies. This research emphasizes the importance of strengthening the protection system and cross-sector collaboration to ensure the fulfillment of children's rights in correctional institutions.

**Keywords:** Child Protection, Women Prisoners, Children's Rights

**1. INTRODUCTION**

Based on Law Number 4 of 1979 concerning Child Welfare in Article 2 Paragraph (2) states that "children have the right to welfare, care, upbringing and guidance based on love both in their families and in special care to grow and develop naturally". Then Article

**Available online:** <http://ejournal.unitomo.ac.id/index.php/hukum>

**E-ISSN: 2580-9113**

**P-ISSN: 2581-2033**

**LEX JOURNAL: LAW & JUSTICE STUDIES**

2, Paragraph (3) states that children have the right to care and protection, both during the womb and after birth.

Related to efforts to fulfill the rights of these children, according to “Government Regulation Number 32 of 1999 concerning Terms and Procedures for the Implementation of the Rights of Prisoners, Article 20 Paragraph (3), Paragraph (4) and Paragraph (5)” emphasizes that the children of prisoners or Prisoners must also be protected and fulfill their rights. Then, Article 62 Paragraph (1) of Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections, explains that children of prisoners or children of female prisoners can stay until the child is 3 (three) years old, both children who are brought into detention centers or correctional facilities and children born in correctional facilities. Paragraph (2) explains that children born in prisons or brought to prisons are specially placed with their mothers. Paragraph (3) explains that if the child is a child with a disability or special needs, the child can be placed in a disability service unit. Then in Paragraph (4), the child may be given additional food upon the instructions of a doctor or nutritionist.

According to Article 2 of Law Number 4 of 1979 concerning Child Welfare, which states that children are entitled to welfare, care, and guidance on the basis of affection, the rights of children of women prisoners must be fulfilled without any restrictions on their rights. Affection from their families and special attention to their natural development. Then, considering “Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning child protection, then in Article 59 Paragraph (1) it is states that children have the right not to be isolated from their parents, then children have the right to remain together face-to-face and have contact with their parents, actually guaranteed by the Constitution.”

Children living with their mothers are in a complex and vulnerable situation. The correctional environment is not designed to meet the developmental needs of children (Hamdani & Fauzia, 2021). This condition has the potential to affect children's growth and development, physically, psychologically, and socially. Therefore, the state and correctional institutions should provide a special protection system that ensures children's rights are still fulfilled even in situations that are not ideal.

**Available online:** <http://ejournal.unitomo.ac.id/index.php/hukum>

**E-ISSN: 2580-9113**

**P-ISSN: 2581-2033**

**LEX JOURNAL: LAW & JUSTICE STUDIES**

Furthermore, correctional institutions should have policies and facilities that support children's welfare, such as safe play spaces, health services, basic education, and psychosocial support. This is in line with the principle of the best interest of the child, which is the main reference in every policy related to children. Based on data available at the Directorate General of Corrections, the number of vulnerable groups living in prisons/detention centers in 2022, thousands of women are there, including pregnant women, breastfeeding, and also children. In this case, of course, adequate prison/detention center conditions are also very much needed by them, especially children who are brought by their mothers, because the conditions in prisons/detention centers will greatly affect the health and psychological conditions of children in the future.

Class II A Jakarta Women's Prison, number of detainees 331, capacity 208, over capacity 159. While the Women's Prison Class II A Tangerang, the number of prisoners is 331 capacity of 250, over capacity 148. In contrast to Class I Detention Center Pondok Bambu, the number of prisoners is 591 capacity of 411, over capacity 144. Based on data on overcapacity from several examples of prisons/detention centers, it can be seen that the room to meet the good standards of the fulfillment of the rights of prisoners does not accommodate the needs of mothers and their children in prisons/detention centers.

It is clear that in several women's prisons in Indonesia, there are minors (toddlers) who have to join the prison environment because their mothers are serving sentences for committing criminal offenses. The number of prisoners in women's prisons totaled 52,625 in 2021, consisting of prisoners convicted of narcotics, theft, and persecution. Based on data from September 2022, there are 568 prisoners and 2501 inmates with a classification. The total number of prisoners and inmates there are 3,069 female prisoners, and there are 12 people who are minors (aged 0 to 3 years) who must participate in LAPAS because their mothers are serving sentences.

However, the reality is that many correctional institutions have not fully met these child protection standards. Limited facilities, lack of attention to children's needs, and social stigma are factors that worsen the conditions of children in correctional institutions.

**Available online:** <http://ejournal.unitomo.ac.id/index.php/hukum>

**E-ISSN: 2580-9113**

**P-ISSN: 2581-2033**

**LEX JOURNAL: LAW & JUSTICE STUDIES**

Childhood is a critical period in shaping one's character and personality. In the context of child protection, it is hoped that awareness will arise that the fulfillment of children's rights is not just an option, but a moral and legal responsibility that must be prioritized. The state, correctional institutions, and society have an important role in ensuring that these children continue to get the rights and protection they deserve for their future.

Indonesia has enacted various regulations that emphasize its high commitment to the protection of children's rights (Fauzia & Hamdani, 2021). One of which is by ratifying the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) through Presidential Decree No. 36 of 1990. In addition, the government has also passed a number of related laws, such as Law No. 39 of 1999 on Human Rights, Law No. 35 of 2014 on Child Protection, Law No. 22 of 2022 on Corrections, and Law No. 4 of 1979 on Child Welfare.

In substance, this regulation regulates various children's rights, including the right to live, have a name, get education, basic health services, worship according to religion, express, think, play, create, rest, socialize, and obtain social security. The existence of these regulations shows that the state is very concerned about the protection of children's rights, and these rights must be respected by all parties. However, in its implementation, law enforcement still faces various obstacles, both internal and external factors.

Mataram Women's Prison was chosen as the research location because it is a place where children born to or with their mothers who are prisoners live their lives. This phenomenon creates conditions that are rarely found in the general prison environment. This research is important to do in prison because it can directly illustrate how the form of protection provided by the state to these children, both from the aspect of fulfillment of rights, psychological, and aspects of child development.

In addition, being in a correctional institution allows researchers to examine how correctional institution policies are implemented in practice, especially in terms of separating the functions of guidance between the mother as a prisoner and the protection of children as individuals who are innocent but also feel the consequences of their

**Available online:** <http://ejournal.unitomo.ac.id/index.php/hukum>

**E-ISSN: 2580-9113**

**P-ISSN: 2581-2033**

**LEX JOURNAL: LAW & JUSTICE STUDIES**

mother's punishment. By conducting research directly in prisons, researchers can obtain more accurate, in-depth, and contextual data.

## **2. RESEARCH METHODS**

In this research, the author uses the empirical legal research method, which was chosen as the main approach. Empirical legal research is a method that focuses on collecting facts directly from human behavior, both through verbal behavior obtained from interviews and real behavior directly observed by the author. The facts resulting from this process are referred to as empirical facts. According to Ronny Hanitijo Soemitro, empirical legal research is legal research that obtains its data from primary data or data obtained directly from the community (Soemitro, 1990).

In this research, the author uses an approach method that can provide information from various angles related to the problem in order to get answers, namely, the author uses a juridical sociological approach. Because this research reveals the law as a normative rule, which means that the research method examines juridical factors or rules of statutory law that apply today.

## **3. DISCUSSION**

One condition that is not ideal for the fulfillment of women's rights is if a woman is serving a sentence of loss of freedom while pregnant, giving birth, or breastfeeding her child (Nurhayati et al., 2023). Therefore, she must give birth to and care for her child in a correctional institution during her sentence. This is by Article 14, paragraph (1) of Law No. 35/2014 on Child Protection, which states:

“Every child has the right to be cared for by his/her parents, unless there are valid reasons and/or legal rules showing that the separation is in the best interests of the child and is the last consideration.”

In Article 20, paragraph (3) of Government Regulation Number 32 of 1999 concerning Conditions and Implementation of the Rights of Prisoners, it is stated that:

**Available online:** <http://ejournal.unitomo.ac.id/index.php/hukum>

**E-ISSN: 2580-9113**

**P-ISSN: 2581-2033**

**LEX JOURNAL: LAW & JUSTICE STUDIES**

“Children of female prisoners who are brought into LAPAS or who are born in LAPAS can be given additional food on the instructions of a doctor, at most until the child is 2 (two) years old.”

From the explanation in the article above, it can be concluded that female prisoners are allowed to bring or care for their children in correctional institutions, provided that the age limit of the child is up to 3 years. After the child reaches this age, the child is required to be handed over to the husband or a family member who lives in the house.

Children brought by their mothers into prisons should receive intensive protection and care (Ningtyas et al., 2023). As regulated in Article 20 paragraphs (3) and (4) of Government Regulation Number 32 of 1999 concerning Conditions and Procedures for Implementing the Rights of Prisoners. Because children are a gift from God Almighty, a child who is incarcerated in a correctional institution must be fulfilled and get special protection as regulated in Article 1 paragraph (2) of Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, which states that:

“Child protection is an effort that guarantees and protects the rights of children themselves so that they can live, grow, develop, socialize optimally by the dignity of humanity, and receive protection from violence and discrimination.”

In addition, regulations regarding female prisoners who bring their children to live together in correctional institutions have been regulated in the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Application in article 23 paragraph (2) of the Standard Minimum Rules For The Treatment Of Prisoners explained that: “Where nursing infants are allowed to remain in the institution with their mothers, provisions shall be made for a nursery staffed by qualified persons, where the infants shall be placed when they are not in the care of their mothers” (If there is an infant who is still in the nursing phase with his mother, then the child is allowed to remain in the institution with his mother).

The Bangkok Rules are regulations issued by the United Nations (UN) to treat women prisoners more fairly, including offering alternatives to imprisonment for women

**Available online:** <http://ejournal.unitomo.ac.id/index.php/hukum>

**E-ISSN: 2580-9113**

**P-ISSN: 2581-2033**

**LEX JOURNAL: LAW & JUSTICE STUDIES**

who break the law. The rules apply without discrimination and require prisons to take into account the specific needs and circumstances of women prisoners.

The Bangkok Rules include 70 rules that are divided into four main aspects:

- a. Respect for human rights and gender equality;
- b. Health, safety, and welfare;
- c. Human rights in the investigation and judicial process; and
- d. Implementation and monitoring of rules.

The main objective is to ensure more specific recognition of the rights of women prisoners based on the principles of gender equality and human rights. In Indonesia, the implementation of the Bangkok Rules is supported by several regulations, including:

- a. Law No. 22 of 2022 on Corrections;
- b. Government Regulation No. 31 of 1999 concerning the Guidance and Mentoring of Correctional Prisoners;
- c. Government Regulation No. 32 of 1999 concerning Conditions and Procedures for Implementing the Rights of Prisoners of Correction; and
- d. Government Regulation No. 58 of 1999 concerning Conditions and Procedures for the Exercise of Authority in the Treatment of Prisoners.

Based on data from the Subdivision of Admissions and Orientation, the number of inmates at Mataram Women's Prison is 246, and as of May 22, 2025, with 5 children who also live in the prison. If we look at the data from 2021 to 2025, we can observe the dynamics of the number of children entering and leaving the prison (Anas, 2025):

**Table 1.** Data on the number of children of prisoners at Class III Mataram Women's Prison

<b>Year</b>	<b>Incoming Children</b>	<b>Outgoing Congenital Children</b>
2025	5	0
2024	8	9
2023	4	5
2022	4	3
2021	3	2

**Available online:** <http://ejournal.unitomo.ac.id/index.php/hukum>

**E-ISSN: 2580-9113**

**P-ISSN: 2581-2033**

**LEX JOURNAL: LAW & JUSTICE STUDIES**

In 2025, all 5 children who were admitted remained in prison until May, with none leaving. Meanwhile, previous years have shown that most of the incoming children only stayed temporarily before being discharged, either because they were over the age limit or because their care was transferred to their families.

Meanwhile, data from five children currently in Mataram Class III Women's Prison shows a diversity of ages, ranging from newborns to toddlers aged 2 years. Here is the complete data:

**Table 2.** Data on the number of children of prisoners in Class III Mataram Women's Prison in 2023-2025

No.	Prisoner/Reg. No.	Child Congenital	Gender	Age
1	Nanda Abdul Karim /BIIA.06/P/2025	Adam	Male	13 Days
2	Baiq Lia A /BIIB.03/P/2025	Laura	Female	7 Months
3	Dewi Ajeng P /BI.56/P/2024	Kaindra	Male	1 Years
4	Ratni /BI.37/P/2023	Rafatar	Male	2 Years
5	Annisa Citra Pratiwi /BI.25/P/2023	Starla	Female	2 Years

From the data, it can be seen that most of the children are toddlers, with the oldest age being 2 years old. This is by the provision that children can stay with their mothers in prison until the age of 3 years. This data shows the consistency in the implementation of child-friendly correctional programs, where Class III Mataram Women's Correctional Facility provides special space and attention to prisoners who have children. The existence of these children is not only part of the mother's custody, but also requires the

**Available online:** <http://ejournal.unitomo.ac.id/index.php/hukum>

**E-ISSN: 2580-9113**

**P-ISSN: 2581-2033**

**LEX JOURNAL: LAW & JUSTICE STUDIES**

readiness of the institution to provide proper facilities and an environment that supports the growth and development of children during their stay in prison.

Indonesia has ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child based on Presidential Decree No. 36 of 1990 concerning the Ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child; therefore, Indonesia is legally bound to implement the provisions contained in the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The implementation of the right to survival at the Mataram Women's Correctional Institution has been realized through cooperation with outside parties, especially the Mataram Health Center. This is as stated by Ms. Restika Radika Diana, who explained (Resti, 2025):

“The children received basic immunizations, vitamins, and periodic health checks. All of these services are carried out in collaboration with the Mataram Health Center.”

This is also reinforced by the statements of prisoners AJ and RN, who stated (Ms. AJ and RN, 2025):

“Their child has received milk and baby supplies, is on an immunization schedule, and receives regular basic health services.”

This statement indicates that LPP Mataram has carried out its responsibility in ensuring the right to survival of children who are in correctional institutions with their mothers.

This is in line with Article 24 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child:

“States must ensure that children receive health services and combat disease and malnutrition, including within the framework of basic health services.”

Thus, LPP Mataram has implemented the right to child survival quite well. Children of prisoners receive basic immunizations, vitamins, periodic health checks, and nutritional intake such as milk and complementary foods through collaboration between the prison and outside health services such as Puskesmas Mataram. This shows that the protection of children's right to life and health is still seriously pursued in the context of correctional institutions.

**Available online:** <http://ejournal.unitomo.ac.id/index.php/hukum>

**E-ISSN: 2580-9113**

**P-ISSN: 2581-2033**

**LEX JOURNAL: LAW & JUSTICE STUDIES**

In Mataram Women's Correctional Institution, several efforts have been made to fulfill the growth and development rights of children who live with their mothers as prisoners. Ms. Restika Radika Diana, as the guidance section at the Correctional Facility, stated that (Resti, 2025):

“Children receive baby supplies, milk, and complementary food from their families during visiting hours. Meanwhile, the Lapas posyandu also monitors children's weight and height to ensure their growth.”

This shows that basic aspects such as nutrition and physical monitoring of children have been paid attention to regularly, especially through cooperation with families and posyandu services. However, based on interviews with RNs, it was found that (Ms. RN, 2025):

“Lack of playgrounds for children in prison settings and limited access to psychological and social stimulation.”

This information shows that there are deficiencies in the fulfillment of growth and development rights, especially in the aspect of:

- a. Play and recreation rights;
- b. Psychosocial stimulation;
- c. Social interaction; and
- d. Access to appropriate informal education and information for children.

By Article 27 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, it is affirmed that:

“Children have the right to a standard of living adequate for their physical, mental, spiritual, moral, and social development.”

So the implementation of children's growth and development rights in LPP Mataram has touched on basic aspects such as nutrition and physical growth monitoring through posyandu and family assistance. However, it has not fully reached other developments such as education, recreation, freedom of expression, and social and emotional stimulation. The limited physical environment of prisons and the lack of children's facilities are the main inhibiting factors. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen

**Available online:** <http://ejournal.unitomo.ac.id/index.php/hukum>

**E-ISSN: 2580-9113**

**P-ISSN: 2581-2033**

**LEX JOURNAL: LAW & JUSTICE STUDIES**

child-friendly facilities in prisons to ensure the fulfillment of children's growth and development rights completely and comprehensively.

The author's findings regarding the implementation of the fulfillment of the rights of fostered children in Class III Mataram Women's Correctional Institution are compiled based on these guidelines, with data obtained through interviews with Ms. Restika Radika Diana as the sub-section officer of Development Stating (Resti, 2025):

“Children brought by prisoners at Mataram Women's Correctional Institution receive basic immunization services, vitamins, and periodic health checks. The implementation of this service is carried out in collaboration with the Mataram Health Center. This activity is a form of care for children brought in and prisoners who are pregnant and breastfeeding, and as a form of commitment in fulfilling the health rights of children of prisoners.”

So the Class III Mataram Women's Prison has implemented the fulfillment of the health rights of children who come with their mothers as correctional prisoners, by providing basic immunization services, vitamins, and periodic health checks. This service is carried out in collaboration with the Mataram Community Health Center as a form of concern for pregnant women, nursing mothers, and children in prison. This reflects the prison's commitment to fulfilling children's rights, especially the right to health.

The results of interviews with prisoner AJ are explained (Ms. AJ, 2025):

“She entered the prison on March 21, 2024. At that time, she was 7 months pregnant. She currently has a 1-year-old child. While caring for the baby at LPP Mataram, the person concerned stated that he had received services in the form of fulfilling milk and baby equipment, fulfilling immunizations for his baby according to schedule, and was allowed to get *besukan* with provisions by procedures.”

The results of interviews with prisoner RN are explained (Ms. RN, 2025):

“She entered the prison on June 15, 2023. At that time, she was 7 months pregnant. She currently has a 1.4-year-old child. While caring for the baby at LPP Mataram, the concerned person stated that she had received rights such as immunization and equipment, and the needs of her baby.”

Class III Mataram Women's Correctional Facility has made efforts to fulfill the basic rights of children born and raised in a correctional environment. Both prisoners

**Available online:** <http://ejournal.unitomo.ac.id/index.php/hukum>

**E-ISSN: 2580-9113**

**P-ISSN: 2581-2033**

**LEX JOURNAL: LAW & JUSTICE STUDIES**

stated that they receive services that include the fulfillment of children's basic needs, such as milk, baby supplies, and immunizations according to schedule.

The author also quotes from Instagram Lpp Mataram Plt. Mataram Women's Correctional Center, Romana Maria said that this posyandu is a form of service to innate children by weighing their weight, length/height so that their growth and development can be monitored. In addition, services are also provided to prisoners who are pregnant prisoners by conducting checks to monitor their weight (LPP Mataram, 2025).

Although the regulation on the legal protection of the rights of mothers and children in this law is relatively limited, the rights of children have actually been regulated in more detail in various other implementing laws and regulations. Additional needs for female prisoners who are pregnant and breastfeeding include spaces with beds that support comfort during pregnancy and breastfeeding. This facility plays an important role in supporting the growth and development of the fetus in the womb and the health of the child who has been born. During pregnancy and breastfeeding, a mother experiences significant hormonal changes, so conditions that support her physical and mental health are needed. Thus, the mother can stay healthy, strong, and able to take good care of her child during the detention period.

Maternal health has a significant impact on the growth of children who live with their mothers in prison. This relates to the fulfillment of children's rights, which are part of human rights and must be met, both through direct treatment and the provision of adequate facilities. The United Nations (UN) has established rules on the treatment of women prisoners and alternatives to imprisonment for women offenders, known as the Bangkok Rules, in December 2010 (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), 2010). Based on the objectives and principles of the implementation of the Correctional Act, it specifically regulates the rights of mothers and children in correctional institutions in Articles 61 and 62 of Law No. 22 Year 2022. Article 61 stipulates that detention centers, LPAs, LPKAs, and LPKAs must provide special treatment to groups with special needs, which include children, foster children, women in

**Available online:** <http://ejournal.unitomo.ac.id/index.php/hukum>

**E-ISSN: 2580-9113**

**P-ISSN: 2581-2033**

**LEX JOURNAL: LAW & JUSTICE STUDIES**

reproductive function, people with chronic diseases, people with disabilities, and the elderly. Therefore, pregnant or breastfeeding mothers are included in the category of special needs groups.

In the context of child protection, Article 1, point 1 of Law No. 35/2014 on Child Protection defines child protection as all efforts to guarantee and protect the rights of children to live, grow, and develop optimally with human dignity, and to be protected from all forms of violence and discrimination. Children's rights themselves, as mentioned in Article 1, point 2 of Law 35 of 2014, are part of human rights that must be guaranteed, protected, and fulfilled by parents, families, communities, the state, and the government. To uphold and protect children's rights globally, the United Nations (UN) passed the Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1989, which aims to ensure the fulfillment of children's rights throughout the world.

The implementation of the fulfillment of the rights of children of prisoners at the Women's Correctional Institution Class III Mataram shows a real effort in ensuring the welfare of children brought by prisoners. Based on interviews with five female prisoners who brought their children to the Women's Correctional Institution Class III Mataram, it is known that only two prisoners were allowed, so it can be concluded that the Correctional Institution has provided a number of basic services for children and mothers who are pregnant or breastfeeding. In general, the implementation of the fulfillment of the rights of children in LPP Mataram has been going well in the aspects of health and fulfillment of basic needs. However, these efforts still need to be improved through the provision of supporting facilities and the expansion of cross-sectoral cooperation so that the fulfillment of children's rights can run more thoroughly and sustainably.

#### **4. CLOSING**

The implementation of legal protection of the rights of children who are with their mothers in correctional institutions has a fairly strong juridical basis, which is reflected in several regulations, including Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection,

**Available online:** <http://ejournal.unitomo.ac.id/index.php/hukum>

**E-ISSN: 2580-9113**

**P-ISSN: 2581-2033**

**LEX JOURNAL: LAW & JUSTICE STUDIES**

Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections. Normatively, these regulations emphasize that even though children are in a correctional environment, their status remains as innocent children and must get full protection of their rights. Based on the results of the data obtained, 5 prisoners include their children in correctional institutions. It is known that only two prisoners who were allowed to conduct interviews found that their children's rights had been properly fulfilled.

#### **4. REFERENCES**

Anas. (2025). *AO, Interview*.

Fauzia, A., & Hamdani, F. (2021). Aktualisasi nilai-nilai Pancasila dan konstitusi melalui pelokalan kebijakan Hak Asasi Manusia (HAM) di daerah. *Jurnal Indonesia Berdaya*, 2(2), 157–166.

Hamdani, F., & Fauzia, A. (2021). Eksistensi Prinsip Non-Refoulement sebagai Dasar Perlindungan Bagi Pengungsi di Indonesia Saat Pandemi Covid-19. *Rawang Rencang: Jurnal Hukum Lex Generalis*, 2(1), 1–13.

LPP Mataram. (2025). *Instagram Account*.

Ms. AJ. (2025). *WBP, Interview*.

Ms. AJ and RN. (2025). *WBP, Interview*.

Ms. RN. (2025). *WBP, Interview*.

Ningtyas, D. P. A., Al Uyun, D., & Susmayanti, R. (2023). Peran Bantuan Hukum Struktural dalam Transformasi Sosial: Sebuah Upaya Mewujudkan Kesetaraan Gender dan Perubahan Struktur dalam Masyarakat. *Jurnal Ilmiah Kebijakan Hukum*, 17(3), 327. <https://doi.org/10.30641/kebijakan.2023.V17.327-348>

Nurhayati, Fauzia, A., Hamdani, F., & Ghani, N. binti A. (2023). Seeking Substantive Justice: The Progressive Spirit of Law on Sexual Violence Crimes. *Jurnal Dinamika Hukum*, 23(3), 556–572. <https://doi.org/10.20884/1.jdh.2023.23.3.3749>

Resti. (2025). *Staff, Interview*.

Soemitro, R. H. (1990). *Metodologi Penelitian Hukum dan Jurimetri*. Ghalia Indonesia.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). (2010). *United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules)*.