

### CHALLENGES IN CARE OF CHILDREN IN CORRUPTION CASES: ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ASPECTS

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#### Abstract

Studies regarding the care of prisoners' children always involve the psychological problems that arise. So far, the existing findings do not examine the socio-economic perspective in the practice of caring for the children of prisoners. This research is important to do to find out how the family is able to organize itself. For support parenting children, what about stigma and discrimination to family prisoner influence methods they educate children their relationships with neighbors and community around impact on his upbringing and what his condition is like social economy influence parenting child prisoner? This research uses qualitative methods with *in-depth interviews* and participant observation, using case studies on families of corruption case inmates at Class 1 Correctional Institutions (Lapas) in Makassar City. Using an ethnographic approach with case studies through descriptive analysis of social structure, family structure, social support, and the impact of socio-economic conditions of prisoners on child care in terms of finances, education, employment, and economic support, which influence the ability of prisoner parents to provide adequate attention and care, worthy of their children. Researchers found that socioeconomic conditions play an important role in the upbringing of prisoners' children. Challenges in access to education and health services, economic limitations in providing care, and the impact of social stigma are important aspects that need to be considered in helping prisoners' families provide quality care for their children. By understanding the impact of these social and economic factors, it is hoped that this research can provide deeper insight and support in designing appropriate interventions to improve the quality of care for prisoners' children in families with limited socio-economic conditions.

**Keywords:** Parenting, child prisoners, corruption

#### Abstract

*Studi mengenai pengasuhan anak narapidana selalu menyangkut persoalan psikis dan psikologi yang ditimbulkan. Sejauh ini temuan yang ada kurang mengkaji perspektif sosial ekonomi dalam praktek pengasuhan anak seorang narapidana. Penelitian ini penting dilakukan untuk mengetahui bagaimana keluarga narapidana mampu mengorganisasi diri untuk mendukung pengasuhan anak, bagaimana stigma dan diskriminasi terhadap keluarga narapidana mempengaruhi cara mereka mendidik anak-anak mereka, hubungan dengan tetangga dan komunitas sekitar berdampak pada pengasuhannya serta bagaimana kondisi sosial ekonomi mempengaruhi pengasuhan anak narapidana. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan indept interview dan observasi partisipasi, menggunakan studi kasus pada keluarga narapidana kasus korupsi di Lembaga Perasyarakatan (Lapas) kelas 1 Kota Makassar. Menggunakan pendekatan etnografi dengan studi kasus melalui analisis deskriptif tentang struktur sosial, struktur keluarga, dukungan sosial, dampak kondisi sosial ekonomi narapidana terhadap pengasuhan anak dari segi finansial, pendidikan,*

pekerjaan, dan dukungan ekonomi yang mempengaruhi kemampuan orang tua narapidana untuk memberikan perhatian dan perawatan yang layak bagi anak-anak mereka. Peneliti menemukan bahwa kondisi sosial ekonomi memainkan peran penting dalam pengasuhan anak narapidana. Di mana tantangan akses terhadap pendidikan dan layanan kesehatan, keterbatasan ekonomi dalam memberikan perhatian, serta dampak stigma sosial adalah aspek penting yang perlu diperhatikan dalam membantu keluarga narapidana memberikan pengasuhan yang berkualitas bagi anak-anak mereka. Dengan memahami dampak dari faktor-faktor sosial dan ekonomi ini, diharapkan penelitian ini dapat memberikan wawasan yang lebih mendalam dan mendukung dalam merancang intervensi yang tepat guna meningkatkan kualitas pengasuhan anak narapidana dalam keluarga dengan kondisi sosial ekonomi yang terbatas..

**Keywords:** Pengasuhan, anak narapidana, korupsi

## Introduction

Nurturing and educating a child for a prisoner is challenging due to the restrictions faced by prisoners. Not only about problem restrictions, rights, and access to communication with family, but one prisoner can also face problems elsewhere, say, economic problems, social problems, and so on. Various problems, of course, can also be felt directly by members of “abandoned” families, especially a husband or wife along with his son alone. Various possibility problems have accumulated in "making things difficult" for them for nurturing and educating children. On the other hand, children who are prisoners still own Human Rights as internal citizens, in terms of access to education and others. Of course, it can affect other things, like creating instability in a in a prisoner's family. When family prisoners can overcome problems, they can trigger more problems, like increasing poverty and triggering crime.

So far, various studies on prisoners have not accommodated socio-cultural perspectives in the parenting patterns of prisoners' children. Existing studies tend to identify many psychological impacts. For example, research by Kimberly and Gennifer (Collica-Cox & Furst, 2020) found that there is a connection between parenting programs and the level of depression, stress, and anxiety of a of a prisoner as a parent toward his children. In line with this, there are at least three perspectives on this discovery. *Firstly*, it is important to study the parenting patterns of prisoners' children; *secondly*, findings regarding the education of prisoners' children are always linked to mental health issues; and *thirdly*, existing studies do not focus on socio-cultural and economic issues in the upbringing of prisoners' children. This trend suggests that existing research does not sufficiently incorporate the socio-cultural perspective on caring for prisoners' children.

This writing is a response to the shortcomings of previous studies, which ignored socio-cultural perspectives in the parenting patterns of prisoners' children. Parenting child prisoners has become a complex social issue, influencing the development and prosperity of children. The socio-economic perspective provides in-depth insight into the impact of economic conditions on the parenting process of prisoners' children. In line with that, there are four questions asked: *First* is role family: how is the

family prisoner able to organize themselves to support a parenting child? Is there a change in roles? or distributed in a way different inside the family. *Second*, aspect social environment: how is stigma and discrimination to family prisoners influenced by the methods they use to educate their children, and what is the relationship with neighbors and community around his upbringing? The impact is like a family prisoner's own lack of access to adequate sources of power like education, care, health, and social support for children. *Third* socio-economic aspects, what are the conditions social economy the prisoner's family influences parenting child they.

This paper is based on the argument that the impact of economics on the caregiving process for child prisoners is caused by a lack of accommodation from socio-economic and institutional perspectives. Government or other institutions provide attention to family prisoners in the care of their children. Parenting a child prisoner ignores social and economic perspectives and exposes them to a variety of threats. Protection for children Not yet guaranteed with good who brings risk and makes education child neglected. Three preconditions become the basis that puts a parenting child in prison. *First*, a child a prisoner. Internal citizens still have basic rights, including access to education and other services. *Second*, family inmates who don't can overcome problems; they can trigger there are more problems wide, like increasing poverty and triggering an enhancement in the in the number of criminals; and *third*, increasing level of life, every citizen still has tasks and state obligations. Thus, an in-depth understanding of the conditions that threaten to neglect the socio-economic impact of child care becomes the basis for formulating action plans that provide more solutions for the children of prisoners.

As a prisoner, a person's own bond with his son had an impact on his appearance, emotional, and behavioral health. In her discovery, Monica tries to offer education skills to nurture children, which can help restore the risk that arises with a design quasi-experimental before and after the test is carried out. Monica evaluated the impact of parenting programs on child-based proof for women housed in federal prisons run by the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Her findings (Monika Dargis, 2021) further show that the program developed for women or mothers to increase skills, nurture children, and improve connection with children and/or nanny children is an intervention-based important prison.

Study from Monika Dargis and Arielle Mitchell-Somoza in 2021:18, who discovered that detention of mothers as prisoners impacts 1.7 million children below the age of 18 at risk of experiencing problem behavior, emotional trauma, and future incarceration. Women in prison are released from the public for a short period of time, providing an opportunity for intervention to help them return to society and possibly have children faster. So Dargis and Somoza offered alternative parenting programs based on child-based evidence in the New York metropolitan area. Findings indicated reduced depression, increased parental knowledge, and improved communication between

family and fellow prisoners. The results of the research show that alternative ways to measure program success are necessary, especially for society that has a history long involvement in justice crime and drug use.

In Law Number 17 of 2016 concerning Determination Regulation Government Replacement Constitution Number 1 of 2016 concerning Change Second on Constitution Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, it is also explained that parents are obligated and responsible to answer in nurturing, educating, protecting, as well as sufficient for all children from birth until maturity. In terms of here, old man, both father and mother must work the same with good in operating obligation (Chitra Anggun Safitri, 2021). In Law Number 17 of 2016 concerning Determination Regulation Government Replacement Constitution Number 1 of 2016 concerning Change Second on Constitution Number 23 of 2002 concerning Written Child Protection that child is someone who hasn't even 18 years old, incl still child in content. If you pay attention to what is written in Article 1 Number 1, a child is still a still a member of the family. Not yet Can be considered mature until at least 18 years old (Chitra Anggun Safitri, 2021).

## **Methods**

This Study has involved direct observation (participatory observation), interviews, and ethnographic data analysis. To gain a better understanding of how family prisoners nurture their children and overcome challenges in a complex social environment, to gain a better understanding of how family prisoners nurture their children and overcome challenges, a complex social environment. To gain a better understanding of how family prisoners nurture their children and overcome challenges in a complex social environment, aim to understand the problem that the family is facing as a prisoner in matters of nurturing and educating children, as well as how they overcome the problem and the extent to which the government or other institutions provide attention to family prisoners, especially in matters of upbringing and education. Study This means understanding deeply how families who own members of prisoner families overcome challenges unique to parenting children.

Researchers use an approach that combines ethnography and studies to understand the interaction of factors in parenting child prisoners. Through analysis descriptive about structure social, structure family, support social, role from party related in influence parenting child prisoner. Next, analyze the impact of a prisoner's social and economic situation on their ability to care for their children, including financial, educational, employment, and support factors. Additionally, it is important to observe the perspectives that shape the culture of parenting children in middle-class prisons. For example, a tough economy can influence cultural norms and capabilities, while social prisoners can influence parenting patterns. Researchers try to draw conclusions about the implications of interaction, social economy, culture, and parenting a child prisoner.

The researcher identified the informant as a prisoner in a corruption case, specifically a father and husband incarcerated in a correctional institution (LAPAS) due to their involvement in the case. The research location is in Makassar City Class 1 Prison, considering that, as a father and husband, he has very important obligations in organizing and managing family life. We conducted this research over a year, involving several informants, including a male prisoner who was married and had children in a corruption case, the wife of a corruption case prisoner, other families of corruption case prisoners, and related parties.

## **Results and Discussion**

### **1. The Role of Prisoner Families in Supporting Child Care**

A family is obliged to provide care, education, and protection to their children, as is the family of a prisoner. Prisoner families have a big role to play in the growth and development of their children. However, what if one of the prisoner's family members is unable to play a role in their care? Researchers found that a father was a convict in a corruption case who was detained at LAPAS 1 Makassar City by implementing important strategies as a parent to ensure the needs of his children were fulfilled in an emotional way with intertwined good communication. They often talk via the telephone provided by prisons (Wartel), and the children visit their father, so that all activities children can do are known for communication and parenting.

Through everyday life, as parents, they also provide moral messages to their children. Not only that, environment neighbors, colleagues, or friends in their community and office, environment school children, as well as teachers (ustadzah) who always support or support their children.

There are changes in the dynamics of prisoners' families while being detained in prison; where's the change? Children, I always miss my father, especially when I enter LAPAS. Especially for children who already understand their father's condition, it will be more difficult to be away from him. Proximity children they to his father make bond inner the hard one for avoided at the moment they separate. Researchers also discovered a drastic drop in their children's school grades, indicating a disruption to their learning quality. One informant's child even experienced change in behavior at school, such as disturbing his friends while studying.

In their efforts, wives of prisoners should prioritize children's mental health by attempting to find joy in every aspect of their lives. In the beginning, what happened to her husband as a man? Usually, they are shocked and not used to it. Slowly and gradually, begin to enjoy everything and teach your children. Give understanding, often play together, and often accompany moments of learning and play. Dear wife, who works outside the home, makes time for himself and his children to give his important needs more time together compared to previous days.

For a mother and wife, formulating a strategy to plan the future of their children after her husband returns from the time of punishment is very important. The strategy they devised is to continue sending children to school regardless of her husband's income. Not yet stable moment, go out of prison, or even do not have yet income. Then, to ensure science and religious practice, children must stay awake. Activities such as prayer, reciting the Koran, and fasting must still be improved. They will also be planning for entrepreneurship because, after going out of LAPAS, entrepreneurship can be the first income you can get to ensure the continuity of their lives because it is not easy to look for work as an expatriate.

#### 1. Aspect Environment Social Influencing Family Ways Prisoner-Educating Children

As for the influence of negative stigma on the case that happened to one of them, family members of the prisoner influenced his family emotionally because they realized that men are normal, especially children who are still small, and they are normal to cry. For moment t, moment t at where not There is sang a yah di side. For informants who don't tell other people about the case that befell her husband, besides family, the main thing is to assume stigma from other people does not mean everything is bad; some are good and there are bad, although not many people know the question her husband enters LAPAS.

In supporting children as prisoners for a strong and tough mentality, they always collaborate with several parties, such as teachers at school, grandparents, and their siblings. His children's development is still well monitored. When visiting prison, an informant and a prisoner always request that his children tell him what happened to them and what's stuck in their hearts if there is something disturbing at school. To avoid the stigma of society, they always remember and direct their children to remember God.

For a prisoner's informant whose case is known to many people, you will not find discrimination from those closest to you because the environment supports it. It's different with who hides her husband, who feels there is discrimination from his neighbors. Because they always want to poke around (investigate) about family.

#### 1. Condition of Family Socioeconomic Prisoner Influence on Childcare

Socioeconomic influences to source power required for support, parenting children is important to do. Based on the researchers' findings, social p from family nearby is very positive. Where are the parents? and second parents-in-law from the inmates very well. In addition to verbal messages, these parties provide support in the form of a sum of money. They buy their grandchildren necessities like diapers, milk, and school supplies, in addition to recreation during school holidays. They work together to make sure school fees are adequate, children are cared for, and health is guaranteed.

As a father and husband who previously earned a living for the family, financial income has already been achieved and will be reduced while serving the sentence in prison. Require them to go into debt in large quantities to their closest family, such as cousins and in-laws, to pay for life necessities. Necessities such as daily food costs, house installment credit, vehicle installment credit, health facilities, and children's school fees.

Limitations: economy, family an inmate also influences their ability to support the psychological and emotional needs of their children. Changes in income or revenue affect the mental and psychological state of a prisoner's wife. They think about financial management, which is experiencing changes, and the future of their children and families. Not to mention that his wife has to look after, take care of, and educate her children alone, which was previously done alone with her husband.

There are obstacles and financial constraints to accessing quality education or opportunities for self-development for children who are prisoners. Like one of the informants, he must stop his child from going to school because of his inability to pay relatively high school fees by transferring them to school, which is generally relatively cheaper. Meanwhile, management needs to base his kids on things like food, clothes, a place to live, and education, assisted by their closest family. Parents and in-laws always ensure that his grandchildren are not starving by helping to provide sufficient food for them. Sometimes they buy new clothes for his grandchildren, and sometimes his uncles and aunts buy new clothes too. His grandmother and grandfather also often provided pocket money and transportation to school.

In coping strategies, limitations are financial. To ensure children in prison get sufficient attention and support, they request help from their nearest family members, like parents, siblings, and cousins. Some of it was borrowed, and some of it was again given free of charge. They also buy something urgent by prioritizing only important and urgent needs.

Because they are aware of the instability of the economy, their family, who influence the stability of the house, stairs, and environment, places their children as prisoners, so they postponed buying children a need that was not as important as before. Their wives also started saving, even a little, if there was more income. They also always remind you that his children should still keep self-less shopping important and teach thriftiness. Help in a financial way by borrowing without flowers and without promise from in-laws and cousins. So that they do not need to pay it as soon as possible, they will pay when they have the money in installments.

There is difference significant in parenting child with condition social sufficient economy stable. There is a significant difference when income economy they are stable and unstable. There is a significant difference There is a significant difference in parenting children who are socially and economically stable. tween parenting children who are socially and economically

There is a significant difference between income economies that are stable and unstable. Their husband was detained, and their income was stable. There is a significant difference between income economies that are stable and unstable. All their needs could be fulfilled, compared to when their husbands were serving prison terms. Their wives have to sort out their needs, that is, prioritize what is really important first before using it. Whereas other needs still can be abandoned, not fulfilled for the moment. That formerly. For example, when a child's needs are still other needs may still be neglected and not met for the time being. Created or not met for the time being, to still continue private *tutoring* education, they stop for a temporary period. Apart from that, previously the children could go on holiday every day next week, but that changed after a month.

When needed, they have to start changing and shaking because debt increases and moderate income does not exist, and the need must still be met. That's when income is very influential on the stress level of a prisoner's wife. As a wife, I am both a father and a mother in a way. At the same time, it is prone to causing excessive worry. Sometimes his wife is less able to control feelings of anger when caring for their children. The mental burden that his wife felt began to increase, like thinking about her fate, her husband, and their children. Moreover, as a wife, she often misses her husband, who cannot accompany her every day. The internal pressure cannot be missed, considering that the amount of debt continues to increase and social sanctions from society regarding her husband's case occur at the same time.

## **Conclusion**

Conclusions of the study This is that. To comprehend the impact of socio-economic conditions on the upbringing of prisoners' children, it's crucial to consider several key factors, including the following: (1) Prisoner families with low socioeconomic conditions often face obstacles to accessing adequate educational resources for their children. they. Limited access to books, learning facilities, and academic support can affect children's educational achievement. (2) Poor socio-economic conditions in prisoners' families can hinder the ability to provide adequate health care for children. Limited access to health services can have a negative impact on children's physical and mental health; (3) economic limitations often become an obstacle to providing optimal care for children of prisoners. Financial stress, time constraints, and an unstable environment can interfere with the quality of attention and meeting children's needs. Apart from that, there is a negative impact of social stigma on children from convict families with low socio-economic conditions. These children may experience psychological distress and difficulty in social interactions due to negative perceptions of the surrounding environment.

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