

Law Enforcement of Lactation Facilities and Their Relevance in Hindu Religious Teachings

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Abstract

Lactation facilities in the public sector are a right for breastfeeding mothers, but the provision of proper facilities is still a major problem in Lombok. By regulation, public service sector managers must provide this facility optimally. Based on this, this study aims to analyze the factors that hinder law enforcement and its relationship with Hindu sacred teachings. The research uses an empirical juridical approach, and data is obtained through observation, interviews, and literature analysis. Based on the findings, the factors that cause the implementation of the policy to be not optimal include a lack of policy communication, limited resources, social stigma, and a lack of strict sanctions. Meanwhile, from the point of view of Hindu sacred teachings, the provision of lactation facilities is a form of implementation of the moral obligations that the government must carry out to the community, which is relevant in the teachings of dharma, sevanam, ahimsa, vasudaiva kutumbhakam, dana and karuna. It is important for the government to be firm in providing lactation facilities for breastfeeding mothers in the public service sector, not only as an implementation of regulations, but also as a moral obligation in implementing government duties according to religious teachings. Therefore, it will greatly support the government's efforts to support exclusive breastfeeding for breastfeeding mothers, and the findings are expected to be useful theoretically and practically in relevant studies in the future.

Keywords: Law Enforcement; Hindu; Facilities; Lactation; Public

Abstrak

Fasilitas laktasi pada sektor publik adalah hak bagi ibu menyusui, namun penyediaan fasilitas yang layak masih menjadi masalah utama di Lombok. Secara regulasi, fasilitas ini harus disediakan secara maksimal oleh para pengelola sektor pelayanan publik. Berpijak dari hal tersebut, tujuan dari kajian ini untuk menganalisis faktor penghambat penegakan hukumnya, dan kaitannya dengan ajaran suci Hindu. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan yuridis empiris, dan data diperoleh melalui proses observasi, wawancara, serta analisis pustaka. Berdasarkan hasil temuan, faktor-faktor penyebab belum maksimalnya implementasi kebijakan meliputi kurangnya komunikasi kebijakan, keterbatasan sumber daya, stigma sosial, dan kurang tegasnya sanksi. Sedangkan dalam sudut pandang ajaran suci Hindu, penyediaan sarana laktasi merupakan bentuk pelaksanaan terhadap kewajiban moral yang harus dilaksanakan oleh pemerintah untuk masyarakat, yang relevan dalam ajaran dharma, sevanam, ahimsa, vasudaiva kutumbhakam, dana dan karuna. Dapat disimpulkan bahwa penting bagi pemerintah untuk tegas dalam menyediakan fasilitas laktasi bagi ibu menyusui pada sektor pelayanan publik, bukan hanya sebagai implementasi regulasi, tapi kewajiban moral dalam pelaksanaan tugas pemerintahan menurut ajaran agama. Sehingga akan sangat mendukung upaya pemerintah dalam mendukung pemberian ASI eksklusif bagi ibu menyusui, dan hasil temuan diharapkan dapat bermanfaat secara teoretis dan praktis dalam kajian-kajian relevan di masa depan.

Kata Kunci: Penegakan Hukum; Hindu; Fasilitas; Laktasi; Publik

Introduction

Various countries have made efforts to implement policies requiring the provision of breastfeeding spaces in the workplace and public facilities. For example, in America, there has been a policy for breastfeeding spaces for mothers (Nguyen & Hawkins, 2013; Santhosh et al., 2023). In Australia, similar policies and regulations are also implemented to support breastfeeding mothers' continued breastfeeding exclusively while working (Burns et al., 2023; Javanparast et al., 2013; Vasilevski et al., 2021). Reflecting on the policies in the two countries, it emphasizes the importance of providing breastfeeding facilities for mothers, especially the provision of friendly, safe, and clean facilities, especially to support exclusive breastfeeding for the formation of optimal child health and growth.

The best implementation of policies in breastfeeding facilities focuses on the importance of space, not in the toilet area, complemented by handwashing facilities, providing comfort, and most importantly, adequate privacy for mothers (van Dellen et al., 2021, 2022). The form of support from workplace managers and clear policies and regulations will greatly determine the successful implementation of the provision of lactation facilities in the workplace and public service facilities (Peters et al., 2020; Santhosh et al., 2023). Therefore, the emphasis on maximum efforts in providing lactation facilities is not only a problem related to health aspects and contexts, but is a comprehensive social, cultural, and legal issue that requires serious attention from various parties.

At the local level, especially in Lombok, breastfeeding facilities in the public service sector still face various challenges and obstacles. Observational studies show that although national regulations and policies have regulated the obligation to provide lactation rooms, their implementation in Lombok has not been optimal. Based on the field study, quite a few public service sectors in Lombok have implemented the policy. However, it is still found that the provision of lactation facilities is inadequate, both in terms of space, privacy, and comfort for breastfeeding mothers. This will certainly have an impact and result in a low level of exclusive breastfeeding, which should be one of the priority health programs among the community.

The study's focus on law enforcement is the provision of sub-optimal lactation facilities in Lombok. Socially, there is still a stigma and a lack of support for breastfeeding mothers in public spaces, so breastfeeding mothers will feel uncomfortable. Culture, norms, and habits among people who are thick with certain traditions can affect the perception and practice of breastfeeding in public facilities. In addition, as a developing region, limited resources are also an obstacle that hinders law enforcement in providing decent and easily accessible lactation facilities. More deeply, the social culture of the Lombok people, who are mostly Muslim and co-exist with the existence of other religions, gives Lombok a multicultural social structure. Hindus, with all the teachings of Hinduism that are understood, even though they are a minority, interact harmoniously with people who are Muslim and other religions. In this context, the existence of Hindu religious teachings is to support and strengthen the views and efforts of law enforcement in providing lactation facilities for mothers.

Several studies in previous research generally stated that the causative factors that are the reasons for the lack of optimal availability of breastfeeding facilities in several public service sectors include lack of awareness and understanding of the importance of these facilities, budget limitations, and lack of social and cultural support (Akbar et al., 2023; Febriani et al., 2024; Muharyani et al., 2022). In addition, there is still a social view and stigma in society towards the activities of breastfeeding mothers in public places, which is still a considerable obstacle, especially in areas with social and cultural norms

that still seem conservative (Coomson & Aryeetey, 2018; Grant et al., 2022; Severinsen et al., 2024). This condition and situation are still exacerbated by the lack of strict implementation and enforcement of the policy of providing lactation facilities (Kartika et al., 2021; Windayani, 2018). Although the government has issued many regulations in regulating this policy, enforcement of aspects of supervision and sanctions against violations is still weak, so many agencies and public service sectors still ignore these obligations (Kusumaningsih, 2020; Sari & Prameswari, 2019; Setyani, 2021).

In the context of previous research in Lombok, few studies have focused on providing lactation facilities, let alone their relationship with Hindu teachings. The previous studies focused on the role of breast milk for babies to support growth and development, especially in building the immune system and preventing the emergence of infections in babies, and the lack of adequate lactation facilities in Indonesia. This gives an idea that the research and studies carried out to fill the gap with previous research that have not specifically discussed the legal aspects of the provision of lactation facilities, especially in Lombok, and their relation to teachings and laws in Hinduism. So that this research has novelty related to the development of the concept that law enforcement regarding the provision of lactation facilities has relevance to the point of view of Hindu religious teachings, as an important concept, namely "religious dharma and state dharma". In addition, the novelty also focuses on integrating positive legal perspectives and Hindu values to provide a more effective and contextual approach to lactation facility law enforcement in Lombok.

This study is important to support the improvement of the quality of public services in Lombok, especially in the fulfillment of the rights of women and children through the provision of adequate lactation facilities, especially to discuss the problems of the factors that cause the provision of lactation facilities in the public service sector in Lombok? and how it relates to Hindu laws and sacred teachings. The provision of optimal lactation facilities not only impacts maternal and child health but also increases women's participation in the world of work and public services, which contributes to the social and economic development of the region.

Therefore, the purpose of this study is to analyze the integration and relevance of Hindu religious and cultural values in law enforcement of lactation facilities, and is also expected to reduce social barriers and stigma, so that lactation facilities can be accepted and implemented more effectively in public service sectors in Lombok. The results of this study are expected to contribute to developing policies that are more contextual and based on local values, as well as strengthen law enforcement in the provision of lactation facilities in Lombok. In addition, this research is not only academically relevant, but also has important practical implications for developing public policies and improving the quality of services in the regions while prioritizing social and cultural characteristics.

Method

The research on providing lactation facilities was conducted using an empirical juridical research design. By definition, the empirical juridical model legal research approach is used because this research focuses not only on legal norms or policies written in nature but also on how the practice and application of laws and policies are implemented in the field. The data collection technique is carried out through two main techniques, namely observation and interview. The observation was carried out by directly observing the existence and condition of the provision of lactation facilities in several public service locations in Lombok, namely the Health Office, the Population and Civil Registration Office, the Social Service, the Seaport's and the Airport. The interview was conducted with sixteen informants who were managers of public facilities, public

service users, and breastfeeding mothers. In addition, a literature study approach is also applied by studying Hindu sacred literature to analyze relevant texts related to the provision of lactation facilities. Data analysis is carried out using a thematic approach, and the researcher interprets the data that has been collected to find relevant patterns, themes, and meanings. Furthermore, to ensure the validity of the data obtained, this researcher applied a triangulation technique. Triangulation is carried out by comparing data obtained from observations and interviews with relevant legal documents. Through this approach to the research method, it is hoped that researchers can gain a comprehensive understanding of the law enforcement of lactation facilities in Lombok and how it relates to legal principles and Hindu sacred teachings that prioritize human values and the protection of mothers and children.

Results and Discussion

Based on the results of the analysis of the findings, especially regarding the factors that cause the lack of lactation facilities in several public service sectors and their relevance to the legal principles and teachings of Hinduism, the results and discussions can be described as follows:

1. Factors Inhibiting Law Enforcement in the Provision of Adequate Lactation Facilities in the Public Service Sector

Lactation facilities or facilities for breastfeeding mothers are important in supporting the health and fulfillment of maternal and child rights, especially in exclusive breastfeeding (Setyani, 2021; Vasilevski et al., 2021). These facilities provide a comfortable and safe space for breastfeeding mothers. They are a form of respect and the government's obligation to fulfill the rights of mothers and children guaranteed by various existing regulations and policies (Basrowi et al., 2018; Subiyanto, 2024).

However, implementing and enforcing laws related to the policy of providing lactation facilities in several public service sectors in Lombok still face various challenges that impact the provision of inadequate facilities, which can function optimally according to existing policies. Regarding social aspects, Lombok Island, as part of West Nusa Tenggara Province, has distinctive cultural characteristics and social norms and structures (Jaya et al., 2025), affecting the public's perception and acceptance of lactation facilities. Effective law enforcement of lactation facilities is not only the obligation of the government and business managers but also part of a collective effort by the community to create an environment that supports and supports maternal and child health as a whole.

Moving from the context of law enforcement to the provision of lactation facilities for breastfeeding mothers in several public service sectors, several aspects and factors cause the availability and implementation of the policy to be suboptimal. Based on the findings, this aspect includes a lack of communication about existing policies, limited resources, social tendencies and stigmas, and the absence of strict sanctions for policies that have not been implemented optimally. As shown in the following table 1:

Table 1. Factors Causing Inadequate Lactation Facilities

No	Causal Factors
1	Less effective Policy Communication
2	Resource Exhaustion
3	Stigma Social
4	No Sanctions for Violators

One of the main factors that causes the lack of law enforcement of lactation facilities in several public service sectors is the lack of effective communication of the policies that have been set. Policy communication is, by definition, a crucial aspect that

ensures the process of transferring information about a policy by stakeholders to the general public, able to understand, accept, and implement the applicable policies (Elwy et al., 2022; Hyland-Wood et al., 2021). However, in the context of the public service sector in Lombok, the process of socialization and dissemination of information as a form of policy communication regarding the provision of lactation facilities is still not optimal, thus giving rise to various obstacles and challenges in its implementation.

The need for continuous socialisation was mentioned by I Wayan Widiarta, one of the supervisory nutritionists at the Mataram City Health Office, in the interview process. he mentioned that:

Public service leaders have socialized the issue of exclusive breastfeeding, including socializing lactation room facilities provided in public service places, socialization is carried out by distributing brochures, but socialization is not carried out in a sustainable manner (Interview on October 19, 2021).

The second aspect is related to the still limited resources, which is one of the crucial factors that hinder the law's implementation on providing lactation facilities in public service sectors. This resource factor includes various aspects, ranging from the number and competence of human resources, budget shortfalls, and inadequate supporting facilities to a lack of training and competency improvement (Cohen, 2015; Midhat Ali et al., 2021; Sumual et al., 2024). These conditions and situations can affect the effectiveness of supervision and implementation of policies for providing lactation facilities and facilities in several public service sectors in Lombok, resulting in the low compliance of business managers and public service sector managers in providing adequate facilities.

One of the informants, Ida Ayu Wayan Trisnayanti, said that lactation facilities in several public facilities already exist but are not complete according to existing regulations; it is stated as follows:

Most lactation room facilities already exist in every health center in the North Lombok Regency area. The lactation room has met the standards that have been set, although it is not so complete in accordance with the facilities that are required to exist as stipulated by the Law (Interview on October 9, 2021).

In line with what was conveyed by the previous participant, related to the limitation of resources, I Wayan Widiarta also stated that:

Lactation rooms for the Mataram city area, both at work and in public service places, have not fully provided the lactation room, this is due to various reasons such as the lack of public understanding of the importance of the lactation room, the procurement of lactation rooms has not been budgeted for the funds to be built, in addition to that it is due to the narrow land in the workplace so that it is not possible to build a lactation room, however, for the following years we feel confident that there will be many lactation rooms in the workplace and in public facilities (Interview on October 19, 2021).

The third factor is related to social and cultural aspects. It is an obstacle to implementing the law to provide lactation facilities for breastfeeding mothers in Lombok. Not only in Lombok but the negative stigma against breastfeeding mothers in public spaces is also still firmly attached in some circles of society, which has implications for the low acceptance and utilization of lactation facilities in public spaces (Grant et al., 2022; Juniar et al., 2023; Severinsen et al., 2024). In addition, there are still social norms and cultural traditions that do not support the practice of breastfeeding in public spaces, which is also a challenge in the implementation of lactation facility policies. This marks that there is still a lack of awareness and understanding in some circles of society regarding the importance of providing lactation facilities as part of fulfilling the rights of

mothers and children. This also exacerbates this condition, which impacts law enforcement and implementation to be less effective, less effective, and less adequate social support. Furthermore, the aspect of social stigma towards the provision of lactation facilities for breastfeeding mothers in public spaces tends to stem from perceptions that are still traditional and conservative because they consider breastfeeding or expressing breast milk outside the home as something taboo or inappropriate (Hauck et al., 2020; Sheehan et al., 2019). In the context of local culture in Indonesia, these actions are sometimes still seen as taboo or violate norms of decency, especially in the work environment or formal public spaces. This perception has an impact on the psychological side of breastfeeding mothers who are reluctant to use available lactation facilities, even when public service managers have provided the lactation facilities. As a result, the existing lactation facilities are less utilized by breastfeeding mothers and receive less serious attention from managers, so implementing policies related to these facilities' provision is less optimal.

Another factor found was the lack of firm and effective sanctions against violations of the provision of these facilities. Although regulations regarding lactation facilities have been regulated in various existing laws and regulations, implementing sanctions for violations is still very weak and inconsistent (Kozhimannil et al., 2016; Subiyanto, 2024). This condition will cause a low incentive for business managers and public service sector leaders to comply with existing policies, so the provision of breastfeeding facilities often does not meet standards and is inadequate or even unavailable. This situation was mentioned by one of the informants with the name I Dewa Made Mudita, the informant stated that:

So far, there has been no firm sanction given from the local government, to policy implementers who are obliged to provide lactation room facilities at workplaces and public service places in their respective places. The policy implementer will immediately provide the lactation room facility even though it is very simple even though it only uses curtains with a very narrow size, in order to meet the demands in fulfilling accreditation assessments, and compliance assessments. This compliance assessment is given by the 'OMBUDSMAN', but does not provide strict sanctions, only gives an appeal to provide the lactation room, and it is required for the next assessment that the lactation room is already available (Interview on October 19, 2021).

In relation to this statement, Luh Gd Laksmiwati also stated that in the process, there were no sanctions related to the lack of maximum provision of lactation facilities. She mentioned that:

There has been no sanction for workplace managers and public service places that do not provide lactation rooms. The fulfillment of lactation rooms in the ranks of the North Lombok Regency Health Office, whether in health centers or hospitals, prioritizes the fulfillment of accreditation assessments in addition to meeting the needs of breastfeeding mothers at their workplaces, and also to meet the needs of breastfeeding mothers who come in need of health services who wait for some time to get health services (Interview on October 4, 2021).

Supporting this statement, the research participant on behalf of H. Lasimudin in an interview on October 15, 2021, stated that:

Sanctions have not been given to parties who are required to provide lactation rooms both at work and in places that provide public services. The compliance of providing the lactation room is only to comply with the assessment of the 'OMBUDSMAN', this is due to the lack of a sense of obligation to fulfil the provision of the lactation room, but rather because of the order of the Law.

The weak rules for sanctions for violators can be seen from the indecisiveness in providing administrative and criminal punishments. Existing rules and policies still provide too flexible interpretation space and do not rigidly regulate the enforcement mechanism that law enforcement officials must carry out. The impact is that when a violation is found, the legal action applied is generally only limited to reprimands or coaching without being followed by preventive and repressive sanctions. This legal indecisiveness then creates the perception that violations of the provision of lactation facilities for breastfeeding mothers in public spaces do not have serious consequences; hence, some leading sectors must allocate maximum resources to meet existing policies.

2. Integration of Relevant Hindu Legal Principles and Sacred Teachings in Law Enforcement on the Provision of Lactation Facilities in the Public Service Sector

The provision of lactation facilities and facilities is an essential aspect in supporting the fulfillment of rights, especially the health aspects of mothers and children, especially during breastfeeding, which significantly affects the growth and development of babies (Hauck et al., 2020; Kozhimannil et al., 2016). facilities for breastfeeding mothers that are maximum and optimal provide comfort and significantly contribute to improving the quality of public health. In several public service facilities, especially in Lombok, the implementation of legal aspects related to providing breastfeeding facilities for mothers still faces serious challenges that hinder the effective implementation of policies. The main inhibiting factors found include less effective policy communication, limited resources in public service institutions, and the persistence of social stigma attached to breastfeeding practices in public spaces and work environments.

In the context of Hindu culture and religion, especially for Hindus in several areas of Lombok, there are relevant teaching values and support for the proven vision of lactation facilities for breastfeeding mothers. In the teachings of Hinduism itself, the benefits of breast milk are strongly emphasized, primarily referring to the holy book Yajur Veda 17.87, which states:

Om imam stanamurjjasvantam dhayapam prapinamagne sarirasya madhye, tsam jusasva madhumantamarvantsamudriyam sadanamavisasva

Translate:

Oh, my son! Here to keep you strong and resilient among the men who breastfeed your healthy breastfeeding, so that you become healthy by your mother's milk. May you pass your infancy loving your mother's delicious milk that satisfies you like in a beautiful flower garden. May you not only gain worldly knowledge but also spiritual and heavenly knowledge.

The passage of the *sloka* above suggests that breast milk has great benefits for a baby's growth and development. Breast milk is not only a source of food and life from birth to six months old but also benefits a child in both physical and spiritual aspects.

More profoundly, Hindu teachings emphasize the importance of family welfare and the protection of women and children as part of the obligation to carry out the *dharma* (Bogotch et al., 2019; Gateri, 2016; Hadriani et al., 2023). In the context of the rights of a woman, Manawa Dharmasastra III.56 states that:

Yatra naryastu pujiyante Ramante tatra dewata, Yatraitastu na pujiyante Sarwastalah kriyah

Translate:

Where women are respected, there are the gods who are happy, but where they are not respected, there is no sacred ceremony of any kind that is rewarding (Pudja & Sudharta, 2004)

In the demographic and social context of the people of Lombok, where a small part of the population is Hindu amid people embracing Islam, the relevance of Hindu legal principles and sacred teachings is very important to be studied. This moral, spiritual, and social foundation strengthens the obligation to provide lactation facilities in the public service sector, especially for Hindus. Hindu principles such as *dharma*, which is a moral obligation (Yasini, 2014); *sevanam*, which is the obligation always to serve and do good to others (Mahesti et al., 2022); as well as spiritual values such as *ahimsa* which is the way of non-violence (Sulastra, 2020), and *karuna* which is compassion for all living beings (Suartini, 2021), can be a foundation and foothold for Hindus and public service sector managers to overcome existing challenges and obstacles. Therefore, this study discusses in depth how communication factors, resources, and social stigma as obstacles to law enforcement in the provision of lactation facilities in the public service sector in Lombok can be associated with Hindu legal principles and sacred teachings that support social and moral obligations in the provision of lactation facilities for breastfeeding mothers. Some of the relevant Hindu concepts and teachings in supporting the enforcement of the law on the provision of lactation facilities in Lombok can be seen in the following table 2:

Table 2. Relevant Hindu Legal Principles and Teachings

No	Ajaran Hindu	Makna	Relevansi dalam Pelayanan Publik
1	<i>Dharma</i>	Moral Obligation	Government Obligations in Providing Lactation Facilities
2	<i>Sevanam</i>	Devotion	The provision of Lactation Facilities is the responsibility of the Public Service manager
3	<i>Ahimsa</i>	Anti-violence	Eliminate negative stigma and discrimination for breastfeeding mothers in public places
4	<i>Dana</i>	Donate for the common good	The Government and the Community collaborate in the provision of proper lactation facilities
5	<i>Vasudaiva Kutumbhakam</i>	One world is a big family	Public service managers are obliged to carry out socialization in order to eliminate discriminatory social stigmas
6	<i>Karuna</i>	Love to all creatures	Empathy by the community in respect for the rights of breastfeeding mothers and children

From a Hindu law and teaching perspective, these communication barriers can be attributed to the principles of *dharma*. The *Dharma* teachings emphasize the implementation of moral obligations for each individual to carry out his or her social duties for the sake of the balance and harmony of society (Shunmugam & Sukdaven, 2024; Srivastava et al., 2013). In the holy book of the *Bhagavad Gita* III.8, it is mentioned that:

Niyatam kuru karma tvam karma jyayo hyakarmanah, sarira-yatrapi ca te na, prasiddhyed akarmanah

Translate:

Work as you have determined because doing is better than doing nothing, and even the body will not be able to be preserved without working (Pudja, 2013).

The passage of the *sloka* emphasizes that every individual must carry out his work and *dharma* by his or her role and responsibility for the common good. In this context, adequate policy socialization and communication are part of the moral obligation for

managers of the public service sector and every individual, and they must be carried out to support government policies for the provision of lactation facilities for breastfeeding mothers.

In addition, the principle of *Sevanam*, namely sincere devotion, and obligation to do good to others (Mahesti et al., 2022; Widiastuti & Raimahayanti, 2023), are also very relevant in the context of this policy communication. Hindu teachings teach that serving, helping, and supporting others, especially about moral obligations to support improved health and well-being, is an obligation that must be carried out collectively not only by the government but by the entire community. The values of devotion, cooperation, and solidarity '*seva*' taught in Hinduism give rise to collaboration between parts of the community to jointly create an environment that supports the provision of lactation facilities for breastfeeding mothers in public spaces. Therefore, effective and efficient policy communication is not only an administrative task by the government or policymakers but a tangible manifestation of the implementation of *dharma* and *sevanam* by policymakers that must be realized to fulfill the rights of mothers and children. Therefore, improving the system and process of policy communication and regulatory socialization through an approach based on '*dharma* and *sevanam*' values can be an important step in minimizing communication challenges for law enforcement in providing lactation facilities in Lombok.

Furthermore, in Hinduism, limited resources as a challenge in providing facilities for breastfeeding mothers can be understood and relevant to the concept of '*dana*', namely the willingness to donate (Eck, 2013), and *kshema* as 'protection'. The concept of "*dana*" teaches every Hindu the importance of providing assistance and material support to other individuals in need; this is a form of spiritual and social awareness (Aryawati & Sukendri, 2022; Sari, 2022). Providing adequate support and assistance both by the government and the community for the provision of lactation facilities for mothers in public spaces is a tangible form of the concept of "*dana*", which is manifested as a manifestation of people's awareness of the public health context.

Based on these Hindu teachings, the limited resources that Hindu law enforcement for the provision of lactation facilities are not only a technical problem but also a challenge to the implementation of moral and social obligations both among policymakers and the community, which must be overcome through strengthening the concept of '*dana*'. This is in line with the view that the Government and the community must jointly carry out their responsibilities to provide adequate resources for the success of every public policy implementation (Aswad & Damayanti, 2020; Rahmaningtyas & Rahayu, 2019), of course as a tangible manifestation of the implementation of *dharma* teachings and social obligations based on Hindu teachings.

Furthermore, regarding the challenges in providing lactation facilities, in Hinduism, this challenge regarding social stigma is certainly very contrary to the principle of "*vasudhaiva kutumbakam*"; this concept or teaching teaches that the world with all existing creatures is one big family that must live in harmony and respect each other (Wiratmaja et al., 2021). This sacred teaching or concept obliges society to eliminate the context of discrimination and negative stigma that hinders the harmony of life and the welfare of the world.

In addition, the teachings of *ahimsa* in the *panca yama brata*, which means a life without violence (Mardwiatmoko, 2023; Sulastra, 2020), and *karuna* in the *catur paramitha* teaching, which means mutual compassion for others (Suartini, 2021), emphasizes the importance of forming awareness and an environment full of respect and protection for breastfeeding mothers. *Ahimsa* bases ethics on not hurting or disturbing the lives of others; the absence of violence is also included in the form of social

discrimination against breastfeeding mothers, while the teachings of *karuna* are based on ethics and an attitude of empathy as well as concern or sympathy for the rights of mothers and children. Therefore, it is important to strive for the integration of these sacred values so that the negative social stigma against the existence of breastfeeding mothers in the public space can be minimized through the adaptation of the educational process and socialization of the importance of awareness to instilling appreciation for breastfeeding mothers as part of the implementation of moral obligations by the community. The elimination of social stigma for breastfeeding mothers in public spaces is not only to support the health of mothers and children but also to realize social harmony, which is an important goal in Hinduism.

It can be concluded that the relevance, integration, and strengthening of spiritual, moral, and social values in Hinduism is mainly related to the context of law enforcement in the provision of lactation facilities, not only to strengthen the formal legal aspect but also to build a solid social and cultural foundation for the sustainability of the provision of lactation facilities for breastfeeding mothers. A holistic approach that combines formal legal aspects, social and cultural aspects, and the relevance of Hindu sacred teachings is the primary key to realizing law enforcement on providing optimal, maximum, adequate, and sustainable lactation facilities in the public service sector in Lombok.

Conclusion

Based on the analysis and discussion of the existing findings, the law enforcement aspect regarding the obligation to provide lactation facilities in the public service sector still needs improvement. The existence of lactation facilities is not only the implementation of policies but also supports efforts to fulfill the community's rights, especially for breastfeeding mothers and children. The provision of adequate lactation facilities must be carried out as a form of respect for mothers to realize good health, as has been programmed by the international world and national policies. In the view of Hindu principles and sacred teachings, the provision of lactation facilities for breastfeeding mothers manifests the sacred teachings contained in the verses of the holy book. In the Hindu view, this provision is a form of moral obligation for policymakers who must fulfill the fundamental rights of their society. In addition, the provision of maximum lactation facilities is a form of implementation of the state apparatus in the aspect of service, namely *sevanam*, as the basic principle of the existence of the government is to serve its community. It is undeniable that this study certainly still has limitations related to aspects of the process, as well as existing findings. These limitations become aspects that need to be filled and re-strengthened; through this process, the researcher can provide recommendations to resume this research, especially using legal approaches or other research approaches, so that it has an impact on more complete and more complex findings, on the aspect of law enforcement in the provision of lactation facilities about sacred teachings in Hinduism.

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