

Fullfilment of Maintenance Obligations by Husband Detained in Surabaya and Magetan Detention Centers: An Islamic Legal Perspective

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ABSTRACT

The husband's obligation to provide both material and immaterial maintenance is a legal consequence of a valid marriage under Islamic law and remains binding throughout the duration of the marital relationship. However, the fulfillment of this obligation is hindered when the husband is detained due to restrictions on personal freedom, loss of income, and limited access to his family. This study employs an empirical legal research method with a sociological approach. Data were collected through interviews, observations, documentation, and library research, and were analyzed descriptively using a qualitative approach based on the concepts of *nafkah* in Islamic jurisprudence (*fiqh*) and the Indonesian Compilation of Islamic Law. The findings indicate that, from the perspectives of both *fiqh* and the Compilation of Islamic Law, the fulfillment of a detained husband's maintenance obligations has not been fully achieved in either detention center. According to both perspectives, the obligation to provide maintenance remains attached to the husband despite his detention. Nevertheless, the husband's efforts to fulfill his maintenance obligations according to his capacity reflect the principle of *bi al-ma'ruf* in *fiqh* and are consistent with Article 80 of the Compilation of Islamic Law.

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INTRODUCTION

Marriage in Islam aims to establish a family characterized by *sakinah*, *mawaddah*, and *rahmah* through the balanced fulfillment of the rights and obligations of both husband and wife. One of the primary obligations of a husband is to provide material and non-material support according to his ability (Puniman, 2018). The fulfillment of this obligation is an important indicator in maintaining the welfare, harmony, and sustainability of family life because it is closely related to the fulfillment of the basic rights of the wife and children (Khitam, 2020). This obligation represents the husband's responsibility as the head of the family to ensure that the needs of his wife and children are met, both materially and non-materially. This principle is affirmed in the Qur'an, Surah At-Talaq, verse 7, the traditions of

the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him), and Article 80 of the Compilation of Islamic Law (KHI), which stipulates that the husband is obliged to protect his wife and fulfill household needs according to his ability (Hidayat & Fathoni, 2022).

From the perspective of Islamic jurisprudence (*fiqh*), the obligation to provide marital support is a legal consequence of a valid marriage contract. The majority of scholars from the Hanafi, Maliki, Shafi'i, and Hanbali schools agree that the husband is obliged to provide material support in the form of food, clothing, and accommodation, as well as non-material support in the form of protection, affection, and marital relations. This obligation is based on the principle of *bi al-ma'ruf*, which means that support should be provided appropriately according to the husband's financial capacity, the wife's needs, and the prevailing customs of society (*'urf*) (Ismanto, 2021). This principle is consistent with the provision of QS. At-Talaq, verse 7, which emphasizes that every husband is obliged to provide support according to his ability. Therefore, when a husband experiences circumstances that prevent him from working, such as serving a period of detention, the obligation to provide support does not cease but remains binding, with its implementation adjusted to his existing capabilities. Under such circumstances, every effort made by the husband to continue providing support or maintaining his family's welfare can be regarded as an implementation of the obligation to provide support based on the principle of *bi al-ma'ruf* (Maksum et al., 2025).

The problem arises when a husband is detained and consequently loses his freedom and opportunities to work, making the fulfillment of his support obligations less than optimal. Nevertheless, detention does not dissolve the marital bond or eliminate the husband's legal obligations toward his wife, thereby creating a gap between the normative provisions of Islamic law and the practical fulfillment of marital support during detention (Sofyan et al., 2021). From the perspective of Islamic law, the obligation to provide support remains in effect as long as the marriage continues, although its implementation is adjusted to the husband's financial capacity (Faizah, 2020). This situation creates a discrepancy between the normative provisions of Islamic law, which continue to require husbands to provide support, and the practical conditions in which limited employment opportunities, insufficient income-generating rehabilitation programs, and restrictions on interaction during detention prevent the obligation from being fulfilled optimally (Muslimah, 2021).

This study was conducted at the Class I Surabaya State Detention Center and the Class IIB Magetan State Detention Center. The selection of these two locations was based on their different institutional characteristics, particularly in terms of capacity, scope of services, and the implementation of rehabilitation programs. The Class I Surabaya Detention Center, as a detention facility with greater capacity and more complex rehabilitation activities, provides several work programs for detainees that may offer opportunities to earn income. In contrast, the Class IIB Magetan Detention Center has a relatively simpler institutional structure and more limited work programs for detainees. These differences may affect the ability of husbands to fulfill their obligations to provide financial and non-financial support to their families during detention. Therefore, the two detention centers were selected as research sites to obtain a comprehensive understanding of how differences in institutional characteristics affect the practice of fulfilling marital support obligations.

Previous studies have shown that a husband's obligation to provide support does not cease even when he is serving a criminal sentence; rather, its fulfillment is adjusted to his ability, either through income earned from work in correctional facilities or through family support (Asror, 2023). Other studies have also emphasized that restrictions on freedom, loss

of income, and limited interaction with family are the main factors affecting the fulfillment of material and non-material support (Saputra, 2024). However, these studies have generally focused on prisoners serving sentences in correctional institutions and have not specifically examined husbands who remain detained in state detention centers (*Rumah Tahanan Negara* or Rutan), which have different institutional characteristics, employment opportunities, and rehabilitation programs. This condition indicates a *research gap* in studies concerning the fulfillment of marital support obligations by detained husbands. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the fulfillment of material and non-material support obligations by husbands detained at the Surabaya and Magetan Detention Centers from the perspectives of Islamic jurisprudence (*fiqh*) and the Compilation of Islamic Law (KHI), as well as to identify the efforts made by detained husbands to fulfill their support obligations according to their abilities. This study is expected to contribute to the development of Islamic family law scholarship, particularly concerning the continuity of marital support obligations when a husband is detained.

METHOD

This study employs an empirical legal research method with a socio-legal approach. Data were obtained through interviews with detainees, the wives of detainees, and detention center officers, supported by observation, documentation, and a literature review. All data were analyzed descriptively and qualitatively using a comparative approach to identify the factors influencing the fulfillment of marital support obligations at the two detention centers. This study aims to analyze the practice of fulfilling the husband's obligations to provide support while detained and to assess its conformity with the perspectives of Islamic jurisprudence (*fiqh*) and the Compilation of Islamic Law (KHI). The findings are expected to enrich the study of Islamic family law and provide input for detention centers and policymakers in developing rehabilitation programs that support the fulfillment of detainees' family rights.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Fulfillment of the Husband's Support Obligations as a Detainee at the Surabaya Detention Center

The fulfillment of marital support obligations by husbands detained at the Surabaya Detention Center has not been carried out optimally. Limited freedom of movement, loss of employment, and restricted access to sources of income are among the main factors affecting husbands' ability to meet their families' economic needs. These conditions result in some household needs being transferred to wives or other family members (Fahrezi, 2022). Nevertheless, economic limitations do not automatically eliminate the husband's responsibility to provide support for his family. Some detainees continue to fulfill their obligations according to their abilities, either through income earned from work programs within the detention center or by utilizing family support and assets owned prior to detention. These efforts demonstrate the husbands' good faith in maintaining their responsibilities toward their families, although the support provided is not sufficient to meet all household needs (Bella, 2023).

To obtain a comprehensive picture of the implementation of husbands' support obligations while in detention, the researcher conducted interviews with several informants, including detainees and officers at the Surabaya Detention Center. The interviews explored

the economic conditions of the families, forms of support provided during detention, challenges encountered, and efforts made by detainees to fulfill their obligations. A summary of the interview results is presented below.

Respondent H worked as a project marketing officer before being detained, while his wife was a homemaker. The respondent has one child who is in elementary school. Before detention, the family's needs were primarily met through the respondent's income, and the family lived in a rented house that had been arranged before his detention. During his detention at the Surabaya Detention Center, the respondent participated in a laundry service work program and earned an income, part of which was given to his wife to help meet the family's needs. However, this income was insufficient to cover all household expenses, so his wife continued to contribute to the family's economic needs by managing a small grocery store. In terms of non-material support, the respondent could only provide attention, emotional support, and communication through visitation services and communication facilities provided by the detention center. These limitations prevented the fulfillment of non-material support in the form of marital relations (H, personal communication, January 20, 2026).

Respondent D worked as a motorcycle sales representative before his detention. He was married and had no children. Before detention, the respondent and his wife, who was a homemaker, lived with the respondent's parents. At the time of the study, both the respondent and his wife were serving periods of detention, preventing them from carrying out their respective household roles as usual. During detention, their needs were supported by their respective families according to their abilities. While detained at the Surabaya Detention Center, the respondent participated in a work program managing the detention center's canteen and earned an income, part of which he set aside according to his ability. Nevertheless, this income did not demonstrate the optimal fulfillment of his support obligations because of the limitations caused by detention. In terms of non-material support, the respondent was also unable to fulfill his wife's rights to companionship and direct attention, while marital relations could not take place because both spouses were detained. Based on the interview, the respondents continued to communicate with their wives and families through telephone facilities available during family visits as an effort to maintain family relationships during detention (D, personal communication, January 20, 2026).

Respondent N worked as a hotel employee before his detention, while his wife operated an online business. The respondent is married and has two children, an elementary school student and a toddler. Before detention, the respondent and his family lived in a rented house. During his detention at the Surabaya Detention Center, the respondent participated in a laundry service work program and earned an income, part of which was sent to his wife to help meet the family's needs. However, this income was insufficient to cover all household expenses, making the wife the primary economic provider, including for rental payments. In terms of non-material support, the respondent continued to provide attention, emotional support, and communication with his wife through visitation services and communication facilities available at the detention center. Nevertheless, the fulfillment of non-material support remained suboptimal because of limited direct interaction and the inability to engage in marital relations during detention (N, personal communication, January 20, 2026).

Respondent K worked in the Umrah travel sector before his detention, while his wife managed assets or a business that had been prepared before his detention. The respondent is

married and has two children, one in junior high school and the other in elementary school. During his detention at the Surabaya Detention Center, the respondent participated in a work program as a barber and earned an income, part of which was given to his wife to help meet the family's needs. Nevertheless, this income was insufficient to cover all household expenses, so assets owned before the detention became an important source of economic support for the family. In terms of non-material support, the respondent continued to maintain communication, provide attention, and offer emotional support to his wife through visitation services and communication facilities available at the detention center. However, the fulfillment of non-material support remained suboptimal because of limited direct interaction and the inability to engage in marital relations during detention (K, personal communication, January 20, 2026).

In general, regarding material support, the needs for food, clothing, and other household necessities could not be fully met by husbands during their detention at the Class I Surabaya Detention Center. Although some detainees earned income through work programs, such as laundry services, barbering, and other activities, these earnings only contributed to part of the family's needs and were insufficient to cover all household expenses. Consequently, the costs of food, clothing, children's education, and daily necessities were largely assumed by wives or other family members who provided financial support. Housing needs, however, could generally still be met because the families continued to occupy their own homes or residences that had been secured by the husband before detention. Thus, the fulfillment of material support at the Class I Surabaya Detention Center depends on a combination of income from detention-center work programs, the wife's economic capacity, family support, and assets acquired or owned before detention.

Regarding non-material support, the limitations arising from the husband's status as a detainee prevent such support from being fulfilled comprehensively. Based on interviews and observations, forms of non-material support that can still be provided include attention, emotional support, communication, and encouragement to the wife, in accordance with the rules and facilities permitted by the detention center. Meanwhile, sexual relations, as one aspect of marital support, cannot be carried out during detention because of restrictions established by the detention center's system and regulations. Therefore, the fulfillment of non-material support under conditions of detention is primarily manifested through psychological and emotional aspects rather than through physical or sexual relations.

The findings can be further substantiated by the results of interviews with informants, as presented in the following table.

Table 1. Forms of Non-Material Support Fulfilled by Husbands During Detention

No.	Form of Non-Material Support	Fulfillment Status	Description
1	Attention to wife	Fulfilled	Provided through communication and concern for the wife's condition
2	Moral support	Fulfilled	The husband provides motivation and support to his wife
3	Encouragement	Fulfilled	Provided through communication during available visitation or communication opportunities
4	Marital/sexual relations	Not Fulfilled	Cannot be carried out due to detention center regulations and institutional limitations

Source: Researcher's interviews and observations, 2026.

The table shows that the fulfillment of non-material support while the husband is detained remains limited. Emotional and psychological aspects can still be fulfilled in accordance with the facilities and regulations of the detention center, whereas the biological aspect cannot be fulfilled during the detention period (Fanshuri, 2023).

Fulfillment of the Husband's Support Obligations as a Detainee at the Magetan Detention Center

Unlike the situation at the Surabaya Detention Center, the fulfillment of marital support obligations at the Magetan Detention Center is subject to greater limitations. This is primarily due to the absence of opportunities for detainees to participate in productive work activities that generate income. Consequently, almost all of the family's economic needs are met by the wife or extended family.

To obtain a comprehensive picture of the fulfillment of husbands' support obligations while in detention, the researcher conducted interviews with several informants, including officers at the Magetan Detention Center. The interviews were conducted to obtain information concerning family economic conditions, forms of support provided during detention, challenges encountered, and efforts made to fulfill support obligations. The results of the interviews with each respondent are presented below.

Respondent A worked as a train driver before being detained, while his wife managed family assets in the form of rice fields and a kiosk that had been owned before his detention. The respondent has two children who are pursuing higher education. Before detention, the respondent already owned a house, so the family's housing needs remained fulfilled during the detention period. During his detention at the Magetan Detention Center, the respondent did not have the opportunity to participate in work programs or income-generating activities because such programs were not available at the detention center. Consequently, the respondent could not directly provide material support to his family, and household needs depended largely on the income generated from the rice fields and kiosk managed by his wife. In terms of non-material support, the respondent continued to maintain communication and provide attention and emotional support to his wife through visitation services and communication media available at the detention center. However, non-material support could not be fulfilled optimally due to limited direct interaction and the inability to engage in marital relations during detention (A, personal communication, January 16, 2026).

Respondent W worked in a tent rental business before being detained, while his wife worked as a bank employee. The respondent had no children and, before detention, lived with his parents, so his family's housing needs remained fulfilled. During his detention at the Magetan Detention Center, the respondent did not have the opportunity to participate in income-generating work programs and therefore could not directly provide material support to his family. Household needs were largely dependent on his wife's income. In terms of non-material support, the respondent continued to maintain communication and provide attention and emotional support to his wife through visitation services and communication media available at the detention center. However, non-material support could not be fulfilled optimally due to limited direct interaction and the inability to engage in marital relations during detention (W, personal communication, January 16, 2026).

Respondent N worked as a truck driver before being detained, while his wife worked as a domestic worker. The respondent is married and has two children, the first in senior high school and the second in junior high school. Before detention, the respondent and his family

lived in their own house. During the respondent's detention, the family's needs were met through his wife's income as a domestic worker, supplemented by financial assistance from their working child. During his detention at the Magetan Detention Center, the respondent had no source of income because there was no income-generating work program available. As a result, he could not provide material support to his family, and household needs depended on his wife's income and assistance from their child. The family's economic condition became considerably difficult, requiring the wife to manage finances carefully, and she experienced financial hardship that resulted in debt. In terms of non-material support, the respondent continued to maintain communication and provide attention and emotional support to his wife through visitation services and communication facilities available at the detention center. However, non-material support could not be fulfilled optimally due to limited direct interaction and the inability to engage in marital relations during detention (N, personal communication, January 16, 2026).

Respondent K worked as a building materials store employee before being detained, while his wife worked as a civil servant. Respondent K has two children, the first of whom is attending university and the second is in elementary school, and the family owns a residence. During his detention at the Magetan Detention Center, the respondent had no source of income because there was no income-generating work program available. Consequently, he could not provide material support directly to his family. Household needs depended on his wife's income as a civil servant and income generated from assets owned by the respondent before his detention. In terms of non-material support, the respondent continued to maintain communication and provide attention and emotional support to his wife through visitation services and communication facilities available at the detention center. However, non-material support could not be fulfilled optimally because of limited direct interaction and the inability to engage in marital relations during detention (K, personal communication, January 16, 2026).

In general, with regard to material support, food, clothing, and other household needs were generally no longer provided directly by the husbands while they were detained. The only form of support that could still be maintained was housing, as the families continued to occupy homes that had been owned before the detention period. Thus, the fulfillment of material support at the Magetan Detention Center depended largely on the economic capacity of the family rather than on the husband's direct contribution.

Meanwhile, non-material support continued to be provided through communication during scheduled visits or through communication media permitted by the detention center. The respondents stated that communication was the primary means of maintaining marital harmony, expressing concern, and strengthening their wives' psychological well-being while facing the legal proceedings experienced by their husbands. Nevertheless, as at the Surabaya Detention Center, marital relations could not be carried out during the detention period.

Another finding indicates that the economic conditions of detainees' families at the Magetan Detention Center experienced a more significant decline compared with those of the respondents at the Surabaya Detention Center. The absence of opportunities to earn income increased the families' dependence on the wives' income. Under these circumstances, wives assumed dual roles as household managers and primary income earners to meet the family's needs.

Comparison of Research Findings

Overall, the findings indicate that detention does not completely eliminate husbands' efforts to fulfill their responsibilities as heads of their families. The form and extent of support provided are strongly influenced by economic capacity, opportunities to earn income during detention, and family support. Differences in the institutional characteristics of the Surabaya and Magetan Detention Centers also affect detainees' ability to fulfill their marital support obligations.

Table 2. Comparison of the Fulfillment of Husbands' Support Obligations as Detainees at the Surabaya and Magetan Detention Centers

Support Aspect	Surabaya Detention Center	Magetan Detention Center
Food	Partially fulfilled	Not fulfilled
Clothing	Partially fulfilled	Not fulfilled
Housing	Partially fulfilled	Not fulfilled
Communication	Fulfilled	Fulfilled
Marital/sexual relations	Not fulfilled	Not fulfilled
Main factor	Availability of work opportunities	Absence of work opportunities

The fulfillment of material support at the Surabaya Detention Center is relatively better than at the Magetan Detention Center. This difference is influenced by the availability of rehabilitation work programs at the Surabaya Detention Center, such as laundry services, barbering, and other work activities that enable some detainees to earn wages and send a portion of their income to their families. Although the amounts are limited, such income demonstrates the husbands' efforts to continue fulfilling their support obligations according to their abilities. In contrast, the Magetan Detention Center does not provide income-generating work programs, meaning that detainees have no opportunity to earn income during detention, and material support depends entirely on wives and other family members. With regard to housing, respondents at both detention centers generally continue to have access to accommodation during detention. Housing consists of privately owned homes, rental houses arranged before detention, or parents' homes occupied by the family. Thus, housing needs can generally still be met, although they are supported primarily by assets acquired before detention or by family support rather than by the husband's income during detention.

A comparison of the two research locations demonstrates differences in the level of fulfillment of support obligations, influenced by rehabilitation policies and work opportunities at each detention center. The Surabaya Detention Center provides greater opportunities for some detainees to participate in work activities, enabling them to make limited economic contributions to their families. In contrast, the limited work programs at the Magetan Detention Center result in almost all of the family's economic needs being met by the wife and extended family (Satya Zaki, 2022). Regarding housing, the fulfillment of accommodation needs at both detention centers depends not only on assets owned before detention but also on the support of wives and family members in maintaining housing during the husband's detention.

In addition to material support, the findings indicate that non-material support at both the Surabaya and Magetan Detention Centers has not been fulfilled optimally. Biological needs cannot be fulfilled during detention because of limitations in facilities and detention center regulations. Forms of non-material support that can still be provided are limited to communication, attention, and emotional support through visits and available communication facilities. Thus, at both the Surabaya and Magetan Detention Centers, non-material support has not been fully fulfilled, although certain non-physical aspects can still be maintained under the existing conditions (Ridwan, 2021).

These findings are consistent with the studies of Yahya Basuki Rahmat (2021), Ravi Fanshuri (2023), Rindiansyah Varona Bella (2023), and Ahmad Sainul (2022), which conclude that the obligation to provide marital support does not cease even when a husband is serving a criminal sentence, although its implementation depends on the husband's ability. The difference between this study and previous research lies in the object of study, namely husbands who remain in detention centers, as well as the comparative analysis of two detention centers with different institutional characteristics (Sainul, 2023). These findings demonstrate that differences in rehabilitation facilities and employment opportunities affect the level of support fulfillment, indicating that institutional factors are an important aspect that has received limited attention in previous studies (Bella, 2023).

From the perspective of Islamic jurisprudence (*fiqh*), the obligation to provide marital support is a legal consequence of a valid marriage contract. The majority of Islamic scholars agree that husbands are obliged to provide material support in the form of food, clothing, and housing, as well as non-material support in the form of protection, affection, and marital relations (Bakry & Judijanto, 2026). The husband's obligation to provide support does not cease merely because he is detained. Scholars also agree that support is a right of the wife that remains in effect as long as the marriage continues. However, its implementation is adjusted to the husband's ability in accordance with the principle of *bi al-ma'ruf*, namely providing support according to one's actual capacity without imposing obligations beyond one's ability. This principle is also consistent with Allah's statement in QS. At-Talaq, verse 7, which emphasizes that a person should provide support according to the extent of the provision granted to him, whether abundant or limited (Maksum et al., 2025).

In the context of this study, the practice of fulfilling support obligations at the Surabaya Detention Center demonstrates the implementation of the principle of *bi al-ma'ruf*. Although the respondents lost their primary employment as a result of detention, some of them were still able to participate in rehabilitation work programs that generated income. A portion of the income from these programs was set aside to help meet family needs according to each respondent's ability. From the perspective of *fiqh*, these efforts demonstrate the husband's intention to continue fulfilling his support obligations even though the amount provided is insufficient to meet all of the family's needs.

In contrast, at the Magetan Detention Center, the absence of productive work programs means that detainees have no opportunity to earn income during detention. Consequently, they are unable to provide material support directly to their families. From the perspective of *fiqh*, this condition does not eliminate the husband's obligation to provide support but constitutes an *'udzur* (legitimate impediment) that affects his ability to fulfill it. Therefore, the inability to provide support under these circumstances is better understood as a limitation of ability (*al-qudrah*) rather than a form of neglect, provided that the husband

maintains good faith and makes efforts to fulfill his obligations according to his available capacity.

These provisions are consistent with the Compilation of Islamic Law (KHI). Article 80 paragraph (2) stipulates that the husband is obliged to protect his wife and fulfill household needs according to his ability. Furthermore, Article 80 paragraph (4) provides that, according to his income, the husband is responsible for providing maintenance, clothing, housing, household expenses, healthcare, medical expenses, and children's educational expenses when there are children. In addition, Article 81 of the KHI regulates the obligation to provide adequate accommodation as part of the husband's responsibility within the household (Mujiono, 2022). The fulfillment of these obligations encompasses not only material aspects but also aims to promote welfare, protection, and the continuity of family life. Nevertheless, their implementation continues to take the husband's economic capacity into account. Therefore, under certain circumstances, including when the husband is detained, the fulfillment of these obligations may be limited without eliminating the obligations themselves (Santosa et al., 2021).

Accordingly, under the KHI, limited economic capacity does not eliminate the obligation to provide support but serves as a basis for assessing the extent to which the obligation can be fulfilled (Aswat & Rahman, 2021). The inability of detainees to provide material support as a result of loss of income does not automatically extinguish their obligation; rather, it establishes that the implementation of the obligation should be adjusted to their available capacity. In this context, efforts to provide partial financial assistance, maintain communication, and show attention to the wife constitute forms of the husband's efforts to continue fulfilling his support obligations during detention (Novitasari, 2022). Therefore, the implementation of the support obligation should not be assessed solely based on whether all of the wife's needs have been fulfilled, but also on the existence of good faith and concrete efforts by the husband to fulfill his responsibilities according to the circumstances he faces. This demonstrates that the KHI allows for the proportional implementation of support obligations without eliminating the husband's legal responsibility as long as the marriage remains in effect.

From the perspective of *fiqh*, non-material support includes good treatment, affection, attention, and fulfillment of marital relations as rights of the wife. Meanwhile, although Article 80 paragraph (4) of the KHI does not explicitly regulate non-material support, its provisions reflect the husband's obligation to maintain a harmonious family life (Handayani, 2020). In practice, communication, attention, and emotional support can still be provided through visits and available communication facilities. However, marital relations cannot be fulfilled because of limitations in facilities and detention center regulations. Therefore, from the perspectives of *fiqh* and the KHI, the fulfillment of non-material support at both detention centers is limited to non-physical aspects, while the biological aspect cannot be realized during the detention period (Ibrahim, 2024).

Based on the analysis above, it can be concluded that from both the perspective of *fiqh* and the KHI, the husband's obligation to provide marital support remains in effect even when he is detained. In practice, however, this obligation is only partially fulfilled. Material support in the form of housing can still be fulfilled by families who owned or had access to housing before detention, while support in the form of food, clothing, and household necessities can only be partially provided by detainees at the Surabaya Detention Center through income from work programs. At the Magetan Detention Center, material support is generally not

provided directly by the husband, so family needs are largely borne by the wife or other family members. Meanwhile, non-material support at both detention centers can only be provided through communication, attention, and emotional support through visitation services or available communication media, whereas marital relations cannot be carried out during detention. This condition is consistent with the principle of *bi al-ma'ruf* in *fiqh*, which requires support to be provided appropriately according to the husband's ability, as well as Article 80 of the Compilation of Islamic Law, which affirms that the obligation to provide support remains with the husband throughout the marriage.

CONCLUSION

The fulfillment of husbands' support obligations as detainees at the Surabaya and Magetan Detention Centers has not been implemented optimally. At the Surabaya Detention Center, some detainees are still able to provide partial material support through work programs and housing that had been secured before detention. In contrast, at the Magetan Detention Center, material support is generally limited to housing that had already been secured before detention because there are no income-generating work programs. At both detention centers, non-material support is limited to communication, attention, and emotional support, while marital relations cannot be carried out during the detention period.

From the perspectives of Islamic jurisprudence and the Compilation of Islamic Law, the obligation of detained husbands to provide marital support remains in effect, although it has not been fulfilled completely. The obligation remains binding even when the husband is detained. Nevertheless, efforts by husbands to provide support according to their abilities reflect the principle of *bi al-ma'ruf* in Islamic jurisprudence and are consistent with Article 80 of the KHI. Therefore, productive work programs should be optimized in detention centers to provide detainees with opportunities to earn income and thereby support the more effective fulfillment of their family obligations.

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AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS STATEMENT

IF, Conceptualization of the research, data collection, data analysis, preparation of the initial manuscript, and manuscript revision. ZU, Research supervision, validation of methodology and analysis, critical review of the manuscript, and final approval of the manuscript.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest, whether financial, professional, or personal, that could have influenced the conduct of the research, data analysis, interpretation of findings, or preparation of this manuscript.

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