

## ABSTRACT

Evy Wulandari, Student ID Number 10210064, 2014. *Breastfeeding Right for Labor in Perspective of Fiqh and Labor Law No 13 Year 2003 (a Case Study at Cigarette Factory of PT. Ongkowidjojo Malang)*. Thesis. AL-Ahwal Al-Syakhsiyyah Department, Sharia Faculty, State Islamic University, Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Supervisor: Dr. Hj. Mufidah Ch, M.Ag.

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**Keyword :** Breastfeeding, Fiqh, Factory labor, Labor law No 13 Year 2003

Breastfeeding should be done exclusively to babies especially those who are younger than 2 years, because of the benefits of breastfeeding are so great for the baby and the mother. Most of the factory workers stop to give exclusive breastfeeding to their babies because it was blocked by their jobs. Cigarette factory, PT. Ongkowidjojo Malang, is one of the factory that its workers are dominated by women who are still living in their fertile age and still experiencing pregnancy, childbirth and breastfeeding. Unlike the big cigarette factory such as Sampoerna, Bentoel and Grendel is dominated by woman who is out of fertile period, researcher interested in taking a case study at this cigarette factory because there are many contract employees and young mothers.

There are two problems stated from this study; First, how did cigarette factory workers of PT.Ongkowidjojo Malang understand the breastfeeding right in perspective of Fiqh and Labor Law No. 13 of 2003? Second, what are cigarette factory policies on breastfeeding right for labor in perspective of Labor Law No. 13 of 2003?. The purpose of this study was to determine the understanding of cigarette factory workers PT.Ongkowidjojo Malang on breastfeeding in perspective of Fiqh and Labor Law No. 13 of 2003 and knowing cigarette factory policies on breastfeeding right for labor in perspective of the Labor Law No. 13 of 2003.

The type of this research is a descriptive study using a type of field research and qualitative approach. The methods used in this research are interviews, observation and documentation which is processed by descriptive qualitative.

The results can be concluded that; First, many factory workers are do not know the limits of breastfeeding in Fiqh perspective but they already know medical terms limits of breastfeeding is up to 2 years, and they also understand that the Labor Law No. 13 of 2003 section 83 is the protection of workers' rights to breastfeed their baby in the workplace. Second, the factory's policy is to socialize the understanding of the benefits of breastfeeding that better than formula milk, by advising any labor to express the milk and stored it into a bottle for the baby when baby is left for work. Although it still less in socializing, the factory will try to socialize it optimally in the future.