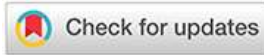


CONTROL OF SEXUAL DEVIANT BEHAVIOR OF MALE INMATES IN CLASS I DETENTION CENTER LABUHAN DELI



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ABSTRACT

Sexual deviant behavior often occurs in prisons and detention centers in Indonesia. This occurs due to several factors, such as limited fulfillment of sexual needs, psychological pressure, hierarchy between prisoners, and overcrowding conditions. Labuhan Deli Class I Detention Center experiences significant overcrowding with 1525 residents for a capacity of 500 people, which has the potential to trigger sexually deviant behavior. The purpose of this study is to determine the form of sexual deviant behavior of male inmates at the Class I Labuhan Deli State Detention Center and to determine efforts to control the sexual deviant behavior of male inmates. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative, which examines thoroughly and in depth what is being studied using data collection techniques such as interviews, observations, and documentation studies. This research uses Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs Theory, which states that sexual needs are basic needs that must be fulfilled by every human being. The results of the study found that there were 6 prisoners involved in sexually deviant behavior in the detention center. The forms of sexual deviant behavior that occur in the Labuhan Deli Class I Detention Center are homosexuality and sexual practices using anal and oral. Factors that cause deviant behavior are the overcrowded conditions of the detention center and the unchanneled sexual needs of prisoners. Therefore, the efforts made to control the sexual deviant behavior of prisoners in the Labuhan Deli Detention Center are with a preemptive strategy, namely separating prisoners involved in sexual deviations and then recording them in the F register book, providing independent services and personality services, and conducting routine HIV screening.

Keywords: Homosexuality; Deviant Behaviour; Prisoners



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INTRODUCTION

Sexual deviant behavior in Indonesia is a complex issue that is often considered taboo in society. Sexual needs, as one of the basic human needs, are the background to the emergence of this behavior. Sexual deviance refers to actions or activities that violate prevailing social and moral norms, and can include various forms, ranging from fetishism to homosexuality (Primawati, 2007). Individuals who experience sexual deviance often feel uncommon arousal and are tied to traumatic experiences in the past, which may affect their behavior in the future.

Sexual deviant behavior encompasses a variety of forms, from mild to severe, and is often considered taboo. According to Faradiba (2021), some types of sexual deviant behavior include fetishism (attraction to objects), homosexuality (attraction to people of the same sex), sadomasochism (attraction to violence or pain), pedophilia (attraction to children), transvestism (attraction to wearing clothes of the opposite sex), and voyeurism (attraction to seeing others in sexual situations without consent).

Based on research by Lianawati (2020), sexual deviant behavior can be seen from a psychoanalytic perspective as an attempt by individuals to protect their ego from fear and memory loss. These deviations often reflect traumatic personal experiences, in which individuals seek revenge against those who have harmed them in childhood. The psychological trauma of sexual violence or abuse can disrupt a person's psychosexual development, making it difficult for them to develop healthy and respectful sexual relationships.

Freud (1920) explained that sexual deviance occurs as a result of an individual's failure to pass through normal stages of psychosexual development. According to Freud, there are three main indicators that lead to deviant behavior: social dysfunction, trauma, and frustration. Social dysfunction can occur when individuals fail to adapt to prevailing social norms, while trauma from bad experiences in the past can trigger deviant behavior. In addition, frustration in interpersonal or sexual relationships can also encourage individuals to seek gratification through unconventional means. Freud also suggested that the life principle and the death principle are two important factors in understanding human behavior. The life principle relates to the pursuit of pleasure without regard to societal norms, while the death principle refers to the human tendency to deviate.

Globally, views on homosexuality have undergone significant changes. The American Psychiatric Association no longer classifies homosexuality as a mental disorder in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (Cooper, 2017). This suggests that sexual orientation is not the result of behavioral aberration but rather is part of the normal spectrum of human life. In western countries, the LGBT community enjoys legal protection and their rights are officially recognized. However, the situation in Indonesia is different. Despite a significant LGBT population - estimated at 20,000 people according to Aryanti (2019) - Indonesians still tend to reject the existence of same-sex relationships. Homosexuality is considered taboo and violates social norms and is often accompanied by a negative stigma that considers the individual as a deviant or even a mental illness. Discrimination against the LGBT community is rife in various aspects of life, including education, employment, and healthcare.

According to a 2016 survey by the Legal Aid Society (LBH Masyarakat), there has been an increase in cases of discrimination against the LGBT community in Indonesia. Many conservative and religious groups oppose homosexuality as it goes against their traditional values. Some regions have even issued regulations that prohibit LGBT activities and provide penalties for perpetrators. This is exacerbated by the lack of legal protection for LGBT individuals. While the Criminal Code does not specifically criminalize

same-sex relationships between consenting adults without harassment, certain articles can be used to ensnare same-sex couples. Some regions such as Aceh implement sharia law that prohibits same-sex relations with severe penalties such as flogging or imprisonment.

Based on research conducted (Azmi et al., 2020) states that sexual deviant behavior often occurs in prisons or detention centers. This sexual deviant behavior is carried out between prisoners. Many prisoners have a sexual orientation, namely homosexuality. The inability to fulfill their basic sexual needs is due to the placement of prisoners in prisons or detention centers. So that through pragmatic same-sex relationships, inmates can feel relieved and forget the depressed feelings they experience.

Labuhan Deli Class I Detention Center is one of the correctional units that has considerable overcrowding. The following is the number of residents of Labuhan Deli Class I Detention Center:

Table 1
Number of prisoners and detainees in Labuhan Deli Class I Detention Center

No.	Status	Quantity
1	Prisoners	919
2	Detainees	606
3	Overall Total	1525

Source: Labuhan Deli Class I Detention Center Registration, 2024

The total occupancy capacity of Class I Labuhan Deli Detention Center is 500 people. So that the detention center is overcrowded by around 300%. This high density results in prisoners having to cram into cramped cells. The lack of privacy and intense physical contact between fellow inmates triggers homosexual interaction and behavior. In addition, inadequate detention facilities such as bathrooms, beds, and others also encourage intimacy among inmates, where the situation of crowded, hot and dirty rooms in detention can affect the psychological condition of prisoners, the response of their stimulus can produce pressure and frustration due to this.

In preventing the formation of homosexual behavior among prisoners, it is important to make an effort so that this behavior does not spread to other prisoners. Efforts made can be in the form of controls that are carried out in order to create a safe and orderly area in the detention center. With good control of this behavior, a more conducive and safe environment will be created for all parties in it. For this reason, it is necessary to understand the description of the sexual deviant behavior of prisoners by understanding the factors driving the occurrence of sexual deviant behavior of prisoners in the detention center. So that appropriate handling efforts can be made to prevent the widespread of sexual deviant behavior.

LITERATURE REVIEW

This research uses Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs Theory. Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs Theory discusses the level of needs that must be met by each person. According to Abraham Maslow, basic human needs can be described in the form of a hierarchy that indicates the existence of levels of need (Semiun, 2021). The five levels of basic needs are physiological needs, the need for security, the need for belonging and affection, the need for appreciation, and the need for self-actualization. Through this theory, it becomes a

way for someone to see someone's motivation and how it affects their behavior. Abraham Maslow also argues that motivation can be used to encourage someone to reach the next level of need.

Putri (2021) found that the efforts made by the Pekan Baru women's prison in preventing lesbian deviant behavior are divided into three models, namely the primary prevention strategy model, the secondary prevention strategy model and the tertiary prevention strategy model.

Lintang (2022) confirms that through personality and independence coaching can prevent sexual deviance in the Gunung Sindur Class IIA Special Prison. Stefani (2019) found that fantasizing about having sexual intercourse and holding hands with unmarried female prisoners can fulfill the sexual needs of female prisoners at the Manado Women's Correctional Institution.

Based on the above research, it is necessary to understand the description of the sexual deviant behavior of prisoners by understanding the factors driving the occurrence of sexual deviant behavior of prisoners in Labuhan Deli Class I Detention Center.

METHOD

This research uses a qualitative research method with a case study design. This method was chosen to identify and describe thoroughly the conditions or situations that are the object of research. Qualitative research focuses on collecting data in the form of words, images, or symbols to understand social phenomena holistically, including aspects of places, actors, and interacting activities. Descriptive research aims to interpret and describe various things, including current conditions, opinions, ongoing processes, and existing trends. In this context, the research will describe sexual deviant behavior in Labuhan Deli Class I Detention Center and its control efforts.

The data sources used consist of primary and secondary data. Primary data is obtained through observations and interviews with key informants such as the Head of Detention Security, health workers, Head of the Activity Guidance Sub-Section, guard members, and prisoners who are indicated to have sexual deviant behavior. Secondary data is in the form of literature, archives, documentation, and related research articles.

Labuhan Deli Class I Detention Center is one of the Correctional Technical Implementation Units (UPT) that experiences considerable overcrowding. There are 38 rooms, but they must accommodate a prison population of 1,537 people, thus creating various problems, including the potential for sexual deviant behavior among prisoners. The severe overcrowding at Labuhan Deli Class I Detention Center creates an unhealthy situation, both physically and mentally. Each inmate sleeps crammed together, increasing the risk of the spread of disease and creating an easy environment for sexual deviant behavior to emerge. Although there are 4 security squads with 9 guards per shift, this number seems inadequate to supervise such a large prison population, creating gaps in supervision that can be exploited for undesirable activities.

The research found that there were 6 inmates infected with HIV and 3 male inmates involved in sexual deviant behavior in the form of homosexuality or gayness. Of the six inmates who contracted HIV, three of them engaged in sexually deviant behavior. Interview results showed that their HIV disease occurred due to same-sex sexual relations and changing partners.

RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

Based on the Theory of Needs by Abraham Maslow, described in the Hierarchy of Needs can be used to understand the phenomenon of sexual deviant behavior in Class I Labuhan

Deli Detention Center. Maslow's hierarchy of needs is divided into five main levels, namely physiological needs, security needs, love and belonging needs. Appreciation needs, and self-actualization needs. Based on Maslow's needs theory, the factors that cause sexual deviant behavior in male inmates at Labuhan Deli Class I Detention Center can be explained as follows:

a. Physiological Needs

From the results of interviews with prisoners, it was found that overcrowded conditions or excess occupancy capacity in the detention center caused a lack of privacy and opportunities for them to fulfill their sexual needs normally. As revealed by the informant named MAL as follows:

"It is difficult to fulfill our sexual needs here. You can have 30 people in one room and the room is small and cramped too. So we have no privacy with each other here." (interview April 2, 2024)

In addition, the lack of space for prisoners in the room due to inappropriate occupancy makes it difficult for prisoners to fulfill their sexual needs. As a result of unmet physiological needs, some prisoners seek release by having same-sex sexual relations in the detention center.

b. Security Needs

Based on observations made, the lack of supervision and security carried out by officers in the detention center creates a situation that is vulnerable to harassment and deviant sexual behavior among prisoners. Based on the data obtained, the Labuhan Deli Class I Detention Center has 4 Security Squads, where each security team consists of 12 officers. However, this number is not proportional to the population of prisoners who must be supervised. This imbalance results in less than optimal supervision of the activities of prisoners in the blocks or rooms. Security officers face difficulties in thoroughly monitoring every corner and interaction between prisoners.

c. Love and Belonging Needs

Prison environments often lack healthy emotional relationships and affection. As a result, prisoners sometimes seek fulfillment of their emotional needs through sexual relationships with members of the same sex. This behavior can be seen as an attempt to gain a sense of closeness and affection in a limited situation.

d. Appreciation Needs

The existence of discrimination and negative stigma against prisoners who have a gay sexual orientation can make them feel less valued, thus seeking self-esteem through deviant sexual behavior. Based on observations of informant MMH, most of the inmates know that ES has a gay sexual orientation. ES has received discriminatory treatment and ridicule from other inmates. So as to gain self-esteem and prove that he also deserves to be respected, ES engages in deviant sexual behavior with other inmates.

e. Self-Actualization Needs

Prisoners who have a history of psychological disorders or traumatic experiences in the past may express deviant sexual orientation as a form of false self-actualization. So that this can occur, there is a transmission of sexual deviant behavior because one gay prisoner expresses himself through sexual relations by influencing other prisoners.

To control sexual deviant behavior in Labuhan Deli Class I Detention Center, several strategies are implemented. These strategies aim to prevent behavior that can harm oneself and others. First, the detention center provides Independence Services through various work activities. These include training in haircutting, detergent and perfume making, shirt screen printing, batik, as well as other activities such as handicrafts, sewing, and agriculture. These activities aim to distract inmates, reduce stress, and prepare them for reintegration into society.

Secondly, the detention centers provide Personality Services through cooperation with various foundations. This includes Islamic religious guidance, morality and ethics training, and legal counseling. The aim is to improve the spiritual values, morals, and legal understanding of the prisoners.

Third, the detention center implements a Preemptive Strategy to deal with sexual deviations that occur. This involves separating the inmates involved, conducting a BAP, and sanctioning them with detention in a strap cell.

Finally, the detention center conducts routine Health Screening, especially for HIV. This serves as an early detection, educational tool, and a platform for open discussion on sexual health. The program aims to raise awareness, reduce stigma, and motivate inmates to avoid high-risk sexual behaviors.

Through this comprehensive approach, Class I Labuhan Deli Detention Center seeks to address the issue of sexual deviant behavior while maintaining the health, safety, and welfare of inmates.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Sexual deviant behavior in Labuhan Deli Class I Detention Center is a complex problem caused by severe overcrowding, lack of privacy, and inadequate supervision. These conditions create an environment vulnerable to the spread of HIV and homosexual relationships among inmates. The contributing factors, ranging from physiological needs to self-actualization, can be explained through Maslow's Theory of Needs.

Despite facing major challenges, the detention center has implemented various control strategies, including work programs, personality coaching, preemptive measures, and routine health screening. This comprehensive approach aims to address sexual deviant behavior while safeguarding the well-being of inmates, but still requires infrastructure improvements and increased supervisory capacity for long-term effectiveness.

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