

Relationship between Fulfillment of Sexual Needs and Sexual Behavior Deviation among Male Prisoners

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Abstract:

The fulfillment of sexual needs is one of the physiological needs, no exception for prisoners. Deprived of everyday sex life, prisoners will result in sexual behavior deviation, where the distribution of sexual desire is sublimated in various abnormal ways. It is necessary to consider the need for the implementation of mechanisms for providing access to sexual needs in prison to prevent the occurrence of sexual irregularities in male prisoners, which in this case, will also protect the reproductive health of the legal partner/wife of the prisoner. This study aims to know the relationship between the fulfillment of sexual needs and sexual behavior deviation in male prisoners at second-class prisons in Bondowoso. This research uses a correlational analytical research design. Seventy-three respondents following this study and collected by purposive sampling. Data was collected using a questionnaire and processed with the Spearman rank test. The results of the analysis of the fulfillment of sexual needs are mostly not good, which is 66 people (90,4%), and sexual behavior is deviant mainly, which is 54 people (74%). The correlation coefficient analysis shows the value of fulfillment of sexual needs is 1.000 and sexual behavior deviation is 0.549. A significant linear relationship exists between the sexual need fulfillment variable and the sexual behavior deviation variable ($p=0.000$). Midwives must care and be able to provide counseling and education about risky sexual behavior to vulnerable groups, including prisoners. This activity aims to break the chain of transmission of STIs and HIV/AIDS due to deviant sexual behavior.

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INTRODUCTION

Humans have basic needs in maintaining their survival. As stated by Abraham Maslow that every human being has five basic needs. One is physiological needs (the most basic needs in humans). These physiological needs include oxygen, food/drink, elimination, sleep, and sex (Asmadi, 2008). The increasing flow of global information inevitably changes the perceptions and sexual behavior of adolescents in Indonesia, causing deviations that lead to the weakening of social norms regarding reproductive health (Nikmah et al., 2023). This can also be at risk of increasing the incidence of HIV/AIDS transmission, which is caused by a lack of control regarding deviations in sexual relations (Kurniawan et al., 2021). The importance of public awareness and understanding and the need to equip youth with sex education and reproductive health services (Intiyaskanti et al., 2021).

Reproductive health is a set of methods, techniques, and services that support reproductive health and well-being by preventing and solving reproductive health problems, including sexual health, life situations, and individual relationships (Fitriyah et al., 2023). The prevalence of sexual

deviance in prison is 7.5 times higher than in the general population. Men who experience blockages in releasing their sexual desires can result in sexual deviation. Cases of sexually deviant behavior often occur in prisons, such as anal sex, due to blockage of the inmates' sex channels. Same-sex (homosexual) relations in prisons are commonplace and not new. As a result, at any time, there are always convicts who become victims of these sexual deviations (Sulistiyawan, 2014). This unsafe sexual practice causes various diseases, including HIV/AIDS. HIV/AIDS has become a phenomenon that requires more intensive attention and treatment, and young people are one of the targets for HIV prevention (Kurniyawan et al., 2023a).

Research results in Lapas Class II A Banjarmasin describe sexual behavior in 95 prisoners. Of the 24 young adults, 17 (68%) had abnormal sexual behavior. Of the 28 middle-aged adults, 9 (32.1%) had strange sexual behavior. And from 42 elderly adults, ten people (23.9%) had abnormal sexual behavior (Ermayanti et al., 2019). Based on a preliminary study conducted at the Class II Correctional Institution in Bondowoso Regency in May 2022, data was obtained showing 297 inmates in total. Consists of 287 male prisoners and ten female prisoners. Meanwhile, 183 male convicts were married. The data for male convicts with legal cases of sexual harassment are as many as 66 people, namely two convicts with sodomy cases and 64 with rape cases.

Deprivation of normal sexual life in convicts will result in sexual behavior deviations, where the channeling of sexual desire is sublimated in various ways, known as homosexual, oral sex, anal sex, and masturbation among convicts (Berliana, 2020). So, it is necessary to prevent sexual behavior deviations in prisoners who have and do not have a history of sexual behavior deviations. The provision of facilities is called "love rooms." Between convicts and their legal partners is a human right that must be fulfilled because what is lost from a convict is his right to independence. Meanwhile, other rights, such as biological needs, must still be fulfilled. However, it seems that the provision of special facilities for prisoners is difficult to translate into a policy because prisons in Indonesia are still struggling with various classic problems, such as overcapacity and limited funds to meet the daily needs of prisoners. In addition, there are many obstacles related to facilities at the detention center, such as hygiene, sanitation, and limited space.

Seeing the phenomenon mentioned above, researchers are very interested in researching the relationship between fulfilling sexual needs with sexual behavior deviations in male prisoners in the Class II Prison of Bondowoso, Indonesia.

METHOD

In this study, researchers used a correlational analytic research design. The population is the total number of objects or subjects with certain characteristics and qualities determined by the researcher to be studied and concluded. In this study, the population used was all male prisoners in the Bondowoso Regency Class II prison, with 287 people—seventy-three respondents as sample following this study and collected by purposive sampling. Sampling was carried out with inclusion criteria, including married status (both legally and or religiously), still actively communicating with the wife, and frequently visited by the wife. Data was collected using a questionnaire and processed with the Spearman rank test.

Research ethics is a set of principles about how researchers and research institutions should behave when dealing with research participants, other researchers, users, and the public (Budiharto, 2019). To determine the standards or criteria for making ethical eligibility approval decisions on proposed research protocols involving humans as research subjects, the National Health Research and Development Ethics Commission (KEPPKN) establishes seven universal standards that must be met in a research protocol.

RESULT

Characteristics of Respondents

Table 1. Characteristics of Respondents based on Age, Education, History of Frequency of Sexual Intercourse (Before Becoming Prisoners), Length of Court Judgment, and Length as Prisoner (n=73)

Variable	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Age (years old)		
18 - 45	60	82.2
46 - 60	12	16.4
> 60	1	1.4
Education		
Elementary school	5	6.8
Junior High School	30	41.1
Senior High School	35	47.9
College	3	4.1
History of frequency of sexual intercourse		
Once a month	22	30.1
Once a week	27	37
2-3 times a week	12	16.4
> 3x a week	12	16.4
Length of court judgment		
< 5 years	33	45.2
5-10 Years	33	45.2
> 10 Years	7	9.6
Length as prisoner		
1-5 Years	72	98.6
> 5 Years	1	1.4

Based on the table above, respondents aged 18-45 had the highest score, namely 60 people (82.2%). The education of high school respondents has the highest score, namely 35 people (47.9%). The respondent's frequency of sexual intercourse once a week has the highest value, namely 27 people (37%). The length of the respondent's court judgment <5 years and 5-10 years has the highest score, namely 33 people (45.2%). The respondent's length of serving a sentence of 1-5 years has the highest score, namely 72 people (98.6%)

Fulfillment of Sexual Needs and Sexual Behavior Deviation

Table 2. Characteristics of Fulfillment of Sexual Needs and Sexual Behavior Deviation (n=73)

Variable	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Fulfillment of Sexual Needs		
Not good	66	90.4
Pretty good	7	9.6
Sexual Behavior Deviation		
Deviate	54	74
Not Deviating	19	26

Based on the table above, the fulfillment of the sexual needs of respondents who were not good had the highest score, namely 66 people (90.4%). Deviation of sexual behavior has the highest score, namely 54 people (74%).

Fulfillment of Sexual Needs and Sexual Behavior Deviation

Table 3. Correlation of Fulfillment of Sexual Needs and Sexual Behavior Deviation

Variable	p-value
Fulfillment of Sexual Needs	0.000
Sexual Behavior Deviation	

Based on Table 3, it shows that the value is obtained p-value $0.001 < 0.05$. Thus, it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between the sexual needs fulfillment variable and the sexual behavior deviation.

DISCUSSION

Fulfillment of Sexual Needs

Based on research carried out in the Class II Prison of Bondowoso Regency, an overview of meeting the sexual needs of male prisoners is obtained. Of the 73 inmates who became respondents, there were 66 respondents (90.4%) with poor fulfillment of sexual needs and seven respondents (9.6%) with good fulfillment of sexual needs. This shows that most male convicts married in Class II Correctional Institutions in Bondowoso Regency are not good at fulfilling their sexual needs.

Fulfillment of sexual needs is important in human life. One of the needs of convicts is to associate with the opposite sex. For adults (especially those who are already married), the need for affection and sexual relations is a basic need that is very necessary for achieving mental balance (Mahendra, 2020).

In the context of convicts as human beings with the same position to continue enjoying their basic rights. Fulfillment of these rights has been stated in Law No. 12 of 1995 concerning the Correctional System, which was previously confirmed internationally regarding the minimum provisions in the development of prisoners as outlined through Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (Violin, 2021). In this case, there is an alternative model for fulfilling the sexual needs of married convicts by implementing the Conjugal Room policy.

The creation of a conjugal room, more commonly referred to as a 'room of romance' in correctional institutions as a means of conjugal visits, has been initiated by many officials at the Ministry of Law and Human Rights. This conjugal visit has been regulated in the SMR in article 79 concerning the importance of social relations for convicts, which states that a convict needs special attention in maintaining and improving relations as desired in the best interests of his family. Thus, the provision of conjugal visit facilities in correctional institutions is also one of the rights needed by convicts for the maintenance and improvement of relations with their legal partners, as well as fulfilling their sexual desires and avoiding sexual deviations that are prone to be experienced by convicts in prison (Mahendra, 2020). However, from the results of the preliminary study, it was found that the implementation of the Conjugal Room policy in Class II Prison in Bondowoso Regency was not implemented due to the constraints on the lack of room availability in prison and the absence of clear regulations regarding the obligation to provide Conjugal Rooms.

The second alternative is the implementation model of fulfilling sexual needs for convicts, namely giving Family Visiting Leave (CMK). As also stated in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 12 of 1995 article 41 paragraph (1), which reads, "Every Prisoner and Correctional Student can be given leave in the form of leave to visit family and leave before release." Where the implementation is regulated in Permenkumham, RI, Number 03 of 2018.

However, the results of a preliminary study obtained from Class II prison officers in Bondowoso Regency show that the provision of CMK to inmates so far is only intended for inmates who will take care of inheritance matters, attend the funeral process for parents/husband/wife/children and become marriage guardians for their children. Meanwhile, fulfilling sexual needs cannot be used as a reason to get CMK. Likewise, Permenkumham RI Number 03 of 2018 in writing does not regulate the provision of CMK on the grounds of fulfilling sexual needs for married convicts.

Based on a study conducted at Class II Prison in Bondowoso Regency, the process of administering CMK is not easy, and it is very rarely given to convicts due to the difficult licensing procedures and strict security procedures for prisoners during CMK to prevent convicts from escaping during the CMK process.

Reviewing the research data and existing theoretical concepts, the researchers argue that the cause of the poor fulfillment of the sexual needs of male convicts who are married in Class II Prison in Bondowoso Regency is due to the absence of a model mechanism for meeting sexual needs that are implemented in the Correctional Institution. So, it is necessary to study and review the importance of implementing sexual needs fulfillment policies to fulfill the Human Rights of Prisoners as whole human beings.

Sexual Behavior Deviations

Based on research conducted in Class II Prison in Bondowoso Regency, an overview of sexual behavior deviations is obtained in this Correctional Institution. Of the 73 inmates who were respondents, 54 respondents (74%) with deviant sexual behavior, and 19 respondents (26%) with non-deviant sexual behavior. This shows that most male convicts married in Class II Prison in Bondowoso Regency have deviant sexual behavior.

From the results of 54 respondents with deviant sexual behavior, it was found that 50 respondents did masturbation, 49 respondents did pornography, 25 respondents did fetishism, and 23 respondents did voyeurism.

Convicts who live in environments where only the same sex lives, with varying sentence periods and ages of convicts, do not rule out the possibility of them being involved in same-sex attraction or even having same-sex (homosexual) intercourse. The study showed that 15 respondents had homosexuality while in the Class II Prison in Bondowoso Regency. It was also found that the most common deviation of sexual behavior committed by inmates is masturbation. This masturbation is most often done in the bathroom while inmates are bathing.

Deprivation of normal sexual life in convicts will result in deviant sexual behavior where the distribution of sexual desires is carried out in various ways that are not fair (Berliana, 2020). To fulfill their biological needs, prisoners are no longer ashamed to do things uncommon in prison.

Reviewing the research data and existing theoretical concepts, the researchers argue that the various findings regarding sexual behavior deviation activities in Class II Prison Bondowoso Regency are a result of unfulfilled sexual needs for male convicts who are married. This situation is expected to encourage the government to pay attention to the sexual needs of convicts through policies that uphold human rights.

The Relationship Between Fulfillment of Sexual Needs and Deviations in Sexual Behavior

Based on research in Class II Correctional Institutions in Bondowoso Regency, an overview of the relationship between fulfilling sexual needs and sexual behavior deviations in that prison is obtained. From a total of 73 respondents, 54 responded that the fulfillment of sexual needs was not good with deviant sexual behavior, or 81.8%. Respondents with the fulfillment of sexual needs

are not good with sexual behavior that does not deviate as much as 12 respondents or 18.2%. And for respondents with Sexual Needs, Fulfillment is quite good with deviant Sexual Behavior as many as nil people or 0%. Meanwhile, respondents with sexual needs fulfillment were quite good with sexual behavior, not deviating as much as seven people or 100%.

The results of the Correlation Coefficient analysis show that the value of Fulfillment of Sexual Needs is 1,000, and Deviations in Sexual Behavior are .549**. While the value of Sig. deviation from linearity of fulfilling sexual needs with deviations in sexual behavior of 0.000 (smaller than 0.05), it can be concluded that H_0 accepted, meaning that there is a relationship between fulfilling sexual needs and sexual behavior deviations in male prisoners in class II prisons in Bondowoso district.

Humans need to be able to achieve prosperity, so if these needs are not met or have not been met, humans will surely feel less prosperous (Now, 2017). The formation of human behavior is a result of the needs in him. If these needs are satisfied, then the person will not experience tension. But on the contrary, when efforts to fulfill needs are not achieved, it will make a person experience frustration which will become a person's encouragement or motive in behaving (Herri, 2012). From this description, it can be concluded that a person's behavior is closely related to whether a person's needs are met.

This study found that the sexual needs of married convicts in Class II Correctional Institutions in Bondowoso Regency were not properly met due to the absence of mechanisms or facilities for fulfilling sexual needs. They were not fulfilling the sexual needs of convicts for quite a long time in accordance with the length of the criminal sentence. From this study, data was obtained that the length of time serving a sentence by respondents 1-5 years had the highest score, namely 72 people (98.6%). This means that during that time, married male convicts must endure the fluctuations of their sexual desire to have sexual relations with their wives.

The age factor also influences the heightened sexuality of married male convicts. Most respondents in this study were 18-45 years, with the highest score of 60 people (82.2%). Ages 18-45 years are included in the adult age classification when they have an intimate relationship with their wife.

The data obtained shows that the frequency of sexual intercourse before they were imprisoned was once a week, which had the highest score of 27 people (37%). So, it is undeniable that married male convicts will experience stress and frustration in prison when their sexual desires cannot be channeled to their wives. So that it is found that many inmates who have lived in prison for a long time have abnormal sexual behavior because their needs have not been met for a long time.

The unavailability of access to meet the sexual needs of married male convicts can hurt the psychological condition of a prisoner who has lost his freedom of movement. Such conditions directly influence the survival of convicts, namely their physical and psychological security. The greater the family support, the better the prisoner's mental health. This support can be done in many ways, such as by understanding what is being experienced (Putri & Afandi, 2022). On the other hand, the lower the family support, the weaker the prisoner's mental health (Suhari et al., 2023). Social support from family helps relieve stress and is very important in maintaining one's mental health (Kurniyawan et al., 2022b).

Reviewing the research data and existing theoretical concepts, the researcher argues that the government should not ignore the physiological needs of convicts (sexuality) for married convicts as a form of protection of human rights. In the context of individuals serving prison terms, of course, the degree of proportionality to fulfilling sexual needs will be different compared to when

they are not serving prison terms. But that does not mean the right to fulfill sexual needs as a basic human need is also ignored.

CONCLUSION

Most male prisoners' sexual needs were met poorly (90.4%). Deviations in the sexual behavior of male convicts are mostly deviant (74%). There is a relationship between the fulfillment of sexual needs and sexual behavior deviations. Midwives must care and be able to provide counseling and education about risky sexual behavior to vulnerable groups, including prisoners. This activity aims to break the chain of transmission of STIs and HIV/AIDS due to deviant sexual behavior.

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