



DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF THE BEHAVIOR OF LESBIAN PRISONERS IN A CLASS IIA WOMEN'S CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION, TANGERANG

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Abstract

This research was motivated by the problem of lesbian behavior for prisoners, especially at the Class IIA Tangerang Penitentiary. Lesbians are a type of sexual deviation which is one component of homosexual behavior, where homosexuality itself is a type of sexual deviation which is a side effect of two individuals of the same sex. Some groups view the lesbian phenomenon as deviant behavior that is contrary to religious norms. Lesbians are often depicted as a marginalized group in society. Normal women may be motivated to become women who like the same sex by having very intense encounters. This is because female prisoners have limited freedom and little time to spend with men, so they choose to have relationships with other female prisoners in prison. The driving factor for female prisoners to become lesbians is because there is a form of transmission from prisoners who are indicated to be lesbians to prisoners who have normal sexual personalities.

Keywords: Prisoners, Women, Lesbians.

INTRODUCTION

A lesbian is a woman who identifies herself as a member of the lesbian community and has an emotional or sexual bond with someone of the same sex (Triana, 2015). Lesbianism is defined as a form of sexual deviant behavior which is the result of abnormal interactions between two individuals of the same sex. Lesbianism occurs in women who psychologically, emotionally and sexually do not have sexual desire for men but only for fellow women. Lesbians have a strong tendency to seek and attract the attention of partners also known as "partner seeking and attracting behavior", interactions between individuals, physical or emotional closeness, and sexual relations between female inmates with each other (Ryan et al., 2013).

Lesbianism is not an act that can be accepted by society. It is not uncommon for everyone to judge that lesbian behavior is deviant behavior and is contrary to norms, especially religious norms. The law also guarantees that everyone has the right to worship and carry out obligations in accordance with their religion, no one religion approves of such acts of deviation. Therefore, lesbians are often classified as a group that is shunned by society.

The women's prison environment is an environment inhabited by all female inmates. Therefore, prisons are places that have a level of risk for the spread of lesbian behavior. The underlying thing for this behavior appears in the prison environment because these women have to serve their sentences for

various lengths of time, and they do not have the freedom of time with little interaction with men, so they choose to channel their sexual desires to other women in prison (Rakhmawati, 2018).

Apart from that, another factor that causes these women to become lesbians is because of contagion or doctrine from other women. Normal women in prison will certainly not be separated from interactions with other women, so that's where lesbian women start persuasive communication. This communication is intended to change a person's thought patterns, beliefs and attitudes so that they are interested in having a lesbian relationship as a means of channeling entertainment to relieve fatigue and boredom.

Therefore, this journal was prepared so that the author can explain the clarity of the case and find the right treatment to overcome lesbian problems that occur in correctional institutions.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Neutralization Theory. David Matza and Gresham Sykes

Neutralization Theory is a theory coined by David Matza and Gresham Sykes which explains how someone commits a deviation. In this neutralization theory, it is explained that teenagers feel a moral obligation that is side by side with the law, whereas humans in their lives will always be attached to the law and remain attached all the time, and if the link between humans and the law is lost, then this is considered a deviation. In neutralization theory, a person will learn to neutralize the morals used to control human behavior, which then commits a deviation. This theory also explains how young people commit deviations, as well as how to get involved in deviations (Djanggih & Qamar, 2018).

David Matza and Gresham Sykes explain that deviant behavior is related to values, law-abiding attitudes, beliefs, and a sense of obligation to obey the law, this is because someone who deviates will learn ways that can convince them to eliminate their values. values and attitudes contemporaneously or over time by alternating between behaviors that are considered valid and illegal. Neutralization theory explains how young people can rationalize or correct deviant behavior that has been carried out, with the aim of subverting the functioning of social values and norms. who are in the community environment. In this theory, it is explained that a deviant will not consider influence, rules and values, but will use neutralization techniques to weaken the form of societal control over the deviant. Another meaning is, this theory and technique has the function of carrying out self-defense which is to release a deviation from obstacles that are tied to morality.

The most important basis of neutralization theory is the process by which a person moves from one extreme behavior to another extreme behavior. So Sykes and Matza explain five neutralization techniques that can be used by criminals, namely, Denial of Responsibility, Denial of Injury, Denial of Victim, Condemnation of the Condemners, Appeal to Higher Loyalties (Therapy et al., 2018).

METHOD

This research uses a qualitative-descriptive approach with a literature review or literature study method. Qualitative research according to Creswell, J.W. (2010), namely a technique for collecting data originating from social or humanitarian problems, then investigating them completely, comprehensively and holistically. The qualitative-descriptive approach is data that has been obtained from several sources and then described thoroughly. The data collection technique used in this research is by collecting in-depth interviews, observations and documentation regarding problems relevant to the research topic. The data analysis technique used is domain analysis, namely a domain analysis method which will describe and reveal the domain structure of the behavior domain of prisoners who are indicated to be lesbians (Debra Umberson, Mieke Beth Thomeer, 2015).

The process of analyzing data includes the researcher selecting core important things that are directly related to the research topic, then these data are reviewed to determine whether they suit the research problem. After the selection or simplification process, the next step is to present the data based on the categories that have been created by the researcher in narrative form. Lastly, drawing conclusions, this activity contains an explanation regarding the research results obtained by showing certain relationships and new scientific findings.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results and discussion of this research were obtained from journals resulting from previous research which were correlated with the intended research topic, then the researchers analyzed these journals. The results of analysis from several research journals, including research conducted by Andika Ihza Mahendra (2020), show that there is an analysis of the mechanism for fulfilling sexual needs in correctional institutions through the Conjugal visit policy and the provision of Family Visiting Leave which is expected to reduce problems in correctional institutions. The subject here is more emphasized on male prisoners because the sexual needs that occur in most prisons in Indonesia are more dominant for men. This can trigger several deviations that occur in prison due to their sexual needs not being met. This requires special attention to find a solution. In line with research conducted by Wisnu Lintang Priaji (2022), it was revealed that there are several alternative forms of guidance for inmates who have sexual deviations. This can be done by analyzing supporting and inhibiting factors in the coaching carried out at the Class IIA Gunung Sindur prison. Apart from that, Yurike Violina (2021) revealed that unclear regulations cause anxiety among prisoners and this can cause many incidents of sexual deviation to occur. The biological needs of prisoners need to be met by the State because they are also stated in the international instrument Standard Minimum Rules For The Treatment Of Prisoners. This is similar to research conducted by Dini Ramayani (2020) which revealed that this research was conducted to find out how to fulfill sexual needs provided by correctional institutions and the level of resilience in facing pressure. psychological Loss of Heterosexual Relationship experienced by WBP in prison (KUSUMA, 2014).

This research uses qualitative methods, and uses descriptive research with the aim of obtaining information about the role of correctional institutions in fulfilling the sexual needs of prisoners, the psychological pressure felt by prisoners, the loss of fulfilling sexual needs and the level of crimes of prisoners in overcoming their problems in prisons. . The results of this research are that the methods of fulfilling and channeling the sexual needs of prisoners at the Cipinang Class 1 Penitentiary vary and have various responses. In overall results, prisoners said they felt uncomfortable when their biological needs were not met. Each person's level of resilience is different from one another in overcoming the Loss of Heterosexual Relationship. It is up to each individual to be able to exercise self-control. Meanwhile, research conducted by Ika Rizqi Meilya, Syadeli Hanafi, Herlina Siregar, Ahmad Fauzi (2020) shows that prisoners, especially women, have particularities in their social behavior. So further study is needed. This research was conducted to describe life, models of crime, community views, backgrounds, and trends that influence models of community discriminatory behavior towards the status of female ex-convicts. This research uses qualitative methods and descriptive methods, the research location is in correctional institutions.

This research also explains the factors that influence the emergence of discrimination carried out by society against former female inmates, including because of the past, cultural developments and situations, frustrated personalities and different belief backgrounds, different religious beliefs. The results of this research are that the activities of female prisoners in prison include: religion, sports, life skills training, equality programs (packages A, B, C), and the arts. The factors that cause discrimination are caused by past historical background, socio-cultural and situational developments, personality factors, circumstances of frustration, and also differences in beliefs (Djanggih & Qamar, 2018).

This sexual deviant behavior has occurred from ancient times to the present. This has become a problematic topic because there is a very negative connotation associated with this behavior. This immoral behavior violates the law and can then lead to death. This lesbian behavior. just like heterosexual behavior only differs in sexual orientation. In this group of lesbians, there are labels or nicknames that arise because of their different character and appearance from women in general which are only seen in lesbian actors, namely, *Butchy*, *Woman*, and *Andro*. *Butchy* (consisting of soft butch and stone butch) has the image of a partially sexual couple. Femmes more often describe themselves as partners who play a feminist role in their relationship. *Andro* is a combination of behavior between *Butchy dan Woman* who are mixed, so they have styles like short hair, and act half male and half female. Basically, the existence of LGBT, especially lesbians, is considered to be very deviant from the teachings of any religion, and its existence is strongly opposed by the Indonesian state. Factors that can influence are: Life principle factors, environmental factors, sexual freedom factors, genetic factors, and traumatic factors (Sofiyah, 2020).

CONCLUSION

This research is an attempt to investigate lesbian behavior among prisoners, especially at the Class IIA Tangerang Penitentiary. Lesbianism is a form of homosexuality, which is considered by some groups to be a sexual deviation that is contrary to religious and social norms. This phenomenon often gives rise to society's view that individuals who identify as lesbians are a marginalized group.

The guidance that officers have provided to lesbian prisoners to deter the perpetrators includes moving rooms, giving disciplinary punishment, solitary confinement, and even holding TPP trials if their deviant actions are excessive and violate the rules. However, this is considered less effective if given to lesbian prisoners. They will always justify their lesbian behavior, because they assume that lesbians do not hurt or harm anyone. To carry out coaching, the best thing to do is to provide counseling, rehabilitation and spiritual coaching activities, which from this coaching can help lesbian prisoners to become aware that the behavior they are doing is wrong.

The importance of this research is to understand more deeply the phenomenon of lesbianism among female prisoners at the Class IIA Tangerang Penitentiary. This research will likely help authorities design more effective rehabilitation and intervention programs for prisoners with diverse sexual orientations. Additionally, it can also help in better understanding the role of social, cultural, and environmental factors in shaping individual behavior in prison.

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