

Original Research Report

## A Qualitative Study on the Dynamics of Same-Sex Behavior Among Male Adolescents in Banjarmasin

Raden Topan Aditya Rahman<sup>1\*</sup>, Esti Yuandari<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Midwifery Department, Midwifery of Academy Betang Asi Raya, Palangkaraya, Indonesia.

<sup>2</sup> Health Promotion, Faculty of Health, Sari Mulia University, Banjarmasin, Indonesia.

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**\*Corresponding Author:**

R. Topan Aditya Rahman

**Email:**

topanaditya85@gmail.com

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**Abstract:** The phenomenon of men who have sexual relations with other men, commonly referred to as men who have sex with men (MSM), has existed for a long time. Generally, MSM engage in same-sex relations influenced by factors such as momentary sexual urges or impulses. In Indonesia, the MSM population is currently expanding, including in the city of Banjarmasin. This qualitative study employs a case study design to examine the dynamics of sexual deviance among male adolescents in Banjarmasin and to explore local government policies and programs aimed at addressing the increasing cases of MSM. Data were collected using snowball sampling from male adolescent participants who exhibit such behaviors. Findings indicate that causes of sexual deviance among male adolescents include lack of parental attention and an unsupportive environment in personality development. Emotional attachment and affection received from the same sex act as triggers for emotional changes, with romantic relationships among peers of the same sex perceived as more enjoyable and challenging. The results of this study are expected to provide a foundation for local governments to formulate effective policies and legal frameworks to prevent sexual deviant behavior that could harm youth, who are the pillars and future generation of the nation.

**Keywords:** Adolescent Sexual Behavior, Male Adolescents, MSM (Men Who Have Sex with Men), Same-Sex Relationships, Sexual Deviance.



## 1. Introduction

Along with the advancement of the times, science has also progressed, especially in the fields of technology, information, and communication [1]. However, the progress in technology, information, and communication that accompanies the development of the times does not always align with the norms that have been established in society. Therefore, from the advancement of technology, information, and communication, one must be able to select what is good and what is bad for oneself and for the people around them [2]. If one is unable to distinguish among the phenomena brought about by the advancement of technology, information, and communication, it will have a negative impact on one's own morals and on society (moral degradation), one example of which is sexual deviance [3] [4].

Nowadays, many cases of sexual deviance occur, such as the widespread phenomenon of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender individuals, commonly known as LGBT [5] [6]. This is triggered by the numerous reports and activities of LGBT members themselves [7]. More recently, the community of Men Who Have Sex with Men (MSM) has emerged; although their sexual deviance is similar to that of gay individuals, MSM do not want to be equated with gays. Both LGBT and MSM cross boundaries of age, social status, occupation, and religion, but the majority of perpetrators are adolescents. According to the "Born That Way" theory proposed by LeVay in 1996, many factors are responsible for the existence of homosexual orientation in society. The theory explains the causes of homosexuality that develop into LGBT identities [8]. Furthermore, the "Born That Way" theory argues that temperament and environment are the main causes of homosexuality [9]. It emphasizes that temperament is integrated through a combination of genes, brain networks, and prenatal hormonal environments (before birth). Indeed, the environment is one of the causes of homosexuality, shaped by parents, peers, and experiences [10] [11].

In May 2022, there was a significant rise in reported mpox cases in regions where the disease was previously uncommon, including North America and Europe. This surge prompted the World Health Organization (WHO) to declare a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC) [12]. By May 31, 2024, WHO had documented 97,208 confirmed cases and 186 deaths across 117 countries since January 1, 2022. In China, mpox also became a notable public health issue, with the first imported case identified in Chongqing in September 2022, followed by a local outbreak in June 2023. As of November 30, 2023, the Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) reported 1,611 confirmed mpox cases, with 1,610 being locally transmitted across 30 provinces in mainland China, excluding Xizang province [13]. The city of Banjarmasin, as one of Indonesia's major cities, is also not exempt from the presence of MSM. In South Kalimantan Province, the number of MSM ranges from 1,094 to 12,975 individuals, with the highest numbers found in Banjarmasin and Banjarbaru. The paradigm of HIV infection as the end of everything must be changed to a new beginning to remain productive and prevent further transmission [14]. According to data, the highest percentage of HIV risk factors are risky heterosexual sex at 57%, MSM at 15%, and the use of non-sterile needles among injecting drug users at 4%. This summary integrates key epidemiological data and public health insights regarding the MSM population and STI/HIV risks in Indonesia, including Banjarmasin, based on multiple surveillance reports and studies [15].

Many literature studies have been conducted regarding the phenomenon of sexual deviance, particularly among Men Who Have Sex with Men (MSM). However, in the city of Banjarmasin itself, there has never been a literature review focusing on sexual deviance among male adolescents, especially cases involving MSM. Therefore, the proposer is interested in conducting a study A Qualitative Study on the Dynamics of Same-Sex Behavior Among Male Adolescents in Banjarmasin. It is hoped that this research will serve as a reference for developing policies or programs to prevent the spread of sexually transmitted infections (STIs), particularly those caused by MSM, for relevant agencies such as the Regional AIDS Commission (KPAD) of South Kalimantan Province and the Health Office of South Kalimantan Province.

## 2. Literature Review

Adolescent sexual identity development is shaped by an interplay of individual, familial, peer, and community factors. Integrating Erikson's and Kolcaba's theories provides a comprehensive framework for understanding the causes and risks of sexual deviance, and for designing effective prevention and intervention strategies that support adolescent well-being and healthy sexual development.

## **2.1. Theories of Sexual Identity Development in Adolescents**

Sexual identity development in male adolescents often refers to patterns of sexual thoughts, interests, or behaviors that may diverge from prevailing social and legal norms, such as exhibitionism, voyeurism, compulsive use of pornography, and inappropriate sexual behaviors [16]. Research highlights that male adolescents are more likely than females to initiate sexual activity at an earlier age, engage in multiple partnerships, and participate in high-risk or deviant sexual behaviors adolescents [17]. Erikson's theory of identity development underscores adolescence as a critical stage for identity exploration, where lack of support or guidance can lead to confusion and risky behaviors. Understanding these developmental dynamics is essential for effective prevention and intervention.

## **2.2. Parental Role and Parenting Style**

The emergence of deviant sexual behaviors is influenced by a combination of factors, including family environment, such as lack of parental supervision or broken homes, and peer influence [18]. Inadequate parental attention and support can increase vulnerability to sexual risk behaviors. Kolcaba's Comfort Theory suggests that emotional and psychological comfort provided by a supportive family environment is crucial for healthy development and can serve as a protective factor against deviant behaviors.

## **2.3. Peer Influence and Social Environment**

Peer influence, exposure to explicit sexual content through media and the internet, and social factors such as stigma or lack of comprehensive sexual education further contribute to the risk of deviant sexual behaviors. Adolescents are particularly susceptible to peer pressure, which can lead to experimentation with sexual behaviors, substance use, and other risky activities. The social environment, including cultural norms and community attitudes, shapes adolescents' understanding and engagement in sexual behaviors [19].

## **2.4. Stigma and the MSM Community**

Adolescents who experience or express same-sex attraction, such as those identified as men who have sex with men (MSM), often face significant stigma and social isolation [20]. This can lead to psychological distress, secrecy, and increased risk of engaging in high-risk sexual behaviors relaxed [21]. Comprehensive sexual education, counseling, and community support are necessary to address these challenges, reduce stigma, and promote healthy sexual development.

### **Integration of Theoretical Frameworks**

- Erikson's Theory of Identity Development: Highlights adolescence as a pivotal period for identity formation, where lack of support can result in confusion and risky sexual behaviors.
- Kolcaba's Comfort Theory: Emphasizes the importance of emotional, social, and psychological comfort in fostering resilience and healthy development in adolescents.

## **3. Methodology**

### **3.1. Population and Samples**

The research method used in this study employs a qualitative approach with a case study design [22]. The population of this study includes all male adolescents in the city of Banjarmasin. The sample consists of three male adolescents with sexual deviances (MSM) aged between 20 and 25 years as the primary informants, while triangulation informants come from the Health Office and the Indonesian AIDS Commission in Banjarmasin. The sampling technique used in this study is snowball sampling [23].

### **3.2. Data Analysis Model**

The data analysis model applied in this research follows the Miles and Huberman Model [24]. Data analysis in this study is divided into four stages: data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion.

The first stage, data collection, involves gathering raw information from participants and relevant sources. While in the second stage, data reduction, the collected data is filtered and condensed to focus on the most pertinent details. The third stage, data presentation, organizes and displays the processed data in a clear and meaningful way, such as through descriptive narratives. Finally, the conclusion stage involves interpreting the presented data to draw insights and summarize the key findings of the research.

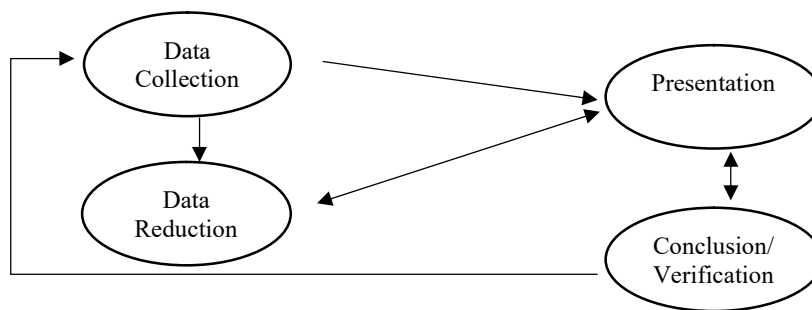


Figure 1. Analysis Model

Table 1 is the code of samples, both main samples and triangulation samples.

Table 1. Informants' Profile

No	Sample	Total	Code
1	Main Informant	3	I
2	Triangulation		
	a. Public Health Office	1	DK
	b. AIDS Commission	1	KPA

## 4. Finding and Discussion

### 4.1. Subject Background

Childhood is the period when a child learns, plays, and socializes with their environment. According to Suryana et al research (2022), childhood is a time when a child's physical needs must be met, allowing them to move freely and play together [25]. This is reflected in the following statements from the primary informants about their childhood experiences.

*"My childhood was just like most other children's, quite normal" (I1, I2, I3)*

Parents are the primary role models for children; they observe the social activities carried out by their parents. The way parents treat their children leaves a lasting impression on their hearts [26]. Children, especially those in their developmental stages, need guidance and direction from their parents on how to behave, so parental upbringing greatly influences the child's future behavior. This is reflected in the following statements from informants regarding parenting patterns.

*"My father was a bit strict but my mother tended to agree with what I wanted at that time." (I1)*

*"My parents were quite free, seemed less attentive because they were all busy working... when I was little, I was mostly with the caregiver." (I2)*

*"A little protective, now that I'm older, they give me freedom as long as I can maintain good social interactions." (I3)*

Family is the first social environment encountered [27]. The interaction with the mother, father, and the family environment itself becomes the social subject that will later form the child's foundation in relating to others. The relationship between the child and the family is a system of mutual interaction; this interaction system influences the child both directly and indirectly through the

attitudes and parenting methods of the parents. The mother, as the family member who generally has the most free time and is seen as someone who can provide attention and communicate, tends to be closer to the child compared to the father. This is reflected in the following statement from an informant regarding who is the closest person to them within their family.

*"I am closest to my mother" (I1, I2, I3)*

Every parent always wants the best for their children. This feeling then motivates parents to adopt behaviors that limit their children's social interactions. However, this attitude sometimes contrasts with the fact that as children grow into individuals who begin to socialize through activities involving peers, such as playing, a process occurs that influences their attitudes and traits, which can sometimes carry into adulthood. Adolescence is a very important period in the developmental process. Therefore, development during adolescence should receive attention from various parties, especially from the closest environment such as the family. The influence of peers in the development and formation of self-identity cannot be underestimated because it is usually with peers that adolescents spend much of their time exchanging information about the outside world [28]. This is reflected in the following statements from primary informants regarding their relationships with peers.

*"I still often hang out with them until now." (I1)*

*"I still like to hang out together when I have free time because, for me, friends are everything." (I2)*

*"I still communicate often." (I3)*

Peers are a highly influential factor in adolescent life because teenagers in modern society spend most of their time with their peers. During adolescence, relationships with peers increase drastically, while at the same time, closeness with parents decreases significantly [29]. Yet, family remains an important social context for individual development, even though a child's development is also strongly influenced by other social contexts such as peer relationships. With great curiosity and a desire for recognition from peers, adolescents are acknowledged to be influenced by their peers in their judgments and decisions about behavior. Although adolescents have reached a stage of cognitive development that allows them to make their own decisions, their behavior is still largely influenced by peer pressure, including in matters of romantic relationships. Adolescents experiencing sexual deviance still have feelings and attractions toward the opposite sex, as all informants in this study have partners. This is reflected in the informants' statements regarding whether they have ever had an opposite-sex partner.

*"Yes, I have a girlfriend too, even now I have a girlfriend." (I1, I2)*

*"I have, because I also have feelings for women, but I feel more excited with men." (I3)*

It can be said that the individuals have an attraction to the opposite sex but find greater happiness with the same sex. Even during their relationships as couples, they have engaged in sexual intercourse [30]. With the increasingly liberal times, they consider this to be a normal matter. This is reflected in the informants' statements regarding whether they have ever had sexual relations with their partners.

*"Yes, I have, nowadays it's like that as if it's nothing unusual" (I1)*

*"Yes, I have" (I2, I3)*

Men who are sexually attracted to both the opposite sex and the same sex, or bisexual men, have often been perceived as confused about their sexual orientation and more commonly labeled as homosexual men. However, recent research conducted by a team from Northwestern University reveals otherwise. According to the study, men experiencing sexual deviance do have sexual arousal toward both the same and opposite sex, but they derive greater pleasure from same-sex experiences [31]. This is reflected in the informants' statements regarding whether they find more satisfaction with the opposite sex or the same sex.

*"With the same sex" (I1 I2, I3)*

Engaging in sexual activities is something the subjects do with both the same sex and the opposite sex, but they derive more satisfaction from same-sex encounters, especially with older or married men. These MSM individuals limit their experiences to sexual relationships only. Based on the subjects' backgrounds, it can be concluded that their lives are similar to other children who grow and develop normally. However, adolescent character is influenced by the environment and parenting styles that lack attention to the child's developmental period. Family is the first environment where children interact, making it highly influential in the formation and development of personality. Adolescence is a critical period in the developmental process, and thus it should receive attention from various parties, especially the closest environment such as family. Peer influence in the development and formation of self-identity cannot be overlooked, as adolescents usually spend much of their time exchanging information about the outside world with peers. This affects adolescents' thinking in developing who they are and what they should become. Besides the lack of parental attention to child development, another factor causing sexual deviance in male adolescents is the need for comfort and attention. They believe that males provide more protection, thus giving them more attention compared to females. Kolcaba (2003) explains that comfort is a state in which an individual's basic human needs, both individual and holistic, are fulfilled, and this fulfillment leads to a sense of well-being in the individual [32].

#### **4.2. The stages of coming out experienced by the subject**

Adolescence is the transitional period between childhood and adulthood. Transition is the bridge between two different stages of life, encompassing the process of change when one stage ends and another begins. For some young people, adolescence is a time of crisis. For others, their adolescent development proceeds more smoothly, but generally, adolescence is the most challenging transition period in life. Physical, emotional, behavioral, cognitive, and self-esteem changes cause young people to experience identity crises and make important choices. Moral decisions are made relatively early nowadays, including choices about sex, drugs, friends, and alcohol. This aligns with what informants revealed about when they first realized they had a sexual deviance.

*"Since high school" (I1) (I3)*

*"Since the beginning of college" (I2)*

The definitions presented by Stanley (2022) describe adolescence as the transitional period between childhood and adulthood, ranging from ages 12 to 22, during which physical and psychological maturation occurs [33]. Adolescence is a phase full of dynamics that significantly influence the formation of the adolescent's identity. This period is characterized by a strong sense of curiosity in many areas, including sexuality. As a person ages, their reproductive organs develop and eventually mature. The maturation of reproductive organs and the psychological development of adolescents, who begin to be attracted to the opposite sex, along with the flow of information from both electronic and non-electronic media, greatly affect the sexual behavior of the individual adolescent.

Adolescents who associate with deviant groups are strongly influenced in their thinking patterns, behavior, and personality. Such situations are often found in adolescents who receive little attention

from their parents and whose environment does not support personality development [34]. Regarding internal factors, without proper knowledge and science, it is not justifiable to claim that internal factors alone cause sexual deviant behavior. Such conclusions cannot be based on mere assumptions; competent experts or specialists in the field of sexual deviance behavior are needed to address these issues. Meanwhile, external factors (environment) indeed play a significant role in influencing a person's behavior. The self-defense mechanisms built within the home can gradually collapse if continuously affected by poor environmental conditions. This is reflected in the following informants' statements about how they realized they had sexual deviances.

*"When hanging out with male friends... I liked watching them change clothes." (I1)*  
*"Befriended upperclassmen, felt jealous when seeing their girlfriends." (I2)*  
*"Found comfort with male friends." (I3)*

Lack of attention from parents, especially from the father, causes adolescents with deviant sexual behavior to find comfort when receiving attention from same-sex friends or companions [35]. This leads to deep jealousy when they see their friends or companions having partners or receiving more attention from the opposite sex. Due to insufficient attention and the inherently protective and often demanding nature of women, adolescents with sexual deviances may feel bored and seek new sensations when they start experiencing different feelings while being close to the same sex. This is reflected in the following informants' statements regarding the causes of their sexual deviance.

*"Men are more understanding and attentive." (I1, I2, I3)*

Attention and affection received from the same sex can trigger a change in feelings, making romantic relationships with the same sex feel much more enjoyable and challenging. Although the individuals currently accept their reality as people with sexual deviance, having a family remains a dream for everyone; they strongly desire a normal life with a family and children in the future. As social beings, they also need friends to share their problems with, because unexpressed issues can become a burden on the heart. This is why many people, both men and women, seek someone to confide in about their feelings. When problems remain unresolved within a person, many issues can accumulate. This is reflected in the informants' statements regarding whether others know about their sexual deviance.

Having a confidant is one way to soothe the heart and release mental tension. A friend can provide significant support and comfort during both good and bad times. Close friends are considered the right people to communicate with, as they are expected to offer solutions and mutual support in various matters. Receiving support is very important, especially from close friends or those nearest to us.

*"Close friend." (I1, I2, I3)*

Negative judgments based on inaccurate stereotypes about MSM (men who have sex with men) are the main enemy that must be fought. The surrounding environment, which is often homophobic, usually becomes the primary source of anxiety for MSM. Some people consider close friends as like family. Humans cannot always overcome distress, express their worries, heal emotional pain, and solve problems on their own. Confiding can also be followed by sharing experiences, exchanging ideas, and sharing feelings, especially with trusted close people. Therefore, confiding becomes a psychological need considered important by many people. A close friend is not just someone to hang out with or spend leisure time, but a place to share complaints and accept all the strengths and weaknesses of their friend. The formation of many organizations supporting MSM is a movement to demand equal rights. Besides peers, social media is the most effective way to dedicate and assert their

existence. This is reflected in the informants' statements regarding whether they are part of a community and what activities they engage in.

*"Yes, community activities usually include parties, hanging out, and socializing." (I1, I2, I3)*

The existence of MSM communities strengthens the presence of this minority group despite facing opposition. Through these communities, they can freely express themselves and their identities while also influencing others. By closing themselves off and becoming more familiar and closer within their group, it is hoped they receive social support and can open up outside the group. Broadly, they can socialize like others because they still follow societal norms, so their true identities remain undisclosed. However, the hope for the future is that they can return to a normal life and be accepted by society without being seen as different. This is reflected in the informants' statements regarding their hopes for the future.

*"Can live peacefully and normally." (I1)  
"Be open to the existence of the MSM community..." (I2)  
"Can be accepted by others..." (I3)*

Having differences in sexual routines does not mean that MSM (men who have sex with men) can easily live-in society. Many people consider their behaviors to violate rules—whether norms, customs, or laws. Therefore, they often have to hide their true identities to live well. The establishment of many organizations supporting MSM is a movement to demand equal rights. However, behind all this, their hope is to live according to their natural disposition, to live a normal life, and to return to their true nature as men.

#### **4.3. Social Perspectives of Regional Institutions**

In the context of Indonesia as a state governed by law, we must consider all societal, national, and civic behaviors through the lens of the law [36]. This means that citizens may have differing opinions on certain matters. Sexual deviance among adolescents today is more than just an identity; it also represents a campaign substance and cover for the perpetuation of Same Sex Attraction (SSA). This behavior begins with a homosexual preference, then manifests in homosexual acts, and ultimately becomes a struggle to be accepted as normal behavior in forming family institutions. Such deviant sexual behavior, in turn, encourages the emergence of distorted understandings of sexuality. This issue has become a serious problem that must be addressed and requires intensive attention from the government. This is reflected in the triangulation informants' responses regarding attitudes toward the existence of deviant sexual behavior among adolescents.

*"Very concerning indeed, especially based on data showing there are around more than 3,000 males experiencing sexual deviance, and they are mostly dominated by adolescents." (DK)  
"Yes, this is truly a very complex issue and requires an appropriate solution to address it, considering Banjarmasin has high local wisdom, is religious and devout, and the growing LGBT lifestyle can lead to violence against children, the emergence of sexual diseases, damage to offspring, and goes against the nature of being male." (KPA)*

This deviant sexual behavior has become a complicated and very complex problem that requires an appropriate solution to address it, considering Banjarmasin has high local wisdom, and a religious and devout society. The growing lifestyle of MSM can lead to violence against children, the emergence of

sexual diseases, damage to offspring, and goes against the natural disposition of being male. Furthermore, the MSM and LGBT communities are increasingly developing and have become a national issue that cannot be ignored. Many factors cause deviant sexual behavior among adolescents, including environmental factors, social interactions, and parenting styles. This is reflected in the triangulation informants' statements regarding the causes of the rising cases of MSM in Banjarmasin city.

*"..... environmental factors are a very dominant factor in this matter, ....., besides that, overly protective or overly permissive parenting styles cause them to go overboard," (DK)*  
*"The main factor is social interaction; choosing the wrong friends will cause them to change... moreover, drug use can enable someone to have the potential for deviant sexual behavior." (KPA)*

Environmental factors are a very dominant factor in this matter; without filtering social interactions, choosing the wrong friends will cause someone's behavior to change. Additionally, overly protective or excessively permissive parenting styles cause them to go overboard, compounded by drug use, which can enable someone to have the potential for deviant sexual behavior. The government has implemented many programs to address this issue, including ongoing socialization and counseling efforts [37]. However, the number of cases continues to increase year by year, so maximal efforts and new strategies from both central and regional governments are needed to prevent the spread of these cases. This is reflected in the triangulation informants' statements.

*"Creating a strict legal framework prohibiting sexual deviance, with heavy sanctions to provide a deterrent effect on the perpetrators," (DK)*  
*"Issuing a legal framework to prohibit deviant LGBT behavior at this time." (KPA)*

Religions firmly prohibit deviant sexual behavior [38]. Therefore, the district governments throughout South Kalimantan have established strict legal frameworks banning sexual deviance, with heavy sanctions intended to serve as a deterrent to perpetrators. The programs implemented so far are considered less effective, and there are many obstacles that hinder these programs from running optimally. This is reflected in the triangulation informants' statements regarding the challenges in program implementation.

*"This is caused because they tend to be closed off (due to stigma) and are relatively difficult to approach." (DK)*  
*"The permissive attitude towards behavior that violates religious and cultural norms, especially among adolescents. they tend to be more rebellious. they believe they have the right to determine their own life paths. so, we find it somewhat difficult to provide guidance. Besides that, there are also difficulties in reaching key populations during implementation." (KPA)*

Stigma and discrimination are major obstacles in the fight against HIV/AIDS and usually arise from society's misconceptions about HIV/AIDS, compounded by permissive attitudes toward behaviors that violate religious and cultural norms, especially among adolescents who tend to be more rebellious. To identify new cases, case finding needs to be conducted. Additionally, there are difficulties in reaching key populations during implementation. Challenges faced in outreach and accompaniment efforts relate to encouraging those considered at risk of HIV/AIDS to undergo HIV testing [39]. This is because they tend to be closed off (due to stigma) and are relatively difficult to approach. Therefore, support and active participation from all layers of society are necessary to

minimize such cases, as expressed by triangulation informants regarding solutions for future improvements.

*"Encouraging the community to actively provide supervision, rehabilitation," (DK)*

*"A legal framework prohibiting deviant sexual behavior, programs for reducing sufferers, prevention, and control of HIV/AIDS." (KPA)*

There is a need for a legal framework to prohibit deviant sexual behavior, as well as programs for reducing sufferers, preventing, and controlling HIV/AIDS within regional government programs. Additionally, the community should be encouraged to actively provide supervision and reject deviant sexual behavior by strengthening family resilience and early childhood education to protect future generations. For those who have already become victims of deviant sexual behavior, therapy and rehabilitation are necessary, with support from family as their closest people. Furthermore, these efforts must be integrated within a comprehensive policy approach that addresses the social stigma and cultural dynamics influencing sexual behavior, ensuring that interventions are culturally sensitive and effective in the local context.

## 5. Conclusion

The causes of sexual deviance in male adolescents are a lack of attention from parents and an unsupportive environment in shaping their personalities. Attention and affection received from the same sex can trigger changes in feelings, making romantic relationships with the same sex feel much more enjoyable and challenging. Although the individuals currently accept the reality of having sexual deviance, having a family is a dream for everyone; they strongly desire a normal life with a family and children in the future. The Regional Government, particularly the Health Office and the AIDS Prevention Commission of Banjarmasin City, has made efforts through community empowerment programs related to adolescent behavior via socialization in the form of counseling, but these efforts are felt to have little significant impact. Therefore, there is a need for legal frameworks to prohibit deviant sexual behavior, as well as programs for reducing sufferers, preventing, and controlling HIV/AIDS within regional government programs. Additionally, the community is encouraged to actively provide supervision and reject deviant sexual behavior by strengthening family resilience and early childhood education to protect future generations. For those who have already become victims of deviant sexual behavior, therapy and rehabilitation are necessary, with support from family as their closest people.

Furthermore, a multidisciplinary approach involving psychological, social, and legal aspects is essential to comprehensively address this issue. Strengthening the role of the family as the primary environment in shaping adolescent character and identity must be a main focus, considering that responsive and attentive parenting can reduce the risk of deviant sexual behavior. Moreover, enhancing the capacity of health workers and educators to provide appropriate and inclusive sexual education is a strategic step to prevent early deviations. Policies that support the protection of children's and adolescents' rights and empower local communities will strengthen sustainable prevention and handling efforts, thereby creating a conducive social environment for optimal adolescent development. Future research is strongly encouraged to explore in greater depth the role of digital exposure, including social media and other online platforms, in influencing the sexual behaviors of adolescent males. Furthermore, subsequent studies are expected to conduct comparative analyses across different cities or regions to validate and generalize findings related to sexual deviance among adolescent boys. This approach will provide a more comprehensive understanding of the contextual and socio-cultural factors contributing to the phenomenon, as well as assist in formulating more effective and targeted interventions for the prevention and management of sexual issues among adolescents.

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