

INDONESIAN STUDENT PERCEPTION TOWARD LGBT ISSUE

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Abstract

The aim of this study was analyze and understand how Indonesian student perspectives toward LGBT issue. As the LGBT era changes, Indonesian youth are starting to accept LGBT existence. The Indonesian government even claims that LGBT is incompatible with Indonesian culture. From that community, the way young people view LGBT in society is negative stigma is slowly changing. However, Indonesian youth today are more open minded and think that LGBT is normal as long as they don't show it affection towards their partner in a formal institution such as a university. On the other hand, although Indonesian youth are against LGBT, however, they began to accept LGBT in their environment as part of society. The perspective of young people slowly changes along with the development of the media. Recent research said that the change in the mindset of Indonesian youth towards the existence of LGBT in society is caused by the media

Key words: *LGBT, Education, Student, Social*

INTRODUCTION

More international consideration has been devoted to the encounters and experiences of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (LGBTQ+) (Aji & Dewi, 2017). lives and significant concerns about anti-LGBTQ+ bullying or harassment and youth pro-youth as a devastating human rights issue and obstacle to being together (Gul et al., 2020). LGBTQ+ appears for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, and many more sexualities (Asia & Samanik, 2018). America is quite interested in the topic of LGBTQ+ civic equality (Nindyarini Wirawan, 2018), compared to them, in the lack of bigotry and criminalization of LGBTQ+ people (Nababan & Nurmaily, 2021), the lives of LGBTQ+ people must remain 'natural' like heterosexual men (Baker & Edwards, 2012). (Pratama, 2018) States to reject prejudice and mass detention based on LGBTQ+ discrimination and transphobia, LGBTQ+' is often seen as an acronym that encapsulates individuals (Oktavia & Suprayogi, 2021) whose sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender differs from the sexuality and gender norms of heterosexual or male or female (Purwaningsih & Gulö, 2021), regardless of the identity identifier used by the individual (Erya & Pustika, 2021). This problem can be reached in the conclusion that the LGBTQ+ community is a group of individuals who engage in same-sex sexual activity (Journal & Kiranamita, 2021). Currently, LGBTQ+ has developed into a hot issue to discuss since the United States recognized the legalization of same-sex marriage on June 26, 2015 (Isnaini & Aminatun, 2021). The main purpose of this research is to examine issues related to the life of the LGBTQ+ community in society, especially in Indonesia, as the Pancasila State. Trying to consider the right way to fix the problem (Wahyudin & Sari, 2018). The research problems that have been identified are: (1) How do Indonesian youth perceive the existence of LGBTQ+ in Indonesia? (2) What

solutions can be offered in an effort to prevent and reduce the negative impact of the existence of the LGBTQ+ community, According to (Kardiansyah, n.d.) the discussion of LGBTQ+ culture is a complicated issue, so systematic methods and handling are needed. This is not easy, and it still has to be improved because slandering, belittling, or persecuting the LGBTQ+ community will not be a viable solution (Kardiansyah, 2019). Therefore they are the legal community of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia based on civilization (Ayu, 2020a). It doesn't seem very permissible or profitable to comment on LGBTQ+ discussions figuratively and based solely on separate disclosures (Mandasari & Oktaviani, 2018). Historiography of human civilization reports the existence of such an LGBTQ+ community throughout the ages (Yulianti & Sulistyawati, 2021). Based on this situation, the researcher is interested in conducting this research in order to see how far their progress in the way of thinking of Indonesian youth has progressed towards embracing life (Mandasari & Wahyudin, 2019).

LITERATURE REVIEW

America is quite centered on LGBTQ+ human rights (Fithratullah, 2021), and in contrast to them, given the bigotry and criminalization of LGBTQ+ individuals, the lives of LGBTQ+ individuals must remain 'natural' like heterosexuals (Mertania & Amelia, 2020). According to (Abbad et al., 2009) the United Nations (UN) has decided to work with Member States to reject prejudice and criminalization of LGBTQ+ premises based on homosexuality and transphobia for LGBTQ+. The United Nations has worked closely with international organizations and national governments to reject prejudice and stigmatization (Qodriani & Wijana, 2021), largely based on LGBTQ+ racism and transphobia (Aminatun & Oktaviani, 2019). This is part of protecting the human rights of LGBTQ+ individuals, and, as a result, more than thirty countries have approved and legalized homosexuality over the past twenty years (Kuswoyo & Wahyudin, 2017).

The presence of LGBTQ+ people around the world has been around for a long time (Ayu, 2020b), starting from the beginning of the discovery of the social phenomenon (Robertson, 2020), which would span the late nineteenth century (Afrianto & Ma'rifah, 2020), (Sartika & Pranoto, 2021) stated that homosexuality is still considered a mental disorder. As with the research and development of mental health physicians in the United States, in 1952, the Prognosis and Statistical Manual of Mental Health (DSM) actually calculated that homosexuality disorder was a sociopathic personality disorder (Arpiansah et al., 2021). During this period, the LGBTQ+ community has been severely discriminated against by the community (Heri Kuswoyo & Wahyudin, 2017). Getting started with getting fired from college, deemed a sick guy, a rapist, among other aspects of prejudice (Gulö et al., 2021). In 1951, (Puspita & Pranoto, 2021) stated that the Homosexual in America Lindesmith, Cory, & Ellis (1952) argued that gay and lesbian people were indeed a legal minority party. Until around the 1950s, the LGBTQ+ defend community was eventually led to a different movement (Panganiban1 & Madrigal, 2020), which asked the elimination of discrimination against the LGBTQ+ community (K. Sari & Pranoto, 2021). While other, the American Psychiatric Association altered the LGBTQ+ concept's regulations, not that it was conclusively proven (Samanik, 2019), but also because of the violence of LGBTQ+ people throughout history (Mandasari, 2017). That also caused the American Psychiatric Association to absolutely crucial by the different crimes of LGBTQ+ people at the organization (Gumantan & Mahfud, 2018).

METHOD

Qualitative research is used in this research. The data are collected by giving questionnaires to participants who are students of Universitas Teknokrat Indonesia. The data collection procedures of this study were started by giving the questionnaire, asking the participants to fill in the questionnaire, and finally, the researcher compiled the questionnaire that had been answered (F. M. Sari, n.d.). The questionnaire was conducted with research entitled "*Indonesia student perception toward LGBT issue*" a structured questionnaire that was given to the participants. As the aim of this study was to analyze and understand how Indonesian student perspectives toward LGBT, there are 5 questions prepared and asked in each research in detail. In this questionnaire were;

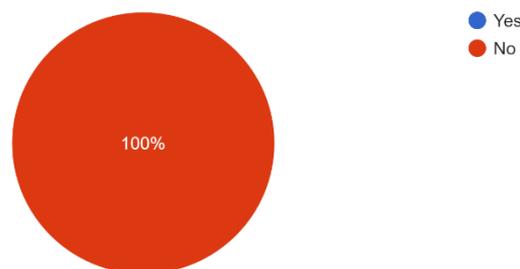
1. From your opinion, is that LGBT normal ??
2. Did social interaction can make people become LGBT??
3. Did Biological issues can make people become LGBT??
4. What make them become LGBT??
5. How you handle people who have LGBT issue??

Also, those questions were prepared and asked 4 groups of students consisting of 5 people are the participants of this study. To investigate the Indonesian student, in order to achieve the study's goals and objectives (Kuswoyo et al., 2021).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the questionnaire "Indonesian student perception toward the LGBT issue" that I have shared, I found answers or responses from several groups who have answered the questionnaire regarding how the perception of Indonesian students toward the LGBT issue is.

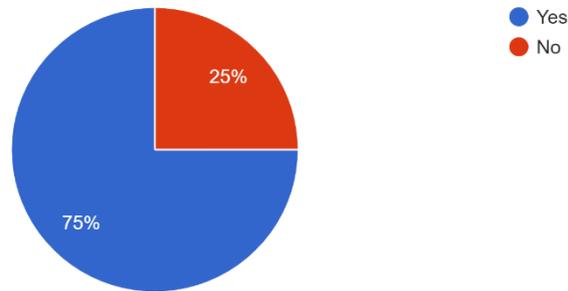
From your opinion, is that LGBT normal ??
4 jawaban



The first question is "from your opinion is LGBT normal" 4 groups sent the same answers that is NO, This is because there are still many Indonesians who still have a view of the surrounding environment that views LGBT is not a natural or normal thing.

Did social interaction can make people become LGBT??

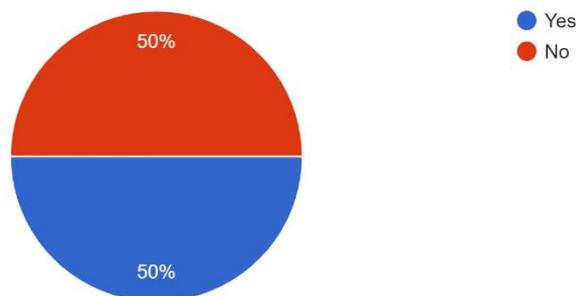
4 jawaban



In the second question " did social interaction can make people become LGBT ? ". There is 25% answer NO, and 75% answered yes. This answer comes from how the perception that the surrounding environment can make someone a LGBT person, the influence of socialization, the surrounding environment creates a sense of interest that can be said to be abnormal

Did Biological issues can make people become LGBT??

4 jawaban



On the third question " did biological issues can make people become LGBT ? " there's 50 % student answer Yes and 50% student answer NO. From this perception we can assumem some people believe there is biological factor to make someone become lgbt, and based on Bill Sullivan

Professor of Pharmacology & Toxicology, Indiana University School of Medicine research, Men with a genetic condition called androgen insensitivity syndrome can develop female genitalia and are usually raised as girls, although they are genetically male – with an X and Y chromosome – and they are attracted to Men. This suggests that testosterone is needed to "make" the prenatal brain; if that doesn't happen, the child will grow up with the male desire.

Similarly, girls who have a genetic condition called congenital adrenal hyperplasia are exposed to unusually high levels of male hormones such as testosterone while in the womb, which can make their brains masculine and increase their chances of lesbianism.

On the fourth question is "What make them become LGBT??" this questioner answered by giving their opinion many they can social interaction have major influence toward people to become LGBT, and also there couple answer say "bad experience can drive someone to become LGBT", it can also true, because when some people have bad experience on relationship there usually become afraid of someone and they will caution to choose people around.

In last question is "How you handle people who have LGBT issue". based on their answer A person who has an LGBT disorder must be helped, not shunned or abused, because regardless of being LGBT, it is a taboo thing. they are still human too, they need people around them who can support their life, and they also still have the right to be able to work, worship, or interact socially normally.

CONCLUSION

As the LGBT era changes, Indonesian youth are starting to accept LGBT existence. They also think that although LGBT is taboo in eastern countries. The Indonesian government even claims that LGBT is incompatible with Indonesian culture. The government views Indonesia as a religious country that is difficult to accept LGBT, especially same-sex marriage. According to him, Indonesia still views marriage as a something sacred. It can only be done between men and women. Commission VIII The chairman of the DPR RI also added another comment that LGBT is not only disturbing social beliefs and spiritual values, but also disrupt the trust of the Indonesian people and spiritual values. In fact, most Indonesians still think of LGBT as something tha really need to be avoided.

The latest issue about the LGBT community at university is having an impact to the youth. From that community, the way young people view LGBT in society is negative stigma is slowly changing. However, Indonesian youth today are more open minded and think that LGBT is normal as long as they don't show it affection towards their partner in a formal institution such as a university. All about respect each other. On the other hand, although Indonesian youth are against LGBT, however, they began to accept LGBT in their environment as part of society. The perspective of young people slowly changes along with the development of the media. Media can affect the public's perspective on everything including LGBT. Recent research said that the change in the mindset of Indonesian youth towards the existence of LGBT in society is caused by the media

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