

STUDENTS' PERCEPTION OF LGBT IN THEIR ENVIRONMENT

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Abstract

LGBT stands for Lesbian, gay, Bisexual, Transgender. at the start in 1990, LGBT changed into used to refer most effective to gay and transgender businesses. From a sociological factor of view, sees homosexuality no longer handiest as pure sexual conduct, but also as a instead complex function that arises from the desires and sports of homosexuals. in this look at, the sort of studies used is descriptive qualitative research that focuses on content analysis through describing, explaining and decoding the data that has been gathered. The studies facts become gathered via a closed-ended questionnaire with students as respondents being given a choice of solutions that were furnished on the questionnaire that have been disbursed. questions on the questionnaire amounted to 10 objects associated with the students' notion approximately LGBT. primarily based on research I'm presently doing with several previous journals on students' perceptions of LGBT in their surroundings. consistent with the responses, the contributors had similarities in their critiques, a number of them strongly opposed to the question due to the fact they thought it violated modern rules and standards. , others they accept it because "they think it's a person's right to do anything they need and there also are those who don't care. the realization changed into that out of the 20 participants, there have been those who had problems with the query, there were folks who had no trouble or even they were no longer interested by the query. most of the respondents see this as a intellectual infection that wishes to be cured.

Key words: *LGBT, students' perception*

INTRODUCTION

LGBT stands for Lesbian, gay, Bisexual, Transgender (Nababan & Nurmaily, 2021). at first in 1990, LGBT become used to refer best to homosexual and transgender groups (Purwaningsih & Gulö, 2021). Today, this acronym covers a much broader range of sexual orientations and more than one gender identities (Sari & Pranoto, 2021). The abbreviation LGBT has developed into LGBTQIA or LGBTQ + to suggest a broader expression (Istiani & Puspita, 2020). Though, LGBT is truly more usually used to describe a group of genders and sexual orientations that are one of a kind from heterosexuals and cisgenders (Pratama, 2018). LGBT includes genders and gender orientations typically defined in society, this is, heterosexual and non-cisgender sexual orientations and sexual identities (Gul et al., 2020).

To understand the variations among LGBT humans's sexual orientation and gender, it's far critical to recognize that sexual orientation and gender identification are different things (Sartika & Pranoto, 2021). According to (Abidin et al., 2021) sexual orientation refers to sexual, romantic, or emotional attraction to others of a particular gender or gender identification. As an example, LGBT human beings's sexual orientation types consist of homosexuals, bisexuals, pansexuals, and asexuals (Candra & Qodriani, 2019). Gender

identification or expression is an internal emotion or attention that comes from inside and defines someone as lady, male, transgender, bisexual, non-binary, and so on (Kardiansyah, 2017). But, gender identification has nothing to do with a person's biological status, as indicated by way of gender and genetic code (Puspita, 2021). as an example, you may be born as a man and feature an XY chromosome (Agustina et al., 2021), however outline your self as a girl. every body will have sexual orientation and gender identification at the same time (Asia & Samanik, 2018). But, gender identification, just like the phrases cisgender and heterosexual, does no longer necessarily decide a particular sexual orientation (Fauzi et al., 2021). for instance, someone identified as a person is not continually sexually interested in a girl of the opposite sex (Gustanti & Ayu, 2021).

Currently, Indonesia is shocked by the problems of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) people (Mandasari & Aminatun, 2019). LGBT behavior is a form of negative behavior because it does not comply with common norms in society (Riskiono et al., 2021). These behaviors are considered a form of sexual deviant behavior because they do not fit into the perceived sexual orientation (Kardiansyah & Salam, 2020). Currently, lesbians openly disclose their existence, and even lesbians who openly disclose their existence, gay, bisexual, and transgender people, are working to inform the wider community of their existence. Is more or less done (Dharlie, 2021).

An American polling agency said there has been an increase of 1.75 million people identified as LGBT since 2012 (Al Falaq & Puspita, 2021). The polling agency has taken figures from a random sample of 1.6 million adults over the age of 18 in the United States over the past five years (Mandasari & Aminatun, 2020). According to a Galup poll released on January 11, 2017, more than 10 million adults in the United States have identified LGBT today (Qodriani & Kardiansyah, n.d.). This LGBT share increased from 3.5% in 2012 to 4.1% in 2016 (Ahmad et al., 2021). Meanwhile, the number of generations identified as LGBT increased from 5.8% in 2012 to 7.3% in 2016 (Mulyasari & Putri, 2020).

Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) movements have "colonized" almost every state in Indonesia (Afrianto & Inayati, 2016). According to (Suprayogi, Puspita, et al., 2021) of Health data, 1,095,970 men (MSM) had sex with men, also known as gay, and are widespread throughout the region. West Java is the state with the highest number of MSMs (Hamzah et al., n.d.). A total of 300,198 people have been identified as homosexual. Of these, a total of 4,895 suffer from HIV / AIDS (Yulianti & Sulistyawati, n.d.). Meanwhile, there are 218,227 homosexuals in Central Java. Of these, 11,951 are reported to be infected with HIV / AIDS. In DKI Jakarta, a whopping 27,706 inhabitants of the capital are homosexual. Of the tens of thousands of gay men in the capital, 5,550 are suspected of being infected with HIV / AIDS ((Mertania & Amelia, 2020).

Reproductive health knowledge needs to be known and understood by families and communities, especially teenagers (Pustika, 2010). According to (Fithratullah, 2021) the of Population and Family Planning (BKKBN), young people range in age from 10 to 24 and are unmarried. According to the (Nurkholis & Sitanggang, 2019) Indonesia has 43.5 million people aged 10 to 19 years old, which is about 18% of the total population. According to 2014 WHO data, the youth group accounts for 1.2 billion people, or 18% of the world's population (Pambudi, 2017).

LITERATURE REVIEW

Homosexuality no longer most effective as natural sexual conduct, but also as a as an alternative complex function that arises from the dreams and sports of homosexuals (Puspita & Pranoto, 2021). Therefore, although the degree of attachment to the sexual element varies, homosexuality as a position ends in a particular naming technique for these signs and symptoms (Yulianti & Sulistyawati, 2021). The naming procedure is essentially a method of social manipulate (Mandasari et al., n.d.). The reasons are as follows: offer standards of authorized and prohibited behavior. limit deviant behavior to precise organizations.

After making her first observations in one among UNM's colleges, the college of sports technology, she discovered several college students as lesbian actresses (Gulö et al., 2021). Lesbians in this department secretly admit that they're overtly coping with or dwelling a lesbian lifestyles with certain people (Suprayogi, Samanik, et al., 2021). They try this to be recognized through the college community. further, a few different female college students began to expose changes in both look and conduct just like men. This suggests that sexual deviations are sizeable in the world of schooling. Deviant conduct may be defined as behavior that is consciously or unknowingly expressed via a person or network member who does not comply with the norms in pressure and is well-known by means of the majority of society. deviation is to deviate from the values and norms prevailing in social structures and to accurate deviant or bizarre conduct. it's far an act that conjures up the efforts of the authorities (Oktaviani et al., 2020).

One form of deviant behavior is lesbian sexual deviance. Lesbians are women who like other women. Lesbianism is a form of sexual disorder committed by two people of the same sex, women and women. The factors that make a person a lesbian due to the influence of family conditions and the state of parental relationships (Sasalia & Sari, 2020). The second reason is that you had a bad sexual experience as a child. And third, it has environmental and social implications. Sexual deviant phenomena can be harmful to health as they can infect dangerous illnesses. These include HIV / AIDS carriers that cause sexually transmitted diseases such as gonorrhea and syphilis and damage production organs (Fithratullah, 2019).

METHOD

In this study, the type of research used is descriptive qualitative research that focuses on content analysis by describing, explaining and interpreting the data that has been collected. The research subjects are students of the Faculty of Literature and Education with at least 20 students in the English language education study program at the Indonesian Technocrat University. The research data was collected through a closed-ended questionnaire with students as respondents being given a choice of answers that had been provided on the questionnaire that had been distributed. Questions on the questionnaire amounted to 10 items related to the students' perception about LGBT. The advantage of surveying via GForm is that it saves time and money. The weakness is that many participants forget to fill out the questionnaire we conducted.

The content of the given questionnaire will include some closed answer type questions. Researchers conducted two stages of research, namely distribution and analysis. At the distribution stage, the researcher distributed questionnaires to be responded to by the participants. And at the questionnaire analysis stage as data to be analyzed according to

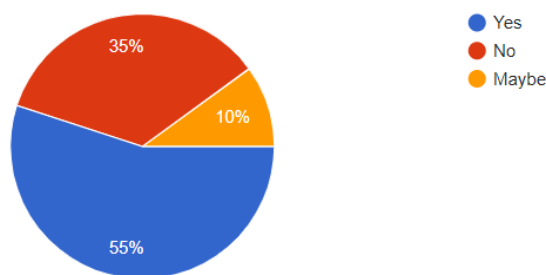
participants' answers using two ways, namely tabulation or counting the number of responses from each questionnaire item then calculating the average results on student perceptions about LGBT, and describing or describing the results of the questionnaire into a more detailed and detailed narrative. obviously that refers to the theory.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Of the ten questions that I have shared by 20 people between the ages of 19-24 years, it can be seen in the pie chart below the results of their responses.

1. Do you think LGBT is a sexual disorder that can be contagious?

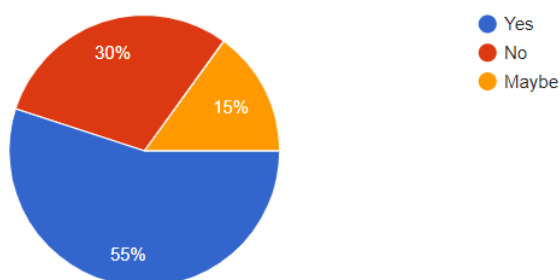
20 jawaban



In the first question, we can see that the pictures above are responses from participants about the question "LGBT is a sexually transmitted disorder". It can be seen from 20 participants, 55% or 11 people answered YES, 35% or 7 people answered NO, and 10% or 2 people answered MAYBE. So it can be concluded from the results above half of the participants agree with the statement.

2. Is LGBT a scary abnormality?

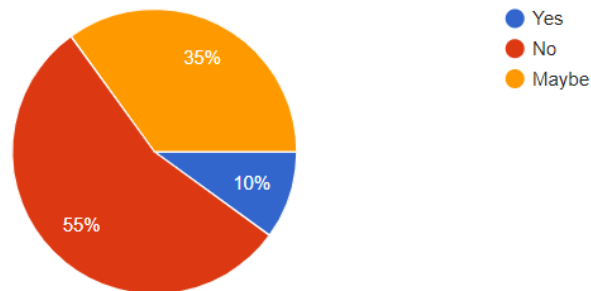
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In the second question, we can see that in the picture above is the response of the participants to the question "LGBT is a scary disorder". It can be seen from 20 participants, 55% or 11 people answered YES, 30% or 6 people answered NO, and 15% or 3 people answered maybe. So it can be concluded from the results above that more than half of the participants agree with these requirements.

3. Would you avoid friends who belong to the LGBT community?

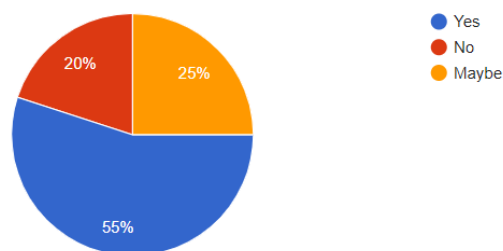
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In the third question, which can be seen in the picture above is the response from participants about the question "stay away from friends in the LGBT group". Of the 20 participants, 55% or 11 people answered NO, 35% or 7 people answered MAYBE, and 10% or 2 people answered YES. So it can be concluded from the results above that more than half of the participants did not agree with the statement.

4. If a member of your family was ostracized from the LGBT community, would you give him or her support?

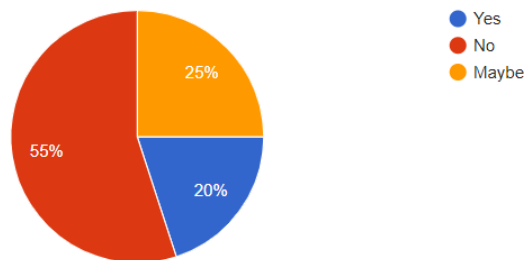
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In the fourth question, it can be seen from the picture above is the response from participants about the question "give support if your family members are LGBT". Of the 20 participants, 55% or 11 people answered YES, 25% or 5 people answered MAYBE, and 20% or 4 people answered NO. So it can be concluded from the results above that more than half of the participants answered agree with the statement.

5. Do you think that LGBT groups harm other people?

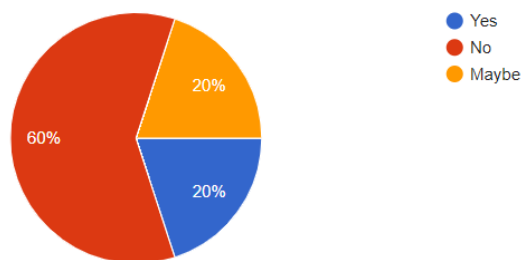
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In the fifth question, it can be seen from the picture above is the response from the participants about the question "LGBT groups harm other people". Of the 20 participants, 55% or 11 people answered NO, 20% or 4 people answered YES, and 25% or 5 people answered MAYBE. So it can be concluded from the results above that more than half of the participants disagreed about the question.

6. Do you think LGBT groups should be avoided because they are contagious and disgusting?

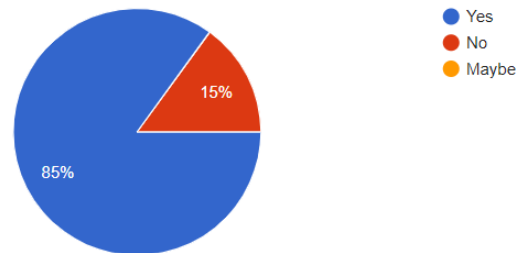
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In the sixth question, it can be seen from the picture above is the response from the participants about the question "LGBT people need to be avoided because it is contagious and disgusting". Of the 20 participants, 60% or 12 answered NO, 20% or 4 people answered YES, and 20% or 4 people answered MAYBE. So it can be concluded from the results above that more than half of the participants did not agree with the statement.

7. People with this type of sexual disorder are free to get an education?

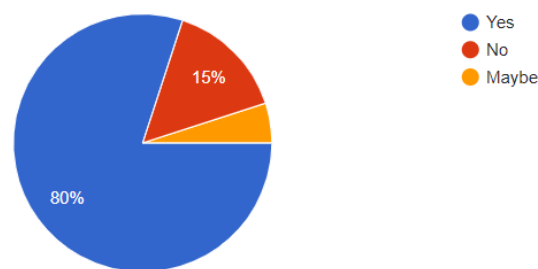
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In the seventh question, it can be seen from the picture above is the response from the participants about the question "LGBT people are free to get an education". Of the 20 participants, 85% or 17 people answered YES, 15% or 3 people answered NO. So it can be concluded from the results above most agree with the question.

8. The LGBT community has a equal right to healthcare?

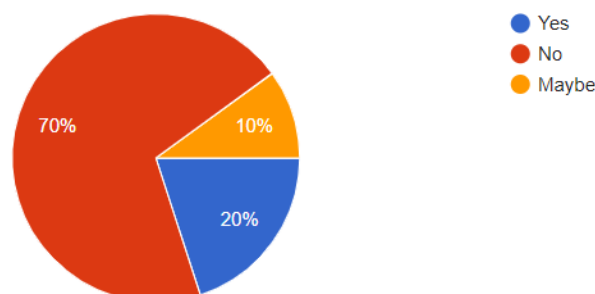
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In the eighth question, it can be seen from the picture above is the response of the participants to the question "LGBT people have the same right to get health services". Of the 20 participants, 80% or 16 people answered YES, 15% or 3 people answered NO, and 5% or 1 person answered MAYBE. So it can be concluded from the results above that most agree with the question.

9. Aren't you going to discriminate between your friends including the LGBT group?

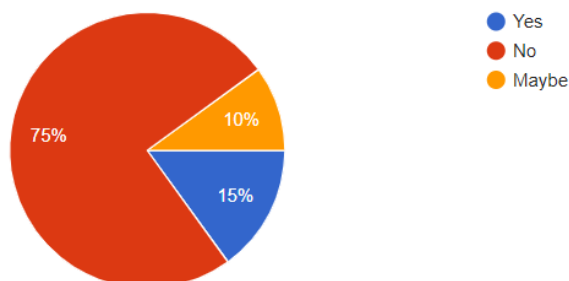
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In the ninth question, it can be seen from the picture above is the response from participants about the question "will not discriminate against friends including LGBT". Of the 20 participants, 70% or 14 people answered NO, 20% or 4 people answered YES, and 10% or 2 people answered MAYBE. So it can be concluded from the results above that most do not agree with the questions above.

10. Are you going to avoid a LGBT friend who wants to study group together?

20 jawaban



In the tenth question, it can be seen from the picture above is the response from participants about the question "avoiding LGBT friends who invite group study together". Of the 20 participants, 75% or 15 people answered NO, 15% or 3 people answered YES, and 10% or 2 people answered MAYBE. So it can be concluded from the results above that some people do not agree with the question.

CONCLUSION

Based on research I'm currently doing with several previous journals on students' perceptions of LGBT in their environment. According to the responses, the participants had similarities in their opinions, some of them strongly opposed to the question because they thought it violated current rules and standards. , others they accept it because 'they think it's a person's right to do whatever they want and there are also people who don't care.

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