

A Review of Adolescent Behavior Against Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender (LGBT) Behavior at SMA Negeri 5 Pekanbaru

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ABSTRACT

LGBT behavior is a form of negative behavior because this behavior is seen as inconsistent with the norms prevailing in society. On average, a lesbian is aware of his homosexuality since he was a teenager. In his research, three general factors were found in the formation of sexual identity in adolescents. This study aims to describe the behavior of adolescents towards lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender (LGBT) behavior in SMA Negeri 5 Pekanbaru in 2018. Type of quantitative research with a descriptive design. The population in this study were all 829 students at SMA Negeri 5 Pekanbaru with a sample of 89 people. The data was collected using the stratified proportional random sampling method. The data were processed in a univariate way. The results obtained from the knowledge of the majority of adolescents have sufficient knowledge, amounting to 68 people (76%), the attitude of the majority of adolescents is negative 56 people (63%) and the majority of adolescent actions do not do 71 people (80%). For future researchers to be able to carry out further research such as factors that influence adolescent behavior or quantitative research with analytic designs at SMA Negeri 5 Pekanbaru

Keywords:

LGBT, Knowledge, Attitude, Action

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I. INTRODUCTION

Recently, Indonesia has been stirred up by Lesbians, Gays, Bisexuals, and Transgender (LGBT). LGBT behavior is a form of negative behavior because this behavior is seen as inconsistent with the norms prevailing in society. These behaviors are said to be a form of sexual deviation because they are not in accordance with their proper sexual orientation [22].

The number of individual lesbians is difficult to estimate. The existence of lesbians can be seen from the level of presence of LGBT or lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender. In Western modernity, according to various studies, 2% to 13% of the human population is homosexual or has had same-sex relations in a year. Several independent survey institutions at home and abroad say that Indonesia has 3% LGBT. This means that out of our 250 million population, 7.5 million are LGBT. More simply than 100 people gathered in one place, 3 of them must be LGBT. Scientists believe that there are 10% of the world's LGBT population. That means there are 750 million of the 7.5 billion human population worldwide. That number is almost 3 times the population of Indonesia. It is measured from the possibility of potential genetically. According to a survey by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) published on topicmalaysia.com in 2015, the number of LGBT (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender) population in Indonesia is the 5th largest in the world after China, India, Europe and America. The number of lesbians is always accompanied by information on the presence of gays, bisexuals and transgenders because there is no data to show the presence of each group [21].

On average, a lesbian is aware of his homosexuality since he was a teenager. In his research, three general factors were found in the formation of sexual identity in adolescents. This factor is the existence of a broken home which refers more to domestic violence, apart from that there is trauma to men and also the last one is due to the entry of the teenager into a community in which there are teenagers who claim to be homosexual. In adolescence there is a stage of development of identity vs identity confusion and this causes a teenager to become a lesbian as a sexual identity and in the process of developing a teenager must go through the process of achieving his identity. In addition, being in a particular community where there are many lesbi youths also influences the process of forming their social identity [22].

Deviations in sexual behavior that are commonly found include homosexuals, lesbians, gays, pedophiles, and many more. To prove whether someone is really homosexual or not is actually not easy, unless we catch and see him having sexual activity with the same sex. Because a person with sexual behavior disorder tends to keep the real situation a secret, because he knows that same-sex relationships are not something normal and cannot be

accepted by society in general. They are afraid of being ridiculed, shunned and rejected by friends, family or their environment [11].

The PPP faction in the DPR said that the decision of the Constitutional Court (MK) by rejecting the lawsuit against LGBT issues did not mean legalizing it. PPP gave an explanation of the meaning of the rejection of the lawsuit. "This decision does not mean that the Constitutional Court legalized LGBT actions, but the Constitutional Court left the formulation of norms on LGBT issues to the law makers, namely the DPR and the government," said PPP Fraction Chair Reni Marlinawati in a statement, Thursday (12/21/ 2017) . The PPP faction, said Reni, will also carry out intensive communication with all factions in the DPR to agree with the formulation proposed by the PPP faction. One of the proposals is the Anti-LGBT Bill. The Constitutional Court refused to try the lawsuit regarding lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT). The Constitutional Court stated that the formulation of LGBT offenses in Indonesian criminal law falls under the authority of the DPR-president. In its deliberations, the panel considered that the authority to add new criminal elements to a law was not the authority of the Constitutional Court, but that of the president and the DPR. [9].

The Ministry of Health's report quoted from the National AIDS Commission in 2012 revealed that there were 1,095,970 men having sex with men (MSM) aka gays spread across all regions, 5% (66,180) of whom had HIV [12].

Riau Province is a fertile area for transgender and gay organizations (men who like the same sex). Even those with sexual orientation disorder already have an organization called the Waria and Gay Association (known as "WARGA"), the number of Waria and Gay in Riau is at least 2,000 people. Although scattered throughout Riau, however Pekanbaru and Tembilahan are the cities with the most " Warga " members [15].

Head of the Riau Provincial Health Office, Andra Syafril , said that according to data from the Riau Health Office, the number of HIV sufferers among adherents of male-to-male sex (MSM) in 2013 reached 19 people and increased to 34 people in 2013. 2014 or an increase of 79% [18]

BEM UNRI conducted research by distributing random questionnaires to all faculties at the University of Riau with a total of 544 student respondents. The results showed that 16.17% stated that the LGBT community already existed in their environment, 2.39% stated that they agreed with the presence of LGBT on campus, 2.39% stated that they were involved in the LGBT community, 22.06% were not bothered by the presence of LGBT on campus and 10.85% have friends who are LGBT [3]

From the results obtained, it can be taken that the attitude of the University of Riau and the entire Riau Province firmly rejects LGBT behavior, asking all parties to stop propaganda and the development of LGBT everywhere, and inviting all parties to create a clean environment for LGBT in ways that are persuasive [3].

Community perceptions regarding sexual deviation behavior such as transgender consider this behavior as a behavior that deviates from the social values adopted by society. Regarding the problem of LGBT behavior, we also have to know the perceptions of each individual youth regarding these sexual disorders. This is because adolescents' perceptions of LGBT will reflect their thoughts and images, especially towards LGBT and generally towards understanding gender identity and sexual orientation. Research conducted by Warsina found that out of 87 respondents, more than half, namely 49 respondents (56%) had positive perceptions and were considered LGBT to be wrong/deviant behavior [22].

Based on the description above, researchers are very interested in researching "Description of the Behavior of Adolescents Against Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender (LGBT) Behavior in SMA Negeri 5 Pekanbaru " .

II. METHODS

This type of research is quantitative research. The research design used was descriptive research, namely to find out the description of adolescent behavior towards lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender (LGBT) behavior at SMA Negeri 5 Pekanbaru in 2010.

2018. The location of this research was conducted at SMA Negeri 5 Pekanbaru on 3-4 April 2019. The population is all research subjects (humans, animals, experiments, laboratory data and others) that will be studied and meet the specified characteristics [19]. The population in this study were all students of SMA Negeri 5 Pekanbaru , a total of 829 people, with a total sample of 89 people taken by proportional stratified sampling and quota sampling.

The data collection was carried out by filling out a questionnaire made by the researcher himself which contained a number of statements related to the problem under study, namely questions about knowledge, attitudes, and youth actions towards lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender (LGBT) behavior .

Assessment of this knowledge using the Guttman scale. The Guttman scale is a scale that wants a firm type of answer, such as a true-false answer by using the Riwidikdo formula, 2008:

1. OK, if $x > \text{mean} + 1\text{SD}$ (>9)
2. Enough, if $\text{mean} - 1\text{SD} \leq x \leq \text{mean} + 1\text{SD}$ ($7 \leq x \leq 9$)
3. Less, if $x < \text{mean} - 1\text{SD}$ (<7)

Assessment of this attitude using a Likert scale. The Likert scale is a scale that is supportive or in favor of the object of attitudes and actions that support or contra by providing answers to questions or statements: agree and disagree, each opinion is given a value of 1.

Assessment of action by giving answers to questions, answers to do with the category Yes (if you answered yes 1 or more questions) and answers did not do with the category No (if you answered no to all questions).

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

General data

Table 1. Frequency Distribution of Adolescents by Gender at SMA Negeri 5 Pekanbaru in 2019

No	Type Sex	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Man	38	45%
2	Woman	51	57%
	Amount	89	100%

Based on table 1, Gender at SMA Negeri 5 Pekanbaru in 2018 shows that the results of the 89 people were mostly 57% female (51 respondents) and 43% male (38 respondents).

Table 2. Frequency Distribution of Teenagers' Information About Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender (LGBT) at SMA Negeri 5 Pekanbaru

No	Information	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Get information	79	89%
2	No Get Information	10	11%
	Amount	89	100%

Based on table 2, regarding the frequency distribution of youth information about Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender (LGBT) at SMA Negeri 5 Pekanbaru in 2018 it shows that the results of 89 people mostly received information as much as 89% (79 respondents) and those who did not receive information as much as 11% (10 respondents).

Table 3. Frequency Distribution of Information Sources Obtained by Teenagers About Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender (LGBT) at SMA Negeri 5 Pekanbaru in 2019

No	Information	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Teacher	12	15.2%
2	Friend	5	6.3%
3	Media	53	67.1%
4	Etc	9	11.4%
	Amount	79	100%

Based on table 3, regarding the frequency distribution of information sources obtained by adolescents about Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender (LGBT) at SMA Negeri 5 Pekanbaru in 2018 it shows that the results of 89 people who obtained information sources from teachers were 15.2% (12 respondents), friends as much as 6.3% (5 respondents), media as much 67.1% (53 respondents) and others 11.4% (9 respondents).

2. Ananalysis Univariat

Table 4. Frequency Distribution of Adolescent Knowledge About Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender (LGBT) at SMA Negeri 5 Pekanbaru in 2019

No	Knowledge	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Well	8	9%
2	Enough	68	76%
3	Not enough	13	15%
	Amount	89	100%

From table 1, based on the results of research conducted at SMA Negeri 5 Pekanbaru in 2018 regarding the behavior of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender (LGBT) in terms of adolescent knowledge, out of 89 respondents it was found that most teenagers had sufficient knowledge, namely 76% (68 respondents).

This is different from the results of research conducted by Hidayati. P.E (2012) in Megasari, et al regarding Knowledge Description and Efforts to Prevent Sexual Deviance in Adolescents at SMK Negeri 2 Sragen also described that 59% of the respondents had low knowledge about sexual behavior. This has a very bad impact if it is not addressed immediately because knowledge is the most basic component in the formation of a behavior.

According to the researchers, from the research results it was found that teenagers were knowledgeable enough, one of which was due to the information factors received by these teenagers. Most of the information

obtained through mass media and electronics. With the existence of mass and electronic media, teenagers can also gain knowledge and benefit from this information.

Table 5. Frequency Distribution of Adolescent Attitudes About Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender (LGBT) at SMA Negeri 5 Pekanbaru in 2019

No	Attitude	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Positive	33	37%
2	Negative	56	63%
	Amount	89	100%

From table 2, the results of research conducted at SMA Negeri 5 Pekanbaru in 2019 from 89 teenage respondents were negative about Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender (LGBT), namely 63% (56 respondents).

Attitude is a term in the field of psychology related to perception and behavior. The term attitude in English is called attitude. Attitude is a way of reacting to a stimulus. A tendency to react to a stimulus or situation at hand [14].

This is the same as the results of research conducted by [4] concerning the Attitudes of DKI Jakarta State High School Counseling Guidance Teachers towards LGBT (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender) in Schools showing that 59 respondents (68.6%) had a tendency to have a negative attitude against LGBT in schools. Negative attitudes are divided into several types, namely; 26 (44.07%) respondents had a repulsion attitude (refused) towards LGBT (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender), 13 (22.03%) respondents had a pity attitude (pity), 12 (20.34%) respondents had attitude of tolerance (tolerate) and finally 8 (13.56%) of respondents have an attitude of acceptance (accept).

This is different from the results of research conducted by [13] concerning the Effect of health education on Adolescent Attitudes in Preventing Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender (LGBT) at SMKN 2 Jombang. It was found that of the 61 respondents who were given health education, most 44 respondents (72.1%) had a positive attitude and 17 respondents (27.9%) had a negative attitude. A positive attitude of adolescents is influenced by several factors, one of which is the level of one's knowledge. Health education given to adolescents will provide correct information about the benefits and impacts arising from the behavior of adolescents.

Providing continuous health education will help and accompany adolescents in making decisions. In this study, the respondents were students of SMKN 2 Jombang as many as 61 students of class XI who were randomly selected from 9 classes that had previously been given health education about LGBT. In this way, youth understand the LGBT community and its impacts.

According to the researchers, the negative attitude of teenage respondents was because young students and female students did not agree with the existence of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender (LGBT) because it could damage gender identity for teenagers.

IV. CONCLUSION

From the description above, it can be concluded that the knowledge of adolescents about lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender (LGBT) at SMA Negeri 5 Pekanbaru in 2019 most of the respondents had sufficient knowledge of 76%, had negative attitudes of 63%, and had actions that did not engage.

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