

IMPORTANT NORMS AND SUBJECTIVE NORMS ON GAY ADOLESCENT SEXUAL BEHAVIOR IN SEMARANG CITY

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Abstract

Adolescents with a gay sexual orientation need to receive a great attention in cases of HIV / AIDS transmission. It is due to the sexual behavior in this class included in the category of risk behavior, one of which is through the anal sex. Anal intercourse is very risky in HIV transmission because the penis can scratch and tear the rectal mucous membranes, so that HIV can more smoothly enter the bloodstream. The purpose of this study is to explore the information about important and subjective norms of gay adolescents in Semarang City. This research used qualitative approach. Data collection was done through in-depth interviews with informants as well as field observations. The results of this study found that the important norm prevailing in the family associated with acceptance of sexual orientation of family members as gay according to most informants stated the rejection. However, a small percentage of informants thought the rejection of the family would turn into acceptance over time. In contrast to the subjective norms prevailing in the community, all informants argue that the community still strongly rejects the existence of this gay group. This is contrary to the norms of religion and social norms prevailing in Indonesian society.

Keywords: Important Norm, Subjective Norm, Sexual Behavior, Gay

INTRODUCTION

Based on data from the Ministry of Health of Indonesia, the number of HIV cases in Indonesia in 2013-2014 has increased. In the year 2013 recorded 29,037 cases whereas in September 2014 as many as 30,204 HIV cases and the number of new cases of AIDS as many as 176 cases.¹ According to data from the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia (Kemenkes) in 2012 Indonesia became one of the countries included in the concentrated epidemic level, meaning that countries have a prevalence rate of more than 5% in high risk populations of sex exploiters, narcotics users, psychotropic substances and additives (Drug) and sexual intercourse of same sex (homosexual).¹

The Central Java AIDS Commission declared HIV / AIDS cases in Indonesia reported up to September 2014. In Central Java province was ranked the sixth case of HIV / AIDS with a cumulative number of 7,584 HIV cases and 3,339 AIDS cases. Data

from the Central Java AIDS Commission (KPA) from January to 30 June 2014 Semarang City is still ranked first in HIV / AIDS cases with HIV cases 68 cases and 24 AIDS cases.²

Most Indonesians are not very well informed about homosexuality. They are considered a source of HIV / AIDS disease. In fact, in Indonesia though homosexual (gay) is considered as a deviation or abnormality.³ Not only religiously, these homosexuals are regarded as people in the "gray" realm. Sereligius or semoralis any human, when it has ever had a history of sexual perversion, then by religion is considered to have committed sin.⁴

HIV / AIDS transmission has become a new trend in the gay community.⁵ HIV cases in Indonesia have doubled in the gay community in the last 20 years since 1990-2010.⁶ There has been a significant increase in 2010 compared to 2013. The 2010 data amounted to 506 cases While in 2013 it was 3,287 cases.⁷ The gay population with HIV / AIDS is estimated to reach 153,771 people during 2016.⁵ The percentage of cases of AIDS in Indonesia in homosexuals (including gays) has increased

by 2015 by 7.4%, 15 while the percentage of cases AIDS in 2014 at 5.1%.⁸

Gay is a term used to refer to homosexual people.⁹ Homosexuality is an attraction between individuals of the same sex or gender in a romantic or sexual manner. It can not be denied that the existence of gay people has become increasingly clear in Indonesia, including in teenagers. Adolescence is a transition from childhood to adulthood.¹⁰ Adolescents are not classified as children, but they do not belong to adults. Teenagers have not been able to master the physical and psychological functions. Adolescents are in an interim status as a result of a partial position given by a parent and partly obtained through self-effort that further gives a certain prestige to it.¹¹

Gay people still feel and think of themselves as men. In realizing their sexuality, some act as passive parties (such as the role of women in sexual relationships) and some act as active parties (such as men's roles), each of whom still considers himself to be a male, both physically and psychologically. To know their characteristics is not easy. Among gay students have certain characteristics that can only be known by the group or certain people only.¹² A gay person has a greater risk factor for contracting HIV / AIDS compared to heterosexual men.¹³ Research in Jambi shows that there is a relationship between knowledge, attitudes, motivation and the role of NGO officials with HIV / AIDS prevention behavior.¹⁴

The gay population in Indonesia is expected to increase by 5% annually. Data from Mitra Indonesia Foundation in 2013 shows that the gay population is around 3

million people, whereas according to statistical data of 2016 the number of gays reaches 10-20 million people.¹⁵ In Central Java the number of gays based on Gessang community data in 2015 is about 150,770 people. In addition, according to data Pelangi Housing Indonesia, the number of gays in 2015 (to September) in the city of Semarang almost 17,245 people.¹⁶

RESEARCH METHODS

Research Design

This research is a research using qualitative method. Data collection was done by observation and in-depth interview to informant. The time approach to be used is cross-sectional. This study aims to determine the extent to which knowledge about HIV / AIDS gay teenagers community in Rumah Pelangi, dig subjective norms in the environment against the gay community and important norm in the family against family members who have a sexual orientation as gay.

Informants

The main informants of this research are gay teenagers who are members of Rumah Pelangi community, while their supporting informants are founders of Rumah Pelangi community and close friends of informants.

RESULTS

Characteristics of informants

Table 1. Characteristics of Informants

Inisial	Age	Education	Gay Status
LK	24 th	SMK	Open (family)
UC	20 th	SMA	Closed
AT	22 th	SMA	Closed
RA	21 th	SMA	Closed

FA	17 th	SMA	Closed
HS	21 th	MA	Closed
BR	23 th	SMK	Open (family)
DK	17 th	SMP	Closed

All informants included in adolescence with the youngest age span of 17 years and the oldest 24 years. While the last education most of the informants are Senior High School (SMA) and Vocational High School (SMK), one informant educated Junior High School (SMP) and there is even one informant who has the last education in Madrasah Aliyah (MA).

The openness status of informants to their sexual orientation as gays, most informants claimed to be closed to the surrounding environment and has been open to their family members. Only two informants claimed to have opened their status as family, but only limited to the family.

Knowledge of Informants about HIV / AIDS

Opinion of a small informant about HIV / AIDS states that HIV is a virus that causes decreased endurance of the sufferer, resulting in the person susceptible to various diseases. This virus can be transmitted through blood, syringes, sexual intercourse (semen and vaginal fluid) and breast milk (breast milk). However, one informant stated that HIV can be transmitted through saliva and sweat patient. Other informants argue that HIV / AIDS is a disease that no medicine can cure.

“ HIV itu adalah sejenis virus yang memakan anti bodi, itu sih aku taunya kalau AIDS nyalebih penyakitnya, sudah terjadi penyakit. Tentunya lebih parah AIDS lah.”

Indepth interview, LK, 24th

“HIV itu kayak penyakit yang menyerang ke sistem imun kita, jadi sistem imun kita ntu tergerogoti dan kita kayak sakit terus sistem imun melemah ya mungkin bisa berdampak sampai kematian. Kalau AIDS, dulu sih kalau kata guruku SMA , HIV dan AIDS hampir sama

kalau AIDS mungkin juga seperti itu, terus lebih parah ke AIDS kayaknya sih. HIV dulu daripada AIDS.”

Indepth interview, FA, 17th

“ HIV itu dari virus ya seperti kayak kita berhubungan tanpa pengaman itu kan virusnya mengincar daya tahan tubuhantibodi. Apabila terkena antibodi kita turun dan kemasukan banyak virus. makanya itu yang disebut HIV apa AIDS. Kalo Hiv itu kan masih dalam pencegahannya ya mbk ya kita bisa bisa proses terapi tapi kalo untuk AIDS itu kayaknya udah gak gak bisa kita obati. Lebih tinggi AIDS daripada HIV. “

Indepth interview, RA, 21th

Subjective Norm (Norm in Environment) Gay Adolescent

Most informants say that the culture of sexuality that exists in society prohibits gay because it is not allowed from religious norms. In fact, one informant claimed to have opened his status as a gay in the environment l (kos) himself lived. The responses obtained from the open status is to emphasize the mutual respect and do not disturb each other

“ Buat saya haruse gak ada ya seperti itu , harus dibuang jauh-jauh punya pandangan hidup seperti itu. Kita di negara timur kita harus tau norma aturan adat agama. di agama pun gak ada dimasyarakat pun gak ada dan sebenarnya jalan ini dibuat sendiri menurut saya ini sebuah virus sebuah penyakit menular, jadi saya sarankan jangan dekat-dekat dengan orang-orang seperti ini. “

Indepth interview, AT, 22th

“Kalau masalah itu saya udah jujur ada tetangga kos saya jujur banget sama mbk e, saya ini seorang gay pecinta sejenis, apakah mbk menjauhi saya atau jijik liat saya..katanya aku no problem, aku endak

ada masalah yang penting saling, ...saling apah..., jangan mengusik kehidupan masing-masing..”

Indepth interview, UC, 20th

“ Mungkin kalo diri aku seperti ini mungkin akan menghujat aku, menghina aku abis-abisan karena tau sendiri kalo dikampung itu tidak seperti dikota kalo orang-orang kota itu terkesan lebih cuek tapi kalo orang-orang desa itu lebih kayak perhatian, perhatiannya ntu , kayak apalagi hal-hal yang jelek itu lebih jadi bahan omongan besar lah, apalagi itu memperlakukan keluarga.”

Indepth interview, FA, 17th

Most informants said that the community did not agree and did not accept in the presence of gay because it is not in accordance with the norms of religion, coupled with the eastern culture that is still attached to the dominant state of Indonesia is Muslim. However, one informant said that the community agreed with a gay group where they got support from one of the NGOs, while one other informant said that the community did not disagree, but rather let the gay.

“ Kalo selama ini aku belum begitu tau sih, dengan adanya komunitas ini, kan saya juga baru di member seperti komunitas ini. Kalo komunitas gay itu sendiri tujuannya baik untuk misal monsosialisasikan adanya tes VCT gitu kayak HIV gitu itu mungkin diterima masyarakat. Mungkin menurut aku seperti itu sih kayak pandangan nya mereka yang dari sisi jeleknya, mungkin itu gak diterimaya , soalnya kan udah melanggar norma-norma agama gitu secara umum. “

Indepth interview, HS, 21th

“ Ada yang setuju ada yang tidak. Bukan setuju tapi lebih ke membiarkan, itu bukan urusan saya seperti itu kan. Di indonesia sih, ilegal bukan tapi tidak melegalkan. Tapi ada daerah tertentu yang melarang keberadaan gay seperti di Aceh.

Jadi tergantung daerah mereka karena setiap invidu mempunyai hak asasi yang sama.”

Indepth interview, DK, 17th

Most informants said the response of people in their environment to the gay community strongly disagree for violating the existing norms, both social norms and religious norms. While for a small informant claimed not to know how the public response in the environment against the gay community. However, they are aware that if this gay group opens its status it will have an effect on the treatment of being isolated by the surrounding environment. According to one informant they hope to be accepted in their environment if it opens its status, considering human beings are social creatures that need each other.

“ Tanggapannya pastinya eee... sangat negatif ya, artinya mereka sebisa mungkin tidak ada yang mengalami hal tersebut, sebisa mungkin warganya normal-normal aja istilahnya seperti itu. “

Indepth interview, LK, 34th

“ Sangat buruk karena, orang-orang masyarakat kan menyebutnya virus bisa aja kan penyebaran penularan virus HIV dan itu sebuah kelakuan yang menyimpang. Masyarakat banyak yang gak setuju...ya mungkin salah satu keluarga yang kena kayak gitu mungkin ya ada pertimbangan lain karena anak, ya belain anaknya, tapi secara garis besar masyarakat gak setuju. “

Indepth interview, AT, 22th

“ Gak tau sih, aku gak pernah ngutek-ngutek itu, seandainya tau paling awal-awal tau pasti dijauhin, lama-lama akan sadar sendiri itu kan tetangga mereka. Manusia kan mahluk sosial tidak akan bisa hidup sendiri. “

Indepth interview, DK, 17th

Most informants say there is gay in their neighborhood, although not yet know the truth. A small number of informants said there was no gay in their neighborhood, including the work environment. Another informant said he did not know whether there was gay or not in his neighborhood

“Ada, pertama saya masuk kos-kosan ada, depan kos saya itu ada kos-kosan tapi yang punya kos lain kan gitu. Ada, pas saya ngalansir barang kekosan baru saya dilihatin terus sama bottomnya, bottomnya itu istilahnya perempuan ya, dilihatin sampai saya masuk kamar ntu dilihatin terus, makanya dari itu saya curiga kalau itu pasangan gay dan topnya itu badannya kekar banget sixpack yang bottomnya kurus banget...”

Indepth interview, UC, 20th

“Ya mungkin ada ya, Cuma pergerakannya gak kelihatan, saya gak bisa mastiin ada apa enggak tapi kalau saya amati gitu ya mungkin ada, setiap lingkungan pasti ada. Saya ntu pernah baca ada teori yang keluarga yang banyak anak itu salah satunya itu pasti ada...misalnya itu keluarga punya 7 atau 9 bersaudara salah satunya pasti.”

Indepth interview, AT, 22th

Important norm (norm in family) Gay Adolescent

Most say that the culture of sexuality that exists in the family of residence is refusing and strictly prohibits the existence of gays. One informant said that his family was able to accept the identity of one of their family members who were sexually oriented as a gay person while not disturbing and harassing each other.

One informant also said that the reaction from the family when knowing their family members there who have sexual orientation as gay certainly disappointed and hit. This is because it is against the existing social norms and religions

“Kalo untuk keluarga saya ya tetep ditolak mbk, yaitu karena memang gak boleh. Gimana marahnya orang tua, sampe di datengin pendoa gitu. Sa a pak de pun sudah di deddes, tapi ya karena, tetep punya markatlah, paling beberapa hari udah biasa. Ya asalkan saya gak aneh-aneh.”

Indepth interview, BR, 23th

“Pasti keluarga akan terpuruk terpukul, seumpaam tau anaknya seorang gay, terus

anaknya itu suka main sama cowok...pasti akan marah habis-habisan, mungkin gak maafin ya banyak...”

Indepth interview, FA, 24th

“Itu sangat riskan mbk ya, maksudnya sangat bahaya, kalo udah tau kayak hal tersebut kita kan kadang kan tau diberita ya, kayak kasusnya artis itu kan kalo dimasyarakat kan hal yang negatif itu kan mempengaruhi identitas, misalnya kalau tau hal yang kayak gitu kan, ya gak wajar sih.....”

Indepth interview, RA, 21th

Most of the informants' family response to the existence of a gay community is disagreeable because it can damage morale if more are familiar with the gay environment. In fact, one informant said that the background of the refusal of sexual orientation as a gay due to the family background of the informant is very religious.

“Setuju setuju tidak, 2 kali setuju 1 kali tidak. Tidak setuju karena Otomatis tidak menginginkan anaknya seperti itu, yang setuju disisi lain itu anakku kenapa harus digituin, mereka lama-lama akan menerima apa adanya karena bagaimana pun juga darah dagingnya sendiri. Dari keluarga ku ntu itu terserah mereka dan tidak akan mengusik.”

Indepth interview, DK, 17th

“Ya sangat buruk, dan jangan pernah deket-deket, karena perilakunya yang membuat kerusakan menurut saya... dan aku berfikirnya ya memang membuat kerusakan, menurut saya membuat punah manusia, karena hewan aja gak ada yang seperti ini kan, masak manusia katanya makhluk sempurna cara berpikirknya aneh, masak mau melakukan seperti ini.”

Indepth interview, AT, 22th

Most informants said that in the family environment nobody became gay. One informant said there is a gay in his family environment that his own twin brother who has now returned his sexual orientation to be a man.

“ Ya saya sendiri, gak ada lagi selain saya sendiri. Untuk anak cucuku nanti jangan ada ya seperti saya gitu, ya...cukup saya yang merasakan hitamnya dunia pelangi ataupun gay.”

Indepth interview, UC, 20th

“ Kembaran ku ada, tapi sekarang udah berhenti, karena gimana ya, udah gak mau macem-macem dan istilahnya ini jelas-jelas dilarang oleh norma agama.”

Indepth interview, HS, 21th

DISCUSSION

Informant knowledge about HIV / AIDS is good enough. The informants' knowledge includes the definition of HIV and AIDS, the signs of a person infected with HIV / AIDS, the mode of transmission of HIV / AIDS, HIV / AIDS-infected, HIV / AIDS and HIV / AIDS prevention. Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) is a virus that can damage, destroy and infect cells that work for the human immune system, while Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is a further stage of HIV that causes loss of the body's ability to fight infections so that symptoms develop Other diseases.¹⁷ Groups with a high risk of HIV / AIDS infection are heterosexual, bisesksual, homosexual, perinatal and injecting drug users.¹⁸

Subjective Norm (Norm in Environment) Gay Adolescent

Subjective Norms are individual perceptions of the norms prevailing in the environment around which someone is to do something or not.¹⁹ Most informants said that the community did not agree and did not accept in the presence of gay because it is not in accordance with the norms of religion, coupled with the eastern culture

that is still attached to the dominant state of Indonesia is Muslim.

The results of research in the city of Samarinda showed that the environment is a factor of being gay. The influence of the environment is so strong in the formation of one's character, it is also true in the formation of sexual orientation. Initial factors become gay due to the environment. Environmental factors become their supporting factor to gay like befriending individuals who have other sexual orientation deviations.²⁰ The environment plays an important role for a person to understand his or her sexual identity and gender identity. Basically, the culture and customs that prevail in a particular group of people are more or less influencing the personalities of each person in that community group. Cultures and customs that contain elements of homosexuality can influence a person to be a homosexual (lesbian and gay). Starting from how to interact with the environment, adopted values, attitudes, views and patterns of thought are mainly related to one's orientation, action and sexual identity.⁷

Important norm (norm in family) Gay Adolescent

Important norms are the perceptions of individuals who are influenced by people who are considered important for themselves, in this case is the family in making a decision to do something or not. (Significant others)¹⁵

Most say that the culture of sexuality that exists in the family of residence is refusing and strictly prohibits the existence of gays. One informant also said that the reaction from the family when knowing their family members there who have sexual orientation as gay certainly disappointed and hit. This is because it is against the existing social norms and religions. Parenting ways are very influential on the development of a child. Losing a father's role will affect a boy because it can lead to a

sense of attraction with same-sex.¹⁶ In addition, spoiling children too much, his desires are always obeyed, applying discipline patterns to children that are too tight, and the lack of attention from parents too Can lead to a person becoming a gay.²¹ Research in Manado shows that there is a positive relationship between parenting with homosexuals in gays in community X in Manado. The better the adopted parenting pattern, the less the behavior of a person's sexual deviation.²²

CONCLUSION

The knowledge of most informants on HIV / AIDS is quite good. Where the informants received such information from NGO colleagues and also information through social media. Subjective norms prevailing in the informant's environment remain to reject the existence of the gay community because it violates the norms of both social norms and religious norms.

As for the important norms prevailing in the families of informants also expressed their unlawfulness as the result of sexual orientation as gay, including if there are members of their families who have the status of being gay.

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