

Study of Lesbian, Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT) Mapping in West Sumatra

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Abstract

Increasing of the LGBT phenomenon in West Sumatra become the biggest risk of HIV/AIDS transmission. The sexual between man 24 times more risk than the general population. This study used Mixed Method with 147 LGBT respondents as samples in West Sumatra in February-November 2018. The data collection was conducted through guided interviews using questionnaire continue with Focus Group Discussion. The results revealed the causes of LGBT were disappointed by the opposite sex (14%), were in the LGBT environment (13.8%), seduced (12.9%) and sodomy when small (8.4%). Judging from LGBT sexual behavior, 54.4% of respondents did not have permanent partner, the highest place for LGBT sexual intercourse was apartment (51.8%). They get sex partners by online media (58.7%). Respondent views regarding customs, religion and expectations, they agreed that Minangkabau did not allow LGBT, religion condemned LGBT and the respondents wished to return to normal life. Regarding the legality of LGBT 65.3% said they disagreed with the same gender marriage. The health problems cause of LGBT, 12.9% of respondents experienced sexually transmitted infections, 15.6% were infected with HIV/AIDS and 20.4% tried to commit suicide. The concluded LGBT in West Sumatra can cause sexually transmitted infections, HIV/AIDS and anxiety.

Keywords: LGBT, HIV/AIDS, Sumatera Barat.

Introduction

LGBT is an acronym for "lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender". This term has been used since the 1990s and replaces the phrase "gay community" because the term is more representative of the groups mentioned this acronym aims to emphasize the diversity of "cultures based on sexuality and gender identity." The term LGBT is very widely used for self-appointment. The term is also used by the majority of communities and media based on sexuality and gender identity, as a whole is associated with health problems, LGBT behavior is at risk of various health and psychological problems including increasing cases of STIs and HIV / AIDS (Shankle & Michael D. (2006)

Lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) persons experiencing mental and physical health problems are significant compared to heterosexuals. The incidence of cancer of the uterus is more likely to occur at the height of lesbian and bisexual women are two times more likely to get cervical

cancer than other groups, which is highly statistically significant. (U Boehmer et al 2011). A population-based study found that Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual (LGB) reported more acute mental health problems, and worse overall on general health and mentally than heterosexual people (Sandfort, et al 2006). Clements, et al (2001) observed on the transgender (waria) found that more than half of entrance criteria of depression, a third had attempted suicide, and the other one-fifth ever hospitalized because of mental health.

Globally, men who have sex with men (MSM) 24 times more at risk of HIV infected than the general population. New diagnoses among this group is increasing in some areas-with a rise of 17% in Western Europe and Central and increased 8% in North America between 2010 and 2014. In the year 2014, MSM accounted for 54% of new HIV infections in Western Europe, 68% in North America and 30% in Latin America and the Caribbean, in Jamaica, one of the three men who have sex with men are living with HIV, this is because the higher the transmission adherence to condom use which cannot be on MSM as much as 60% of people (namely, UNAIDS (2016).

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is a collection of symptoms that arise due to the depreciation of the human immune system caused by the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) (Lewis, Heitkemper, Dirksen &, 2017). HIV infection in the journey of the body attack the Finding of Cluster 4 (CD4) so that the body's defense system to decline. The cause of the entry of the HIV virus through the use of syringes, blood products, sexual intercourse either heterosexual or homosexual. (Lemone & Burke, 2015).

Estimates of people living with HIV/Aids the year 2017 in Indonesia is as many as 630,000 people with the number of new Infections year 2017 as much as 49,000 based on key HIV populations, transgender people (transvestites) 24.8%, Gay men and other men who have sex with men (25.8 %), people who inject drugs and Sex workers 28.8% 5.3%, 1%, prisoners condom use Gay men and other men who have sex with men 81.03% (Unaid 2018)

Estimated number of HIV-Affected Population Groups the year 2016 – 2019 in Indonesia for Gay men and other men who have sex with men (MSM) was 754,310 people and transgender people (transvestites) as much as 38,928 people. West Sumatra including the top 10 key HIV affected population estimation of MSM in Indonesia. LGBT in Indonesia did not have the support of the various parties, related Eastern cultures embraced still holds great value and the prevailing norms of society. The homosexual is considered a violation of the cultural as sexual intercourse before marriage (sex before marriage). For the people of Minangkabau (West Sumatra), there is a custom of philosophy based on Shari'a religious "adat basandi syarak, syarak basandi kitabullah" which means the Minangkabau Adat must be based on the Islamic religion, a religion based on the book Ullah i.e. the Qur'an (Samad, Duski & Salmadanis, 2003 in alfitri 2009). This at once form a mode of religious Islamic society of Minangkabau who generally don't approve of LGBT in West Sumatra.

Method

This study used a Mixed Method with a sample of 147 LGBT respondents in West Sumatra from February until November 2018. The data collection was conducted through guided interviews using a questionnaire by Focus Group Discussion. This research was conducted to the highest of the LGBT community in the West Sumatra city of Padang, Bukittinggi and Solok Regency Solok. February 2018 Research time until August 2018. With the aim of identifying Research LGBT behavior in West Sumatra

Results and Discussion

The results showed more than separoh 15-25 year age respondents i.e. 75 people (51%), 3. Average age of respondents ranged from age 16 sd 52 years, with most respondents were age frequency with age 22 years old that is as much as 15 respondents i.e. 10.20%.

History of LGBT

Table 1. Frequency Distribution Of Respondents Based On A History Of LGBT Behavior

No	History Of LGBT Behavior	F	%
1.	Have relatives who behave LGBT	29	5,3%
2.	Feminim look for the men and gentle look for women	55	10,0%
3.	A history of hurt and let down by opposite sex	77	14,0%
4.	Ever been sodomized when they was children	45	8,2%
5.	Ever get sexual harrasment	46	8,4%
6.	Stormy family (often the conflict even divorce)	59	10,7%
7.	Always educated and taken care of by the family is not in accordance with the type of gonads	30	5,5%
8.	Being in the same environment with the LGBT community	76	13,8%
9.	Seduced by the perpetrators of the LGBT	71	12,9%
10.	Coba-coba/lifestyle	62	11,3%
Total		550	100

Based on the results of FGD with members of the LGBT community in mind that there are several factors or causes of the emergence of LGBT behaviours, i.e. family, the motivation factor in themselves (Biological), environment and the economy. Related to the behavior of the background history of LGBT, research results Yulfira (2015) in Bukittinggi also revealed the same thing, that the environment environmental guidelines or playmates such as assemble and hang out with their communities (groups Gay and lesbian) is one of the factors that also encourages the occurrence of sex with same-sex behavior.

LGBT sexual behavior

The results showed that 54.4% of the respondents said it did not have a permanent sex partner. FGD results revealed that most participants tend to be faithful to a mate, where when it's convenient, it will tend to be loyal. In this case the sex is not number one, but more importantly is the convenience.

The respondent's sexual frequency per week 1 time of 49.7% and 2 sd 3 times in a week of 42.9%. These results are in accordance with research of Praptoraharjo, i.e. dkk (2015) that respondents transvestites in one last day of nearly separoh (49%) respondents stated having sex. The number of sex partners one last day before the interview ranged from 1 to 4 people but the number of reported sex partners is one person. Average sex within the last 7 days, the median number of sex partners is 5 people while the average amount is 9 people with 1 sd range between 4 people.

Based on the results of the research note that the location/place the respondents having sex at the most dikosan themselves or friends kos (51.8%). It also revealed the results of the research of Yulfira (2015) in Bukittinggi that places which tend to be utilized by the homosexual to do such aberrant behavior is nowhere kos with some reason, among other places of kos is a place that is regarded as a more secure, comfortable, and do not need to pay/rent lodging. It is also made possible by the lack of social control or supervision from the public.

Research results are reviewed in terms of disease prevention, the use of condoms and lubricant is already done by the respondent in having sex. Almost 90% of respondents reported using condoms and 84% use a lubricant in sex. The result is the same as Praptoraharjo, I research dkk, (2015) the consistency of condom use in sex in the last 7 days are only about 50% where the consistency of condom use is greater in the older respondents (60%) from a younger group of 46%. The research of safika, I (2013) are also related the use of a condom during anal sex and transgender men LSL in Jakarta reported condom use has been obtained is amounting to 66% in the LSL, in entertainment venues, 84% in LSL dipanti massage, danTransgender/ transsexual in a garden of 83%.

Reviewed on the basis of age, the respondents have a 15-25 year age group i.e. 75 people (51%), 3 with the largest age frequency are respondents aged 22 years old that is as much as 15 respondents i.e. 10.20%. Based on this average age of respondents was in a phase of active sexual intercourse frequency and with a high and couples and some wayward use of condoms are at high risk of HIV infected and the infection is contagious other sexual. (Safika, I et al, 2013).

The research results reveal that respondents get the most sex partners is through sexual relations in online media i.e. amounting to 58.7%, while the media used, the respondent is Facebook of 41.8%. The results of this research with the same Nugroho, A, (2015) about social networking site usage patterns in sexual behavior LSL community in East Jakarta, the results obtained by the usual internet sites accessed by LSL is 91.5% public friendship site, and the site gay friendship 68.6% special gay porn site and 50.3%. Social networks used to find a sex partner in the last 6 months is 82.1%, Facebook, Manjam 66.7%, MirC 55.3%.

The Anxiety Of The LGBT Community

The research results reveal that a small percentage of the respondents never thought like to live mengakiri 22.44% of IE and once tried to commit suicide that is 20.40%. The next most respondents feel anxious and sinners LGBT behavior of (74.1%). This data also revealed the results of the in-depth interviews and FGD that generally they know that LGBT behavior is sinful and forbidden religion. But they acknowledge that the relative behavior to change is very difficult and need the support of family, religious experts, psychologists and counselors.

Based on the results of the research it is known that most respondents expressed the dismay of loneliness in the old days that is of 53.7% in this case most of the LGBT experience fear at old age later. A survey of LGBT (2010) also reveals that LGBT older adults in need of long-term care. Fear of discrimination by health care professionals is referred to as a major fear among the older LGBT (Knauer 2010 in Harley et al 2016 Handbook of LGBT Elders, Springer).

Pandangan terhadap budaya dan Penerapan agama Islam

The results showed that most (67.35%) the respondents did not apply and many forgot to carry out five-time prayers, worship of 55.11% respondents did not apply and many forgot to carry out fast as well, and of 57.15% of respondents do not apply and many forgot to carry out Ramadan and Friday prayers. Furthermore the Minangkabau culture of views against LGBT behaviours, the majority of respondents said it should not be, that of 76.19%. For the people of Minangkabau (West Sumatra), there is a custom of philosophy based on Shari'a religious "Custom Basandi Syarak, Syarak Basandi Book," meaning Custom Minangkabau must be based on the Islamic religion, a religion based on the book that is The Glorious Qur'an. It is at once an Islami Minangkabau mayarakat form, which in General does not approve of LGBT in West Sumatra. This is the first priority and the first mission in the construction area of West Sumatra (RPJMD 2016-2021) with one goal is the reduced disease community.

Based on the results of the study also noted that most respondents have a desire to return to behave in accordance with the inception of the gender of the proportions of the biggest answered Yes, but always failed (48.31%). Then the majority of the respondents (51.02%) answer Yes when asked about religious views condemning LGBT, and most of the respondents give a view that will be the doom of the world and diakhirat (59.19%). This data is also supported from the qualitative data that if LGBT is linked with the torment of God and go to hell, some of them stated Yes will be tortured by God.

Deeds of li wat or homosexuality is prohibited by syara ' and is more heinous than jarimah adultery. Sodomy is contrary to morals and human nature and dangerous for the man who did it. Yusuf Al-Qaradawi (Zaini, H, 2017) holds that homosexual behavior is contrary to human nature and destructive nature of kelaki-lakian and deprivation of women's rights. This Act could undermine public order and human beings are no longer ignoring ethics, kindness and feelings. P e r b u t l i a

n w a t a h a u t o m o s e k s is prohibited by syara ' and is more heinous than jarimah adultery. Sodomy is contrary to morals and human nature and dangerous for the man who did it.

The largest proportion of respondents answered Yes, but always failing of 48.99% and amounted to 42.17% said yes very much wanted to. From the FGD and in-depth interviews revealed that some informants have a desire to the front to carry out the marriage with the opposite sex, but they don't know when it could be done. It further submitted that the informant's experience of some people who are married, they tend not to be able to last a long time and sometimes just to grant the wishes of parents just a status.

LGBT plans for the future



Figure 1. Frequency Distribution Of Respondents Based On Expectations Of Future Change Behavior

Access to medical services related behavior risk

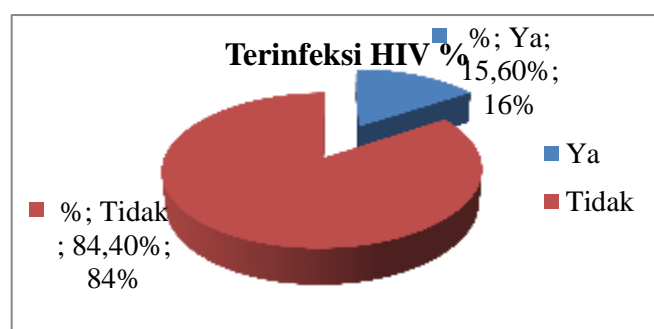


Figure 2. Frequency distribution of respondents based on HIV-infected

The data in Figure 3.39 shows the results of the study revealed that the majority (65.3%) the respondent never get counselling VCT, while a small percentage (34.7%) others have yet to get counselling VCT. Also note that most (84.40%) the respondents are not infected with HIV, while 15.6% of HIV infected. Then most of the respondents (12.9%) experience the STI (sexually transmitted infections), and amounted to 87% having no IMS. Based on the results of the in-depth interviews also noted that health services and clinics have done socializing to members of the LGBT community in order that they can do as well as consultation with the awareness of his own desire to perform the inspection HIV. But the concern and awareness of the LGBT community to access health services within the framework of the prevention of infectious diseases such as HIV seems not optimal. This is not much different from the findings of the Yulfira (2015) that members of the Group of risk behavior that came to do counseling seems likely to be relatively closed and not ready for the examination of HIV testing. Even for some people who already get the dissemination of HIV/AIDS there is still less concerned about attitude and not ready to undertake the examination of HIV/AIDS.

Conclusion

The concluded LGBT in West Sumatra can cause sexually transmitted infections, HIV/AIDS and anxiety.

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