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STUDENT ATTITUDE TO LGBT BEHAVIOR (LESBIAN, GAY, BISEXUAL AND TRANSGENDER) IN BANDAR LAMPUNG

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ABSTRACT

The existence of groups of lesbians, gays, bisexuals and transgender (LGBT) in Indonesia is become a problem. This study aims to 1) determine the attitudes of students to LGBT behavior, and 2) determine differences attitudes student to LGBT behavior. This research was conducted using descriptive research methods. The student respondents in this study were 84 person randomly selected. Analysis of data using statistic non parametric Kendall correlation and Mann Whitney U test with $\alpha = 0.10$. The results research shown that the level of student religiosity and values in the family were related to student attitudes to LGBT behavior. There is no difference attitudes student to LGBT behavior.

Keywords: Attitude, Students, LGBT

INTRODUCTION

The term LGBT is used to indicate anyone who has a distorted sexual orientation. The people who have sexual orientation and non-heterosexual identities such as homosexual, bisexual, or others can be called LGBT (Galink, 2013). Currently, LGBT become an interesting social phenomenon to discuss because of its existence in the community always leaves a negative image and causes controversy among the people. LGBT people tend to be closed with the wider community and only interact with fellow LGBT people in the community.

In the religious perspective, LGBT people also have the right to embrace religion in accordance with their respective beliefs. Religion can occupy an important position in the daily lives of individuals, families and community groups. Part of society tends to be tolerant of the existence of LGBT, but on the other reject to existence of these LGBT people. What about the student's attitude to LGBT behavior? What is student's attitude to LGBT behavior are difference?

LITERATURE REVIEW AND HYPOTHESES

Attitude is one of the concepts which is the main concern in the science of social psychology. Attitude is also an internal subjective evaluation process that takes place within a person and cannot be directly observed, but can be seen if the attitude has been realized into behavior. Therefore attitude can be seen as positive and negative. If someone likes something, his attitude is positive and tends to approach him, but if someone does not like something, his attitude tends to be negative and away. Apart from behavior, attitudes can also be known through knowledge, beliefs, and feelings towards a particular object. So, attitudes can be measured because we can see someone's attitude from the previously mentioned.

In language, the Oxford Advanced Learner Dictionary (Hornby, 1974) states that the attitude is a way of placing or carrying oneself, or a way of feeling, way of thinking, and behavior. The other literature review that attitudes as a complex mental state involving beliefs and feelings and values and dispositions to act in certain ways. Attitude is a complex mental state that involves beliefs and feelings, and disposition to act in a certain way.

Related to LGBT behavior, Sinyo (2014) explains that homosexuals began to appear in big cities in the Dutch East Indies era. In Indonesia there is a small LGBT community even though during the Dutch East Indies era it had not yet emerged as a social movement. Around 1968 the term wadam (adam woman) was used as a substitute for the word sissy or spout which was considered negative. So that the first transgender organization was established, assisted and facilitated by the governor of DKI Jakarta, Mr Ali Sadikin. The wadam organization is called the Djakarta Wadam Association (HIWAD). In 1980, because Adam was the name of a prophet for Muslims, most Islamic leaders rejected to use term of Wadam and changed to Waria.

In 1985, a gay community in Yogyakarta established a gay organization. The organization is called the Gay Gay Association of Yogyakarta (PGY). In 1988 PGY changed its name to Indonesian Gay Society (IGS). On August 1, 1987 the gay community in Indonesia was re-established, namely the establishment of the Lesbian and Archipelago Style Working Group (KKLGN) which was later abbreviated to GAYa Nusantara (GN). At the end of 1993 the first meeting was held between LGBT communities in Indonesia. The meeting was held in Kaliurang, Yogyakarta and was named the First Indonesian Lesbian and Gay Congress or known as KLG I. Dramatic changes that occurred in the political and government system in May 1998 opened to movement and developed this community until the Indonesian Women's Congress carried out.

RESEARCH METHODS

The type of this research is descriptive method. The population in this study were students of the University of Lampung. The sampling technique used in this study is simple random sampling technique and the number of respondents are 84 respondents.

This research was conducted at Lampung University because the problem regarding LGBT issues was one of the social problems in the community. Data collection used to deep interview techniques and data processing used the SPSS program. The data analysis used to Kendall Correlation test and Mann-Whitney U test with $\alpha = 0.10$

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

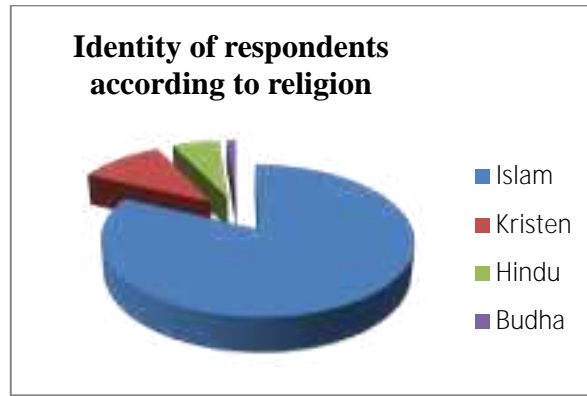
Respondents in this study were a number of University of Lampung students. The characteristic of respondents very different in gender and religion. The characteristic of respondents can be seen in the following table:

Table 1. Identity of Respondents by Gender

Gender	Frequency	Percentase (%)
Male	36	42,9
Female	48	57,1
Total	84	100,0

Source: Primary Data, 2019

Based on table 1 seen there were 36 male respondents with a percentage of 42.9% and 48 female respondents with a percentage of 57.1%. The characteristic of respondents according to their religion, it can be seen in the following picture:



Source: Primary Data 2019
 Figure 1. Identity of respondents according to their religion

Based on 84 respondents, 69 respondents religion of Islam, 9 respondents religion of Christianity, 5 respondents religion of Hindu, and 1 respondent religion of Buddhist. To find out the identity of respondents by age, can be seen in the following table:

Table 2. Identity of Respondents by Age

Age	Frequency	Percentase (%)
20 years	5	6,0
21 years	50	59,5
22 years	25	29,8
23 years	4	4,8
Total	84	100,0

Source: Primary Data 2019

Based on Table 2, it is known that the largest number of respondents by age is dominated at the age of 21 years and the smallest number of respondents at the age of 23 years.

Based on Kendall correlation analysis seen that religiocity of student's and values in the family havjed correlation to attitude student's to LGBT behavior. The following table showed that correlation religiocity of student's and values in the family to LGBT behavior.

Correlations

		Religioucity of Student	Knowledg e of LGBT	Values in the family	Attitude to LGBT behavior
Kendall's tau_b	Religioucity of Student	1.000	.068	.057	.165
	Correlation Coefficient	.	.434	.523	.066
	Sig. (2-tailed)				
	N	84	84	84	84
Knowledge of LGBT	Knowledge of LGBT	.068	1.000	-.004	.111
	Correlation Coefficient	.434	.	.959	.179
	Sig. (2-tailed)				
	N	84	84	84	84
Values in the family	Values in the family	.057	-.004	1.000	-.185*
	Correlation Coefficient	.523	.959	.	.030
	Sig. (2-tailed)				

	N	84	84	84	84
Attitude to LGBT behavior	Correlation Coefficient	.165	.111	-.185*	1.000
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.066	.179	.030	.
	N	84	84	84	84

12 Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

11 To knowed difference of attitude student's based on gender to LGBT behavior used to Mann-Whitney U test. Based on Mann-Whitney U test seen that attitude student's to LGBT behavior are not some difference between Male student's and female student, but values in the family haved significant correlation to attitude student's to LGBT behavior. The following table showed that differences attitude student's to LGBT behavior of male and female student's.

Test Statistics^a

	Religiouscity of student's	Knowledge of LGBT	Values in the family	Attitude to LGBT behavior
9 Mann-Whitney U	816.500	772.500	676.500	783.500
Wilcoxon W	1992.500	1438.500	1342.500	1959.500
Z	-.454	-.832	-1.727	-.742
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.650	.406	.084	.458

a. Grouping Variable: jenis kelamin mahasiswa

13 Based on Table 4 it can be seen that values in the family haved significant correlation to attitude student's to LGBT behavior.

CONCLUSION

1. The religiouscity of student's and values in the familyhaved correlation to attitude student's to LGBT behavior.
2. The attitude student's to LGBT behavior are not some difference between Male student's and female student, but values in the family haved significant differences to attitude student's to LGBT behavior

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