

# An Analysis of Factors Causing Homosexual Behavior Deviation Reviewed from Students' Perception at Faculty of Education, State University of Gorontalo

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**Abstract:** The research objective was to analyze factors causing homosexual behavior deviation reviewed from a perception of students in the class of 2015/2016 at the Faculty of Education, State University of Gorontalo. This was quantitative descriptive research which involved 50 students at the Faculty of Education, State University of Gorontalo as samples. The technique of data collection used questionnaire and interview, and the data were analyzed by using percentage analysis. The findings of research showed that average percentages of factor causing homosexual behavior deviation reviewed from perception of students at Faculty of Education, State University of Gorontalo were: (1) family indicator by percentage of 71.11%, (2) environment indicator by percentage of 62.92%, and (3) personal drive indicator by percentage of 68.11%. In addition, the family factor was affirmed to be the highest factor in causing homosexual behavior deviation reviewed from the perception of students at the Faculty of Education, State University of Gorontalo.

**Keywords:** homosexual behavior, behavior deviation, students' perception

## I. INTRODUCTION

Individuals who behave inappropriately with applicable norms are considered as a violation against the norm. In general, they interact with other individuals or groups to achieve certain goals and always adjust to the prevailing norms. Conversely, there are certain individuals or groups which cannot adjust the prevailing norms or called deviance. Behaviors that violate social norms are referred to as deviant behavior (Wisni, 2009). Kartini (2007) argues that deviance is defined as behavior that deviates from a central tendency or characteristics of the most average population.

Homosexuality in the study of social problems can be categorized into unnatural and deviant behavior. According to the perspective of deviant behavior, a social problem occurs due to there is a deviant behavior from various social rules or prevailing social values and norms. Likewise, some people steadily cannot accept the existence of homosexual thus far. They, public, consistently reject any reason of a person being a homosexual since same-sex attraction is an unnatural thing.

According to Soekanto (1990), sociologically, homosexual is one who has a same-sex partner while homosexuality is an attitude, action or behavior on homosexual. The number of homosexual men is estimated to be 3-4 times more than the number of homosexual women. There are three expressions of homosexuality: (a) active, acting as aggressive men, (b) passive, behaving and having passive-feminine roles such as women, and (c) alternate role, sometimes behaving women and men functions (Kartono, 1989).

Homosexual behavior can be caused by the following things: (a) hereditary factor namely the

imbalance of sex hormones, (b) bad or unfavorable effect of environment for the development of normal sexual maturity, (c) someone who always looks for satisfaction of homosexual relationship as he once lived an exciting homosexual experience in adolescence, or (d) a boy had experienced a traumatic experience with his mother, resulting in hatred or antipathy towards his mother and all women who then engenders a homosexual drive.

There are plenty of reasons which cause a person to be homosexual, either it is biological, psychological or natural reasons. The nature of femininity and environment effect make a man to be a same-sex lover. The tendency to be attracted to same-sex can be perceived either during adolescence or after adulthood. Many homosexuals are aware of their homosexual tendency after adulthood or during adolescence as well.

Evidence showing the existence of homosexual remains being rejected by the public is the rejection for a homosexual film festival in Indonesia at the end of 2010 since the film is deemed unnatural which can damage the biological and psychological as well as the environment. The fact explains that the existence of symptoms of homosexual deviant behavior among students at State University of Gorontalo is: men who are styled like women, men that like the same-sex (homosexual), thus a woman who is attracted to other women (lesbian).

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

They are lots of thing change from the child when entering adolescence phase such as physical and behavior. The adolescent also produces large amounts of hormones, which make excessive behavior and emotions. Consequently, these changes tend to increase a sense of curiosity of adolescents, particularly regarding sexuality

issues. They are attracted in knowing about themselves and the opposite sex. "The development of sexual behavior associated with adolescent social interaction strongly urges them to approach their opposite sex, especially in the middle adolescence and end of early adolescence" (Mappiare, 1982).

Sexual behavior is a behavior that emerges due to the existence of sexual drive or activities to get pleasure from sexual organs through various behaviors. A healthy and normal sexual behavior is heterosexual, vaginal, and performed willingly. Whereas, the abnormal (deviant) includes Sodomy and homosexual. Behaviors that violate social norms are referred to as deviant behavior (Wisni, 2009). Deviance is defined as behavior that deviates from a central tendency or characteristics of the most average population (Kartini, 2007).

Sexual behavior refers to all behavior driven by a sexual drive, both with the opposite sex and same-sex. These forms of behavior can be varied from feelings of attraction to dating behavior, flirting and intercourse. The sexual objects can be other people, people in fantasy or self (Sarwono, 2011). Meanwhile, the sexual definitions according to Chaplin (1981) are: (1) related to reproduction or breeding through the union of two different individuals which every individual produce egg and sperm cells, (2) distinctive features become attractive based on sexual partner side, and (3) a tendency to over-pay attention to sex.

Sex is a motivation or a drive to act or behave. By Freud, a psychoanalytic scholar, he called it libido sexual is (libido: lascivious, lust, life drive, erotic lust). Sex is a mechanism for a human to be able to have offspring. Some of the sexual behaviors do not have any effect, especially if there are no physical or social consequences of them. However, in some other sexual behaviors, the effects can be quite serious, such as guilty feeling, depression, anger, for example in the girls who are forced to abort their womb (Sarwono, 2011).

According to Sarwono (2011), sexual behavior is all behavior driven by sexual desire, both with the opposite sex and same-sex. Meanwhile, sexuality, according to Pangkahila (2004), is a biological maturation process at puberty and psychosexual maturation. Based on the opinions of experts, it is concluded that sexual behavior is a behavior that is based on a sexual drive to get satisfaction carried out by the opposite sex partner (heterosexual) or same-sex (homosexual). Sexual behavior is a form of physical activity between man and woman or the opposite sex that is performed because of the sexual drives to express feeling or emotion and sexual pleasure through various behaviors.

According to Sarwono (2011), there are four types of sexual behavior, namely: (1) attraction feeling namely the interest and desire of adolescents to engage in sexual behavior in the form of feelings of like, affection and love, (2) Dating namely adolescents activity when dating by visiting partner's house, visiting each other and being together, (3) flirting namely sexual activities during dating performed by teenagers through holding hands, kissing cheeks, kissing lips, holding breasts, holding genital from outside and inside clothes, (4) intercourse

namely the willingness of adolescents to do sexual intercourse with the partner or the opposite sex.

According to Masland (2004), forms of sexual behavior are varied from attraction feeling, dating, and kissing to intercourse. This stage of sexual behavior includes: (1) kissing, a kiss is made to cause sexual stimulation, such as on the lips followed by groping sensitive parts that can engender sexual arousal. Kissing with closed lips is a common kiss. Kissing with the mouth and lips open and using a tongue is called French kiss. Sometimes this kiss is also called by deep kiss/ soul kiss; (2) necking refers to kissing around the neck down. It is a term used to describe a kiss around the neck and a deeper hug; (3) petting is an action of swiping sensitive body parts, such as breasts and genital organs. It is a further step than necking which includes feeling and rubbing the partner's body like arms, chest, breasts, legs, and sometimes the pubic area, both inside and outside of the clothes; and (4) intercourse is the union of two people sexually carried out by male and female partners marked by an erected male penis that goes into the vagina to get sexual satisfaction.

Masters (1995) states that homosexual comes from the Greek word homo, which means "same." Homosexual can be used as an adjective or noun that describes men or women who have special sexual attraction for people of the same sex with a significant period. Soerjono (1990) expresses that sociologically, homosexual is one who has a same-sex partner while homosexuality is an attitude, action or behavior on homosexual. According to Maramis (2004), homosexuality is a condition of someone who shows sexual behavior between people from the same sex. Sadarjoen (2005) also simply mentions that homosexuality can be defined as a strong tendency for someone's erotic attraction to the same sex.

In addition, according to Wikipedia (2007), homosexuality refers to sexual and/or romantic interactions between the same sex people. It is also used to refer to intimate relationships and/or sexual relations among people of the same sex, that may not identify themselves as gay or lesbian. Homosexuality can refer to: (a) sexual orientation characterized by someone's preference with other people who have biologically similar sex or the same gender identity, (b) sexual behavior with someone with the same gender which denying sexual orientation or gender identity, and (c) sexual identity or self-identification, which may refer to homosexual behavior or orientation.

Based on the previous opinions of experts, it can be concluded that homosexual refers to people who have impulses, preferences, sexual behavior and physical, emotional and sexual attraction with other people of the same sex and those who identify themselves as homosexuals.

Kartono (1989) states that the number of homosexual men is estimated to be 3-4 times more than the number of homosexual women. There are three expressions of homosexuality: (a) active, acting as aggressive men, (b) passive, behaving and having passive-feminine roles such as women, and (c) alternate role, sometimes behaving women and men functions.

The more sexual orientation of people is determined by a combination of genetic, hormonal, cognitive, and environmental factors (McWhirter, Reinisch & Sanders, 1989; Money, 1987; Savin - Williams & Rodriguez, 1993; Whitman, Diamond & Martin, 1993, in Santrock, 2002).

According to Santrock (2002), experts in the case of homosexuality believe that there is no single factor that causes homosexuality and the weight of each factor varies from one person to another. As a result, no one knows the cause of a person to become a homosexual.

Basically, the theory of homosexuality that currently develops can be divided into two groups: essentialism and constructivism. The essentialism argues that homosexuality is different from heterosexual from birth, the result of biological and development processes. This theory implies that homosexuality is a developmental abnormality which leads to the debate that homosexuality is a disease.

According to Carroll (2005), constructivism argues that homosexuality is a social role that has evolved differently in different cultures and times, and therefore there is no difference between homosexual and heterosexual outwardly.

According to Rama Azhari (2008), some common characteristics of homosexual are: (1) wearing earrings only on the right side, both men and women. however, these are their old characteristics that have been abandoned; (2) they are moody, easily offended, and grumpy. their social life tends to be closed from society in general; (3) they are very well-dressed like celebrities and fond of excessive perfumes; (4) their gestures are graceful; (5) their nature and character are reversed and changed from nature which Allah (god) has created by loving the same-sex more; (6) they feel that they get the delicacy and happiness if they can vent their lusts in dirty and unnatural places, then release their semen in the mouth, rectum and elsewhere improperly; (7) their thought and ambition are always focused on vile deeds at all times. if they see children, youth or elderly people, they want them as both an object and an actor; (8) their shame is low, and they are not ashamed of Allah (God) and to his creatures; (9) they do not look strong and manly, and they are weak in front of men because they need it; (10) Allah (God) affirms them as flask (disobedient) and meanness doer; and (11) they are also referred to like people who transgress the limit.

According to Sarwono (2011), factors that cause sexual problems in adolescents are: (1) increased libido sexuality caused by adolescent hormonal change, (2) delay in marriage age due to the law that regulates the age limit for marriage, (3) the prohibition and view of sex is taboo, so adolescents tend to violate the prohibition, (4) lack of information about sex because of the close relationship between parents and children, and (5) adolescent relationships are now increasingly free. According to Soetjningsih (2004) factors affecting adolescent sexual behavior are psychological development, physical, learning process and socio-cultural.

According to Kartono (1989), the number of homosexual men is estimated to be 3-4 times more than the number of homosexual women. There are three

homosexual expressions namely: (1) active, acting as aggressive men, (2) passive, behaving and having passive-feminine roles such as women, and (3) alternate role, sometimes behaving women and men functions.

There are several factors that enable a person to become homosexual, which are:

1. Family. Experience or trauma experienced during childhood. For example, gets abusive treatment from mother-father so that the child thinks all men or women behave abusively or cruelly which allows her/him to feel hate towards that group.
2. Surrounding environment. For example, one of the factors that may affect the behavior of a homosexual is the environment. It is more related to interaction and circumstances surrounding families that overly curb their children, father who shows less affection for his child, too close relationship with the mother while distant with the father, lack of receiving proper education about sex from childhood. Another opinion said that homosexuality was not brought from birth but was built through experiences, such as complex living conditions and the effect of circumstances during infancy, childhood, adolescence and early adulthood.
3. Individual drive. A series of learning processes when childhood such as a reduced sense of trust in mother and sister (lesbians) and vice versa (gay), lack of trust in the sexual potential that exists in oneself. Besides, the individual's attraction to homosexuality becomes a desire for feeling that affirms to dominate lust. Self-Esteem should not be obtained from other relationships. Fear of opposite-sex group causes passive erotic retaliation.
4. Biology. In this factor, the individual, firstly, feels discomfort when doing his homosexuality, then the community of homosexuals will continue their homosexual activities continuously which finally will make the individual more comfortable with this situation in the right time. The same-sex attraction has existed since ancient times in worldwide. Because it shows sexual activities outside the prevailing norms. Gay and lesbian sometimes show expressive behavior that seems to indicate their homosexual orientation. Homosexuality or Heterosexuality is an important aspect of personality, something that should be explained by personality theory.

According to Slameto (2010), perception is a process that is associated with the entrance of message or information into the human brain. Through perception, human constantly makes contact with the environment. This relationship is carried out through the senses namely the senses of sight, hearing, touch, taste, and smell. Furthermore, Jalaludin (2004) classifies it into three components namely affective, cognitive and conative. The first component, affective is the emotional aspect of socio-psychological factors, the cognitive component is the intellectual aspect which is related to what is known by a human, and the conative component is the volitional aspect which deals with habits and willingness to act: (1) cognitive component, trust is a cognitive component which does not associate with supernatural things, instead

of only beliefs that something is ‘right’ or ‘wrong’ on the basis of evidence, a suggestion of authority, experience or intuition; and (2) affective component, this aspect is said to be a sociogenic motive, frequently referred to as secondary as opposed to primary motive (biological motive).

His role in shaping social behavior is even very decisive. The following are sociogenic classifications according to Melvin H. Marx: (1) Organism needs such as motives of curiosity, competence, and freedom, (2) social motives such as motives of affection, power, and freedom. Attitude is the tendency to act, perceive, think, and feel in encountering objects, ideas, situations or values. Emotions show the shock of an organism accompanied by symptoms of consciousness, behavior, and physiological processes; 3) Conative component. In regards to the individual’s desire to do an act in accordance with his beliefs and desires.

A person’s behavior towards an object or subject can be positive or negative. A manifestation of behavior can be seen from a person’s response whether he/she accepts or rejects and agrees or disagrees with the object or subject. The behavior component is related to one another. Wherever we start in behavior analysis, the three components remain in a single system bond. The components of cognitive, affective, and tendency to act are a unified system, thus they cannot be separated from each other. In addition, the three components form behavior collectively.

The following is a need-to-know factor that can form opinions from the process of perception and attitude to distinguish both perception and opinion. Factors that can shape opinion according to Rajecki (in Ruslan, 2010) are having 3 components, known as ABCs of attitude (Affect Components, Behavior Components, Cognition Components).

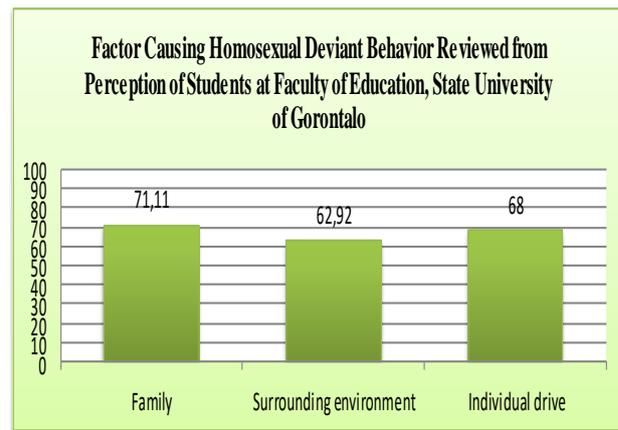
**III. METHOD**

The research applied quantitative descriptive design with one variable design namely cause of homosexual deviant behavior. The research population was 108 students at the class of 2015/2016 in Faculty of Education, State University of Gorontalo. Meanwhile, the samples were 10% of 108 students which were 50 students. Data collection technique used a Likert scale questionnaire given to research respondents. The data analysis technique used the descriptive technique by using percentage calculation statistics (%) with formula  $(P = S/N \times 100\%)$ .

**IV. RESULTS**

This research has been conducted at the Faculty of Education, State University of Gorontalo. Then, data that has been obtained from the research finding were analyzed by using percentage. The indicators to be analyzed by percentage analysis technique include: (1) Family Factor, (2) Surrounding Environment Factor, and (3) Individual Drive Factor. The following was an explanation in regards to research finding based on the indicators. Recapitulation of data obtained from Factor Causing Homosexual Deviant Behavior Reviewed from Perception of Students at Faculty of Education, State

University of Gorontalo Class of 2015/2016 is described in the diagram below (Figure 1).



**Figure 1**  
Factor Causing Homosexual Deviant Behavior Reviewed from Perception of Students at Faculty of Education, State University of Gorontalo in Class of 2015/2016

Based on the recapitulation graph of Factor Causing Homosexual Deviant Behavior Reviewed from Perception of Students at Faculty of Education, State University of Gorontalo in Class of 2015/2016, which has been analyzed through 3 factors, a percentage with an average number of 67.34% based on assessment standards was obtained. This shows that the figure is still in a good category. The indicator (1) achieved a percentage of 71.11% whereas the indicator (2) achieved a percentage of 62.92%, and the indicator (3) achieved a percentage of 68%.

**V. DISCUSSION**

Based on the research finding, three measured indicators have been accumulated and obtained an average value of 67.34%, as well as each indicator, had a different percentage value: (1) Family indicator by percentage of 71.11%; (2) environment indicator by percentage of 62.92%; and (3) individual drive indicator by percentage of 68%. Hence, the largest percentage among the three indicators was the family indicator by percentage of 71.11%.

Djiwandono (2008) explains that behavior that is inappropriate with the task of adolescent development is generally affected by parents. The task, in this case, includes how they get along with their peers, the propriety of sex, family relationships, and their appearance. When parents are able to provide an understanding of sexual behavior to their children, the children tend to control their sexual behavior based on parents’ teaching. This happens because basically, the best sex education is given by parents themselves, and can also be realized through the way of life of parents in a family as husband and wife who are united in marriage.

Harmoko (2007) concludes that adolescents who abuse freedom given by parents will have a higher tendency to engage in sexual behavior while those who consider freedom given as an opportunity to develop themselves by doing meaningful activities and training

yourself to be able to make decisions, will be lower for doing sexual behavior.

Based on the earlier description about the cause of homosexual behavior deviant, it obtained an average percentage of 67.34% of the total number of indicators. Thus, it can be seen that the most influential factor causing homosexual deviant behavior reviewed perceptions of students at Faculty of Education, State University of Gorontalo in Class of 2015/2016 is family environment factor.

## VI. CONCLUSION

Based on the research finding, it found the average percentage of factors causing homosexual deviant behavior reviewed from perceptions of Class of 2015/2016 students at Faculty of Education, State University of Gorontalo which are: (1) family indicator by percentage of 71.11%, (2) environment indicator by percentage of 62.92%, and (3) individual drive indicator by percentage of 68%. Therefore, the largest percentage among the three indicators is the family indicator by achieving a percentage of 71.11%.

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