

The Influence Of Social Media On HIV-Aids And LGBT Cases Among The Young Generation In Jakarta

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Abstract.

The study focused on the purpose of finding out the effect and the roles challenges faced by activists in the JPC Jakarta Foundation community in their efforts to prevent HIV and AIDS infections among LGBT people in Jakarta. This study applies a qualitative approach to observe the activities carried out by activists in three areas in the DKI Jakarta Province of Indonesia. The activities of the activists include field and online outreach, interactive group discussions, HIV counseling and testing, distribution of condoms and pelicans for LGBT youth, and social support for people living with HIV and AIDS (PLWHA). This study uses the theory of social action and symbolic interactionism to analyze the activities carried out by activists. This study found that the activities carried out by volunteer activists of the JPC Jakarta foundation in 2023. The study shows the results of the formation of rational-instrumental social action and a symbolic interaction in the context of HIV and AIDS prevention, with the LGBT community being a group affected by the increasing deviation of social media among the younger generation, especially Gen Z.

Keywords: DKI jakarta Indonesia; Gen Z; HIV-Aids; JPC foundation and LBGT.

I. INTRODUCTION

Data from the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia in 2023 stated that DKI Jakarta Province was ranked third in Indonesia as the province with the most HIV-AIDS cases (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2023). Among HIV and AIDS sufferers in Indonesia, some of them are LGBT groups. The sexual orientation of these two groups makes them vulnerable to infection and transmission of the HIV virus[1]. The JPC Foundation or known as JPC in Jakarta is a non-governmental organization (NGO) that houses the HIV-Aids LGBT community in Jakarta. This foundation plays an active role in disseminating information about preventing the transmission of STIs, HIV-AIDS by approaching young LGBT groups, as well as general education to the public[2]. In addition to disseminating information about HIV and AIDS, the JPC foundation also carries out empowerment activities and development of education, health (especially sexual health) and Human Rights (HAM) through multisectoral approaches[3]. This study discusses the roles and challenges faced by activists or volunteers (all of whom are also LGBT) at the Jakarta Plus Center (JPC) foundation in implementing HIV and AIDS prevention and control activities in three regencies/cities in DKI Jakarta Province. This study uses social action theory and symbolic interactionism to analyze the activities of activists in the foundation[4].

Various prevention and treatment methods have been widely carried out by the Indonesian government to reduce HIV-Aids cases in Indonesia, especially for adolescents, namely through increasing knowledge which is expected to have an impact on the growth of behavior that can avoid contracting HIV-Aids. The better the level of student knowledge, the better their behavior will be because knowledge is very important in forming a person's behavior. In addition to integrating into the high school curriculum, the use of mass media to increase knowledge and change the behavior of adolescents in Indonesia has also been widely used[5]. The dissemination of information is carried out through posters, pamphlets, internet sites, various platforms on the play store application, and social media. However, in conveying information about HIV-Aids, in addition to having to pay attention to the most effective media for adolescents, it must also be considered what media is preferred by adolescents. This is important because the convenience of using

media will have an impact on the frequency of use of social media so that the goal of increasing knowledge and changing behavior towards preventing HIV-Aids transmission is expected to be achieved[6]. Homosexuality is a feeling of attraction to the same sex in terms of sexual, personal and emotional. LGBT is a homosexual movement in fighting for their emancipation.

LGBT stands for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender. In recent years the term has been added to LGBTQIA+ which refers to Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, Intersex, Asexual and individuals who are not heterosexual[7]. Queer itself is interpreted as strange people who have sexual desires for unusual things. The number of LGBT (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender) people in Indonesia is the fifth largest in the world. As many as 3% of Indonesia's population are LGBT. If the estimated population of Indonesia is 270 million people, then LGBT people are 8.1 million people. This means that out of 100 people, 3 of them are LGBT. It is further explained that the number of gays themselves was more than 1 million in 2012 and 5% of them had HIV[8]. HIV cases caused by homosexual behavior and same sex criminalism make society anxious. This is due to facts on the ground, the LGBT community movement has begun to openly promote towards the legalization of their group. Meanwhile, in society itself, if LGBT is integrated into the culture and life of the nation, state and religion, it will have a negative impact on the younger generation[9].

II. METHODS

This study uses qualitative research. This study aims to explore the concrete steps taken by the JPC foundation in reducing the spread of HIV-AIDS in DKI Jakarta and to find out the foundation's efforts in overcoming obstacles and challenges in its activities. Data collection techniques in this study were carried out by conducting in-depth interviews and literature studies[10]. In-depth interviews were conducted with informants to find out in detail the forms and types of activities carried out by JPC. Document studies were also conducted to obtain supporting data, such as data on the results carried out by the foundation. The results of this study are presented in descriptive text[11].

Discussion of JPC Foundation and Activities

JPC Foundation is an NGO founded by HIV-AIDS sufferers, some of whom are also LGBT. The purpose of establishing the foundation is to accommodate gLGBT in various community activities, including in HIV and AIDS prevention and control activities. This foundation was established informally and initiated by the HIV-AIDS (LGBT) community in DKI Jakarta. JPC Foundation is a non-governmental organization initiated and intended for vulnerable groups and LGBT in Indonesia[12]. At first, the JPC Foundation experienced difficulties in implementing programs and prevention, as well as handling of HIV-AIDS. This happened because the government marginalized the JPC Foundation. This is related to the strong heterosexism and homophobia among the government to this day, as well as negative stereotypical views of this minority to be able to get outreach and health checks for those in the community. However, the situation slowly improved after the JPC Foundation was selected as one of the organizations that received assistance from donor institutions, namely various domestic and foreign parties, and it is even hoped that in the future it can become a multinational donor institution[13]. Currently, JPC has activities in the form of 1) individual intervention by Outreach Officers (PO), 2) Cyber Outreach (CO), 3) Interactive Group Discussion (DIK) with members of the HIV key population community, 4) distribution of condoms and lubricants, 5) HIV Counseling and Testing, and 6) Support for people with HIV AIDS (PLWHA) and LGBT. 1) Individual intervention This activity is carried out by Outreach Officers (or known as Outreach Officers/PO)[14].

1) Individual Intervention by Outreach Officers (PO)

This activity is carried out to reach LGBT groups in DKI Jakarta. LGBT group members who have not joined JPC are approached by PO and invited to join the foundation. In addition to reaching potential new members, intervention activities also include activities to accompany LGBT who have become JPC members by POs. Assistance activities include providing information by POs to members. The information provided includes sexual health, sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and HIV and prevention, as well as information on STI and VCT (Voluntary Counseling and Testing) service locations and procedures. Currently, the outreach officers from the Gaya Dewata Foundation have conducted intervention activities in

three districts/cities in the DKI Jakarta Province. By 2023, the activists at the foundation have succeeded in reaching 250 new members and assisting more than 500 members of the JPC foundation[15].

2) Cyber Outreach (CO)

In addition to field outreach activities, JPC also conducts outreach activities through social networks in cyberspace. Websites that are often used by the LGBT community in Indonesia today include: www.gayromeo.com, www.manjam.com, www.gaydar.com, www.gay.com, facebook, tweeter, GRINDR, one GIM room at MIRC-DALnet. Different from the form of outreach by PO in the field, the form of cyber outreach is carried out through status updates, sending messages and being able to chat directly with gays, men who do not call themselves gay but also have sex with men (known as men who have sex with men - abbreviated as LSL) and teenagers. By August to December 2023, cyber outreach activities have successfully reached more than 50 people[16].

3) Interactive Group Discussion Activities (IGDA)

This activity aims to change the knowledge and behavior of members, especially the behavior of condoms during sexual activity. This activity is carried out twice a month by Outreach Officers. One discussion group is attended by an average of 10 people consisting of members who are or are not HIV or AIDS positive. Outreach officers act as facilitators. In the 10 months of this activity, 200 people have been interested in participating in this activity.

4) Condom Distribution (CD)

Activists distribute condoms and lubricants for free to those they reach. Condoms and lubricants are provided by the National AIDS Commission. Every month, the transgender people they reach receive 15 condoms and 8 sachets of lubricant, while non-transgender people receive 10 condoms and 5 sachets of lubricant.

5) HIV Counseling and Testing (CT)

This activity is carried out every day by the POs and is carried out either outside or at the JPC office according to the needs and convenience of the person who wants to undergo counseling and testing. Counseling is provided by HIV counselors at a clinic that collaborates with JPC. Tests are also carried out by health workers at the same location. By 2023, JPC has recruited 30 people in its reach to take part in VCT.

6) Support for PLWHA

The JPC Foundation also has activities that aim to provide support to People with HIV and AIDS (PLWHA). All activists who serve as field outreach workers are required by the foundation to accompany PLWHA. The purpose of the activity is to find out the location of PLWHA and ensure that they receive the services they need, comply with the medication schedule for those who are already undergoing HIV treatment therapy, and ensure their consistent behavior in using condoms[17]. In carrying out its activities, JPC often faces various obstacles. Some of the obstacles faced include: the stigma against LGBT in society so that they tend to hide themselves and are difficult to reach; there are still many transvestites in who still often commit acts that violate the rules and commit crimes, thus strengthening the stigma from society and the authorities against them; the existence of thugs and people who are intolerant of LGBT groups who hinder the work of outreach workers[18]. The steps taken by the JPC foundation to overcome and anticipate these obstacles are by providing an understanding to the LGBT community in DKI Jakarta regarding the problem of HIV-AIDS. The JPC foundation also often invites LGBT people who are considered role models who have become aware, returned to society, and can be accepted well, for their fellow colleagues. The JPC Foundation outreach workers also try to increase awareness in carrying out their duties properly and avoiding problems with thugs. Currently, cyber outreach activities are quite effective in reducing problems that often arise in field outreach activities; and able to reach LGBT members who are still hiding themselves in society[19].

JPC also collaborates with other organizations engaged in similar activities, establishing cooperation and coordination with various parties, including government agencies, non-government organizations, NGOs, various types of businesses, and the media. The JPC Foundation is currently collaborating with the Health Office and Social Service (Dinkes and Dinsos) of DKI Jakarta Province, in conducting skill building training for gay groups, transvestites, men who have sex with men (MSM), and PLWHA. JPC also

collaborates with the Tourism Office of DKI Jakarta province, district and city. The Tourism Office assists JPC in facilitating dialogue between JPC and owners of entertainment venues (cafes, bars, and restaurants) in the foundation's coverage area. The foundation also coordinates with the BNN, the AIDS Commission (KPA) of DKI Jakarta Province, and the district / city KPA, in advocating for the existence of gay, transvestite, MSM, and LGBT groups[20]. In addition to coordinating and collaborating with various agencies and KPA, JPC also coordinates with various entertainment venues, salons, and massage parlors. Cafes and bars are also locations for outreach by JPC activists. In these locations, many gays and LGBT people often gather and some of them are sex workers. The cooperation between JPC and business owners is realized in the form of providing facilities for outreach and counseling held by JPC in the cafe.

In addition to cafes, various salons and massage parlors where they work become locations for distributing social media, Communication, Information, and Education (KIE), becoming places for field discussions and condom sales outlets[21]. JPC also collaborates with various health service referral locations to support HIV counseling and testing activities. Several health service and treatment referral locations are General Hospitals in DKI Jakarta, services under the supervision of the provincial/district/city Health Office. Cooperation is also carried out with several print and electronic media, to report on activities carried out by JPC. In addition, JPC also collaborates with other non-governmental organizations in STI and HIV-AIDS examination and treatment services, as well as for support for PLHIV[22].

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Based on the research results, various activities carried out by the JPC foundation are a form of social action. Referring to the definition put forward by Weber, gays, transvestites, LGBT who are activists at the JPC foundation, carry out social actions that are manifested through various HIV and AIDS prevention activities. These activities are directed at the LBGT group with the hope of realizing behavioral changes in the group members to be healthier and avoid HIV-AIDS[23]. Weber divides the concept of rational action into four types, namely:

1. Instrumental rationality: namely actions carried out by considering the goals and tools used to achieve the goal.
2. Goal rationality, namely actions whose goals have been determined; tools and calculations are merely complementary to achieving the goal
3. Affective action, namely actions carried out based on the actor's feelings or emotions, without any intellectual reflection.
4. Traditional actions, namely actions carried out based on habits without any planning.

The activities carried out by gays and transgenders who are activists at the JPC Foundation include the types of instrumental rationality actions and affective actions. These activities are categorized as instrumental rationality actions because the purpose of these actions is instrumental, namely, to reduce the spread of HIV-AIDS in DKI Jakarta. Efforts to achieve goals are carried out using various tools, namely various forms of activities, which include individual intervention by Outreach Officers (PO), cyber outreach, Interactive Group Discussions (DIK), distribution of condoms and lubricants, HIV counseling and testing, and support for PLWHA. In addition, they also conduct workshops, approach seminars, and establish cooperation with various parties. These various tools and methods are used to achieve goals. In addition to being categorized as instrumental rational actions, the activities of activists at the JPC Foundation can be categorized as affective actions. Gays, transgenders, LGBT who are activists at the JPC foundation carry out these activities driven by their emotions towards the people they reach. These emotions arise because the activists have similar experiences, life backgrounds, and feelings of concern for fellow LGBT. However, unlike the category of affective actions in general, activists at the JPC foundation, in addition to using feelings and emotions in their activities, also use their intellectual abilities.

They develop intellectual abilities to be able to disseminate information, help solve problems faced and direct their reach to obtain health services. Without deploying intellectual abilities, various activities carried out by activists cannot run optimally and sustainably. The activities of activists at the JPC foundation can not only be analyzed through Weber's concept of social action but can also be analyzed using the

perspective of symbolic interactionism theory. Gay, Transvestite, and LGBT as minority individuals certainly have different life backgrounds, as well as their education and family culture. The JPC Foundation has a vision and mission to unite all these differences with the aim of reducing the spread of HIV-AIDS in DKI Jakarta in the future. In general, the actions of activists can be seen from the five basic principles of symbolic interactionism: 1) the ability to think, 2) the ability to think and interact, 3) learning meaning and symbols, 4) action and interaction, 5) determining choices. In line with the first principle, various social actions carried out by activists begin with a thinking process that then develops into action. The mindset of activists continues to develop along with the stimulus and response they receive from their surroundings, namely the situation and conditions of foundations that are active with the aim of reducing the spread of HIV-AIDS.

Thinking skills are the basis for activists to carry out their social actions to find a way out of the problems they face, although most are still limited to problem-solving plans. In accordance with the second principle, namely thinking and interacting, JPC foundation activists carry out interactions that are implemented in the form of socialization activities for those in reach. In this process, activists make various considerations and appreciations in acting. The JPC foundation has conducted research and always monitors the spread of the HIV virus, so that they always carefully consider appropriate activities to encourage prevention and healing for those in reach. They also strengthen this principle through workshop actions and discussions with various parties to realize the goals of their activities. The third principle is to study meaning and symbols. In the LGBT world there are many symbols. One of them is an activity called "condom man". This activity is an action to distribute free condoms to the public in several places in big cities in DKI Jakarta, Indonesia. In accordance with the name of the activity, namely "condom man", the activists on duty are men. In DKI Jakarta, Indonesia this activity triggers various reactions from the public. The message that the foundation and activists want to convey and emphasize to the public is to have sex that is not risky. However, activists argue that every individual is free to interpret the symbol of the activity, and they continue to carry out their activities; regardless of the various reactions that arise from the public. The fourth principle is action and interaction. This principle distinguishes between social action and social interaction. The foundation always considers the impact of the social actions they take; whether it will cause new conflicts or will be accepted by the community.

Currently, the activities carried out by the foundation have been well received by the community and related parties. The process that occurs after that is the process of mutual influence, namely in terms of influencing a person's lifestyle to avoid HIV-AIDS. The fifth principle is making choices, determination of choice refers to the stage when an individual has the right to determine his or her choice to participate or not to participate in the foundation's activities. This stage is a continuation of the previous stage, namely the stage of mutual influence. Symbols and meanings are formed by the foundation and manifested through activities. However, activities are not easily accepted by the community depending on the meaning and acceptance of the symbol by the community. Referring to the five basic principles of symbolic interactionism, the activities carried out by the JPC foundation are a series of symbols that are interpreted differently by the community. Therefore, the social actions carried out by the foundation cause various reactions in the community. In each activity, the main goal of the foundation is not just the acceptance of the activity by the community, but rather the willingness of the community to cooperate with the foundation in activities to reduce the spread of HIV and AIDS. Mead's thoughts on symbolic interactionism are contained in several concepts such as mind, self, and society. Mead defines the mind as the process of an individual's inner conversation with himself or herself. This is not found in other people. Thoughts emerge and develop in the social process. The social process is often accompanied by various problems so that the thinking process is a space for individuals to find a way out of their problems. The young gays and transgenders, and LBGT as a minority group, of course often have inner conversations about all their experiences in life.

Their inner conversations are well accommodated by the JPC foundation; namely by directing members to not only think about personal problems as gays and transgenders, but also think about health issues, especially HIV and AIDS in the wider community. Mead also defines self-concept as the ability of individuals to make themselves objects or subjects. Self-concept does not refer to the physical body but to

the body that has a mind. Individuals can be said to have an identity and personality if they have gone through a developing thought process. Mead also explains the concept of society. For him, society represents a series of organized responses taken over by individuals. Society consists of individuals who provide the ability through criticism to control themselves. Gays and transvestites in DKI Jakarta try to respond to the criticism and stigma directed at them by the public and try to control themselves in the face of such criticism and remain focused on their activities and their benefits to the wider community.

IV. CONCLUSION

In general, the role of the JPC Foundation in overcoming HIV-AIDS in the DKI Jakarta province, especially in the most 3 affected districts, is realized through various activities, namely, individual intervention by Outreach Officers (PO), cyber outreach, Interactive Group Discussion (DIK), distribution of condoms and lubricants, HIV counseling and testing, and support for PLWHA. The activists at the JPC foundation are gays, transvestites, and LGBT. In carrying out their activities, they encounter several obstacles; namely the stigma from society regarding their sexual orientation and also related to the large number of transvestites and gays, who still commit acts that violate social rules and commit crimes; the presence of thugs or people who are intolerant of gays and transvestites; there are still many gays and transvestites in society who hide themselves, are ashamed, have not been open, and are still reluctant to join the foundation. Activists at the JPC foundation overcome these obstacles by providing an understanding of the importance of preventing and overcoming HIV and AIDS to gays and transvestites, who have not joined the foundation; in collaboration with organizations, volunteer educators (lecturers) from Esa Unggul University Jakarta, Indonesia for example who are engaged in the field of HIV prevention and control to jointly provide information to the wider community; increase awareness in carrying out their duties and as much as possible avoid problems with thugs, and finally increase the intensity of the approach with the cyber outreach method (social media) to reach hidden LGBT.

The activities carried out by activists at the JPC foundation and their efforts to overcome various obstacles encountered are a form of social action. The social actions they carry out fall into the category of instrumental rationality and affective social action. The activists make their activities as achieving the goals of the institution, namely reducing the spread of HIV and AIDS in groups in society that are vulnerable to HIV infection. Not only oriented towards achieving goals, activists carry out various activities based on feelings and emotions as well as their concern for gays, transvestites, LGBT, who have not joined the foundation and do not yet have the skills and abilities to prevent themselves from HIV infection. The actions of JPC volunteers and activists are based on their ability to think. The results of this thinking process, they apply in various activities organized by the foundation. In the end, the activities carried out by activists in an effort to prevent and overcome the spread of HIV and AIDS in DKI Jakarta, are the result of a thought process; and which at the same time shows their identity as gay, transvestite, LGBT, who are basically part of society and have the same responsibility as other citizens in terms of preventing and overcoming the diseases they suffer from.

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