

## Inequality of Thought (IOT) on HIV-Aids and LGBT Through Social Media: A Case Study Gen Z in JPC Foundation

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### Abstract.

*The study focused on the purpose of finding out the effect and covering the views and acceptance of LGBT. Jakarta Indonesia is beginning to be seen clearly, especially the large amount of LGBT content both on television stations and on social media at home and abroad. This is very worrying because shows that LGBT is a risk factor for sexually transmitted infections (STIs) including HIV/AIDS. Unsafe sex, drugs, and many sexual partners, make LGBT people more susceptible to STIs. This study aims to determine the description of knowledge about STIs and attitudes towards the LGBT phenomenon in society, especially among young Gen Z people who still have the impact of inequality of thinking in social media. This study is a qualitative descriptive study conducted from October to December 2024. Data collection used a google form questionnaire. The sample consisted of 75 respondents who were members of the community fostered by the "Jakarta Plus Center (JPC)" Foundation. The sampling technique used was purposive sampling. The data is presented in a frequency table. The results of this study showed that most respondents had good general knowledge about STIs but lacked in more specific knowledge questions in medicine. The acceptance and views of the community in this community towards the LGBT phenomenon are quite low. People in the community consider LGBT to have a negative impact on life, although respondents agree that the human rights of LGBT people as humans must still be protected and respected, as they see on social media.*

**Keywords:** Gen Z; HIV-Aids; JPC; LBGT and inequality of thought (IOT).

## I. INTRODUCTION

In Indonesia, the cumulative number of AIDS cases reported from 1987 to 2019 was 116,977 cases (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2019, p. 9). HIV/AIDS is one of the diseases that is currently still the leading cause of death in the world, especially in developing countries, HIV-Aids is still a major problem. Based on data from the report about HIV-Aids & PIMS development in Indonesia January-March 2019 of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, the cumulative percentage of Aids sufferers reported by age group from 1987 to June 2019 was the largest in the 20-29 age group, namely 32.1 percent who were infected with HIV in the age range of 15-25 years. 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. This is in line with the results of research on the level of knowledge and good sources of information about HIV-Aids can reduce the risk of HIV/Aids transmission in students[1][2]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. 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[3]. 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[4]. 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[5]. STI case data according to (Ministry of Health) from January to March 2022 was 10,954 cases. The most found STIs were cervicitis 4,286 cases, syphilis 4,192 cases, gonorrhea 1,877 cases, trichomonas 272 cases, herpes 254 cases, and urethritis 73 cases.

The risk groups for STI cases are high-risk couples 2,035 cases, Gays 2,254 cases, Sex Worker Clients 913 cases, Transvestites 197 cases, Male Sex Workers 11 cases and Injecting Drug Users 19 cases. The number of pregnant women with syphilis is 273,063 cases[6]. The five provinces with the highest number of HIV cases from 2010 to 2022 include DKI Jakarta 76,103 cases, East Java 71,909 cases, West Java 52,970 cases, Central Java 44,649 and Papua 41,286 cases. Meanwhile, the five provinces with the highest AIDS cases are Papua 24,873 cases, East Java 21,815 cases, Central Java 14,617 cases, DKI Jakarta 10,913 cases and Bali 9,728 cases. The number of LGBT people in Jakarta currently does not have definitive data[7], [8]. This is as stated in the study which discusses that there are communities that support LGBT in Jakarta. One of the areas included in the study as a gathering place for LGBT people in Jakarta is mainly social media in the form of Communities. At one time there were 30-40 members of the LGBT community who came to the gathering location to interact with each other. If the estimated 3% of the population is LGBT, with an estimated population of Jakarta in 2024 of around 11 million people, then the LGBT community in Jakarta is estimated to be around 300 thousand people. According to LGBT people, they tend to use drugs, suffer from STIs and HIV[9]. CDC data records that 67% of LGBT people in America are infected with HIV with 3% of that number being drug users. In Indonesia, the number of transvestites at risk of HIV is 597,000 people. The survey results in this study explain that the prevalence of syphilis in gays has increased 2 to 3 times while gonorrhea has decreased in big cities such as Jakarta, Surabaya, and Bandung[10]. It is also explained that gays are 44 times more at risk of contracting HIV than heterosexuals. It is said more deeply that homosexuals tend to be more sexually active than heterosexuals.

LGBT mostly productive and young people use condoms less (35.9%) than heterosexual couples. Therefore, it makes sense that cases of gonorrhea, syphilis and chlamydia in heterosexuals have decreased but have increased in LGBT people. In America, 64% of syphilis cases are suffered by gays. Meanwhile, Gonorrhea and Chlamydia infections were suffered by 16.9% and 15.2% of LGBT people respectively. Low knowledge about STIs is the cause of risky behavior towards STIs and HIV/AIDS[11]. This is in accordance with research that concludes that low knowledge about STIs increases the risk of someone engaging in unsafe sexual behavior by 1.7 times. The same opinion was also expressed stating that there is a relationship between knowledge about STIs and risky behavior towards STIs transmission [12]. HIV cases caused by homosexual behavior and same sex criminalism make society anxious. This is due to facts on the ground, the LGBT 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. Therefore, this research was conducted to determine the description of knowledge about STIs and attitudes towards the LGBT phenomenon in society[13]. Regarding the acceptance and rejection of LGBT in society refers to the submission of homosexual classification, in a cultural order that considers LGBT abnormal, and its existence cannot be accepted in society. The development of social media can lead the younger generation into a positive and negative context in viewing LGBT in the future[14].

## II. METHODS

This study uses a qualitative descriptive research design that focuses on the description of knowledge and attitudes about STIs and LGBT. This study was conducted from October to December 2024. The instrument used in data collection was a questionnaire containing general data, STIs knowledge data and attitude data towards the LGBT phenomenon[15]. The questionnaire was distributed using the google form application and WhatsApp link. Respondents were members of the community from the "Jakarta Plus Center (JPC) Foundation" totaling 75 people. The sampling technique used was purposive sampling. The research data was processed using a frequency table and described through narratives[16].

## III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Based on the research results, on Respondent Characteristics Data table most respondents are under 18 years old (82%). Most of respondents are female (77.8%). Based on research in the Respondent Knowledge Data table about STIs, the STI Knowledge Data reveals that 76% have good knowledge about STIs. While 24% have poor knowledge about STIs. The questionnaire regarding knowledge includes knowledge about the definition of STIs, types of STIs, how STIs are transmitted, changing partners is one of the risks of STI transmission, knowledge about condoms can prevent STIs, the difference between HIV-Aids, high-risk groups for HIV-Aids, behavior that does not transmit HIV-Aids, symptoms of Gonorrhea and knowledge about cells attacked by the HIV-Aids virus. Based on the table of Respondents' Attitude Data Towards the LGBT Phenomenon from social media, the Respondents' Attitude Data Towards the LGBT Phenomenon reveals that 67% stated that they disagreed with the LGBT phenomenon. While 33% agreed with the LGBT phenomenon[17]. The questionnaire regarding respondents' attitudes towards the LGBT phenomenon includes LGBT is a sexual deviation, humans must behave according to their respective gender roles, the transgender phenomenon, LGBT is influenced by parenting patterns, LGBT must be protected by human rights, LGBT can be cured, discrimination against LGBT perpetrators, LGBT can spread STIs, and the government must create a law prohibiting LGBT[6]. The results of the study on STI knowledge in this study stated that most respondents had good knowledge about STIs and were in accordance with research on high school students in Bogor which stated that most respondents knew the definition of STIs by 92.4%[18].

The same results were also revealed in a study of the Bantul DIY village community which stated that 85.5% of respondents answered the definition and transmission of STIs correctly. Most of respondents in this study knew the types of STIs. Similar results were obtained in a study on high school students in Manado which concluded that 83% of respondents answered questions about the types of STIs correctly. In this study, most of respondents knew how STIs were transmitted. This is in accordance with research which revealed that 97% of respondents knew how STIs were transmitted[19]. The definition of STIs or Sexually Transmitted Infections is an infectious disease that is transmitted from one person to another through sexual intercourse, prenatal or blood contact. The definition of STIs or Sexually Transmitted Infections is an infectious disease that is transmitted from one person to another through sexual intercourse, prenatal or blood contact. Types of STIs can be caused by bacteria, parasites or viruses. Some examples of diseases caused by sexual intercourse include HIV/AIDS, herpes, cervical cancer, hepatitis, syphilis and gonorrhea. Symptoms of STIs according to include pain, itching and abnormal discharge such as blood from a person's sexual organs. Prevention of STIs itself according to research states that prevention of STIs consists of primary, secondary and tertiary prevention[20]. Primary prevention such as not having sexual contact with STI patients, using condoms, maintaining hygiene of sexual organs, and immediately checking yourself at a health facility if you find symptoms of STIs. Secondary prevention includes conducting counseling or socialization about STIs and religious approaches. Tertiary prevention includes conducting rehabilitation for STIs survivors in high-risk groups such as WPS (Female Sex Workers) and prohibiting prostitution through government policies.

The results of the study showed that most of respondents did not agree with the LGBT phenomenon, both from television information and social media[21]. This is in accordance with the statement that wrote that most psychologists agree that LGBT is a sexual deviation by having abnormal sex. This study is also in accordance with research stating that 65% of respondents stated that transgender is not in accordance with

community norms. LGBT or Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender according to [22] is a form of sexual deviation more than adultery and molestation. Lesbian is a definition for women who have a sexual orientation towards other women, Gay is a definition for men who have a sexual orientation Bisexual is a sexual orientation with characteristics in the form of sexual attraction to both men and women, while Transgender is a definition for people who think, feel, have behavior, behave and look different from the sex since birth[23]. Factors that influence someone to have sexual behavioral deviations are factors of an inharmonious family, factors of having bad past experiences with the opposite sex, factors of social environment, factors of lack of religious knowledge. Factors of sexual deviation are psychological such as childhood experiences, social environment, and to fellow men, genetic factors[24]. Efforts to prevent deviant sexual behavior (LGBT) are by providing counseling and socialization to the community about the dangers of LGBT. While efforts to prevent LGBT behavior are strict rules and sanctions for LGBT behavior, socialization and counseling and educational curriculum that leads to positive activities in the community and family environment.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

In general, in terms of knowledge about Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs), the majority of respondents know the definition, symptoms, and risk factors for STIs, but in more detailed medical aspects, respondents still do not understand, especially due to the information they get from television and social media lately, which often leads to inequality in the thinking of respondents (Gen Z) [25]. In terms of differences between HIV-Aids, condom use, and behavior that transmits HIV-Aids, the scores obtained by respondents are quite low. The acceptance and views of the community in this community towards the LGBT phenomenon are quite low. People in the community consider LGBT to have a negative impact on life, although respondents agree that the human rights of LGBT people as humans must still be protected and respected, as they see on social media[26]. In terms of attitudes of acceptance of the LGBT phenomenon, the majority of respondents consider LGBT to be negative. Respondents consider LGBT to be incompatible with religion and culture in Indonesia, so the Anti-LGBT Law needs to be enforced. However, in terms of human rights, respondents agree that LGBT as humans have rights that must be protected by the state as whole human beings[27].

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