



The Role of Family and Social Environment in Dealing with LGBT Sexual Deviation

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ABSTRACT

This study explores the role of family and social environments in addressing sexual deviations, particularly LGBT behavior. Utilizing a literature review method, the research highlights how family plays a central role as the first educational environment for children, shaping their character, values, and identity. A lack of affection, poor communication, and unhealthy parenting styles can contribute significantly to identity confusion and sexual deviations. Additionally, the social environment, including schools, communities, and peer groups, also influences individual behavior either positively or negatively. A supportive social environment can instill strong moral values and resilience against deviant behaviors. The study emphasizes that effective prevention and management of LGBT behavior require close cooperation between families and social environments, using a humanistic approach based on empathy and understanding. Comprehensive sexual education within the family and community, combined with strong moral and religious values, is crucial for building resilient individuals and promoting a healthy social environment.

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1. INTRODUCTION

One important and concerning factor is the widespread behavior of LGBT people in society as a social truth whose growth cannot be stopped due to globalization, the LGBT population continues to grow every year. Gender identity and sexual orientation that deviates from the majority norm is often seen as a type of sexual deviance that requires special attention in many communities (Setyawan & Muhiddin, 2023). The number of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT) people in Indonesia is expected to increase dramatically from year to year, although this number cannot be determined from the actual population of the country. According to a 2012 report by the Ministry of Health, there were 1,095,970 other gay fans. Among them, some have HIV. When the number of homosexual community group members was used to determine the number of gay people in Batam alone in 2018, 656 people were identified. This affects not only the individual but also family dynamics, social interactions, and society as a whole. The first environment that shapes a person's personality is his or her family. A person's sexual orientation is greatly influenced by parenting, family communication, and the moral ideals instilled. In many cases, lack of attention, unhealthy parenting, or conflict within the family can lead to identity confusion or deviant behavior (Mahesha et al. 2024). On the other hand, social environments such as schools, workplaces, and neighborhoods also play an important role as sources of external support or even social pressure that complicates the problem.

Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender, or LGBT, is an acronym that represents a common type of sexual deviance in society (Suherry & Mandala, 2016). Usually, sexual hormones arise romantic desires when meeting the opposite sex, it becomes abnormal if a person's sexual orientation is more inclined to the same sex to channel their sexual desires. It is often revealed that sexual disorientation arises due to situations in families that are less harmonious. Children who are just entering their teens make up the majority of those affected by family disputes. They will be recruited into LGBT groups when they are young if they do not undergo prompt and rigorous treatment for the disease. This condition certainly takes into account how important the role of family is in shaping a person's character, mindset, and beliefs, especially those related to sex. The family has a significant influence on how a child develops his or her thinking (Ulfa, 2017). The main reference point for the development of a child's cognitive abilities is the interaction between the mother and father at home. A child who experiences family discord often misses the affection of his or her parents. Lack of affection in children results in inner turmoil and loss of identity. Therefore, a person's LGBT sexual identity is strongly influenced by the family and the surrounding environment. Same-sex sexual orientation was never created by God. When the world's first humans were born, God caused men and women to give birth to more children (Genesis 1:28). Male and female are the two sexual identities that God bestowed on humans.

2. METHODS

The method used in this research is the literature study method. The literature study method or also known as literature study is a technique of collecting data and information by examining written sources such as scientific journals, reference books, encyclopedias, and other reliable sources either in written form or in digital format that are relevant and related to the object being studied. Library research is a method of collecting data through the study

of books, articles, notes, and reports that are relevant to the problem being discussed (Sari, 2021). Library research is a means of collecting data by looking for information through books, periodicals, newspapers, and other materials with the aim of forming a theoretical framework.

Literature study is a descriptive investigation that collects and uses data related to the research problem being investigated (Nasir et al., 2023). Scientific publications, encyclopedias, reports of current and past research findings, articles and journals, theses, theses, and dissertations are just some of the places where one can find information. Therefore, literature study becomes the fundamental and main foundation in this research and requires a thorough and sophisticated analysis to answer the formulation of the research topic.

The literature study method or literature study is a series of activities related to library data collection methods, reading, recording, and processing research materials. Furthermore Mahanum (2021) explains that the position of literature studies in literature studies or literature studies functions as an initial step to develop a research framework and also to obtain research data. Literature research is research conducted solely based on written works including published and unpublished research results (Effendi et al., 2022).

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Definition of LGBT (lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender)

Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender are all abbreviated to LGBT. Lesbian is a sexual orientation that prefers women over women, while gay is a sexual orientation that prefers men over men of the same sex (Ardi et al., 2028). Bisexuals, on the other hand, have two sexual orientations. Men do the same thing to women as they do to men, and vice versa. Since LGBT people defy societal and religious conventions that are not in line with their goals, they fall under the category of sexual deviance. Therefore, deviance is defined as a person's sexual activity that is unnatural or deviant and contrary to the sexual nature sex that God has given him (Khairani & Saefudin, 2018).

3.2. Impact of LGBT

LGBT people have a significant impact on social, education, health and safety (Zebua et al., 2024). More specifically, the impact of LGBT is as follows:

3.2.1. Health Impact

Among the LGBT community, 78% of sexually active people suffer from sexually transmitted infections. The average age of a gay person is 42 years, and would drop to 39 years if AIDS-related deaths among gay people occurred during that period. However, the average age of a man who is 75 years old is 75 years old. Lesbian average 45 years old, but married and common women are 79 years old.

Regarding life expectancy, data from Sweden in 2020 showed no significant difference in mortality between homosexual and heterosexual individuals, although mortality may be higher in bisexual individuals. However, another study in the United States in 2022 found that bisexual women and lesbians had higher mortality rates than heterosexual women, with bisexual women dying 37% faster and lesbian women 20% faster. Harvard Chan School of

Public Health. These differences are largely due to factors such as systemic discrimination, chronic stress, and limited access to LGBTQ+-friendly healthcare (Zhang, et.al., 2025).

3.2.2. Social Impact

According to social impact research, “a gay person has a partner between 20-106 individuals annually. In contrast, an unfaithful partner should only have eight in his or her lifetime.” Holmes K. and L. Corey, 1980). According to research, 43% of successful gay individuals reported having more than 500 homosexual sex acts during their lifetime. 28 percent did so with more than a thousand people. According to 79% of them, the gay partners were complete strangers. Seventy percent of them were just couples who spent a few minutes or a date night. This is because it clearly violates societal values.

3.3.3. Educational Impact

Educational impact the impact on education is that students who consider themselves to be gay face the problem of dropping out of school 5 times more than normal students because they feel insecure. 28% of them are forced to leave school. Their participation in the teaching and learning process is ultimately affected by their fear of stigma which often causes them to avoid social situations or reluctantly seek advice and counseling services. However, in the absence of inclusive policies and adequate teaching programs, LGBT concerns can pose problems for the educational environment as a whole. Lack of knowledge about LGBT issues among parents, teachers and students can create a hostile environment for all. However, if approached correctly, these issues can also be an opportunity to instill the values of empathy, diversity and tolerance. With curricula and policies that support diversity, inclusive education not only helps LGBT people thrive but also creates a generation that is more tolerant and open to each other in social situations.

Students who identify as LGBT face significant challenges in educational settings, including a five times higher likelihood of dropping out than their heterosexual peers due to insecurity and fear of stigma (Silva et al., 2024). About 28% of them reported being forced to leave school due to social pressure and discrimination experienced. Fear of social rejection limited their engagement in the learning process and even prevented them from seeking counseling or other support (Silva et al., 2024). Curricula that do not reflect the diversity of sexual identities and the lack of training for educators on LGBT issues further exacerbate this situation, creating a hostile environment for all students, not just LGBT.

In contrast, inclusive education policies and curricula that integrate values of diversity and tolerance have been shown to improve LGBT students' mental health, participation and sense of safety in school (Takács et al., 2023). Studies in various European countries have found that national education policies that are inclusive of LGBT issues are associated with increased life satisfaction and decreased rates of sexual orientation-based violence (Takács et al., 2023). In addition, the representation of LGBT issues in learning materials promotes empathy and understanding among students and reduces bullying rates (Kosciw et al., 2023). Therefore, inclusive education not only plays an important role in supporting the well-being of LGBT students but also creating a generation that is more open and appreciative of social diversity.

3.3.4. Security Impact

The impact on home security that Thirty-three percent of child sexual abuse in America is caused by sexual harassment. Union, although they make up only 2% of the US population. This shows that 1 in 20 cases of homosexuality involves child sexual abuse, and 1 in 490 cases of adultery involves child sexual abuse. They claim that they make up 10% of the population deliberately to give the impression that they are numerous and have an impact on local politics and laws, even though recent studies show that the actual percentage of homosexuals in America is between 1% and 2%.

3.4. The Role of the Family

Parents may experience anxiety due to the growing influence of LGBT (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender) groups. LGBT behavior is also a generational phenomenon brought about by technology and other electronic media, parents' lack of love and care for their children, even in early adolescence (Anouw & Pattiata 2024). In this situation, parents should teach their children about sexuality and introduce them to appropriate sexual behavior. For example, assigning male roles so that their behavior is consistent with the behavior of boys in general, and vice versa for girls.

The key to stopping behavioral disorders in society, especially LGBT behavior, is the family. A family is believed to consist of a mother, father and children. The spouse or father plays the role of breadwinner, guardian, and leader of the family. And instructs. The responsibilities of the mother or wife include taking care of the home, raising children, acting as a guardian, and contributing to the family income. Meanwhile, a child is someone born from a marriage between a mother and father. They receive care and continue to develop socially, intellectually, spiritually and physically from childhood to adulthood. Children often engage in LGBT behavior for a variety of reasons, including a lack of communication between parents and children, which is an issue that parents may not always be aware of. Children from dysfunctional households have poor relationships and poor communication skills. Many children feel content and comfortable discussing various topics related to sex. Of course, to be the first person to guide a child's personal growth to avoid and stay away from LGBT behavior, parents must have a thorough understanding of their child's condition.

Parents should also keep an eye on what their children read and watch.

It is important that children stay away from media that promotes the LGBT movement. The reason is that children are not only interested in learning about LGBT support but also various interesting shows and information on Twitter and YouTube. Therefore, parents should pay attention to their children's growth and development and become friends with them. Parents need to be friends with their children so that they feel confident to open up and tell their parents if they have sex. Because helping parents nurture their children is the same as recognizing their role in dealing with sexual issues. In families, members educate each other. Because families teach their children that human sexuality is precious and not a means of gratification, pure love should be the connection, fidelity, and marriage, not an arbitrary event. Since it is the first school to educate its students about the necessity of its establishment, Children look up to their parents as role models and influence the way they think about personality and educational perspectives. Therefore, based on the internal changes of the child, attention should be paid to the relationship between parents and children.

3.5. The Role of the Social Environment

It is easy to think of the social environment as a community environment that includes the activities, interactions, conversations, information exchange, and cultural practices of a heterogeneous or homogeneous society. According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary, social refers to something aesthetic to the general public. Family context is the smallest social environment. Positively, the social environment can foster empathy, strengthen brotherly relationships, and create a pleasant atmosphere that makes everyone feel part of it. In addition, this social environment consists of environments in the community, school and family. For example, the home context is very important in this case as it serves as the primary place to establish norms and morals. If attitudes can be influenced by environmental factors or vice versa, a person will be able to refrain from reacting naturally to the LGBT phenomenon until the internalization of values is established. People can change their assumptions and habits. The thinking that follows or rejects a certain phenomenon depends on the attitude pattern. When faced with new behaviors that are not normal in the social environment, a person may conclude that the behavior is inappropriate and refrain from engaging in it. Alfitri Retno Jayenti Efendi concluded that Weny Amelia's research revealed strong evidence linking the environment to the occurrence of sexual deviance.

3.6. Family and Social Environment Cooperation in Tackling LGBT Issues

The secret to successfully addressing this issue is cooperation between the social environment and the family. To improve their ability to help family members with sexual deviance, families need help from the social environment, such as religious groups or rehabilitation centers. It has been proven that a humanist approach that prioritizes empathy and compassion is more successful than a judgmental approach. When dealing with LGBT (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender) issues, the family and social environment should work together with an open, compassionate and understanding approach (Anouw & Pattiata, 2024). It is important to foster open communication within the family by listening to each other without judgment. Parents and other family members should provide an environment where LGBT people can freely discuss their emotions and experiences. In addition, families should make an effort to learn more about LGBT concerns from reliable sources so that they can provide support based on accurate information. To ensure family members facing these issues feel accepted and unconditionally loved, emotional support from the family is essential.

4. CONCLUSION

This research shows that family plays a very important role in shaping children's character from an early age, including in preventing sexual deviations such as LGBT. Healthy parenting, open communication, and strong moral education in the family can be the main fortress in directing the development of children's sexual identity. Lack of attention, wrong parenting, and family conflicts have proven to be one of the factors that encourage sexual deviance among adolescents.

In addition to the family, social environments such as schools, communities, and peer associations also have a major influence in shaping individual behavior. A healthy social environment is able to instill strong moral values and norms so that individuals can internalize these values to fortify themselves from deviant behavior. Conversely, a social environment

that is permissive of deviance can accelerate the occurrence of sexual disorientation. Therefore, collaboration between the family and the social environment is necessary in preventing and handling LGBT behavior.

Handling LGBT behavior requires a humanist approach, based on empathy, compassion, and balanced education. Parents are expected not only to provide affection, but also to supervise their children's activities, including media consumption. Early sexual education in the family and religious education as a moral fortress are important steps in prevention. Furthermore, the cooperation of various parties, including families, schools, communities, and the government is needed to build educational programs based on respect for human rights but still based on strong moral values.

AUTHORS' NOTE

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this article. Authors confirmed that the paper was free of plagiarism.

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