

# The Study of Phenomenology: The Perception of Health Workers against Lgbt Health Services in Padang City

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**Abstract:- The phenomenon of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT) is the phenomenon that a debate among international and national community. Often it happens the stigma and discrimination against LGBT at the peoples as well as health workers. The purpose of this research is known to the perception of health workers against LGBT Health services in Padang City Design research is qualitative research with approach of Phenomenology. The number of participants in this study was the 11th person health workers in Clinics of se-Padang city. Method of data collection in this research is with in – depth interview. Data analysis using the step from Colaizzi (1978). In this study have 4 theme that is a response to LGBT behaviours, the Ministry of health workers, the view toward LGBT behaviours, and the impact of LGBT behavior. We encourage socialisation to health workers in health services (Clinics) for each health workforce required to provide services to LGBT without discrimination. Need for cross-cutting cooperation to organize and provide training to health workers in each health services (Clinics) related increased service on LGBT.**

**Keywords:- LGBT, Health Workers, Perception.**

## I. INTRODUCTION

LGBT presence is still despised in society because heterosexual sexual orientation was used as the benchmark. There is a perception of unfairness in the shape of heterosexual group stigma against homosexuals (Rahardjo, 2007). Broadly speaking, LGBT is a form of same-sex love. Also not a few countries in the world that have supported LGBT behavior and legalizing same-sex marriage (Setiawan & Sukmadewi, 2017). In Indonesia, according to the LGBT population 2012 Kemenkes reach about 0.9 to 1.2 million people are either looking or not, this value can be from a presentation in a total population of adult male (1.6%) is still much lower proportions of LSL (2.0 – 5%). In West Sumatra, estimated at as much as LSL 14,469 people, 902 people and as many as transvestites, Subscriber transvestites as much 8089 people. Where the number of Padang City estimated as many as 5,267 people, LSL transvestites as much as 212 and

Subscriber 1,911 people as much as a drag queen (Kemenkes, 2016).

The results of the research of (Rispel et al, 2011) says that it is still limited health service provided to the offender, this is because the LGBT health services focus solely on LGBT perpetrators who have been infected with the HIV virus. One of the informants from this research says, that he didn't know where he should go for health checked, because government hospitals do not provide special programmes for them and the hospitals accept only LGBT groups that there is still a family relationship with them. Next, from research conducted by (Mattocks et al, 2015) mentions many women lesbian experience stigma and discrimination from health care providers due to his sexual orientation. They feel require certain health care, yet experiencing barriers to express them due to the stigma and discrimination that is didaptkan from the Ministry of health. According to (Bradford et al., 2013) obtained as a result of the transgender group in Virginia that experienced discrimination in healthcare, such as being denied to perform medical treatments, and they are also having difficulties to access 1 or more health care in the past year, including hormonal therapy, service operations dealing with transgender, counselling or psychotherapy, and gynaecological care in Ministry.

In Indonesia is still high stigma and discrimination against LGBT that comes from the mind of an individual or society who believed that LGBT is a result of unscrupulous behaviour which cannot be accepted by the community. The stigma against LGBT reflected in the attitude of cynical, excessive fears, feelings and experiences negatively to such person (Shaluhayah et al, 2015). From the results of a preliminary study conducted at three Clinics in the field against the 2 doctors, 3 nurses, 2 laboratory personnel and one midwife obtained results there were 4 people health workers thought that LGBT is an action that violates the law of religion, 2 participants saying that LGBT is not according to minang and normal. two participants said that being LGBT or whatever it is the right of every person as a health officer may not distinguish the client on the basis of sexual orientation. The results of the preliminary study is also supported by the statement of the Chairman of Yayasan

Teratak heart soul that there is still a stigma in health workers both in clinics and hospitals existing education in type field.

From the results of interviews with participants in the get that they say when they headed for health they get cynical gaze and scorn from health workers and health when Health services towards. then, researchers interested in conducting research related to perceptions of health workers Against LGBT On health services in the city of Padang.

## II. METHOD

This type of research is qualitative research phenomenological approach (Creswell, 2016). This research focus to know the perception of health workers against LGBT conducted on health services (Clinics) in the city of Padang. Participants in this research is a health worker on health services in the city of Padang which total 11 people with a sampling technique that is purposive sampling (Susilo, 2015). The collection of data with in-depth interviews (in depth interview) and supported by field notes. This research uses a semi structured interview questions (semi-structured interviews) with long time researchers to conduct in-depth interviews in this study was approximately 1 hour with the data collection tool used are themselves researchers own personal (Susilo, 2015) and using the process of data analysis using the method of Colaizzi 1978 (Streubert, Speziale, Carpenter &, 2011).

## III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

As for the theme of data analysis taking action against 11 participants, namely: 1) response to LGBT behavior; 2) Ministry of health workers; 3) views of LGBT behavior; 4) Impact LGBT behavior.

### ➤ Theme 1. Response to LGBT Behavior.

This theme provides a picture of how the response of health workers against LGBT health services. Everyone has their respective views towards people with LGBT, either positive or negative response. As for the response is feel sorry and refuse LGBT behavior. The following participant proclaimed:

*“Ya kasihan,..melihatnya, knapa sampai ketular perbuatan yang kaya gitu sementara dia seorang mahasiswa...kasihan aja nengoknya ...anak muda, gagah knapa sampai bisa terjerumus kesana...”(P2) “...kita jijik melihatnya karena dia LGBT dan HIV...”(P6)*

*“... ketika dia datang kita akrab sama dia, tapi dalam hati kita benci. Benci dengan perbuatannya bukan dengan orangnya.(P3)*

Problems often experienced by LGBT community is facing a view about him. The surrounding communities are mainly health workers, had a different view toward LGBT. One of their views is a pity. Health workers will feel pity

with LGBT, because according to their LGBT survival would be bad for the survival of the sufferer and their family (Better Health Channel, 2014). The future and the ideals of a LGBT will be obstructed both in terms of health or from the view of the surrounding people. Based on research conducted by Hunt et al. (2017) in Zimbabwe is obtained that LGBT survivors say accept discrimination from the community so that the health officer any pity to see them.

The rejection of the response behavior committed by LGBT i.e. disgust and hate with acts committed by perpetrators of LGBT. Some of the health workers or masyarakatan feel disgusted look at LGBT sufferers. Disgusted that they mentioned was an implicit moral judgment and this indicates a hatred that tend to lead to the moral (Nega et al., 2016) research is also in line with the research Bialer & McIntosh (2016) said that the LGBT community is more often hated and ostracized from the community, besides the granting of stigma or deskriminasi.

### ➤ Theme 2. The Ministry of Health Workers.

This theme provides an overview of health care by a health officer in LGBT gave good service whether it be health care, secure, professionally qualified, anti discrimination and effective or poor health services form of health services slow and scorn to clients who have a different sexual orientation. As for the form of the Ministry of health workers that is Not discriminating in providing service and Build a relationship with the perpetrator of LGBT in different ways. The following statement of the participants;

*“... kalau secara profesional saya tidak membeda-bedakan orang karena itu hak mereka untuk mengekspresikan diri...”(P1)*

*“...ya biasa saja terhadap mereka Cuma sedikit berbeda dalam menghadapinya supaya gimana mereka bisa cerita gitu.”(P3)*

The research is in line with research conducted by Duhaylungsod et al. (2018) invalidated, that society has a mediocre against LGBT and not tell the difference. This happens because according to their LGBT are ordinary people who have the attitude/behavior is good. It is also in the reveal in the research Hunt et al., (2017) where not all of the people who have a negative view toward LGBT, but also consider LGBT as something unusual. Thus it can be concluded that as health workers should not discriminate in providing health services or discriminate against people who are different from his sexual orientation.

### ➤ Theme 3. The View towards LGBT Behavior.

This theme provides a different view of health workers against LGBT behavior regarding himself and obstructed both in terms of health or behavior. The occurrence of poor sight or discrimination against LGBT but also has LGBT human rights which deserved they get IE is the right to life, the right to shelter, the right to expression and other rights.

The view of health workers against LGBT i.e. a). behavior that is inappropriate and contradictory, b). human rights. As for example the view of IE; LGBT is a behavior that is immoral, abnormal behaviour is LGBT, LGBT is the behavior of different sexual orientation, sexual deviation behavior is LGBT, LGBT strayed from religion, deviate from the mandate of LGBT parents, and not appropriate Nature. The following statement of the participants:

*"...tidak memikirkan moralnya. prilaku seperti itukan jelas tidak bermoral, tidak sesuai adat minang."(P5)*

*"kalau ibuk pribadi memandang itu tidak normal...tidak berfikir logis, tidak berfikir rasional (melakukan perbuatan lgbt)..."(P4)*

*"... ya sama dengan yang lainnya Cuma yang beda orientasi seksualnya..."(P7)*

*"...Sementara perempuan masih banyak secara kasat mata kenapa kita melakukan penyimpangan seperti itu dengan menjadi LGBT."(P5)*

*"yaaa nama nya LGBT kan perbuatannya kaya gitu yg gak boleh sama agama... kan udah jelas di agama kita sudah jelas hukumnya..."(P2)*

*"dari kampung disuruh kuliah, disuruh sekolah tapi ternyata kerjanya kan menyimpang dari amanah orang tua..."(P5)*

*"...masak antara lelaki sama lelaki ya tidak wajar, padahal sudah diciptakan orang itu berpasang-pasangan (lelaki dengan perempuan), itukan udah menyimpang dari kodrat."(P10)*

This is described in research Bialer & McIntosh (2016) explained that homosexual intercourse is something unnatural and immoral as well. Views on LGBT is immoral actions is one of the reasons of occurrence of discrimination against LGBT. The society has a negative stigma against the couple and stated that that relationship is something that is not normal (Mallory et al. 2017). Man was created consisting of pairs of men and women. If there are same-sex couples, people looked at it as things that are not normal. The research was also described in the research (the name et al. (2017) that says LGBT have a different sexual orientation by the community in General and with the difference in sexual orientation is what lead to the existence of discrimination against the LGBT community. In terms of religious conflict will occur because the LGBT will cause discrimination by society (Gibbs, 2016). Research Mallory et al. (2017) that is carried out in Texas, the reason the perpetrators in the LGBT discrimination because they carry a negative influence on the environment and a tendency to invite other people to be like them. The research is in line with the research Erosheva, et al. (2015) which explains that the relationship between same-sex is said to be unnatural and already deviating from nature and will negatively impact because it is a sexual perversion.

That is the view of LGBT human rights maksudnya that everyone has rights and liberties and gain the opportunity to flourish in accordance with dignity and her ideals and because LGBT is a sexual perverts and not included in

infringement of human rights. The following statements of participants:

*"... manusia memiliki kelebihan dan kekurangan masing-masing mau dia jadi apa itukan hak dia itukan hak asasi mereka jadi terserah meraka hidup-hidup dia, masalah-masalah dia, dosa-dosa meraka itu urusan mereka dengan tuhan."(P7).*

In line with research Nurkhoiron (2016), explains that human rights are rights inherent in all human beings, whatever our nationality, place of residence, gender, nationality or ethnic origin, colour, religion, language, or other status. We are all equally entitled to our human rights without discrimination.

#### *Theme 4. Impact LGBT behavior.*

This theme makes it clear that the impact of the behaviour of LGBT is a loss against yourself and her social life example risk in sexual orientation, contracted venereal disease is contagious and the LGBT presence on the environment is still rejected by most community so that its existence developed in stealth. The following statements of participants

*"...perbuatan lgbt itu berisiko tertular penyakit kalau tidak melakukan sex dengan aman... makanya kita membagikan kondom kepada mereka..."(P9)*

This research is also in line with the research done Wood et al. (2017) obtained that same-sex relationships will cause disease HIV AIDS and other sexual diseases type. The chance of the occurrence of these diseases is greater on LGBT from people normally. The transmission of sexual diseases can occur due to the relationship or it could be because the previous one had already suffered and when sexual intercourse will tertular to other people. Sexual intercourse with sex even though using a variety of security tools will nonetheless give rise to the risk of sexual disease (Brito et al., 2015).

#### **IV. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS**

The results of the research on perceptions of health workers against LGBT on health services in the city of Padang obtained 4 themes namely the response to LGBT behaviours, the Ministry of health workers, the view toward LGBT behaviours, and the impact of LGBT behavior. Expected socialisation to health workers in health services (Clinics) for each health workforce required to provide services to LGBT without discrimination. Need for cross-cutting cooperation to organize and provide training to health workers in each health services (Clinics) related increased service on LGBT.

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