



The Quality of Child-Parent Relationship: One the Factor of Homosexuality Tendencies

Rohmat Hidayat Abdulloh ^{*}, Herlan Pratikto ², Akta Ririn Aristawati ³

Faculty of Psychology, University of 17 Agustus 1945 Surabaya, Surabaya, Indonesia

*Corresponding Author: Rohmat Hidayat Abdulloh. Email: rohmath4@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Homosexuality has become a very common problem in Indonesia. Given that Indonesia is a country that upholds eastern norms and culture. Homosexuality occurs in many environments, from education, work, prisons, and other environments. Homosexuality has become a very common problem in Indonesia. Given that Indonesia is a country that upholds eastern norms and culture. Homosexuality occurs in many environments, from education, work, prisons, and other environments. Biological, environmental, and family factors are considered causes of homosexuality. Quality of the child-parent relationship, which is one of the factors for homosexuality, it's a relationship that includes several aspects, the first of which is to maintain the physical, then the emotional, and social development of the child. This study to intend how big the relationship between the child-parent relationship with the tendency of homosexuality is in 200 late adolescents boys in the Surabaya area. This study uses correlational research by collecting data using a questionnaire. The Spearmans correlation test table obtained the value of Sig. (2-tailed) is 0.000, because of the Sig. (2-tailed) value is <0.01, it can be concluded that there is a very significant relationship between child-parent relationships and homosexual tendencies. Based on the Spearmans correlation test table above, the correlation coefficient variable is -0.627, meaning that the correlation is a strong correlation. The results of this study indicate that there is a negative relationship between child-parent relationship and homosexual tendencies.

Keywords: Adolescent; Child-Parent; Homosexual; Parent; Relationship

Copyright © 2023: Rohmat Hidayat Abdulloh et al.

INTRODUCTION

Homosexual behavior is an example of deviant behavior in humans, the cause of which is the ego aspect that is not controlled by aspects of personality based on norms or religion (Bahardur, 2014). According to PPDGJ III, homosexuality is a feeling of attraction that includes affection, feelings, and sexual relations, both exclusively towards people of the same sex, either physical relationship or without a physical relationship. Homosexuality is someone who is attracted to other people of the same sex. Homosexuality is a person's tendency to engage in sexual behavior with the same sex. There are two types of homosexuals, gay for male sufferers and lesbian for female sufferers. The tendency of homosexual behavior is the tendency to be attracted to the same sex both in behavior and feelings due to past trauma, the influence of the current environment, and the concept of behavior in oneself (Fajri & Muslimah, 2020).

Alfred Kinsey in his contribution to psychological issues focused on LGBT, Alfred Kinsey challenged the notion that homosexuality is something that is rarely encountered or that behavior is relatively rare in humans. Alfred Kinsey discovered that many people have had same-sex sexual experiences and that people's sexual preferences can throughout a person's life. Fifty percent of men and 28 percent of women in a study conducted by Alfred Kinsey had experienced the same thing, namely same-sex sexual experiences.

The problem of homosexuality in Indonesia has become one of the biggest problems in Southeast Asia, considering that Indonesia is the 4th most populous country in the world. Gay rights activism in Indonesia began in 1982 when a gay rights lobby group was formed in Indonesia. Other LGBT organizations formed in the late 1980s and 1990s. To date, there are several large LGBT groups in the country, including the Surabaya-based GAYa Nusantara. As a metropolitan city, Surabaya is the economic and educational center of East Java and even East Indonesia. The majority of the population works in the service, industry, and trade sectors, so there are almost no rice fields. Production and trade which includes hotels and restaurants are the main drivers of Surabaya's economic activity. The Kartini Education Foundation revealed survey results showing there were 4,000 to 5,000 homosexual couples in Jakarta. Meanwhile, the East Java-based LGBT organization, GAYa Nusantara, showed that 260,000 East Java residents were homosexual. According to a study by the Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS), the homosexuality rate in Indonesia has reached one percent. LGBT victimization in the past both in Indonesia and abroad has caused a lot of HIV/Aids trauma, the assumption that LGBT people are hypersexual, rejection of same-sex marriage, and the creation of identity balance disorders in the social environment (Su'da & Rokhman, 2020).

This trend of homosexual behavior no longer only occurs among people with ordinary environmental conditions, it has even entered the realm of correctional and boarding-based educational institutions such as seminary schools for Catholicism and Islamic boarding schools for Islamic education. Dormitory education, which is passed on by teenagers, is indeed very influential on the psychosexual development of adolescents. Adolescence is one of the stages of human development. Adolescence is a time of change and transition from childhood to adulthood. Changes in adolescence include biological changes, psychological changes, and changes in social interaction behavior. Most people consider that adolescence generally begins at the age of 10-13 years and ends at the age of 18-22 years (Notoatmojo, 2007).

Interaction in a homogeneous environment that was passed in adolescence has the potential to cause a tendency toward homosexual behavior because of the high intensity of meetings (Ahsan, 2006). A homogeneous environment has the potential to lead to homosexual behavior, such as in correctional institutions, where the environment is differentiated between men and women, so the intensity of meetings between men and men is very high. The same is true in the world of education, which can occur in boarding schools such as Islamic boarding schools and seminary schools. Catholic priests leaving the seminary. This seminary school is for boys only. The students at the school are teenagers who are going through puberty. To prevent abnormal sexual behavior at school, students receive training in the self-control of abnormal sexual behavior, which is useful for preventing abnormal sexual behavior at school and in the social environment after graduation (You, 2010).

Concerning relation to the notion of the tendency that has been explained (Fajri & Muslimah, 2020) that the tendency for homosexual behavior can occur due to past trauma, and the influence of the current social and family environment. Family factors become one of the most important factors in the growth and development of adolescents. Homosexual people perceive the mother as an attachment figure in the family or it can be said that a child is closer to the care of one of the parents since they were small and not with their father (Pratistha, 2008).

The results of previous research, that there is a very significant relationship between authoritarian parenting and the tendency to be lesbian, the higher the authoritarian parenting, the higher the tendency to become. A significant relationship in previous studies has indeed become one of the benchmarks that trigger homosexuality to occur. The results of previous research, that there is a very significant relationship between authoritarian parenting and the tendency to be lesbian, the higher the authoritarian parenting, the higher tendency to become lesbian (Sarwindah & Hapsarini, 2014). A significant relationship in previous studies has indeed become one of the benchmarks that triggers homosexuality to occur.



Based on the problems or phenomena above, it can be seen that a good relationship between parents and children has something to do with the formation of the child's behavior later, such as differences in sexual orientation in adulthood. This research will later focus on the two-way relationship between parents and children, towards homosexual behavior tendencies. So that later it can be known the causal factors of homosexuality in a more complex manner. Therefore, researchers are interested in researching the relationship between child-parent relationships with homosexual behavior tendencies.

This study aims to determine the movement of the relationship between child-parent relationships with homosexual behavior tendencies. Is the relationship moving in a negative and significant direction? A negative relationship can be interpreted as the lower the quality of a person's child-parent relationship, the higher the level of homosexual behavior tendencies. Vice versa, the lower the quality of a person's child-parent relationship, the lower the tendency for homosexual behavior.

METHOD

This study uses a quantitative research method with a correlational approach involving 200 respondents who are in the age range of 17-23 years in the East Surabaya area. Data collection used an online survey where respondents were asked to fill out a questionnaire in the form of a Google form. The scale used in this study is a 4-item Likert scale. Measuring tools used are the scale of homosexual behavior tendencies and the child-parent relationship scale. The data obtained from the subjects were then analyzed and grouped according to more complex categories. This study uses Spearman's correlation data analysis.

RESULT

Based on the data that was taken in this study of 200 respondents aged 17 years, there were 26 respondents or 13%, 18 years old, 31 respondents or 15.5%, 17 years old, 19 respondents or 9.5%, aged 20 years old 16 respondents or 8%, 21 years old 37 respondents or 18.5%, 22 years old 35 respondents or 17.5% and 23 years old 36 respondents or 18%. Adolescence is when humans are in their twenties. During adolescence, humans cannot be called adults, but they cannot also be called children. In most societies and cultures, adolescence generally begins at the age of 10-13 years and ends at the age of 17-22 years (Notoatmodjo, 2007). There are three stages in adolescence namely, early adolescence, middle adolescence, and late adolescence (Sarwindah & Hapsarini, 2014). This stage is a period of consolidation towards adulthood and is marked by the attainment of five things, namely, a more stable interest in the functions of the intellect. His ego seeks opportunities to unite with other people and in new experiences. A sexual identity is formed which can still change again. Egocentrism (too focused on oneself) is replaced by a balance between self-interest and that of others. Growing "walls" that separate the private self (private self) and the general public (Sarwono, 2011).

Table 1. Quality Category of Child-Parent Relationship

Quality Category	N	Percentage
Best	0	0
Good	72	36%
Average	55	27,5%
Low	72	36%
Very low	1	0,5%
Total	200	100 %

Categorization of quality child-parent relationships among the 200 respondents involved in this study as many as 72 respondents or 36% had a level of child-parent relationship in the good quality category, as many as 55 respondents or 27.5% had a level of child-parent relationship in the average category, as many as 72 respondents or 36% has a level of child-parent relationship in the low category and as much as 1 respondent or 0.5% has a level of child-parent relationship in the very low category. Child-parent relationship is a term that refers to the attachment and intimate relationship between parents and children. This term is often used when discussing the social, emotional, physical, intellectual, and psychological aspects of the child-parent relationship

The level of tendency towards homosexual behavior, this study revealed that out of 200 respondents, 2 respondents were at a very high level of tendency towards homosexual behavior or equal to 2%, 73 respondents were at a high level of tendency towards homosexual behavior or amounted to 36.5%, 46 respondents were at the level of tendency to homosexual behavior moderate homosexual behavior or 23%, 78 respondents were at a low level of homosexual behavior or 39% and 1 respondent was at a very low level of homosexual behavior or 0.5%.

Table 2. Correlation Coefficient

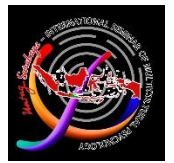
Correlation Coefficient	Sig	Evidence
-0.627	0.000	Significant

The Spearmans correlation test table obtained the value of Sig. (2-tailed) is 0.000, because the value of Sig. (2-tailed) <0.01, it can be concluded that there is a very significant relationship between child-parent relationships and homosexual behavior tendencies. Based on the Spearmans correlation test table above, the correlation coefficient variable is -0.627, meaning that the level of strength or level of correlation/relationship is a strong relationship. The results of the correlation coefficient values also state that there is a very significant negative relationship between the child-parent relationship variables and the tendency of homosexual behavior. This means that the lower the child-parent relationship, the higher the tendency for homosexual behavior in the subject. Vice versa, the higher the subject's child-parent relationship, the lower the tendency for homosexual behavior.

DISCUSSION

The majority of Indonesian society considers homosexual behavior as abnormal and even uncivilized behavior because it contradicts the norms and eastern culture of Indonesia. Homosexuality is also considered contrary to the religiosity of the majority of Indonesian people (Istiaji & Matulesy, 2022). The negative stigma from society creates social unrest for the homosexual community. For minorities whose anxiety arises together with the attacking attitude or negative views of the community, the strict eastern culture with binding social norms, will provide social punishment for individual deviant behavior such as behavior. The value of piety towards God cannot be a benchmark for whether the person will avoid homosexual tendencies. There are people who are devout in worship such as praying, fasting and reading the Quran but they cannot avoid the tendency of homosexual behavior. As a result they experience cognitive dissonance which shows a feeling of discomfort with behavior, attitudes, thoughts that are conflicting between thoughts and actions taken (Rahmatullah, 2020).

Family, psychological and environmental factors are the factors that most influence the behavior of homosexual behavior tendencies in adolescents. The most significant family influence is the role of father's parenting in parenting in the family. Therefore, parents, especially fathers, need to create or create good quality communication with their children, so that both parents can find out the development of their children so that children have behavior that is not deviant. Parental attention and affection for children's lives have a very important role in shaping children's behavior (Brescia & Afdal,



2021). In line with Dermawan (2017) the external aspects that cause homosexuality are due to wrong friendships, lifestyle, or social environment.

Many conflicts between parents and adolescents are caused by parents and adolescents having different perceptions regarding who has control over various aspects of adolescent life. Tension occurs when children try to test their freedom, while parents struggle with relinquishing their authority. High levels of parent-child conflict have been associated with increased internalization of behavior in adolescence, including emotional detachment and greater rates of depression than others. Meanwhile, high levels of conflict hurt harm the existence of adolescents themselves, which increases antisocial behavior and other externalizing behaviors, including deviant and problematic relationships with their peers (Wang, 2007). Dependency in this case is a possessive behavior "attached" to children and the tendency of children to rely too much on their parents. Addiction involves attachment and a child's tendency to rely too much on parents for anything.

Violence in parenting has a major influence on the formation of children's sexual orientation in adolescence (Retamingrum, 2017). Violence in parenting must begin with high conflict, which is one aspect of the child-parent relationship. The higher the conflict in the family, the higher the risk of violence that children will receive. The high conflict within the family makes adolescents look for a secure attachment figure from outside the family. Inappropriate search for this secure attachment will affect the formation of adolescent sexual orientation because learning in the social environment will strengthen the formation of adolescent sexual orientation. From this point of view, the tendency towards homosexual behavior means sexual behavior that occurs between two people of the same sex. Human sexual behavior includes a wide range of activities, such as encounter and acquisition strategies (dating and attraction behaviors), interpersonal interactions, physical intimacy, emotions, and sexual relations. Freud argues that sexual disorientation or psychosexual deviation is the result of a combination of the role of 3 factors, as follows: Constitutional – Biological or biological factors that have been brought about by hormones, or hormonal disorders or abnormalities in the physical aspect underlying abnormalities in the development of sexual function since childhood or adolescence (Sadarjoen, 2005).

Accidental - environmental which is a factor when various very specific experiences related to sexual activity are obtained by individuals when they are in a social environment. For example, having experienced sexual violence or sodomy in childhood, then living in a correctional institution forced them to channel their sexual desires to other men (Faradilla, 2019). Internal unconscious, namely the factor in which the condition of individual psychological development is marked by abnormal emotional attraction or does not go smoothly with father or mother figures during infantile sexuality such for example father and mother figures who take care of children applying inappropriate discipline by applying discipline colored by sadistic corporal punishment. The relationship between children and parents is very important for children, so that children feel cared for and all their wishes are fulfilled. Lack of parental attention or bad experiences with parents can also influence the formation of homosexual sexual orientation. The mother plays a very important role in the formation of a child's orientation. The imbalance of parenting from both the mother's and father's sides also influences the formation of a child's sexual orientation.

One of the factors causing the tendency of homosexual behavior in adolescents is the low level of child-parent relationships which has been proven in this study. The three aspects of the child-parent relationship include conflict, closeness, and dependency (Pianta, 2011). Closeness, which is a close relationship between parents and children, is a very important aspect for the quality of the child-parent relationship itself. One way to improve the quality of closeness in the family is to maintain

communication between parents and children. The tendency factor for homosexual behavior is the disharmony of communication patterns in the family. Patterns of communication between children and parents that do not go well have more potential to lead to homosexual behavior when children reach adolescence (Fatimah, 2003).

When teenagers have both parents who are still complete, but the dominant figure in parenting in the family, only the mother plays a role either because the father works or indeed the father cannot make time for the child. It is this dominant figure of the mother that makes children lose the image of an example of a strong, firm, and affectionate figure that children should get from their father (Elly, 2012). As the results of this study reveal one of the dimensions of the child-parent relationship is dependency and one indicator of the tendency for homosexual behavior is dependence on men. The growth and development of children cannot be separated from both parents, namely father and mother. Mental development, attitudes, and sexual orientation of children also very much depend on how the balance of the role of father and mother in the family. Boys need a male figure in the family this male figure should get from their father. When a child in his childhood loses a male figure, when he reaches adolescence the child will look for a male figure that the child has never had in his childhood. Because conflict resolution that is ingrained in the mindset of children in their childhood is the absence of proper conflict resolution, so that the child's conflict of losing his father figure becomes a destructive conflict. The instillation of this mindset will carry over into adolescence which makes children more comfortable interacting with male figures from close friends or even children may need fulfillment of romantic affection from male figures who are inappropriate and cause homosexual behavior to occur.

Adolescents with a gay sexual orientation regard their mother as the most dominant attachment figure compared to their father. The father's role as an attachment figure is considered less positive and even considered a negative figure in the eyes of the child (Pratisthita, 2008). The loss of a father figure as a male role model during the oedipus complex is also one of the factors that strengthen the tendency of homosexual behavior to occur. The perception of the Surabaya social environment that opposes homosexuality has resulted in coping stress of individuals with homosexual orientation in Surabaya in the form of avoidance, hiding their identity, and limiting their association with homosexual individuals as an effort to still be able to interact in the general community normally (Dewi & Indrawati, 2017).

Based on the description above, the relationship factor between attachment between parents and children has an important role in the development of personality formation and adolescent independence. The meaning of the parent-child relationship can determine the attachment that can cause a sense of comfort. This can be seen from the secure attachment that children feel towards their parents, namely a secure attachment in the form of affection that parents give to children consistently and responsively foster a sense of security and affection so that children do not look for other figures to get a sense of security and affection. what children need. A person's sexual orientation can be influenced by secure attachments during their development. Secure attachments also affect the formation of a child's personality, independence, and social behavior because attachments built during the developmental period are one of the factors that children can feel, namely a sense of security, comfort, and trust in the environment for children in everyday life (Rahayu, 2017).

The wrong behavioral learning process both in the family, education and work environment and bad personal experiences become the background of individuals becoming homosexuals, so it is not someone's genetic heritage that causes someone to have homosexual tendencies. Gozan (2016) also revealed that there is no strong data linking certain genetic factors to the emergence of homosexual behavior. Research conducted by homosexual advocates shows there is no single gene that regulates human behavior which is a very complex phenomenon. In other words, genes do not specifically



determine homosexual behavior. However, the cause is due to the wrong learning process that forms a repetitive habit pattern (Prabowo, 2016).

This research reveals that the level of quality of child-parent relationships in the family greatly influences the level of children carrying out homosexual behavior tendencies. The higher the quality of the child-parent relationship in the family, the lower the child's tendency to homosexual behavior. Vice versa, the lower the quality of the child-parent relationship in the family, the higher the tendency for homosexual behavior in children to occur.

ACKNOWLEDGE, FUNDING & ETHICS POLICIES

The researcher would like to thank the University of August 17, 1945, especially the Faculty of Psychology, which has facilitated the publication of this research. All psychology faculty lecturers and staff. Do not forget to all the respondents who participated in this research and to all parties who participated for the success of the research.

REFERENCE

- Brescia, R., & Afdal, A. (2021). Analysis of Factors Causing Homosexual Behavior in Gay Teens. *Jurnal Neo Konseling*, 3(2), 121. <https://doi.org/10.24036/00431kons2021>
- Dermawan, A. M. (2017). Sebab, Akibat dan Terapi Pelaku Homoseksual. *Raheema*, 3(1), 1–17. <https://doi.org/10.24260/raheema.v3i1.556>
- Dewi, G. A. Y., & Indrawati, E. S. (2017). Pengalaman menjadi gay (Studi fenomenologi pada pria homoseksual menuju coming out). *Jurnal EMPATI*, 7(3), 116–126. <https://ejournal3.undip.ac.id/index.php/empati/article/view/19740>
- Fajri, R. I., & Muslimah, M. (2020). Hubungan Komunikasi Seksual dalam Keluarga dengan Kecenderungan Perilaku Homoseksual Pada Santri. ... *and Education*, 1, 34–48. <http://journal.bungabangsacirebon.ac.id/index.php/coution/article/view/81>
- Hartoyo & Adinda, Titiana, *Biarkan Aku Memilih : Pengakuan Seorang Gay Yang Coming Out*, Jakarta: Kompas Gramedia, 2009.
- Hapsarini, 2014. Hubungan Antara Pola Asuh Otoriter Dengan Kecenderungan Menjadi. Lesbi Pada Remaja. *Skripsi* (tidak diterbitkan). Surabaya : Fakultas Psikologi Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 Surabaya
- Istiaji, E., & Matulesy, A. (2022). *Health Notions*, Volume 6 Number 8 (August 2022) *Uncivilized Sexual Behavior Becomes Homosexual in Pendhalungan Adolescents in Jember Regency Using Miles Huberman ' s Analysis 357 | Publisher : Humanistic Network for Science and Technology Health Notion*. 6(8), 357–361.
- Kadir, *Tangan Kuasa Dalam Kelamin; Telaah Homoseks, Pekerja Seks dan Seks Bebas di Indonesia*, Yogyakarta: INSIST Press, 2007
- Pianta, R. C., & Driscoll, K. (2011). *Mothers' and fathers' perceptions of conflict and closeness in parent-child relationships during early childhood. Journal of Early Childhood and Infant Psychology*, Vol.7.
- Prabowo, D. A. (2016). Latar Belakang Sosiologis Dalam Terbentuknya Pola Perilaku Homoseksual Gay. *Jom Fisip*, 3(2), 1–13.
- Pratisthita, N. L. (2008). Attachment Styles pada Gay Dewasa Muda. *Skripsi UI*, 124931.
- Rahmatullah, A. S. (2020). The Psychiatric-Religious Condition of Educated Homosexual Community In Islamic Campus. *SOSHUM: Jurnal Sosial Dan Humaniora*, 10(3), 309–320.

<https://doi.org/10.31940/soshum.v10i3.2057>

Rahayu,. 2017. Hubungan Antara Individu dengan ciri – ciri Secured Attachment dengan Kecenderungan Menjadi Lesbi Pada Remaja di Asraam Putri Daerah Sidoarjo. *Skripsi* (tidak diterbitkan). Surabaya : Fakultas Psikologi Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 Surabaya

Republika. 2012. Waspadalah, Ini Dia Faktor Pemicu Pria Menjadi Gay. Jakarta : Risman, Elly. diambil (6 November 2013) dari <http://www.republika.co.id/berita/trendtek/sains/12/04/30/m3ag42-waspadalahini-dia-faktor-pemicu-pria-menjadi-gay>

Sadarjoen, S. S. (2005). *Bunga Rampai Kasus Gangguan Psikoseksual*. Refika Aditama.

Su'da, F., & Rokhman, M. A. (2020). Reshaping the Homosexual Identity of Middle-Aged Gay Men in America: a Sociological Study of Identity Process on Andrew Sean Greer'S Less. *Rubikon : Journal of Transnational American Studies*, 7(2), 135. <https://doi.org/10.22146/rubikon.v7i2.62750>