

Attitudes of Students Towards Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Community (LGBT) in Khammam

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Abstract: Recently, there has been increased attention to including cultural diversity in the education of health professionals, including for lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender inclusion and visibility. Stereotyping, gender discrimination, and oppression are still exists in this society. In order to know the recent views or perspective of people towards lesbian gay bisexual and transgender (LGBT) a study is conducted. The study investigated attitudes toward LGBT by surveying 200 students from Mamata college Khammam in 2019 to determine student's perceptions regarding LGBT community. It was hypothesized that there will be negative reactions than positive attitudes. A result has shown that majority of respondents have accept and support LGBT people. There were no much significant differences. The findings from this study can be used to acquire knowledge to people about societal attitudes to decrease any oppression or gender discrimination.

Keywords: Attitudes, Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender Community

1. Introduction

"Race, gender, religion, sexuality, we are all people and that's it. We are all People, we're all equal." That's according to Cornor Franta. Your sexual preference doesn't define you it is your personality that aspire you to be who you are in the society where you belong. But there are still people who do not accept third sex in community [1]. Despite large number of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender individuals, sexual minorities continue to experience systematic discrimination and marginalization [4].

In 2009 Delhi High Court revoked section 377 of Indian penal code which criminalized consensual acts of same sex adults in private and held that it violates fundamental right of life and liberty and right to equality. However, this verdict was overturned by Supreme Court of India in 2013 [3]. Attitude is determined as "Predisposition or a tendency to respond positively or negatively to certain idea, object, person or situation. A person has two angles in viewing a certain person or peers that is involve in a society, its either positive or

negative. We all live in a society with a group of different people that has different perceptions [1].

Wide spread of LGBT community awakening the social perspectives of society towards them [1]. Insufficient training on LGBT specific health needs and negative bias toward LGBT patients by healthcare providers across speciality areas serve as significant barriers to quality for LGBT patients [4]. Negative bias towards LGBT individuals including hetero sexism and homophobia is significant concern that negatively impacts relationships between healthcare providers and patients and reduces the quality of patient care [4].

In a study conducted at University of Texas at Houston, 82% of students reported a lack of preparation in treating LGBT patients, responded negatively or neutrally to the questions given. A survey of dental school from US and Canada found lack of knowledge about the LGBT community [1].

The current study builds upon previous research by assessing attitudes towards LGBT patients. This may change their views, perceptions and beliefs in LGBT community. Improved understanding of factors associated with attitudes towards LGBT patients can serve to improve their training curriculum [4]. The main purpose of study to assess the knowledge and attitude of students about homosexuality, to discover how students deal and interact with homosexual individuals [1].

2. Methodology

A cross sectional survey was designed among 200 students of Mamata college Khammam Telangana from 5-May-2019 to 10-May-2019. A structure self-administered questionnaire was used for data collection. The questionnaire was explained and informed consent is taken prior to study from study subjects.

Total number of students present during the survey conducted were 200 students which includes 124 females and 76 males of ages 21 to 25. The background questionnaire included questions on a range of demographic variables such as age, gender and course of study.

Permission was taken from head of the department of public health dentistry. All the interns of Mamata college students present during the study on the day of survey were included. students who were absent during the day of survey and not willing to participated were excluded A 13item questionnaire measuring attitudes towards LGBT patients that includes comfort with LGBT patients encounters opinions about same sex relationships and views regarding their equality and liberty

Statistical analysis was done by using spss25.Data was analyse using descriptive statistics chi-square test was done to know the association among categorical variables.

3. Results

Table 1

	Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
Female	124	62.0	62.0	62.0
Male	76	38.0	38.0	100.0
Total	200	100.0	100.0	

Demographics collected include interns 200(100%) out of which 76 are males (38%) and 124 are females (62%). Mean age group of study group is 22.82 and standard deviation is 0.976.

Table 2

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Age	200	21	26	22.82	.976
Valid N	200				

Table 3

	Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
Yes	96	48.0	48.0	48.0
No	104	52.0	52.0	100.0
Total	200	100.0	100.0	

For the statement do you know of anyone who is LGBT individual majority of the students (52%) answered no while (48%) answer yes. Hence, statistical significance was observed (p-0.028). Majority of females answered no (72) and few answered no (52) while boys answered yes of about (44).

Table 4

	Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent	P value
Genetical	20	10.0	10.0	10.0	.000
Psychological	32	16.0	16.0	26.0	
Hormonal imbalance	100	50.0	50.0	76.0	
Don't knw	48	24.0	24.0	100.0	
Total	200	100.0	100.0		

For the statement reason behind their sexuality most of them (50%) answered hormonal imbalance rest of them given genetical (10%) and Psychological (16%).Therefore statistical significance was observed. (p-0.000) compared to females majority of males answered hormonal imbalance (56) while females are of (44) for hormonal imbalance.

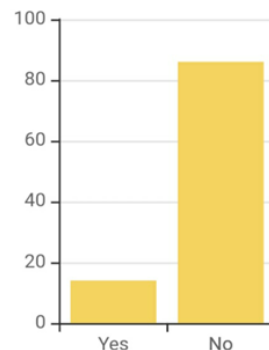


Fig. 1.

Most of the students answered no (86%) regarding antigay comment, and (14%) answered it as yes. statistical significance was seen (p-0.024).

Table 5

	Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
Yes	72	36.0	36.0	36.0
No	128	64.0	64.0	100.0
Total	200	100.0	100.0	

Regarding the interaction with LGBT individuals in dental practice most of them agreed to No (64%) while (36%) did not encountered any such patient. Statistical significance is seen. (p-0.009) majority of females answered no (88) for the statement compared to males (40).

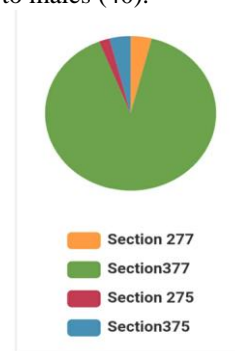


Fig. 2.

Majority of the students (90%) answered section 377 regarding the act of same sex marriage and section 277 (4%), 375 (3%) and 275(3%) statistical difference is observed. (p-0.000).

Table 6

	Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent	P value
Pity	52	26.0	26.0	26.0	.064
Repulsion	8	4.0	4.0	30.0	
Acceptance	76	38.0	38.0	68.0	
Supportive	64	32.0	32.0	100.0	
Total	200	100.0	100.0		

Most of the students (38%) described their attitude towards LGBT as acceptance (32%) showed supportive attitudes and (4%) as repulsion in which no statistical significance is observed.

4. Discussion

The present study conducted to assess the views and perceptions of students towards LGBT individuals. The main problem in study is how people approach and interact with LGBT. With the help of students it was able to determine their attitudes towards LGBT patients and have discovered on how they treat interact and approach LGBT. The purpose of the study is to change people perspective about LGBT in society. To make them aware of their treatment that somehow might change either positive or negative.

Knowledge about homosexuality emerging as strongest predictor of positive attitude towards homosexuals in this study only reiterates the previously proposed notion that enhances knowledge may possible tool to reduce prejudice meted out to and stigmatization faced by sexual minorities.

Many of students answered hormonal imbalance regarding the reason behind their sexuality due to their knowledge among LGBT and others genetical and psychological because of their lack of knowledge and lack of awareness among LGBT patients.

Regarding the act of homosexual marriage in this study 112 female students and 68 male students noted section 377 correctly due to their knowledge among them and active in social media. They are aware of legalisation of marriage among homosexuals. Regarding the attitudes 56 female students and 20 male students showed their acceptance towards LGBT because of their knowledge and reason behind sexuality. Some of them showed negative attitudes like repulsive towards them. This behaviours have been found to provide inadequate care for LGBT individuals. Lack of disclosure of sexual orientation significantly decreases likelihood that appropriate health services recommended to such patients.

Great clinical exposure to LGBT patient at UG level

enhances knowledge of LGBT healthcare concerns and bring about a more positive attitude, further emphasizing the need.

5. Conclusion

As a result of study, attitude towards LGBT people are clearly understood. Overall this study had already attained what it wants. The data shows that acceptance and supportive is the top attitude that the students showed towards LGBT people. The perceptions of people differ from how they see the LGBT community. Therefore, there are still negative attitudes remaining such as pity, repulsive but majority are of them are positive attitudes. Thus, their views shapes their attitudes towards LGBT people.

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