

**A STUDY OF GAY PHENOMENAL AMONG HIGHER INSTITUTION STUDENTS IN  
SUNGAI PETANI AREA**

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Gay group is now widespread in many higher education institutions in Malaysia. Due to this alarming scenario that will give big impact to our country future development, the researchers have found a strong base to study on the causes of why this phenomenal happen among our future leaders, especially among higher institutions students. The purpose of this study is getting the most factors that contribute to the gay phenomenal. This study cover male student from Institut Perguruan Kampus Sultan Abdul Halim (IPGKSAH), Institute of Medical Science and Technology (AIMST) and Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Kedah. The sample sizes of this study were 150 which come 50 each from higher institutions. The sampling techniques which is snowball sampling were used in this study in order to select the respondent. The questionnaire is divided into four sections which are Section A for demographic questions. Section B for general questions, Section C for personality, genetic factor and developmental experiences. In this study, data was analysed using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) Version 16.0. This research will provide the advantages to the student, whereby the student can be preventing from involved in gay activity. When the institution aware regarding student involvement in gay activities, they can take preventive action through implementing strict punishment, rules and regulation and etc to combat the problem from the early stage. In this research, data collected through questionnaire.

*Keyword: gay phenomenal among higher instituion students, personality, genetic, developmental experiences.*

**TOPIC: A STUDY OF GAY PHENOMENAL AMONG HIGHER INSTITUTION  
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**CHAPTER 1**

**1.0 INTRODUCTION**

In this decade, sexual perversions was increasingly and threatening the world. This symptom of homosexuality was grown and so widespread. It is no longer happened in secular countries but it also spread to Islamic country like Malaysia. Although classified as a man of low morality and fail to understand the sexual function itself, more and more cases regarding the issue of gay reported. This phenomenon was contributed many terms created by the society like 'Pondan' and 'Mak Nyah'. What is worrying that the symptoms of gay are evolving in schools, higher institutions and university. The problem is it will bring harmful impact to our future generation.

Basically, the culture of homosexuality has its own history. It was started by the events of the Prophet Lut and what is happening in the city of Pompei, Itali. It is mentioned in the Holy Quran which stated, **"Of all beings, do you lie with males, leaving the wives Allah has created for you? You are a people who have overstepped the limits."** (Surat ash-Shu'ara', 165-166). **The unnatural sexuality practice does not allow and reject by Allah SWT. The punishment showed with the huge impact of destruction** and natural disasters awarded for reflection and minds of people after that.

Whether we realize or not, many young people today are involved in this group. Clubs, spa and massage parlours operate exclusively for the gays. We considered it as a gay underground movement. The existence of films with transgender character like '...Dalam Botol' and '2 Alam' are likely support this movement. In addition, Internet has also become a medium for gay to promote the

group through particular website. Not sure to what extent the authorities to monitor this, we can concluded that gay and lesbian couples are free to do more sexual perversions activity there. While the enforcement has been still limited, it is complex enough to deal with this problem. If this problem cannot be solved, what will happen to our generation in 10 or 20 years from now? Are we ready to accept a gay as our leader in future days? These things should not happen as opposed to color and life as a Muslim country that practices the teachings of Islam.

## **1.1 PROBLEM STATEMENT**

Gay group is now widespread in many higher education institutions in Malaysia. This group is our future leaders and the question is “are we ready to have a gay as our leader to lead our country?” For the past five years (2007-2011), the gay and bisexual activity was rising sharply. According to Hushim Salleh (2012), student’s involvement in gay activity in higher institutions was very shocking. Out of 10 men in the city, three are gay, while in rural areas two out of 10 people are gay. He also mentioned those people who involved in this activity were the split identity. Gay is divided into three groups which homosexual, heterosexual and bisexual. They could be anyone whether politicians, executives, academician or even students.

Studies conducted by Jaringan Melayu Malaysia (JMM) found that a total of 21 police reports have been made for year 2011 on the involvement of primary and secondary school students in kind of sexual perversions. By referring to President of Jaringan Melayu Malaysia, Azwanddin Hamzah, statistics for all countries is very alarming and the situation was expected to be more severe if the struggles of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) found a place in this country. He also claimed that for the month of January 2012

solely, 4 police report was made about the case involving school students and it does not take into account the cases that were not reported. Furthermore, these moral issues are becoming more common and more troubling when there are nearly 20 NGOs and some political parties that openly support LGBT. (Azwanddin Hamzah, 2012).

Jaringan Melayu Malaysia's study also found that out of 21 divorce cases in Kuala Lumpur and Selangor in 2011, one of the spouses were found to practice same gender sex. In addition, he added, the 2010 statistics from Majlis AIDS Malaysia (MAM) shows the number of people living with HIV are high among same sex practitioners which is 48.7% compare to drug addicts which is 47.7%. JMM also worry if the NGOs that support this LGBT gain strong support from external parties such as the United States. Besides, Israel is also very supportive of this matter to the extent they had a 'Pink washing' program to promote the country as a destination for gay tourists.

Due to this alarming scenario that will give big impact to our country future development, the researchers have found a strong base to study on the causes of why this phenomenal happen among our future leaders, especially among higher institutions students.

## **1.2 RESEARCH QUESTIONS**

- i) What are the factors that lead student involvement in gay activities?
- ii) Which factors most contributed to this gay phenomenal?

## **1.3 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES**

- i) To identify the factors and relationship between and the gay phenomenal among higher institution students in Sg. Petani, Kedah.

- ii) To investigate which factors most influencing gay phenomenal among higher institution students in Sg. Petani, Kedah.

## **1.4 SCOPE OF THE STUDY**

### **1.4.1 Respondents**

This research focuses on male students in both public and private higher education institutions in Sungai Petani, Kedah.

### **1.4.2 Territory**

This study cover male student from Institut Perguruan Kampus Sultan Abdul Halim (IPGKSAH), Institute of Medical Science and Technology (AIMST) and Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Kedah.

### **1.4.3 Time**

Data collection started from 6<sup>th</sup> May 2012 until 20<sup>th</sup> May 2012.

## **1.5 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY**

This research will provide the advantages to the student, whereby the student can be preventing from involved in gay activity. By identifying the factors of student involvement in that negative activity, it will educate and avoid them regarding this issue. The higher institution itself will create the awareness regarding these issues. When the institution aware regarding student

involvement in gay activities, they can take preventive action through implementing strict punishment, rules and regulation and etc to combat the problem from the early stage. Government also will be able to provide the programs such as talk, campaign, advertisement about the danger of gay activities and others related. From here the information and awareness regarding gay issue will be increased.

## **CHAPTER 2**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK**

#### **2.0 INTRODUCTION**

According to Arthur S. Leonard (1997), homosexual is romantic or sexual attraction or behavior among members of the same sex or gender similar. As a sexual orientation, homosexuality refers to "an enduring pattern of or disposition to experience sexual", affection or romantic attractions" primarily or exclusively to people of the same sex, it also refers to an individual's sense of personal and social identity based on those attractions, behaviors expressing them, and membership in a community of others who share them.

The most common adjectives in use are lesbian for women and gay for men, though gay can refer to either men or women. The number of people who identify as gay or lesbian and the proportion of people who have same-sex sexual experiences are difficult for researchers to estimate reliably for a variety of reasons. In the modern West, according to major studies, 2% to 13% of the populations are homosexual. A 2006 study suggested that 20% of the population anonymously reported some homosexual feelings, although relatively few participants in the study identified themselves as homosexual.

## **2.1 GAY PHENOMENAL OVER THE WORLD**

Throughout the 1960s, gay phenomenon became more visible in America. In the January 21, 1966, issue of *Time*, an article appeared stating homosexuality was caused by a fear of the opposite sex. The article continued to degrade homosexuality persisting it was immoral. However, Marcus (2002) believed that this was a step in the right direction because people were now talking about homosexuality, whereas in the past it was ignored. Then, on June 28, 1969, police raided New York City's Greenwich Village at Stonewall Inn, a known gay bar. For the first time in reported history, gay men and women fought back. The incident lasted only three days but gained national attention and became a turning point for gay rights. Homosexual and heterosexual supporters of gay rights became active in the pursuit of fair and equal treatment of gays (Marcus, 2002; McVannel Erwin, 2006).

## **2.2 GAY PHENOMENAL IN MALAYSIA**

Homosexual phenomenal in Malaysia have been around for a long time but it was not considered to be dangerous until it was highlighted by the local press (Ho, 1998). The media played a crucial role in communicating and popularizing homosexuality, which forced and provoked unparalleled discussion on sex and sexuality which are considered taboo subjects in this country (Tan, 1999).

In Malaysia, homosexuality is considered illegal and is punishable with long prison sentences of up to 20 years and canings. The establishment of People's Voluntary Anti-Homosexual Movement (PASRAH) an organization that has vowed to eradicate homosexuality by imposing severe penalties and closing down gay gathering places, has caused quite a stir.

Homosexuality was suddenly branded as a threat to the society, forcing the society to openly discuss the issue of homosexuality.

In general, Malaysia is a Muslim country and homosexuality is illegal. Lesbians, gay, bisexual and transgender in Malaysians are often seen as immoral and treated as deviants and criminals. As homosexuality is a crime, Malaysia does not recognize same-sex unions or have anti-discrimination laws for sexual orientation or gender identity. In Malaysia, homosexuality is considered illegal and a sin that is punishable with long prison sentences of up to 20 years and caning (Hamidah, 2004).

Furthermore, Malaysia being a Muslim country does not condone homosexuality. This is supported by the statement of Datuk Hasmy Agam (2001), Malaysian permanent representative to the United Nation and president of UN Islamic Group, that homosexuality from the religious point of view is simply wrong and acts against the order of nature. No Islamic nation would think of recognizing the practice in their legal system. This clearly indicates the Islamic views on homosexuality that condemn sexual acts between members of the same sex. Other religions too regard homosexual acts as morally wrong. For example, several leading Hindu organizations and leaders have called for the continuation of the illegal status of homosexuality in India.

## **2.3 INDEPENDENT VARIABLE**

### **2.3.1 PERSONALITY**

Many men with same attractions have a high sense of emotional sensitivity which can make them vulnerable to emotional hurt when their high expectations are not met. Since we all have different needs and perspective on life, it is easy to see why two people



in the same situation will react differently. For one person, a negative situation may be manageable, while for another it is devastating crisis.

According to Landolt and Dutton, (1997) previous studies have shown that gay people tend to exhibit borderline personality features such as a sense of differentness, identity confusion, and social isolation in relation to their sexual orientation. Results of this study supported the use of the borderline personality organization in understanding life satisfaction of Chinese gay men. These results were consistent with prior research on Western gay people which shows that the disclosure of homosexual sexual orientation can facilitate a coherent self-concept and promote physical and mental health (Savin-Williams, 1990). Furthermore, McKirnan et al, (1995) stated that expression of homosexual sexual identity has been found to relate to involvement with gay communities, which in turn provide gay people with group affiliation, identity, and support which all contribute to satisfaction with life (Myers, 1999).

### **2.3.2 GENETIC**

Pillard and Weinrich (1986) found that homosexual men had about four times more homosexual brothers than would be expected given prevalence rates of male homosexuality, and Bailey and Pillard (1991) found that concordance rates for male homosexuality were 52% among monozygotic twins, 22% among dizygotic twins, and 11% for adopted brothers. After reviewing a number of studies like those mentioned above, Rodriguez-Larralde & Paradisi (2009) concluded the heritability of male homosexuality was somewhere in the range of 0.27 to 0.76. In 1993, a study was published that demonstrated a linkage between male homosexuality and a portion of the

X chromosome (Hamer et al, 1993), however, subsequent studies have been unable to replicate this result (Mustanski et al., 2005)

The research on genetic also showed that male homosexuality has higher concordance in monozygotic than dizygotic twins, suggesting a possible genetic influence on sexual orientation (Kendler et al, 2000). However, gay men have far fewer children than heterosexual men (Bell & Weinberg, 1978) and thus selection pressure against any genetic influence would be considerable. One suggestion to explain this anomaly is that of a polygenetic trait in men that results in a personality more conducive to reproducing and supporting offspring (Miller, 2000). Although this trait in larger dose may produce male homosexuality (Miller, 2000), greater reproductive fitness or fecundity in the biological relatives of gay than heterosexual men would offset the selection pressure against homosexuality.

### **2.3.3 DEVELOPMENTAL EXPERIENCES**

Bailey and Zucker's (1995) mentioned that list of childhood behaviors associated with adult sexual orientation provides some guidance in the search for such adult personality traits. For example, childhood reputations of being "sissies" or "tomboys" might be related to adult self-identities and social reputations of being "feminine" or "masculine." Childhood sex-typed toy and play preferences might be related to adult activity, hobby, and occupational preferences. Childhood aggressiveness and preferences for rough-and-tumble play might be related to adult aggressiveness and sensation-

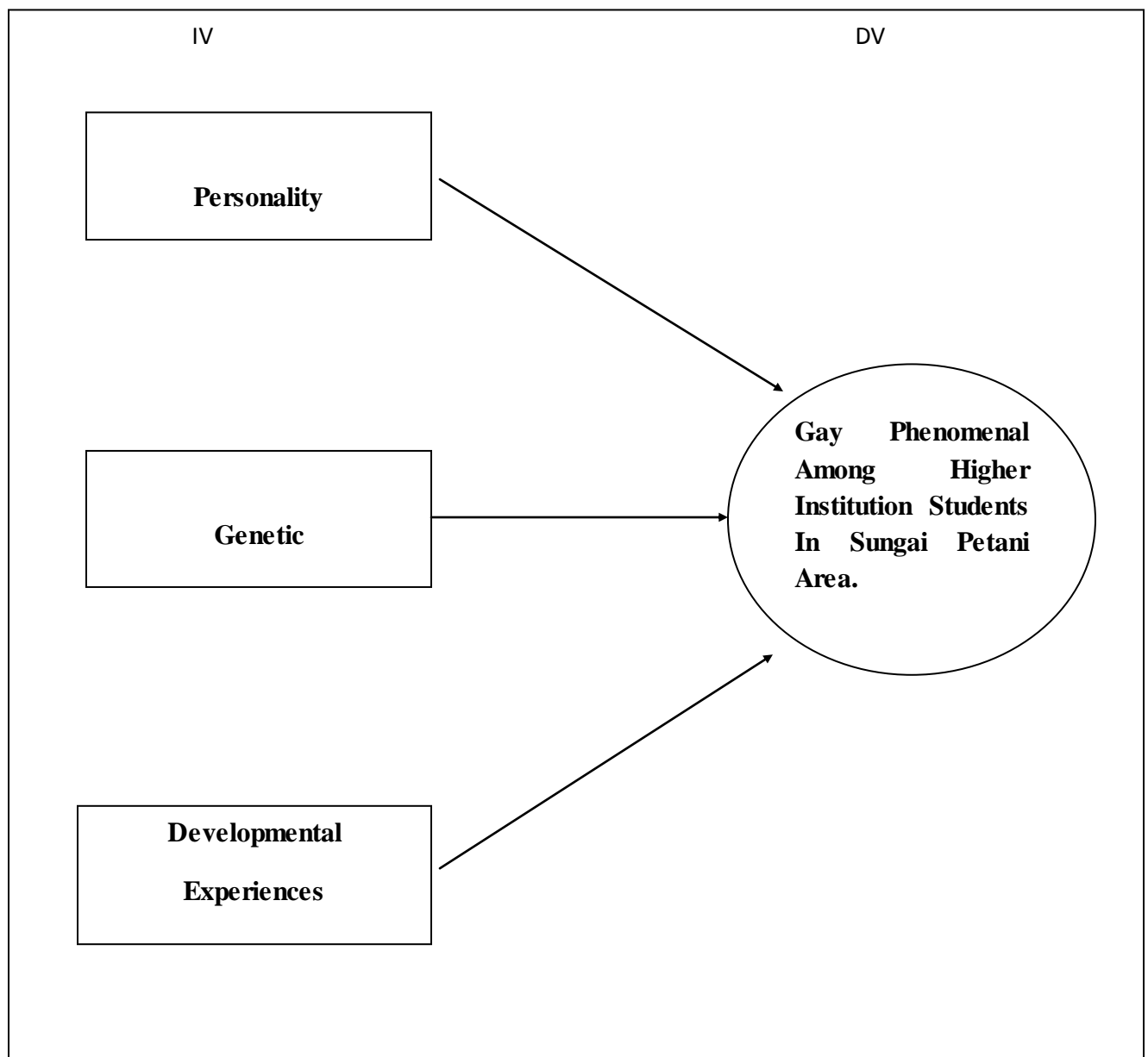
seeking. Then, children's desires to affiliate mostly with boys or with girls might be related to adult friendship choices.

Four kinds of psychological and social-environmental theories may also help explain associations between sexual orientation and personality: parental reinforcement and socialization theories, sex-role labeling and identity theories, Daryl Bem's (1996, 2000) "exotic becomes erotic" theory of sexual orientation, and social role and social stress theories. Parental reinforcement and socialization theories, socialization theories propose that parents vary in the degree to which they encourage and reward gender-related behaviors in their children, thereby molding their children's sex-typed behaviors, including sexual orientation. They further propose that the overall strength of parental gender socialization is related to the strength of children's sex-typing. The hypothesis that parents directly socialize variations in their children's sexual orientations seems implausible, for the huge majority of parents explicitly and implicitly socialize heterosexuality in their children. The intriguing question is why this socialization does not take in some children.

This issue is uprising especially pertinent to higher education which is university is typically the first time that young people will have been away from home for an extended period. For young LGBT students this is often the first opportunity to explore their identity without the limiting constraints of the home and the secondary school, both of which in many cases are not gay-affirmative settings in which to 'come out' (Epstein et al, 2003). Similarly, because of potential repercussions from parents, the school climate often mitigates against LGBT teachers being open about their sexual/gender

identity. Therefore, university is often the first time that LGBT youth have encountered openly LGB. Few will have encountered adult LGBT people prior to coming to university, and for the most part, their knowledge of LGBT issues and people will be that articulated through the homophobic lens of playground bullying, and the negatively biased stereotypes of media portrayals. However, Epstein et al, (2003) said it is also a time when the demands on young people to fulfil the heterosexual imperative and form adult opposite-sex couples relationships.

## 2.5 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK



**FIGURE 2.0:**

The Conceptual Framework of Gay Phenomenal Among Higher Institution Students In Sungai Petani Area.

**2.6 HYPOTHESIS**

(H1) There is a significant relationship between personality and gay phenomenal among higher institution students in Sungai Petani area.

(H2) There is a significant relationship between genetic and gay phenomenal among higher institution students in Sungai Petani Area.

(H3) There is a significant relationship between developmental experience and gay phenomenal among higher institution students in Sungai Petani Area.

**CHAPTER 3**

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

**3.0 INTRODUCTION**

This chapter was explained about the methodologies that used by the researcher in this study. It involves research design, sample size, unit of analysis, sampling technique, how the data was collected and data analysis that relate to the research. Research methodology is important in order to gathering all the data necessary for the analysis to meet the research objectives.

### **3.1 RESEARCH DESIGN**

The researcher chose the survey and cross – sectional or one-shot surveys as the research design by using questionnaires to investigate the gay phenomenal among higher institution students in Sungai Petani area. The respondent was among the students in Sungai Petani area situated in Kedah. According to Uma Sekaran (2003), hypothesis testing is undertaken to explain variance in the dependant variable or to predict the level of gay phenomenal outcomes.

### **3.2 UNIT OF ANALYSIS**

The unit of analysis refers to the level of aggregation of the data collected during the subsequent data analysis stage (Sekaran, 2003). It involves individual, dyads, group and also culture. In this research, the unit of analysis is individual student in the higher institution students in Sungai Petani area.

### **3.3 SAMPLE SIZE**

The selective people in population of the Institute of Teacher Education Campus Sultan Abdul Halim (IPGKSAH), Institute of Medical Science and Technology (University AIMST) and Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM) Merbok in Sungai Petani will be sample size. Our respondents will be only 150 respondents which consist 50 per higher institution selected due to the limitation of time and number of possibility respondent.

### **3.4 SAMPLING TECHNIQUE**

In order to choose the respondent, the researcher is using snowball sampling technique which involves the choice of subjects who are most advantageously placed or in the best position to provide the information required. This sampling is done when the subjects are hard to locate. The

process of snowball sampling is much like asking your subjects to nominate another person with the same characteristic as your next subject. The researcher then observes the chosen subjects and continues in the same way until the obtaining enough number of subjects.

### **3.5 SCALE OF MEASUREMENT**

In this research, researchers use three types of scale which are:

i) Nominal scale

Nominal scales allow the researchers to assign subjects to certain categorized or group. Nominal scale was use for obtaining personal data. The researcher use nominal scale for demographics background such as age, race and religious.

ii) Interval scale

An interval scale allows the researcher to perform certain arithmetical operation on the data collected from the respondents. This nominal allows the researcher to qualitatively distinguish groups by categorizing them into mutually exclusive and collectively exhaustive sets. Under the interval scale, the researcher measured the elements of the variables through Likert Scale. Likert Scale was designed to examine how strongly agree or disagree with the statement on five point scale especially in Section B and Section C.

Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1	2	3	4

ii) Ordinal Scale

The variables will be used in ordinal scale to denote differences among the various categories, but it also rank-orders the categories in some meaningful way.

### 3.6 DATA COLLECTION METHOD

The data collection method for our study is from primary sources. There are several methods can be used to gather the primary data or information such as interview and questionnaire. In this research, data collected through questionnaire. Questionnaire means a written set of question to which respondent are record their answer and it is an efficient data collection mechanism when the researcher knows exactly what is required and how to measure the variables of interest (Uma Sekaran, 2003). The questionnaire will be divided into section A for the background of the respondent and section B, and Section C was for the question for independent variable and dependent variables. Meaning that, each question under part B, and C must have its purpose and related with the objective of the study.



### 3.7 DATA ANALYSIS

In order to analyze the data, the researcher used the Statistic Package for Social Science (SPSS) version 16.0 for Windows Software Program for processing raw material received, data analysis and to get the finding. The researchers also use the statistical techniques that are:

Section A: Discuss about respondent background	Descriptive Analysis
Objective 1: To identify relationship between gay phenomenal among higher institution students with personality, genetic and developmental experience.	Pearson Correlation
Objective 2: To determine the most factor that attribute to gay phenomenal among higher intuition students (either personality or genetic or developmental experience.)	Multiple Regression Analysis
For pilot study which is to test the validity of questionnaire.	Cronbach's Alpha

#### i) Descriptive Statistic

Descriptive statistics such as maximum, minimum, mean, standard deviation were obtained for the interval scale independent and dependent variable. For example, measure mean of gender, age and religious. In this research, researcher was discussed the demographic background that consists of age, gender, religious and number of siblings in order to know the relation among variables with one another and to determine whether there are any differences two or more group and other.

ii) Pearson Correlation

The researchers use the Pearson correlation to see the strength of interrelated that in attendance among all mentioned.

iii) Multiple Regression Analysis

Multiple Regressions is an equation that represents the best prediction of a dependent variable from several independent variables in order to examine the relationship between whole independent variable and dependent variable. It easy to bring correlated between one another and dependent variables.

iv) Cronbach's Alpha

The Cronbach's Alpha was used to interpret the reliability of the data. It can be used to determine the internal consistency of the scale. For example, the items will be assessed on a five-point scale (ranging from 1 = strongly agree to 4 = strongly disagree).

v) Pilot testing

For the pilot testing, the researcher selectively chooses 30 of students which consist 10 from Uitm, 10 from AIMST and 10 from IPGKSAH as a respondent to answer the questionnaire in order to know this questionnaire is reliable and the respondent easier to understand this question. To measure the reliability in questionnaire, Cronbach's Coefficient alpha was established to measure the consistency of the item in questionnaire which higher consistency of Cronbach's is more than 0.6, the item also is high consistency (Sekaran, 2003).

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