



Research on Discrimination against Homosexual Men and Some Solutions to Educate Young People about More Correct Views

Nguyen Trung Dung

FPT University, Vietnam
Email: Dungntps25633@fpt.edu.vn

ABSTRACT

Nowadays, discriminating against homosexuals is no longer a strange issue. The prejudice and discrimination against homosexuals are shown by the degree of increasing, from being scorned, detesting to alienating fear and ultimately cruel beatings. Not only that, homosexuals are also discriminated against in their homes, because the family is a spiritual refuge, if this support is lost, it will cause extreme psychological damage. Serious period, causing them to be depressed, mentally and severely disturbed, leading to suicide. The lives of homosexuals are almost always subject to negative impacts from society and even the psychological self-fear of themselves is not indicated and must bring misconceptions about other sexual trends. The article revolves around the issue of discrimination against homosexuals and in order to partially resolve this situation.

Keywords: Education, Discrimination, LGBT, Homosexual.

I. Introduction

The phrases "Homosexuality", "Third World", "Transgender" are always sensitive even in the era of advanced society despite having a clearer view, when somewhere still exists. At those who discriminate because of their erroneous views, believing that homosexuality is a mental illness, going against nature, polluting fine customs and traditions, and often expressed in ridicule, hatred, violence and even isolation. Gay people are only a minority in a community, so the process of them standing up to fight for equal rights for themselves is extremely difficult. There are also people who fall into a deadlock situation that leads to suicide or because their orientation is revealed, they are abused by other people. And it is these negative effects that have caused a great deal of emotional pain for the majority of gay people. As a result, discrimination against homosexuals has resulted in countless victims and it is important to prevent senseless deaths [1].

The LGBT community is a community of people whose sexual orientation and gender identity are different from those of normal sexual orientation and gender identity. This community includes many other subgroups such as the Les community, the Gay community or the transgender community, etc. Currently, due to the development of gender science, there are many studies proving that people still have more diverse sexual orientations, not only in the above 4 groups.

II. The Content of research

1. Concepts

Homosexuality is an acronym for homosexuality, a term that describes emotional attraction between people of the same sex. Gay can be used to refer to gay and lesbian. Stigma is having negative, demeaning thoughts about others because they belong to a certain group. Unfairly discriminating against others for being perceived as "different" from the majority. Discrimination may or may not be based on stigma. Sexual orientation is a long-term emotional or sexual attraction to people of the same or opposite sex, or both. It is classified into three categories: heterosexuality, homosexuality and bisexuality.

2. Attitude towards the LGBT community

2.1 On the social side

Not only are Eastern countries still conservative, even liberal countries like the West are quite restrictive on homosexuality. Russian law is also openly against homosexuals, not allowing them to come out to express themselves, thus leading to many fierce protests, and causing many casualties. According to a survey conducted by Pew Global, up to 74% of Russians say no to homosexuality, while in Indonesia and Pakistan that number rises to 87% - 90%. Especially in countries that place a heavy emphasis on religion, attitudes towards homosexuality are even more severe. Bachmann has stated that homosexuality is both a choice and a threat.

In countries like Iran, Sudan, and Yemen, it is considered that same-sex sex acts can be sentenced to death or face the risk of death, in Indonesia, homosexuals can be punished, whipped or stoned to death. According to FBI statistics, of the hate attacks 15.6% are due to homophobia. Research Institute of Institute of Socio-Economics and Environment (iSEE) on discrimination against gay men: 1.5% were expelled for being discovered to be

gay, 4.1% were discriminated against because of the issue. at home, 4.5% had been attacked and beaten for being gay, 15.1% had been scolded by their family for being gay [6].

The attitude of disdain, alienation, and fear of homosexuality is referred to as a disease called Homophobia. This is society's harsh response to homosexuality, through discrimination at work, acts of violence, sadism, disparagement and gay murder. In the UK, the government removed homosexuality from the list of crimes in 1967. However, the problem has not been completely solved because according to a survey in 2000, more than a quarter of school students were found. Homosexuals in schools have experienced violence in many different forms such as: scolding, isolation, bullying. It will not be difficult to meet people who hold the view that homosexuality is a manifestation of disease, moral decadence, and a stain in fine customs and traditions.

It is these prejudices that have created a great fear of homosexuals, causing them to create a feeling of self-loathing, trying to do everything they can is mostly forcing themselves to be normal like getting married and having children. with people of the opposite sex, or some people with negative directions such as drugs, alcohol and promiscuous sex lead to a high risk of HIV infection. People call it the "homophobia" syndrome.

2.2 Personal issues

Currently, there are still some people who still consider homosexuality as going against the normative rules of society, even though they no longer react harshly, they seem uncomfortable when it comes to it. In 1990, the World Health Organization WTO affirmed determined that homosexuality is not a psychological disease, but just a rare human sexual orientation. Sexual orientation is human nature, it is impossible to force gay people to become normal (heterosexual) or vice versa.

According to the results of iSEE's 2011 study on knowledge of homosexuality in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh and An Giang, the majority of people with erroneous views account for the majority (table 1).

Table 1. Misconceptions about homosexuality

Views on homosexuality	Agree (%)
Homosexuality is curable	37
Homosexuality is a social trend	52
Gay people can't have children	71
Disappointed if their child is gay	82
Preventing children from playing with homosexuals	49

It can be seen that at that time the concept of homosexuality was not really popular and it took a long time for society to gradually accept it through propaganda and education campaigns to reduce prejudice and equal rights for people. homosexual [1]. Reasons of LGBT people to keep their orientation secret: Fear of family disapproval, fear of losing their job, fear of being teased by friends.

3. Media influence on the LGBT community

3.1 Using language

The language of naming gay people is quite rich and diverse, in which, "gay" is the most used word, followed by groups of words "gay", "les" that can be expressed as not considered as gay. is discriminatory. Regarding the homosexual language group, it can be divided into 7 groups: positive language group, curious, sensational, guest language group, lowly/contemptuous language group, moral struggle language group/ anti-social evils, humanitarian language group, medical language group - disease and language group about fear. Whether the community has a good or bad view of LGBT depends on the way the media uses language, not pity, sympathy, not moral struggle, but regard gay-related issues as well. like everyday problems in life [5].

3.2 Discrimination in the press

Discrimination in the press is no exception, out of 10 articles, 9 out of 10 articles are discriminating against homosexuals. Similarly, there are articles about the LGBT community that are sensational, feverish, and arouse curiosity for readers rather than giving objective information. Moreover, there are some journalists who themselves do not have enough knowledge about LGBT, so they write wrongly, making readers misunderstand. The media plays an important and pioneering role in eliminating social prejudices towards society. with homosexuals. The truthful, accurate and objective information about gay people in the press will help the community know and understand more about gay people, help them feel secure to live, study and work, and make positive contributions to building society. development association".

4. Same-sex marriage

4.1 Forced heterosexual marriage

When homosexuals feel guilty because of their orientation and to hide it, it is inevitable that they must marry someone of the opposite sex (heterosexual marriage). More than half of heterosexual marriages are now divorced and the majority are due to unhappy married lives, 17% of spouses do not accept them as gay, 21% are opposed by their families . When asked about their desire to marry heterosexual in the future, up to 40.2% of gay people said they will marry heterosexual in the future or are still wondering about it. Those who live in rural or suburban areas, those who live in the northern provinces are more likely to self-identify as bisexual or heterosexual, while those who do not express their orientation will generally accept themselves as bisexual or heterosexual marriage (usually male) [4].

4.2 Status of same-sex marriage

Currently, in the world, there are 17/193 countries that accept same-sex marriage, 76 countries, the law still discriminates against the treatment and criminalization of same-sex relationships, gay people are arrested, prosecution and imprisonment. For every person, getting married is a big turning point in life, especially for gay people, it's a dream, an equal right that they fight for to be legally recognized by the law. According to the research results of the ICS center in 2012, up to 71% want to be allowed to have a same-sex marriage by law, 25% want to live together with registration and 4% want to live together without registration [2]. .

5. Research Methods

The article uses online survey research method based on 2 surveys with the support of over 100 people. The reason for doing two surveys is to get objective data between the LGBT community and society.

6. Research results

Gay people come from many different walks of life, work in different occupations and lead different lifestyles. Many gay people are successful at work. Many articles as well as research and statistics focusing on homosexuals who are openly sexually active or who readily express their sexual orientation can lead many people to misjudge or hold aversion to homosexuals. Publicizing the sexual orientation of many people who are intellectuals or have status in society or from different classes, occupations, and lifestyles can make people less prejudiced or at least have a broader view. However, when the society still recognizes homosexuality, it is still quite strict, intellectual or status gay people tend not to openly disclose their sexual orientation. Young gay people in Vietnam as well as in Asian countries are very eager to have a gay-friendly environment like some countries in the West. Only a small percentage of gay people openly disclose their sexual orientation. , in which the number of people known to the public is very rare. Here are the problems that the LGBT community often encounters in life (Table 2).

Table 2. Common problems with homosexuals

Content Questions	Total number of respondents: 29 people	
	Yes	No
Being discriminated against in public (school, company, etc.)	19 person	10 person
Feeling scared when you realize your orientation	8 person	21 person
The family thinks openly about LGBT	11 person	28 person
Going online to learn about LGBT	23 person	6 person
Come out confidently	15 person	14 person

The problem of gay people being discriminated against has almost decreased compared to before, with the era of high technology, they can go online to look up information to better understand their orientation as well as their lifestyle. be more positive, know that homosexuality is not a disease, no longer feel vulnerable because of stigma. However, there are also limitations, the fact that the family becomes open to homosexual notions is still quite concerned, which leads to gay people not having the courage to come out. People's attitude towards LGBT issues is also an important factor (Table 3).

Table 3. People's attitudes towards the LGBT community

Content Questions	Total number of respondents: 100 people	
	Yes	No
Participating in LGBT activities	51 person	49 person
Witness acts of LGBT discrimination in real life	47 person	43 person
Supporting same-sex marriage	95 person	5 person

The above results are surveyed in the most recent time, thereby showing that the view and viewpoint of society has gradually accepted the LGBT community. Currently, there are 26 countries in the world that recognize same-sex marriage and this number is on the rise [6].

In addition, thanks to the mass media, through social networking sites, a very small percentage of the community has had a more open attitude towards homosexuals, there are discussions about LGBT on television, since then, a small part of society has a more sympathetic view [3].

In Vietnam, although there are also enduring same-sex relationships, such cases are quite rare. One article stated that there are long-term same-sex relationships, but the rate of relationships over 10 years is low. The reasons given are few constraints such as no marriage, no children, condemnation

or non-recognition. A small percentage of lesbian couples in a long-term relationship openly live together. Publicly long-term cohabitation among gay men is rare. A part of gay men married women. Others choose to be celibate. We need to pay more attention to them in order to build a better society [7].

7. Solutions

First of all, it is necessary to communicate basic knowledge about LGBT. Then introduce typical couples in the LGBT community. Through media parades about how the LGBT community has acquired its current position and rights, as well as the discriminatory images that LGBT people still have to endure.

To change an individual's mind is very difficult, it will take a lot of time and effort. The most important thing is that the LGBT community must always be strong and proactive. Do not force others to understand you, but actively contact to make them understand you better [8].

It is necessary to properly and deeply propagate the LGBT community to all ages, because when others do not understand it, they will have one-sided and negative thoughts. People with voices such as celebrities and knowledgeable people when propagating through the media and television will create a higher effect. In addition, include sex education programs in schools so that young people can understand and have a more positive view of the LGBT community. Help them understand more about LGBT and make them feel that LGBT is not a disease, it is who we really are.

Creating a safe, equal and fair environment for the LGBT community, such as health care, including psychological health, also needs to be improved to meet the needs of gay people.

8. Conclusion

No one can choose their own sex right from the moment they are born. Sexual orientation is just a very natural part of who we are. The LGBT community is also human, has the right to live, speak out, be protected, have jobs, and help the society like everyone else, they do everything. So there is no reason why we can discriminate and hurt them, not only from state agencies, social organizations, but also families should become a bridge to help people of "gender" third more integrated with the community. Research results show that gender equality in Vietnam is getting more and more attention, however, we need to pay more attention to them, policies and laws also need to be implemented appropriately. than the world trend.

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