

Community Diversion Behavior in Pringsewu District

Allen Nurs Atanacio, Trisnaningsih, Erlina Rufaida

Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, University of Lampung Indonesia

I. INTRODUCTION

Daily life and interactions, humans are inseparable from the norms and rules that apply in society, if the norms and rules are obeyed by society, people's life will be orderly, safe and peaceful. There are also people who do not even comply with existing norms, they commit violations of norms and rules, which are often referred to as deviant behavior.

Pebehavior menyimpang wrong only one is distraction identity gender. Distraction identity gender yang now this bmany tetake a look at tenhalfway mcommunity is transgender ya that waria. Menso seorang waria meforget it a pchoice hlive someone yang experienced waria membuat meconvention always mengalami hambstrength dnatural medo pesocial or memchoose pekerjaan. Kenyoran yang di hadapi oleh kroar waria, is meconvention hcurent mampu menso waria, thumpan Male or pefemale.

Waria dI assume as penydream beven toother karena sea person betype tolatin Male ber appearance a pefemale denbro memakai pakaian dan begrooming as appropriate womenan. Penydream pebehavior yang dit shows pfig waria caused db prepared pthere is konflik social dnatural bevarious shape peabuse. Pseudoa anmembers mcommunity termasuk tofamily branda myself, I haven't got it yet menerhymes hiadiran a waria denbro wteach as is type tolatin other. Kehadiran seorang waria di sebuAh tofamily sering kali dI assume as a disgrace, so that waria always mengalami techpressure social, di dnatural pesocial branda too menfaced conconflict dalam bevarious shape, dfrom scorn, peabuse hingga penexclusion.

Researchers found an association whose members consist of transgender people from various sub-districts in Pringsewu district which they named Seroja. Seroja is a community consisting of transgender people in the Pringsewu district which was formed in 2010. The birth of the Seroja community started with a "genk" named Ratu Sewu, which at that time only consisted of 3 waria, while at that time the number of waria in Pringsewu district is very much, so an idea emerged from one of the waria to form an association of transgender people which they named Seroja, at that time Seroja was not the only name proposed to be the name of their association, the name Seroja was chosen from several alternatives names through a majority vote by members of transgender people,

Based on preliminary research conducted by researchers on transgender women in the Seroja Group, Waria in Seroja commit several behaviors that violate the norms in society, this was also stated by the Seroja chairman that some waria committed deviant behavior. What types of deviations are carried out by waria, what form of deviations do they commit,

why do they commit such deviations. This is the subject of research for researchers on this issue.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

This type of research uses qualitative phenomenology. The term phenomenology has been used so widely that there are different interpretations among experts. According to Polkinghorne (Creswell 1998), phenomenological studies describe the meaning of a life experience for some people about a concept or phenomenon. People who are involved in dealing with a phenomenon explore the structure of awareness of human life experience. The focus of phenomenological research is on essence (essence or basic things), invariant structure (structures that remain essential of live experience (things that are important from life experience) a group of people (community).

To obtain data and information related to the problems in this study, the researchers used data collection techniques as follows:

Observation

Caulitative data collection techniques through observation are very relevant to get the behavior patterns and events needed to explore research problems. The type of observation that researchers use in this study is non-participant observation, where the researcher collects the required data by making direct observations at the research site, but the researcher is not directly involved or does not participate in the activities carried out by the person being studied. Researchers made direct observations at the locations to be observed, namely transgender people who are members of the Seroja Community in Pringsewu Regency.

In-depth Interviews

The data collection method most widely used in qualitative research is in-depth interviews (Indepth Interviews). The use of in-depth interviews (Indepth Interviews) is very significant in understanding more deeply about each individual's perception of the phenomenon being studied (Agustinus, 2019).

Documentation

Documentation technique is searching for data about things or variables in the form of notes, transcripts, books, newspapers, magazines, inscriptions, meeting minutes, leggers, agendas (Suharsimi Arikunto, 1989). The author uses documentation techniques to strengthen findings in the field, be it notes, writings or photos, because relying only on interviews without

documentation is less convincing. The existence of documentation strongly supports the accuracy of the research.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of research on deviant behavior by transgender women are:

1. *Child Sex and Oral Sex.*

Transgenders perform anal sex or oral sex, to fulfill their sexual desire, which means that the apparatus of satisfying their lust is the same, namely their vital organs. This is in line with the results of research (Novitasari, 2018) which states that transgender people have sex using the same genitalia. Given that this phenomenon, various means are used to indulge their desires. One of the methods used by transgender women is anal sex or sex acts that insert the transgender's genitals into their partner's anus.

2. *Get drunk*

Transgenders engage in drunken deviant behavior, because of the heavy pressure of their life, due to discrimination and not being accepted by society in general. This is in line with Merton's theory of structural functionalism (in Narwoko, 2006: 110) assumes that: Deviation is the result of various tensions in a social structure so that there are individuals who experience pressure and eventually become deviant.

Based on Merton's assumption, it can be said that deviant behavior can occur due to pressure in a social structure. This results in a person free to behave to achieve status goals (life success). In this case, transgender people are free to get drunk because of the pressure of life, freedom to behave is considered not in accordance with the rules or norms that apply to the social structure, so it is said to be deviant.

3. *Men dress like women*

Transgender women dress like women, this disorder occurs or this deviation is psychological or psychological, such as experiences as a child, from the social environment, and genetic factors. Other causes that are thought to cause this type of behavior are drug and alcohol abuse. Certain drugs allow someone who has the potential for deviant sexual behavior to release fantasies without hindrance to consciousness (Winarsih, 2011).

4. *Homosexual*

The cause of this disorder or this deviation is psychological or psychological, such as experiences as a child, from social environment, and genetic factors. Other causes that are thought to cause this type of behavior are drug and alcohol abuse. Certain drugs allow someone who has the potential for deviant sexual behavior to release fantasies without hindrance to consciousness (Winarsih, 2011).

5. *Prostitution (being a Commercial Sex Worker)*

Transgender women do work as prostitutes because they are considered deviant, are considered bad, and to fulfill their daily needs because they cannot do any work other than being

a prostitute. Based on the theory of Symbolic interactionism, Goffman in Raho (2016: 104) states that, "People are involved in deviant jobs because they have acquired a stigma, namely a very strong negative stamp and radically affect changes in social identity and self-image of an individual. ". In line with Becker and Goffman, Lemmet in Raho (2016: 103) explains, "How can someone who is initially labeled a deviant actually behaves as a deviant.

IV. CONCLUSION

The conclusions in this study are:

- A. The deviant behavior carried out by transgender people in Pringsewu district is in the form of; Anal sex and oral sex where this is done by waria to satisfy their sexual desire, this is usually done by fellow transgender women or even people outside of waria, then later drunkenness is carried out by waria to simply release fatigue, the result of pressure and stress about intimidation What they experience even to earn income from drinking by accompanying cafe customers until they get drunk, deviant behavior then homosexual, is transgender sexual behavior because transgender women engage in same-sex sex even though in their personal sense they feel a woman not a man, the next deviation is that waria dress like a woman even though the transgender's real identity is a man, the last deviation is being a commercial sex worker (PSK) in this case prostitution. Transgender women become prostitutes because of their economic needs.
- B. Deviations committed by waria are related to the theory of social deviation, namely the theory of structural functionalism is the result of various tensions in a social structure so that there are individuals who experience pressure and eventually become deviant.

Suggestion:

Like humans as they should be, who comply with social norms and rules in society, transgender people and society in general should follow the norms that apply in society. If harmony and harmony are created in these norms and rules, deviant behavior can be avoided.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- [1]. Arikunto, Suharsimi. 1989. *ProcedureA Practical Research*. Jakarta: BinaSpace
- [2]. Atmojo, Kemal. 1986. *We Are Not Man*. Jakarta: PT Pustaka Grafitipers.
- [3]. Messwati, Elok Dyah. 2004. *They are Discriminated, they lose their rights - Civil Rights*. Compass
- [4]. McAdam, D & Snow, DA 1997. *Social Movemenet: Reading On Their Emergence, Mobilization and Dynamics*. Los Angeles : Roxbury Publishing Company
- [5]. Moerthiko. 1987. *LifeTranssexuals and Waria*. Solo: Surya Murthi
- [6]. Moleong, LJ 2001. *Methodology Qualitative research, 14th edition*. Bandung:PT Rosdakarya youth
- [7]. Nadia, Z. 2005. *Waria: Abuse or Nature?*. Yogyakarta: Marwa Library
- [8]. Soeknto, Soerjono. 1986. *Talcott Parsons: Imperative functionalism*. Jakarta