# FAMILY, LIFE AND FUNCTION ISSUES OF MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN

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entitled

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FAMILY, LIFE AND FUNCTION ISSUES OF MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to examine the life of male homosexuals regarding their 2 aspects of relationship, including family factors influencing the prevalence of homosexuality and roles of male homosexuals to the family functions. The researcher had an in-depth interview with 20 male homosexuals. The data obtained was compared to find out the conclusions of all issues in relation to the family, life and roles of male homosexual. The results were presented in the descriptive pattern.

The results of this research were as follows:

1. Almost half of male homosexuals had a normal birth, but low birth weight. Over half of male homosexuals had family members and relatives who were homosexuals on both the fathers and mothers side of the family.

2. During childhood, male homosexuals had detachment from their father, but close to their mother. Most of the male homosexuals were polite, shy, disliked strength-oriented activities, associated with female friends, and recognized that they liked the same-gender. During adolescence, they were doubtful about their sex favor; so they tried to search for the information about homosexuality. However, male homosexuals would accept or live a homosexual life once they had a sexual experience with another male homosexual.

3. Male homosexuals have usually suffered the impermanent love relationship, disgust by the society and family acceptance. At the first stage, when the family was aware of homosexuality in any male homosexual, they resisted and tried to stop his homosexuality. However, male homosexuals try to perform the functions of son and daughter simultaneously, and they drive themselves to get acceptance.

KEY WARDS: MALE HOMOSEXUAL / HOMOSEXUAL / MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN

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ครอบครัว, วิถีชีวิต และบทบาทของชายรักเพศเดียวกัน

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บทคัดย่อ

การวิจัยครั้งนี้มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อศึกษาวิถีชีวิตของชายที่มีพฤติกรรมรักเพศเดียวกัน โดยมุ่งศึกษาถึงความสัมพันธ์ 2 ด้าน คือ ปัจจัยด้านครอบครัวที่มีอิทธิพลต่อการเกิดพฤติกรรมรักเพศเดียวกัน และบทบาทของชายรักเพศเดียวกันมีอิทธิพลต่อการทำหน้าที่ของครอบครัว โดยผู้วิจัยได้สัมภาษณ์เชิงลึกกับชายรักเพศเดียวกันทั้งหมด 20 คน จากนั้นนำข้อมูลที่ได้มาเปรียบเทียบเพื่อหาข้อสรุปในประเด็นต่างๆที่เกี่ยวข้องกับครอบครัว, วิถีชีวิตและบทบาทของชายรักเพศเดียวกัน แล้วจึงนำเสนอในรูปแบบพรรณนา

ผลการวิจัยสรุปได้ดังนี้

1. ชายรักเพศเดียวกันเกือบครึ่งหนึ่งมีประวัติการคลอดปกติแต่น้ำหนักตัวแรกคลอดน้อยเกินกว่าครึ่งหนึ่ง มีประวัติคนในครอบครัวและเครือญาติมีพฤติกรรมรักเพศเดียวกัน ทั้งฝ่ายบิดาและฝ่ายมารดา

2. ในช่วงวัยเด็กชายรักเพศเดียวกันมีความสัมพันธ์ที่ห่างเหินกับบิดาแต่สนิทสนมกับมารดา ส่วนใหญ่มีนิสัยเรียบร้อย ขี้อาย ไม่ชอบทำกิจกรรมที่ต้องใช้กำลัง มักเลือกคบเพื่อนผู้หญิง และเริ่มตระหนักว่าตนเองชอบเพศเดียวกันตั้งแต่วัยเด็ก เมื่อย่างเข้าสู่วัยรุ่นก็จะเกิดความสงสัยในรสนิยมทางเพศของตนจึงพยายามหาความรู้เรื่องคนรักเพศเดียวกัน และจะยอมรับหรือใช้ชีวิตในฐานะชายรักเพศเดียวกันก็ต่อเมื่อมีประสบการณ์ทางเพศกับผู้ชายด้วยกันแล้ว และค้นพบบทบาททางเพศของตน

3. ชายรักเพศเดียวกันมักประสบปัญหาเรื่องความสัมพันธ์ของคู่ที่ไม่ยั่งยืน การถูกสังคมรังเกียจ และการยอมรับจากครอบครัว ในช่วงแรกที่ครอบครัวรับรู้ก็มักจะต่อต้านและหาทางหยุดพฤติกรรมรักเพศเดียวกัน แต่ชายรักเพศเดียวกันจะพยายามทำหน้าที่ของลูกชายและลูกสาวในเวลาเดียวกันและผลักดันตนเองให้ประสบความสำเร็จ เพื่อให้ตนได้รับการยอมรับ

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# CHAPTER I
# INTRODUCTION

The present liberal society requests for all aspects of liberty, especially liberty of selecting a soul mate, sexual intercourse as well as same-sex sexual intercourse. It could be said that some unlimited liberal countries, including the United States, several European countries or Asian countries as Thailand are likely to request for the liberty, especially for sex. Some old key value has been fading rapidly, but other new value occurs until the crisis of value arises out. For example, the husband's honesty has been threatened by the value of having the minor wife; the value of marriage life between men and women has been threatened by the liberty of selecting the spouse between men and men or woman and woman. But, these events could not be judged objectively because they are up to personal like or dislike. However, these values have been spreading out, particularly the group of homosexuals.

Homosexuality is a sexual behavior among members of the same gender. This is most frequently found if compared with other abnormal sexual behaviors. Homosexuality may be found in both men and women, but more found in men for 3 to 1[1]. Homosexuality has been found since the pre-historical era. From the evidence made by the stone-age human on the cave walls or engraved images on the steel plates during the Age of Ancient Egypt, Greek, Roman, etc. Human belief and attitude at each age towards homosexuality are different. For example, at the Roman Age, homosexuality was done openly while, at the Greek Age, such homosexuality was common, natural and was believed that it is an expression of love superior to common love. Moreover, only the intellectual-class or hi-class people were entitled to do this homosexuality, and they believed that this activity could enrich their intelligence, particularly homosexuality with boys. But, at the later age when governed by Christianity, the belief about homosexuality was changed[2]. It was believed that homosexuality occurred in abnormal, evil and sinful people who should be punished.

In the past, homosexuality was medically classified as the sexual prevention with anti-social or psychopathic personality. In other words, the homosexuals deemed the mental disorder patients [2]. At present, homosexuality is not deemed any psychological disorder or disease. In 1973, The American Psychiatric Association and The American Psychological Association deleted “homosexual” from the list of diseases related to the psychological and emotional disorder. The World Health Organization has withdrawn the characters of homosexual relationship from the list psychological disorder since 1993. In Thailand, the Department of Mental Health issued the technical note dated 29 January 2002 [3] that homosexuals do not have any psychological disorder or disease, but they have the sexual orientation disturbances only because homosexuality is an alternative life. If those homosexuals do not have any trouble or frustration causing their job, learning and society, it should be deemed a normal matter[9]. It shall be deemed that these homosexuals have the disorder when homosexuality causes the psychological and living trouble, frustration, emotional problems, depression, suicide, non-satisfaction in their own status and desire of changing to be the same to other people[2].

Homosexuality is a sexual behavior different from others, which may occur in men or women but more found in men or about 14% in men and 10% in women [1]. Homosexuality may be shown out or not. For example, some boys may have some girlish manners since they have been young. Although it may be said that the homosexuals have explicitly different characters from other people in the society, according to the research, only 10% of homosexuals could be obviously observed. The remaining 90% of them have the characters and behavior like others, except their sexual satisfaction only.

Despite an official announcement that homosexuality is not a psychological disorder, at present, homosexuality becomes a social part and increasingly important. Thai society permits the sexual freedom more; however, the public has some incorrect knowledge and understanding about the homosexuals, which causes the prevention and discrimination to this group of homosexuals. The problems affecting the homosexuals are at the individual and social levels. At the individual level, the homosexuals are pressed by the society blaming that

homosexuality is a kind of abnormality and mental pressure. They have inferior as they perceive that they are different from others; so the mental conflict occurs. Thus, the homosexuals must conceal their sexual behavior [1].

According to the epidemiological data, AIDS now is a significant public health problem in Thailand and the world because it is a severely communicable disease and there has not yet been any medicine or vaccine to cure and prevent. In Thailand, according to the AIDS situation, it was found that, in 2007, there were 322,296 AIDS patients and HIV infected patients and 89,969 out of them passed away. In 2007, there were 327,604 AIDS patients and HIV infected patients and 90,753 out of them passed away. The epidemic of AIDS has been increasingly severe, particularly in the populations difficultly approached or those unaccepted by the society such as narcotic addicts, male homosexuals and sex-service female, etc. According to a report of HIV epidemic in male homosexuals living in Bangkok, the HIV infection rate has been increasing. In 2003, the HIV infection rate stayed at 17.3%, but, in 2005, the HIV infection rate reached 28.3% and, in 2007, this rate hiked to 30.7%. In surveying 3 types of male homosexuals: sex-service males, male homosexuals with no sex-service, and transsexual [5], the statistics revealed that one risky factor causing AIDS is homosexuality.

A questionnaire-based research conducted by Kinsey in 1948 regarding male sexual behavior, which has been still reliable up to now, about 37% of males apparently have the same-gender sexual intercourse at least one time from the adolescence to the old age. About 10% of males have the same-gender sexual intercourse at least 3 years during the age of 16-55 years. About 4% of males have the same-gender sexual intercourse since they become adolescent and onwards. About 18% of males have the same-gender and different-gender sexual intercourse [6].

Homosexuality has not been acceptable in the Thai society. It is viewed as a sexual abnormality, eccentricity and disgust, and causes social problems. In addition, the homosexuals must conceal their homosexuality because they feel that they are bad and different from others; so they have some conflicts in mind or the guilt disturbs their mind always. When the homosexuals confront real situations in the society while they feel that their sex desire is improper; so they have tension, anxiety, adaptation

problem or improper adaptation, which gives a direct effect to their mind that may make them have the mental disorder or neurosis [7].

Homosexuality could be frequently found in adolescents. At present, homosexuality is an important social problem giving effects to both physical and psychological health problems. During the adolescence, one wants to seek for his own identity as well as gender role. But, one's sexual confusion may lead to his homosexuality [7]. Although the statistics on this matter has not been recorded, it may be estimated that about 10-20% of boys have the sexual deviated behavior; it could be said that this problem becomes more severe [8].

Homosexuality may cause few or many problems to individuals; it is up to the acceptance by the society. In the Thai society, homosexuality is unacceptable. The parents would feel angry if their children are homosexuals. The parents would also feel ashamed, disgusted and reject these children; so the children face the emotional and adaptation problems. These children usually confront more adaptation problem than other normal ones. It is highly likely that they would also have the psychological problem.

The problem of homosexuality is specifically concerned; especially in adolescents because, from the researches, homosexuals include the adolescents aged 20-30 and aged 15-19 [7]. Since the adolescents have the physical, emotion, social and intellectual changes; so they are sensitive and easily influenced by the society and environment. Moreover, Erikson stated that each adolescent confronts his/her own identity problem. The adolescent wants to seek for his personal identity by continuously creating self-image from past to present, by interpreting everything he feels and perceives about himself, which would be consistently and relevantly combined with things that other people think about him. If this adolescent could overcome this status by securely creating his own identity, this would be an instrument helping develop him to be an absolute adult. However, the adolescents of the present society have been stimulated to have a sexual desire, but, in contrast, they do not have correct knowledge and understanding about sex. When the adolescents have the bisexual diffusion, they will fail to correctly show their sexual identity and role as accepted by the society [2].

From the above, it is obvious that, at present, homosexuality is prevalent, especially male homosexuals. It is likely that so much homosexuality will occur. To understand homosexuality, it is necessary to learn about the factors causing it in order to estimate the tendency of homosexuality among people in the society, and to learn about the homosexuals' life and living so that these persons may be assisted and live in the society happily without causing more problems to themselves, family and society.

Therefore, this research intended to examine 3 sides of relationship: life of male homosexuals, family factors influencing the prevalence of homosexuality and how homosexuality affects the homosexuals' functioning in the family to find out whether their functioning contain some defects or are improved. This research is a qualitative research covering the life, living, childhood experience, sexual development, family relationship, problems and hindrance in life, value, attitude and expectation as well as self of homosexuals in the Thai context including the family role influencing homosexuality and roles of male homosexuals to the family and society. This technical information would be used to make good understanding about the influence causing homosexuality as well as life of male homosexuals at all facets. This information would give a guideline of understanding the homosexuals, and it forms the practice and knowledge guideline for the parents, teachers and close persons to bring up the children to have the appropriate sexual development, to encourage the adolescents to have the quality self-development, to reduce the stimulant factors causing homosexuality, and to promote the correct sexual development to prevent future problems. In addition, this information enables the government sector to set up plans and policies to correspond to the situations involving the homosexuals in the future so that these people could live in the society properly and become a key manpower of the country.

## Research Questions

1. How about the life of males with homosexuality?
2. Do family factors influence homosexuality? How?
3. Does homosexuality affect the homosexuals' functioning in the family?

## Objectives of the Research

1. To study the life of male homosexuals.
2. To study the family factor influencing the occurrence of male homosexuals.
3. To study roles of male homosexuals influencing the family functioning.

## Scope of the Research

This research studied the factors possibly affecting the male homosexuality, which involved 3 sides of relationship: life of male homosexuals, family influence to homosexuality and how homosexuality affects the homosexuals' functioning in the family to find out whether their functioning contain some defects or are improved. This research is a qualitative research covering life, living, childhood experience, sexual development, family relationship, problems and hindrance in life, value, attitude and expectation as well as self of homosexuals in the Thai context including the family role influencing homosexuality and roles of male homosexuals to the family and society. This research was conducted in male homosexuals who disclosed their homosexuality to others and accepted that they had such homosexuality.

## Methodology

The Researcher did the in-depth interview with 20 male homosexuals who have been done activities at the Rainbow Sky Association of Thailand. The Researcher had an interview some key informants by using the semi-structure interview guideline

comprising 28 questions. The interview took 45-60 minutes/person. The data collection has been done during November – December 2009.

## Key Informants of the Research

This research involved 20 male homosexuals who disclosed such homosexuality to others and they have stayed in Bangkok longer than 6 months; so they needed not to have domicile in Bangkok. These male homosexuals were Thai men aged 18-30 selected by the specific sampling.

## Definitions of the Research

**Male Homosexual** means a man with homosexuality and he perceives that he has male homosexuality. This male may be a gay king, gay queen or mixed gay and transsexualism without the characters of bisexualism.

**Life** means the living pattern of a person or group of persons. In this research, the life of male homosexuals was divided into 6 sides as follows:

1. Experience and behavior of male homosexuals during the childhood
2. Sex development, consciousness and sexual intercourse of male homosexuals
3. Sexual value and relationship with lovers for male homosexuals
4. Life and social behaving of male homosexuals
5. Problems and hindrance of living for male homosexuals
6. Expectancy of male homosexuals to self, family and society

**Family and society of male homosexuals**, in this research, involved the factors encouraging homosexuality in 3 parts:

1. Family relationship of male homosexuals
2. Family influence encouraging male homosexuality
3. Social and environmental context encouraging male homosexuality

**Homosexuality affecting the family functioning** means homosexuality of the sample group giving both good and bad effects as their functioning and

responsibilities for the family may be similar or different from other heterosexual children.

## Expected Benefits

1. To learn about the factors encouraging homosexuality, as well as all facets of male homosexuals' life to obtain a guideline of understanding homosexuality. This information would be a guideline allowing homosexuals to have a quality living.

2. To find out a proper family guideline of promoting the relationship between family members so that the family enables to transfer its value, attitude and gender role appropriately, and to make a good understanding about sexual variation between family members.

3. To allow homosexuals and general people to have good knowledge and understanding about sexual variation so that everyone in the society have learning and live together without bias or misunderstanding, and the homosexual problems would be prevented and solved.

4. To obtain a guideline for the government sector to further form the policies corresponding to the future situations related to homosexuals who should have a quality living and be a key manpower of the country.

5. To obtain the technical information for further researches about homosexuality.

# CHAPTER II
# LITERATURE REVIEW

The literature review in this chapter covers the following 6 topics:

**2.1 Definition of homosexuality**

**2.2 Types of homosexuals**

**2.3 Types of homosexuality**

**2.4 Process of sexual identity development to homosexuality**

**2.5 Theories of homosexuality**

**2.6 Causes of homosexuality**

**2.7 Related research**

## 2.1 Definition of homosexuality

The same-gender love is to replace "homosexual" to give a more positive meaning. According to the study, more people have paid attention to the definition of "same-gender love" as it defines homosexuality differently.

The World Health Organization[9] mentioned about the same-gender love, in the International Classification of Diseases Ninth Revision or ICD-9, which the homosexual means the sexual satisfaction with persons in the same gender and this may involve or not involve any physical relationship. A homosexual may not be considered as the psychological disorder person.

Spitzer[10] defined the homosexual as a pattern of consistent and long-term homosexual arousal without or too little heterosexual arousal.

Kaplan & Sadock[11] mentioned about a problem of defining homosexuality that it could not be defined apparently. Most definitions involve any behavior related to sexual relationship with the same-gender persons. It is insufficient to only consider any sexual behavior expressed by a person for one time, but the motivation leading to the same-gender sexual satisfaction is ignored. The satisfaction may lead to the sexual

intercourse; but the sexual intercourse may not occur sometimes. Some persons may only have a sexual imagination of the same-gender person.

Campbell [12] mentioned about homosexuality that it is a sexual attraction and satisfaction with the same-gender persons, but is not deemed any disorder. The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Disorders, 3rd.ed or DSMIII refers homosexuality as ego dystonic homosexual; a homosexual perceives that he has some suspicious feeling inside because he has an apparent homosexual arousal. However, this homosexual may not require such feeling until he has the sadness. Additionally, this homosexual may want give more responses to the heterosexual love in order to create or maintain the relationship with the different-sex persons.

Chamlong Dissayavanich[13] defined homosexuality as desire to have the sexual intercourse with the same-gender persons or to touch the body only or to make love up to orgasm.

Opas Dhamvanich[14] defined homosexuality as sexual behavior with the same gender persons, but this may not involve the sexual intercourse. The same-gender sexual behavior may be limited to the satisfaction in body touching only; it may not involve any making-love up to orgasm.

Udomsilp Srisangnam[15] defined homosexuality as having the sexual happiness with the same-gender persons. It is called “homosexuality” for the same-gender love between male and male, and “lesbianism” for the same-gender love between female and female.

Suwattana Areepak[16] defined homosexuality as a sexual behavior between the same-gender persons. This behavior has been most frequently found among patterns of sexual behavior different from general sexual patterns. Homosexuality may occur in male and female.

From the above definitions, homosexuality means the sexual satisfaction with the same-gender person with or without sexual intercourse. The factor behind this behavior may be an internal motivation to feel satisfied with the same-gender person, or a continuous and long-term homosexual arousal without or too little heterosexual arousal. In considering when will homosexuality occur, it begins when a person feels satisfied in having the sexual relationship with another same-gender person.

The behavior expressed may be the real sexual relationship or may be imagined. That homosexual may lack the heterosexual arousal or have little of it, but continuously have the homosexual arousal for long.

## 2.2 Types of homosexuals

**2.2.1.Hyde[17] divided homosexuality into the following types:**

2.2.1.1. Deprivation homosexuality or it may, sometimes, be called as the situational homosexuality. This behavior is replaced when a person could not fulfill his sexual desire with the different-gender person.

2.2.1.2. Latent homosexuality – According to a concept of Sigmund Freud, a person is likely to be homosexual, but he/she may keep it in his/her subconscious mind. As a result, he/she has too much anxiety. Someone may have the reaction formation as his/her preventive mechanism by making him masculinity and denying homosexuality. Latent homosexuality also means one's mental reaction as being aroused by the same-gender person, but the actual sexual relationship may not occur.

2.2.1.3. Covert and overt homosexuality

a. Covert homosexuality – A person who has spent most of his life as the heterosexual person, including in part of his job and association, but no one is aware of his homosexuality, except close friends and other homosexuals.

b. Overt homosexuality – A person who does not conceal his homosexuality, but, if possible, tries to disclose his homosexuality.

Hyde's classification of homosexuality is based on a person's expression only. It seems that the homosexual classified in the first type is not actually counted as the homosexual because he does not have the homosexual orientation, but his homosexuality is forced by situations.

**2.2.2. Suchart Somprayoon and Wannee Somprayoon. [18] divided homosexuality into 3 types as follows**:

2.2.2.1. An individual whose physical body and mind are opposite to his/her gender, that is, the gender is masculine, but his appearance and mind become feminine, or the gender is feminine, but her appearance and mind become masculine such as hermaphrodite or sexual pervert as generally seen or transsexual, women who like to dress up like men and has the sexual behavior with her loved girl. This type is more found in male.

2.2.2.2. An individual whose physical body and mind are masculine or feminine, but he/she loves the same-gender person, that is, one whose physical body and mind are masculine, but he loves and has the sexual desire with male, or one whose physical body and mind are feminine, but she loves and has the sexual desire with female. This type is more found in female.

2.2.2.3. An individual who is both homosexual and heterosexual or it may be called the bisexual. This person may not have strong homosexuality, that is, he/she has the bisexual satisfaction and desire. His/her admiration in both genders may be equal or more or less in any gender. This type is equally found in male and female.

Various types of homosexuality may be shown out at different levels, starting from common sexual behavior such as intimacy, flirting up to sexual intercourse. The homosexual may show such sexual behavior temporarily or permanently.

**2.2.3.Leo (alias) divides homosexuality [20] into the following types:**

2.2.3.1. Male homosexual means a man who has sexual feeling or sexual intercourse with other men. This may be called “gay”. There are three types of sex roles for male homosexual including:

a. Active homosexual or gay king

b. Passive homosexual or gay queen

c. Mixed homosexual

2.2.3.2. Female homosexual means a woman who has sexual feeling or sexual intercourse with other women. This may be called “lesbian”.

In general, if talking about homosexual, it indicates both male and female homosexual. But, male homosexual is usually called ‘gay’ while female homosexual is called ‘lesbian’.

The public use ‘hermaphrodite’ in stead of ‘homosexual’. But, in fact, hermaphrodite has the different meaning from homosexual. Medically, the hermaphrodite is excluded from homosexuality. The hermaphrodite may be divided into 3 types [21].

2.2.4.1. Hermaphrodite means an individual who is born with reproductive organs normally associated with both male and female sexes. If he/she has an operation to be any gender as the parents and the surgeon deem appropriate, and he/she is brought up relevantly to his/her gender, he/she will grow up to have proper body and mind like others. The hermaphrodite may be classified into 2 types:

a. True hermaphrodite means an individual who has both male and female reproductive organs in his/her body, and his/her prominent sexual attributes are relevant to his/her hormone.

b. Pseudo-hermaphrodite means an individual who has the external sexual attributes different from his/her sexual hormone (Udomsilp Srisangnam,1985: 85).

2.2.4.2. Transvestism means an individual who admires to dress up in opposition to his/her sex, and also feels happy or satisfied to dress up, make up, clothe or show the manners of the opposite sex. This behavior may be openly disclosed or concealed. Transvestism may not always involve homosexuality, but, in practice, transvestism may occur in line with homosexuality and transsexual.

2.2.4.3. Transsexual means an individual who rejects his/her innate gender, but spends his/her life, dressing-up and have sexual behavior and role in opposition of his/her sex at all time. He/she has a deep-rooted belief that his/her emotion and mind is opposite to his/her physical body. The transsexual has strong desire to have a transsexual operation to be the opposite sex.

Transsexual operation is an expression of feminine-minded male who has tension and non-satisfaction with his masculine body. The transsexual operation must

comprise several steps and conditions because, after the transsexual operation, it is difficult to turn back to male. The key conditions are as follows:

1. Age of 20-65
2. Transsexual man who has spent the feminine life at least 6 months
3. Passing a psychological test by a psychiatrist or psychologist
4. Passing the medical examination by the endocrine gland physician and being prepared by getting the anti-androgen hormone for 6 months
5. Passing the consultation that he has the mental readiness
6. Passing the physical examination for the medical operation

The differences between transvestism and transsexualism is that the transvestite wants to dress as a member of the opposite sex to encourage his/her sexual arousal; meanwhile, the transsexual feels emotionally like he is a real member of the opposite sex.

Gay, borrowed from English, means cheerful, bright and lively. The group of male homosexuals call themselves as gay to refer to a good meaning of male homosexuals. This word seems compact and positive than other words [37].

**2.2.5. Types of gay may be divided up to different relationship[37] :**

2.2.5.1. Gay King – Taking an active, aggressive and insertive role of male. Some Gay Kings have the masculine emotion and manners like general men, but they may have the sexual intercourse with men and women.

2.2.5.2. Gay Queen – Taking a passive, submissive and receptive role of female. The receptive organ is usually the anus. Gay Queen could be recognized by his acting, talking and refinement of clothing as women. Another word used to refer to Gay Queen is ‘Tud’. But, Gay Queen may have general characters like men.

2.2.5.3. Gay Quing – ‘Quing’ comes from the combination of Queen + King. This kind of gay takes the bisexual role.

## 2.3 Types of homosexuality

**2.3.1.Kasem Tantiplajiva[22] classified homosexuals into 2 types subject to the mental condition**:

2.3.1.1. Ego Dystonic Homosexual – These homosexuals want to turn their sexual condition normal.

2.3.1.2. Ego Syntonic Homosexual – These homosexuals accept or feel satisfied with their homosexuality.

There are several types of homosexual relationship, starting from an imagination of homosexuality, having homosexual activities from time to time or having the sexual intercourse continuously and for long.

**2.3.2.The homosexuals may be classified into 6 types subject to their sexual behavior** [23]:

2.3.2.1. Blatant homosexual – Their homosexual behavior could be clearly seen as they present the manners opposite to their gender. The male blatant homosexual would dress up like women and do the female careers such as hairdresser, dressmaker, artist, etc. Meanwhile, the female blatant homosexual would dress up or act like men, but their dressing and acting may not be so apparent like the male blatant homosexual.

2.3.2.2. Desperate and bisexual homosexual – These homosexuals are married but their homosexual desire is hidden; so they seek for fulfilling this desire at other public places. But they still lack some appreciation and mental attachment of sexual intercourse. This type of homosexuals could not face a fact that he is a homosexual and try to conceal this from his wife.

2.3.2.3. Secret homosexual – This homosexual must conceal his homosexuality to maintain his social status. A plenty of these homosexuals is married and has children while no one is aware of his homosexuality, except some of his close friends. These homosexuals have lived in the society under anxiety that this secret would be discovered and framed or dishonored. This feeling may cause his adaptation.

2.3.2.4. Adjusted homosexual – This homosexual tries to adapt himself and does not conceal his homosexuality.

2.3.2.5. Situational homosexual – The homosexuality is done as an exit of sexual desire when a person is forced by any situation; for example, being in an institution separating men and women such as jail, boarding school, etc. The homosexuality of this person will stop when he/she turns to normal condition.

2.3.2.6. Homosexual prostitute – This homosexual agrees to have homosexual relationship with the senior person for monies or remuneration. The senior using monies or remuneration for homosexual activities seems inferior if compared with other types of homosexuality while the hired homosexual will agree for such homosexual relationship as long as he/she receives the monies. Many hired homosexuals are the university students who stop this kind of relationship when they graduate or can rely on themselves. These persons are not actually counted as homosexuals.

Nathee Theerarojpong[24] divided the appearances of male homosexuals into 2 main groups by using the criteria of physical appearances and sex behavior. The appearances of this group are described below.

2.3.3.1. Male homosexuals as classified by physical appearances:

Group A means male homosexual whose physical appearances are strong as masculinity.

Group B means male homosexual whole physical appearances are strong, but polite and not girlish. If considering their physical appearances carefully, we can recognize that they are male homosexuals.

Group C means male homosexual whole physical appearances look sissy. Their homosexuality could be easily observed as they dress up like women.

2.3.3.2. Male homosexuals as classified by sex behavior:

Group A means male homosexual whose sex behavior is active like masculinity because general men prefer taking the active role.

Group B means male homosexual whose sex behavior may be either active or passive.

Group C means male homosexual whose sex behavior is passive only like the feminine role. They are men who admire to be passive.

Thus, from all physical appearances classified and their sex roles, male homosexuals could be separated into 9 types: Aa, Ab, Ac, Ba, Bb, Bc, Ca, Cb, Cc, which are able to describe those two appearances of male homosexuals together.

Alfred Kinsey, an analytical psychologist, placed the criteria of evaluating individuals' sexual behavior according to psychological fundamentals and sexual experience accumulated. Kinsey created a seven-step continuum or seven-point scale of sexual satisfaction or human sexual tendency, which divides the continuum into 7 periods from 0 to 6. One end is the extreme heterosexual and another end is the extreme homosexual. The middle of linear mixes both ends. The criteria are detailed below.

**Chart illustrating the continuum of homosexual and heterosexual as created by Kinsey**

| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hetero | Predominantly | Predominantly | Equality | Predominantly | Almost | Homosexual |

0 means exclusively heterosexual with absolutely no homosexual, no homosexual feeling or response or 100% heterosexual.

1 means predominantly heterosexual, only incidentally homosexual due to his/her eager or force but still being satisfied and happy for heterosexual.

2 means predominantly heterosexual, but more than incidentally homosexual during adolescence or old age; there may be certain responses to homosexuality or acceptance for homosexual arousal but he/she does not permit such homosexual relationship. However, he/she is still satisfied for heterosexuality.

3 means equally heterosexual and homosexual; individuals who have sexual experience and mental response to both same-gender and different-gender persons explicitly. Finally, these individuals will accept that both types of heterosexual and homosexual relationship make them happy equally. This behavior occurs in single men rather than married ones who can fulfill their sexual desire with their wife. These individuals pay attention to men and women equally.

4 means predominantly homosexual, but more than incidentally heterosexual; individuals who have homosexuality explicitly and have mental response to homosexuality, but they may have heterosexuality sometimes.

5 means predominantly homosexual, but incidentally heterosexual; individuals who have almost homosexual activities and response while rarely have heterosexual experience.

6 means exclusively homosexual; individuals who have homosexuality or homosexual intercourse only.

## 2.4 Process of sexual identity development to homosexuality

Plummer[25] explained about acceptance and coming-out as an important process that could not, sometimes, be attained by a homosexual because the acceptance and coming-out is a process of changing his/her belief in his/her homosexuality and identity confusion into his/her recognition of accepting his/her homosexual identity after his/her own awareness.

**2.4.1. An individual would discover his/her homosexuality under 3 development steps:**

2.4.1.1. Egocentric

The first step is the most difficult one. This starts when an individual wants to stay alone and feels that his homosexuality must be a secret. This idea occurs repeatedly until his/her recognition as homosexual will be increasing. He/she will gradually make understanding about this matter by reading books, watching movies and searching information from other homosexuals. He/she may insist that he/she is the heterosexual, but he/she finally is the sole one to make a decision he/she is the homosexual.

2.4.1.2. Socio-centric

At the second step, guilt, identity confusion, secret of homosexuality and sexual frustration will be less. He/she may find that he/she is different from normal people, but feels happy to be the homosexual. He/she may meet other homosexuals, and gay bars are key locations of this interaction process.

2.4.1.3. Universalistic

At this final step, an individual will form heterosexual relationship with others. He/she will accept and disclose his/her homosexuality before developing his/her sexual identity.

This acceptance and coming-out process could help the adaptation, and solve the homosexual love. For example, one may feel lonely and ashamed, but he may be able to handle or make a decision about his homosexuality. Or, he may feel confused and want to keep his homosexuality in secret, but he is finally able to confront and disclose it.

Sexual identity or sexual self-concept is a personal human experience in sexual condition. It's what one receives from his/her masculinity or femininity in social situations as well as sexual relationship after such masculine and feminine feeling. Sexual identity is formed by the society and culture until the sexual behavior is shown out through various processes such as formation of sexual ideal, sexual socialization, etc. A child will be expected to have his/her sexual development behavior up to feminine or masculine behavior, and he/she will develop his/her own sexual identity. Individual sexual identity development is relevant to an increase of attention to sex. The late adolescence is a period moving to the adulthood. The individual sexual identity development is a continuum process as a part of seeking for personal knowledge and formation of maturity. Self-concept, reference group, ideal, sex discourse and sex-oriented social socialization would lead to the decision or sexual desire and sexual identity as one requires, e.g. homosexual or heterosexual. These words are the discourse separating the deviated groups from other normal ones. The normal groups are rewarded by the society while the homosexual group is socially punished. Love, either homosexuality or heterosexuality or bisexuality, must be consistent and proper. Understanding the sexual identity would allow us to best understand the features and process of sexuality[26].

**2.4.2. The sexual identity development process of homosexual[27] is under the following steps:**

2.4.2.1. Sensitization – A child is doubtful whether he/she is different from others. He/she may have the different interest or sexual emotion.

2.4.2.2. Identity confusion – Personal experience may make himself/herself doubtful, have sexual arousal with the same-gender persons; so he/she tries to seek for information to understand his/her sexual behavior.

2.4.2.3. Identity assumption – He/she will accept the gay or lesbian identity and he/she discloses his/her sexual identity to some close friends.

2.4.2.4. Commitment – He/she has the homosexual relationship and discloses this to others.

Some children could understand their sexual identity at the first steps while other children may feel confused and unsure until they become adolescents when their adolescence development moves to homosexuality. However, this aspect has been studied by few researchers. In 1993, in the United States, a researcher studied a group of male adolescents who had homosexuality [28]. The homosexual development steps started from the feeling that they were not male, confusion, rejection, guilt, shame and acceptance finally.

In conclusion, the steps of sexual identity development to homosexuality are: a feeling that he/she is different from others, doubt, seeking for information, association with the homosexual group, and disclosure to the public.

## 2.5 Theories of homosexuality

There are many theories and assumptions mentioning about causes of homosexuality as follows:

### 2.5.1. Psychoanalytic Theory

Freud's Psychoanalytic Theory describes that homosexuality is caused by the interruption of development at the Phallic Stage during the age of 3-5 years old. At this stage, a child will have the sexual feeling and desire, have love and wants to be close to his/her father or mother who is the opposite gender. A girl will love her mother while a boy will love his mother. This girl or boy feels jealous of the father or mother who is the same gender to him/her. Freud calls this manner as the Oedipus Complex. But, finally, the child will pass this development stage by behaving like his/her father or mother (identity) who is the same gender. The girl imitates the mother

to let the father love her as his love to the mother. The boy imitates the father to let the mother love him as her love to the father. If any family has no father or mother; for example, a fatherless boy or a boy with deviated-personality father will learn that his father is weak and he tends to approach his mother until his characteristic becomes feminine-oriented. Similarly, if a girl is motherless, she is likely to love and care for her father; so she will be masculine-minded. The homosexuals will be attracted to the father or mother in opposition to their gender, and will imitate their behavior [28].

**2.5.2. Environmental Theory**

This means the formation of bringing-up environment. Bringing-up is an important issue because a wrong bringing-up, psychologically, results to the adulthood with the disorder of many personalities. Male homosexuality is usually derived from the brining-up of mother. The mother nurses and cares for her child too much, persuades her son to be sissy, reduces her son's masculinity, ties attachment with her son to protest the father when she has any conflict with her husband, and persuades her son to favor her only; all these acts make the son follow his mother. If the father is detached and rarely meets or stays with his child, the inheritance of masculinity from the father is quite impossible [28].

**2.5.3. Genetic Theory**

It has been believed for centuries that gene is a dominant factor of homosexuality. At the Age of Greek, it is stated that homosexuality is caused by the deterioration of brain, which is the genetic cause. Late, it was believed that everyone was born with the characteristic of homosexuality. Greek people achieved a fact that an embryo aged 2-3 months does not show its exact gender; so they assumed that one was the bisexual. This assumption is partially correct, because, male or female always have hormone of both genders.

**2.5.4. Beeber's Theory**

Beeber tried to give more explanations supporting Freud's Psychoanalytic Theory, but he objected to the Environmental Theory regarding individuals causing homosexuality. The Environmental Theory indicates that the mother is a dominant

person of homosexuality. In contrast, Beeber is of the view that the father is a dominant person in the family. If the father spends more time to his son for 1-2 hours a day, homosexuality will disappear from the world. In the modern society, the number of homosexuals has been increasing because many fathers do not go back home after working hours; the family lacks warmth and family leader until the children have many problems including homosexuality[28].

### 2.5.5. Theory of Dr. Udomsilp

Dr. Udomsilp Srisangnam viewed that many existing theories could not explain about homosexuality universally because many homosexuals do not fall in any theories. Some homosexuals get the best bringing-up, background and parents who have the excellent knowledge and understanding about child care. But, their children become homosexuals when growing up. After compiling the data from many patients, he found one mutual cause, that is, these patients have a normal physical and mental development until they are at age of 13-16 when they are lured or forced by older men to have the homosexual intercourse. At the initial stage, these patients oppose to it and feel disgusted. But, later, they become homosexual unconsciously[28].

Dr. Udomsilp Sirsangnam mentioned about an experiment conducted by Conrad Laurence, a Swedish psychologist, regarding animal behaviors, especially animal instinct, until he formed a theory called the Imprinting Theory. The theory indicates that, at a proper period, an appropriate stimulant will cause learning suddenly and that experience will be firmly rooted into the brain. This is a permanent learning deviating from the existing pattern to a new one.

### 2.5.6. Adulthood Homosexuality

Homosexuality may be temporary or permanent in some situations and circumstances such as students in dorms, prisoners in jails, soldiers in forces, and playing of adolescents. If an individual feels bored of what he will be for the whole life, his brain and mind will have the evolution by adding more value to the same gender until he feels favorite, loves and has homosexual activities together[28].

**2.5.7. Social Learning Theory**

Michael's Social Learning Theory is a theory explaining about learning of sexual behavior as learning under the same process to learning of other social behaviors. The social learning comprises:

Acquisition – Learning from observing surroundings.

Performance – Expression after learning by observation by looking the behavior shown out with an expectation that the behavior expressed will be rewarded, e.g. objects, praise or acceptance, etc. or punishment, which will curb the occurrence of behavior such as being hurt or social disgust, etc.

In the learning of sexual behavior, a child obtains it from his/her direct experience under criteria of enforcement and punishment, observation and imitation or both learning processes may get together.

In addition, the Social Learning Theory focuses that the learning development for sexual behavior occurs at the early stage or childhood when the parents greatly influence the child's learning, which is similar to Freud's Psychoanalytic Theory. But, in this Learning Theory, learning of sexual behavior and other behaviors is based on the same learning process. Thus, apart from the parents, brothers and sisters, friends, teachers, movie films or anyone whose behaviors observed by the children are all important as well [11].

**2.5.8. Intellectual Development Theory**

Kohlberg's Intellectual Development Theory explains about the sexual behavior development that it is derived from the development of concept. The child sexual development is formed when he/she thinks about himself/herself that he/she is a girl or boy, and he/she behaves like that.

The sexual behavior development starts when a child is at age of 2-3 years old when he/she can indicate he/she is a boy or girl because he/she is told by other surrounding people. When he/she becomes older, he/she will know that his/her gender is stable and unchangeable. He/she will learn the masculine or feminine behavior by observing and imitating masculine or feminine behavior like his/her surroundings. His/her behavior comes from the development of his/her own thought. If he thinks that he is a body, he will perform in line with masculinity. If she thinks that she is a girl,

she will perform in line with femininity. These acts do not come from any enforcement or reward, but his/her desire[11].

## 2.6 Causes of homosexuality

Exact causes of homosexuality could not be pinpointed, but implied by the following causes.

### 2.6.1.Biological Causes

#### 2.6.1.1. Genetic factors

a. Evidence in twins

The studies about genetic influence usually dealt with twins. A chromosome research conducted in 1952 by Kallmann [30] in 95 homosexual twins showed that 45 dezygotic twins may not be homosexual for both of each twin; meanwhile, 40 monozygotic twins may be homosexual for both of each twin. This research supported the genetic connection. However, in 1963, Kolb studied some monozygotic twins who are homosexual, but he found no correlation between homosexuality and twins. Except the research of Kallmann, no other studies regarding the correlation between genes and homosexuality were recorded.

Michael Bailey of North Western and Richard Pillard of Boston in the United States (1991) reported that 50% of monozygotic twins and 24% of dezygotic twins were both homosexuals. This means that homosexuality is innate and genetic [38].

b.Evidence of gays in relatives

Dean Hammer et al. of the National Cancer Institute, National Institutes of Health Maryland (1993, 1994) found that 13.5% of gays had homosexual older or younger brothers while 7.3% of their mothers' brothers were gays, but there was no influence from the father side. Thus, it is believed that gay gene is buried at X chromosome and the male receives X chromosome from the mother. The genetic inheritance is from the mother[39].

c. Evidence about Xq28 DNA markers genetic code

Again, Dean Hammer et al. (1993, 1994) discovered the gay gene or genetic code at the end of long arm of X chromosome at Xq28. This can be concluded that the gay status can be genetically transmitted. His team also studied another 32 gay twin brothers and found that 24 twins (72%) had Xq28 genetic code as well. However, there was an argument that 50% of monozygotic twins of gays in the research of Bailey and Pillard were not gays. Moreover, a part of gays as studied by Hammer et al. did not have Xq28 code, but some men who were not gays also had Xq28 code. Thus, the gay status is not only caused by gay gene[39].

**2.6.1.2. Hormone factors**

a. Imbalance of hormone

According to the studies[30], homosexuality is an innate and natural status. It has been believed that homosexuality comes from the genetic inheritance; so one cause of homosexuality may be the hormone abnormality or the imbalance of estrogen and androgen in individuals. At present, this matter has been more studied, but there has not yet been any confirmation that gene is the permanent dominant of homosexuality because someone with hormone imbalance is not the homosexual or someone who used to be the heterosexual may turn to be the homosexual, etc.

b. Result of prenatal sex hormones

An abnormal level of mother's prenatal sex hormones makes the masculine brain at her womb change to be the feminized brain. Under this concept, the mother's testosterone or prenatal sex hormones may develop the boy's brain to be the masculine or feminized brain or make the boy become homosexual or heterosexual[40].

Gunter Dorner, an endocrinologist, concluded from his research that the mother's tension during her pregnancy would make her testosterone lower. If the mother's testosterone becomes low while the boy's brain is developed, his brain will become the feminized brain (Stress Theory). Dorner referred the research results supporting his theory that homosexuality rate was higher for men who were born in Germany during the 2nd World War because their mothers had great stress while being

pregnant during the World War. But, his study contained several weak points; so many persons argued his theory[41].

Several reports have tried to prove this issue. For example, Ellis and Aines and Money reported in 1987 that the mother's stress caused the flow of adrenaline and cortisol, which affected her testosterone and her embryo's brain development, which is a cause of homosexuality[42].

Simon Le Vay, a neurobiologist, had a view in his book titled The Sexual Brain on 1993 that men's sexual favor or taste partially comes from the reaction between testosterone and the embryo in the mother's womb. The level of mother's testosterone causes each child's brain development to have different reactions because the brain is genetically programmed differently [43].

c. Different sex hormone in heterosexual guys

Since the animals' breeding is usually under the influence of hormone [44], someone doubts that the male homosexuality may be caused by an irregular level of hormones. It is reported that male homosexuals have the different level of sexual hormones from the male heterosexuals.

c.a. Circulating testosterone of male homosexuals is lower than that of male heterosexual [45].

c.b. Estradiol in male homosexuals is higher than that of male heterosexual[46].

c.c. Luteinzing hormone in male homosexuals is higher than that of male heterosexuals [47].

However, several researches reported that there were no differences. Some physicians have tried to change gays to be male heterosexual by way of injecting the testosterone or testicular graft. But, these methods cannot change their male homosexuality, but they just have more sexual desire[39].

**2.6.1.3. Difference between the brain of gays and male heterosexual**

Simon Le Vay, a neurobiologist, has studied hypothalamus at the medial pre-optic region where he believed that it was an important area in controlling the

sexual behavior in men. This area of brain contains 4 groups of nerves (interstitial nuclei or the anterior hypothalamus (INAH): INAHI1, INAH2, INAH3 and INAH4.

After checking the brain of gays and male heterosexual died from AIDS and other diseases, one interesting difference found in them is that INAH3 of male homosexuals is smaller than that of male heterosexual about 2-3 times. This means that the brain controlling sexual behavior of male homosexuals is different (smaller) than that of male heterosexuals.

This finding showed that some parts of brain in gays and male heterosexual are different, but it could not be concluded firmly that gays' brain is different from that of male heterosexual. This finding came from the examination in the adults' brain; thus, it could not conclude exactly that this characteristic was innate or was changed later as resulted by their sexual behavior or taste. This homosexuality may be caused by other psychological factors such as bringing-up, experience, etc.

Moreover, there is a doubt that since all gays examined died from AIDS. It is possible that INAH3 was smaller as resulted by AIDS or anti-AIDS medicine. This doubt may fall when Simon Le Vay found in his additional research that the male heterosexual died from AIDS had bigger INAH3 than that of gays. In studying gays died from the lung cancer, their INAH3 was small like INAH3 found in gays died from AIDS. Hence, the research of Le Vay supported an assumption that the sexual taste is derived from the biological basis or INAH3 [43].

**2.6.2. Psychosocial causes**

Homosexuality, based on Sigmund Freud's explanation, comes from regression and fixation and interruption of sexual development in child at ages of 3-5 (Phallic Stage or Oedipal Period). At his stage, a boy loves his mother so much while a girl loves her father. Either boy or girl feels jealous of his/her father or mother who is the same gender. But, finally, the child will pass this development stage by imitating his/her father or mother who is the same gender. When a boy touches his sex organ, he will miss his mother and thinks as if he were the father. But, the child fears that the father may be angry if he is aware of this imagination and his sex organ will be cut off. The child's solution of mental conflict is to give up his desire to his mother, but to imitate his father instead. If the child can solve this conflict, he/she will have fixation

and behave as father or mother who is the same gender. When this child grows up, he/she will have homosexuality finally [30].

Moreover, homosexuality is explained in another way that it comes from narcissism. By this theory, everyone is crazy with himself/herself and fears of losing his/her beauty; so he/she turns to be interested in the same-gender person to appreciate that person's beauty as compensation of his/her beauty fading out when time passes by. If one is severely crazy with oneself, he/she will be pleased to get any beloved objects or persons that are the same to him/her; so homosexuality occurs.

### 2.6.3. Causes of family factors

There are family factors causing homosexuality as listed below [28][31].

2.6.3.1. Bringing-up – The cause is the over-protective bringing-up by mother while the father is usually moody, easily angry, meticulous and detaches from his child who will fear of his father and approaches his mother more.

2.6.3.2. A child growing up in the family where the parents' functions and personality are not fit to their gender; for example, the father does the housework and brings up children while the mother works outside.

2.6.3.3. The parents want the child to have the opposite sex. For example, a father has several sons, but no daughter. Thus, one of his sons acts as the opposite sex to be loved by the parents.

2.6.3.4. Broken home – A child not getting love and warmth from his family may have a problem of associating with friends and feel sad. Later, he may find someone giving him happiness and offering the sexual happiness until he feels satisfied.

2.6.3.5. The mother is too close to her son, which makes it possible to turn him to be homosexual because her feminine ideas, feeling and manners are absorbed to be the boy's personality. The feminine identity is fixed into the boy's mind.

2.6.3.6. The parents' bias love. If the parents care for the daughter more than the son, the later may feel jealous and thinks that if he were a girl, the parents would love him more; so he acts like femininity to attract the parents' attention.

2.6.3.7. Relation between brothers or sisters. A child's identity development is to be different from the other. For example, if the older sister is a learned person, the younger sister will act oppositely, that is, she will not be very learned, but have many friends. Similarly, if the older sister has the masculine habit and is protective or the older brother is so masculine, the younger brother will act like girl, look weak and want protection.

2.6.3.8. Giving motivation to behavior. In the family of homosexual children, it is usually found that the parents or close people usually give positive motivation. The parents may feel that it's funny, laugh or take photos as their memorial time; thus, the children will feel that they are accepted and motivated to have such behavior. The parents' attitude towards children's behavior is important in motivating the children. The parents, who want the children in the opposite sex, like the parents who want to have a daughter but they get a son, will bring up or dress up their son like girl. Or, a son whose physical appearance encouraging homosexuality such as beautiful face, polite manner, will be praised by the adults. But, this son will be punished if he does his masculine behavior. Thus, this child would rather act to be praised. When the attitude is not relevant to his actual sex, the homosexuality may occur.

**2.6.4. Environmental causes** [32].

In the daily life, humans must always have reactions with the environment. Thus, the surroundings influence the rooting of value and behavior expression as well as human sexual behavior. The environment referred as causes of homosexuality includes the family environment and social environment.

2.6.4.1. School environment

Lack of masculine personality – Most kindergartens and primary schools contain so many female teachers, especially those who give good care to students. For good-looking boys who cannot find out the masculinity from their father, when they stay at school with no longer masculinity from male teachers, they will have more memories of feminine personalities[33]. Mockery from friends and school teachers – Mocked children may be good-looking or slender; so they are mocked that they are hermaphrodite. After being frequently mocked, these children will feel confused,

doubtful, unsure of themselves and no confident in their sexual identity or be disgusted or rejected by the normal friends. Finally, these mocked children must associate with opposite-sex friends and transmit the sexual model from the opposite sex more. When these children grow up, they will set up the group, which encourages their homosexuality more [33]. School educational system – Boys school is more likely to encourage boys to be girls than the co-education school because, on the psychological theory, when two persons stay together; one will try to act as leader while the other will unconsciously act as follower. In a boy school, some weak and sissy-face boys may act like girls so that they are protected by other stronger boys. These weak boys may be pleased to continue this role. But, in the co-education school, male students who are usually polite and weak will encourage boys, who have weak physical body and mind, to be more masculine [32].

Arrangement of school activities – Some teachers may assign good-looking and cute boys to take feminine roles in plays or performance, especially in the boy school. As a result, the boys will feel acceptance and praise for such expression. But, some boys may not be paid attention when they show masculinity. On the contrary, when they act or show off femininity, they are praised by many people. So, they may have so much pride and self-esteem that they continue such acting until they do not want to be masculine or to act in masculinity[33].

School curriculum – Some schools set up the curriculum by having boys study the embroidery or other activities that the Thai society views that they are feminine work. When the boy is likely to imitate his mother at home while he also studies the feminine work, he may feel pleased, skillful and proud, which makes him have more confusion over his identity[33].

2.6.4.2. Social environment

The third-gender idol, in particular, actors in television programs, films or books. When an actor plays a feminine role, the boy who lacks the personality model from his father or male teacher may imitate the sissy manners from that actor because the children usually open for such information from various mass media. The children staying in the supportive environment or inclining to this behavior will purposely select and accept it as his model behavior.

Improper social value such as the belief that men must be strong, play sports, talk bluntly and rudely, be aggressive, have fights, smoking, drinking, be gallant or have several lovers simultaneously. If a boy feels confused about his identity whereas he cannot do the masculine behaviors mentioned above, he will feel more confused that he looks like feminine.

Celebrity practice – The modern society is highly competitive. Someone directs to sports, music and other activities. But, someone cannot be outstanding in any ways; so he shows off by way of sissy acting, pleasing others or having eccentric acts.

Social and environmental condition – This may be the factor of homosexuality; for example, jails, detention camp, boarding school and dorm, etc. At present, the gay bar is an association location of homosexuals, and it encourages higher amount of homosexuals, especially adolescents who start spending their adolescence or are severely hurt from their love relationship and despair. Thus, they view that heterosexuality holds some sorrow. These adolescents may be enthusiast, feel lonely sometimes or have economic trouble, etc.

## 2.7 Related research

Homosexuality has occurred for long in other countries. The research on homosexuality can be separated into 2 parts: international research and local research.

### 2.7.2.1. International research

**Sandra Witelson** (1997) pointed out that the biological factor, especially brain system, is associated with homosexuality. She conducted a comparative research by examining the brain of 10 male heterosexuals and 11 male homosexuals. She discovered that the size of isthmus of corpus callosum, which connects the right and left sides of brain, is different. It was also discovered that the isthmus of gays was thicker than that of heterosexual for 13%. But, some gays had thinner isthmus than some heterosexual men.

**Dean Hammer** (1993) reported that gene may determine gays' sexual value. He discovered the gene located on Chromosome X that is called Xq28, which was the same in a group of gay brothers and it was different from that of male heterosexual. Hammer got 76 male homosexuals from the AIDS Treatment Project. Every subject mentioned that they had at least 1 brother who was homosexual and modeled their homosexuality, and they also had some homosexual uncles from the mother side, without homosexual uncles from the father side. Hammer set up an assumption that some genes were located on Chromosome X. A man got one of two X chromosomes from the mother and he got Chromosome Y from the father. As the mother is not homosexual, it is expected that one of two X chromosomes in the mother contains the homosexual gene. Thus, for general population, about a half of boys has Chromosome X with homosexual gene while another half has no homosexual gene. However, for 40 homosexual twin brothers, more than half of them (33 twins) had Chromosome X whose Xq28 was different from general subjects. Hammer assumed that this specific gene was affixed in male homosexuals.[39]

**Simon Le Vay** has studied hypothalamus at the medial pre-optic region where he believed that it was an important area in controlling the sexual behavior in men. This area of brain contains 4 groups of nerves (interstitial nuclei or the anterior hypothalamus (INAH): INAHI1, INAH2, INAH3 and INAH4. After checking the brain of gays and male heterosexual died from AIDS and other diseases, one interesting difference found in them is that INAH3 of male homosexuals is smaller than that of male heterosexual about 2-3 times. This means that the brain controlling sexual behavior of male homosexuals is different (smaller) than that of male heterosexuals. Simon Le Vay found in his additional research that the male heterosexual died from AIDS had bigger INAH3 than that of gays. In studying gays died from the lung cancer, their INAH3 was small like INAH3 found in gays died from AIDS. Hence, the research of Le Vay supported an assumption that the sexual taste is derived from the biological basis or INAH3.[43]

**Hammer & Copeland** (1994) had an interview of gays' parents and relatives. They found that most gays were actually closer to mothers than fathers. Most

of their homosexual brothers were closer to mothers than fathers as well. But, most parents insisted that they gave the same care to non-gay and gay sons.[39]

**Wells and Kline** (1987) cited in Carroll and Walpe (1996) conducted a study and found that gays and female homosexuals were likely to express their first homosexuality to people they trusted most. Gays were more likely to tell their homosexuality to others and familiar people whereas female homosexuals would tell their homosexuality to other female homosexuals only[50]

**Green** (1985) has monitored 44 sissy boys compared with another 56 masculine-manner characters until they have grown up to be adolescents. He found that a half of these sissy boys were explicitly homosexual while all masculine boys were heterosexuals[48]

**Kallmann,** 1952, cited in Rungrong Ngarmsiri, 1989, conducted a research on 85 homosexual twins. The result showed that 45 dezygotic twins were not homosexual for both of each twin; meanwhile, 40 monozygotic twins may be homosexual for both of each twin. Although the reports on monozygotic twins have not been confirmed yet, other investigations revealed that monozygotic twins, frequently, had higher homosexuality than dezygotic twins.[34]

**Francesca Corna** had 98 male homosexuals and 100 male heterosexuals staying at the northern part of Italy fill out the questionnaire about their sexual background. The result showed that, among male homosexuals, they had 396 male relatives on the mother side and 22 out of them were male homosexuals. Meanwhile, these male homosexuals had 593 male relatives and 12 out of them were male homosexuals. For the group of male heterosexual, they had 370 male relatives for the mother side and none of them was male homosexuals while they had 604 male relatives for the father side and only 8 out of them were male homosexuals. The birth order was also associated with male homosexuality, that is, in the extended family,

male homosexuals were the second, third, fourth or next child. These male homosexuals also had more brothers than sisters. (60)

A researcher of the Brain Institute in Stockholm, Sweden conducted a research on the brain structure of homosexuals by using MRI machine to photograph the brain of male and female heterosexual volunteers to be compared with the brain of homosexuals. The result showed that gays' brain looked like the female brain, but tom boys' brain was similar to male heterosexual's brain. In this research, the subjects consisted of 90 men and women: 50 heterosexuals and 40 homosexuals. The PET Scan Machine was used in the test to examine the amydala, which is a group of almond-shaped cells in the nerve system located within the medial temporal lobes of the brain. It functions in the emotional reaction to fear, emotions and hormonal secretion. The brain scan result showed that the tom boys' brain looked like the brain's male heterosexual. In other words, the right-side brain of tom boys was bigger than the other side or it may be called asymmetrical. In the meantime, the brain's male homosexual was symmetrical like women's brain. The connection of nerve and amydala, used in emotional processing, in male homosexuals was partially similar to that of women. In the same way, the connection of nerve and amydala in tom boys' brain was like that of men. This research explained that these adverse features did not only come from learning, but they may be formed upon their birth or after birth. This result insisted an assumption that the sexual incline was determined during pregnancy. (61)

**Weinberg** (1978 as cited in Bongkojmas Ek-iam, 1989) studied the homosexuals by identifying between homosexual activities, doubts about homosexuality and fixation on homosexuality. He found 4 homosexual patterns as follows:

Pattern 1: A process to which an individual steps into homosexual activities because he/she wants to try out for fun, monies or by situational force. Later, when he/she has learning and gets new definitions from the social context, he/she doubts on himself/herself whether his/her past behavior is deemed a homosexual or

not. Eventually, he/she will inspect on him/her and defines himself/herself as homosexual.

Pattern 2: A process in which an individual has the sexual activities with other homosexuals; so he/she concludes undoubtedly that he/she is the homosexual. In this case, the definition given by psychologist, information in books or talks as affixed by the society give the meaning of homosexuality; so this individual learns that meaning, believes in it and accepts it.

Pattern 3: A process that an individual starts a doubt that he/she may be the homosexual, and, later, he/she finds that such activity makes him/her satisfied. This encourages this individual to have self-acceptance before finally accepting that he/she is the homosexual.

Pattern 4: A process that an individual starts a doubt that he/she may be the homosexual; for example, a man may feel satisfied and desires the same-gender charming man, but he has never had any homosexual experience. But, according to definitions and meaning he gets from discussions in the social context, it leads to an apparent conclusion that he is the homosexual. After his conclusive definition, he steps into the homosexual activities and relationship.[49]

**Saghir and Robins** (1973) studied homosexuals and their child development from early childhood to adulthood. The researchers found that most fixed male homosexuals have had the anus-based sexual experience sometimes while most male homosexuals have lived happily like male heterosexuals, have created the secure relationship and have got satisfaction from their lovers. However, for some people, homosexuality led to many difficulties due to various changes when they became aged. Among adolescents, they may have difficulties in sexual adaptation, first acceptance to their homosexuality, decision to follow that status or breaking that homosexual feeling. For a male homosexual who becomes aged, he may have difficulties in handling his lover. At the middle age, a male homosexual may be lonely, isolated and under pressure if he has not formed any secure relationship before hand. Such relationship must originate from friendship as the same to sex attraction. Not too many male homosexuals found that it was more difficult to stay with the

same-age homosexual lover. Thus, they turned to have the homosexual intercourse with male teenage prostitute.[51]

**Kenyon** (1968) as cited in Michael Gelder, Dennis Gath, Richard Mayon (1984) discovered that, in compared with female heterosexuals, many female homosexuals reported that they had bad relationship with their parents. Fr one fourths of literate women, their parents were divorced. It was found that female homosexuality was resulted by the failure of stopping improper close relationship with their parents during these female homosexuals' childhood. The female homosexuality was also a result of familiar involvement with many men and they experienced that women deemed love objects only.[52]

### 2.7.2. Local research

**Phaka Sattayatham** (1973) compared the relationship between families of homosexuals and those of heterosexuals. The study involved 40 heterosexual and homosexual subjects in Bangkok. The instrument was the open-ended questionnaire and the semantic differential scale. The result showed that the family relationship of heterosexual subjects was better than that of homosexual subjects. The heterosexual subjects have received good care from the parents, imitated the parents and had good relationship with their brothers and sisters. For the homosexual subjects, they were close to the mothers but kept away from the fathers, have rarely imitated their fathers, and had no familiarity with their brothers but firm closeness to sisters.[53]

**Rungkanda Pongthornkulpanich** (1987) studied the opinion of male students at M. 6 towards male homosexual. The result showed that the students have recognized that homosexuality was a deviated behavior causing the impact to those homosexuals and other surrounding people. However, the students felt sympathy and accepted the human value of these homosexuals, but they viewed that there should be certain limitations against the homosexuals such as leadership, occupation, etc. The students were of the view that the activities causing the epidemic of homosexuality

should be curbed. The students domiciled in Bangkok had more positive opinion towards homosexuality than the students domiciled in other provinces. The students expected that the teachers should give advice and guideline of solving, adjusting, punishing and restricting homosexuality; meanwhile, sissy behavior should not be encouraged.[54]

**Anong Niyomtham** (1988) compared self-concept of adolescent male homosexuals and adolescent male heterosexuals receiving different bringing-up. The sample group consisted of 100 adolescent male homosexuals and another 100 adolescent male heterosexuals. The result showed that the adolescent male homosexuals had lower self-concept than the other group. The adolescent male homosexuals have been brought up by the ignorant method and protective method while the adolescent male heterosexuals perceived that they have been brought up democratically.[7]

**Supaporn Pradubsamut** (1989) studied homosexuality in adolescent students with aims of examining the statistics of homosexuality, factors correlated to prevalence of homosexuality, and attitude towards homosexuality among adolescent students in the Educational Region 12 of Thailand. The result showed that about 3.5% of adolescent students were homosexuals; 3.2% were female homosexuals while 0.3% was male homosexuals. The risk of occurrence of homosexuality was at 16.9%. In most male adolescent students, their mothers' occupation dealt with the management or services. Only 23.8% of mothers have spent sufficient time to children. In addition, some male students used to leave the family to stay outside such as dorm or boarding school. About 30.2% have been familiar with close friends who were homosexuals.[55]

**Panthip Siriwanbus** (1993) thought that the father is his son's idol to learn about masculinity. But, so few Thai fathers talked about sex with their sons; so these boys have learnt about sex from friends, especially boys growing in the boy schools, but most of their learning was wrong. Some boys have learnt by themselves by way of masturbation. Most sissy boys growing up in the boy schools would be

homosexuals because they have passively responded to emotions of stronger or more masculine friends who were blind to situations as well.[56]

**Mutthana Chetamee** (1996) examined the life and concept about family among female homosexuals by studying papers, interviews and participatory observations. The result showed that the family behavior put great influence on concepts and life of female homosexuals. Some female homosexual lovers spent their life by imitating male and female roles, but there were many differences among female homosexual lovers. Among the groups of Tom and Dee, they may be divided into 2 main groups: Tom-Dee taking roles of male and female, and Tom-Dee rejecting male and female roles but adhering to other unique Tom-Dee identity by creating some different specific identity without any male and female relationship.[57]

**Nunthirat Kunakorn** (1990) as cited in Chanpen Chooprapapan (1998) studied the sexual behavior and attitude of adolescent students in the case study of homosexuality in the Educational region 1. Her subjects involved the senior high-school students of 4 schools under the Educational Region 1 of the Department of General Education located at Nonthaburi, Nakhon Pathom and Pathumthani Province in the total 165 students. The result showed that about 4.7% of students had homosexuality, which occurred in female more than male students. The causes of homosexuality were the imitation and persuasion by friends. Most students had homosexual experience with close friends.[58]

**Kulcharee Kakai** (1999) interviewed male and female homosexual adolescents. She found that, before receiving acceptance from the parents, most of them get hard punishment, especially homosexual boys. When these adolescents could not change their homosexual behavior, the parents would start acceptance and the mothers accept this situation better than the fathers. Most fathers would pretend not to notice instead. For the adolescents' feeling, they gave the relevant information that they did not want to hold this status, but they could not stop their mind. They felt sad

when being look down on or disgusted or mocked, especially by teachers in the classroom. They wanted others to accept their homosexuality[59]

**Sirikul Issaranuraksa and Wanna Techavanichpong** (2000), in 1988, studied the adolescent students at junior and senior secondary schools in all 12 educational regions. She found that there was female homosexuality more than male homosexuality. The factors causing homosexuality included: unacceptable father, little time-spending with the father or mother, close friends who were homosexuals, male students regularly had conflicts with their father and the mothers treated their sons like daughters. The motivation factors of homosexuality were: no experience of associating with different-gender friends, imitation of adolescents, satisfaction in homosexual experience and receipt of information about homosexuality from various mass media. [36]

**Piyarat Marteng** (2003) studied the educating guideline in order to understand the life of homosexuals with an aim of examining the life of homosexuals. The result showed that the homosexuals have been detached from the family since they have been young. They started recognizing their homosexuality when they were still young. They have learnt homosexuality from direct experience and homosexual group. [19]

# CHAPTER III
# MATERIALS AND METHODS

## Scope of the Research

This research aimed to examine the life of male homosexuals and family factors influencing the prevalence of homosexuality as well as functioning of male homosexuals in the family. The research would cover 3 sides of relationship: life of male homosexuals, family influence to homosexuality and how homosexuality affects the homosexuals' functioning in the family to find out whether their functioning contain some defects or are improved. This research is a qualitative research covering life, living, childhood experience, sexual development, family relationship, problems and hindrance in life, value, attitude and expectation as well as self of homosexuals in the Thai context including the family role influencing homosexuality and roles of male homosexuals to the family and society. This technical information would be used to make good understanding about the influence causing homosexuality as well as life of male homosexuals at all facets. This information would give a guideline of understanding the homosexuals, and it forms the practice and knowledge guideline for the parents, teachers and close persons to bring up the children to have the appropriate sexual development, to encourage the adolescents to have the quality self-development, to reduce the stimulant factors causing homosexuality, and to promote the correct sexual development to prevent future problems. In addition, this information enables the government sector to set up plans and policies to correspond to the situations involving the homosexuals in the future so that these people could live in the society properly and become a key manpower of the country.

## Methodology

This research was mainly based on the field work and qualitative research by considering social phenomenon from actual surroundings at all facets in order to

find out the correlation of those phenomenon and surroundings. This qualitative research regarded the information in line with emotion, value and ideal of people apart from other quantitative data. The semi-structure interview guideline has been mainly used for data collection. The data was analyzed and interpreted to get the inductive conclusion. That data came from the semi-structure interviews in which all concrete or tangible things were all recorded. The Researcher was of the view that this qualitative research was the most suitable methodology for this research in order to get the most consistent data.

The field work was mainly used for this research in studying the life of male homosexuals. The research would cover 3 sides of relationship: life of male homosexuals, family influence to homosexuality and how homosexuality affects the homosexuals' functioning in the family to find out whether their functioning contain some defects or are improved. This research is a qualitative research covering life, living, childhood experience, sexual development, family relationship, problems and hindrance in life, value, attitude and expectation as well as self of homosexuals in the Thai context including the family role influencing homosexuality and roles of male homosexuals to the family and society.

The qualitative research used in this research focused on a particular group of people. The semi structure interview was the data collection tool. The data obtained was then identified and sorted out to understand the meanings of what has been learnt. After that, the data was analyzed to compare situations and interpretation from the preliminary data. The conclusion was done by the descriptive method. This research took emphasis on the social phenomenon rather than testing the preset hypotheses. In addition, the data collection dealt with the deep details of case studies and all data was analyzed by way of interpretation.

**Key informants** – The population of this research included:

1. Male homosexuals disclosing their homosexuality to the public

2. Having stayed in Bangkok longer than 6 months, not necessary to have domicile in Bangkok.

3. Age in a range of 18-30 for 20 persons who were interviewed until the answers were consistent because the information obtained was stable.

In this research, the Researcher determined the criteria of selecting the key informants as the case studies by way of specific selection.

## Research Procedure

1. Preparing a letter requesting for assistance from the Rainbow Sky Association of Thailand, an organization established to provide assistance to Thai homosexuals and a key leader of sex variation networks in Thailand.

2. Giving an explanation to the Rainbow Sky Association of Thailand about this research, objectives, methodology and benefits expected from this research, and also asking for cooperation to collect the data from service recipients of the Rainbow Sky Association of Thailand.

3. Collecting the data on the dates when the Rainbow Sky Association of Thailand arranged any activities or provided the service so that the Researcher could have direct contact with those service clients. All details about this research, objectives, methodology and benefits expected from this research were given to those clients receiving the service from the Rainbow Sky Association of Thailand. The Researcher also asked for cooperation from those clients who had sole discretion to participate or not participate in this research.

4. When any clients receiving the service from the Rainbow Sky Association of Thailand decided to participate in this research, they had to complete the “seven-point scale’ Sexual Behavior Inventory to screen their sexual satisfaction or tendency. This scale starts from 0 to 6 on the continuum divided into 7 periods. One side end is the extreme heterosexual and the other side end is the extreme homosexual. The middle of linear mixes both ends. After completing the Inventory, if the clients were homosexuals with no occurrence of heterosexuality or bisexuality, the Researcher would make familiarity with them to be trusted in further in-depth interviews. After making familiarity, the Researcher asked for cooperation in providing the information. The details and necessity of in-depth interview were also given to these research participants. The Researcher promised that the information obtained from the interview would be kept confidential. The information disclosure would be on the macro basis without referring or mentioning about the real name of

these participants. Before the interview, the Researcher asked the written permission from the participants that, the data was collected by recording the interview and noting the details in order to gain complete and accurate information. The tape of recorded interview would be wiped out promptly after the data analysis was completed.

5. When each participant understood the detailed information and permitted the tape recording and noting during the interview, the Researcher had the participant sign in the consent letter before starting the in-depth interview.

**Field data collection was under the following steps:**

1. This data collection was under good cooperation of the Rainbow Sky Association of Thailand. A private room was prepared for the interview. During the interview, only the Researcher and each participant were permitted to stay there. Before starting it, each participant received the initial information from the introductory document and also signed in the consent letter.

2. After signing in the consent letter, the in-depth interview would begin. It consisted of questions about personal information, childhood experience and behavior, family relationship, sexual development, consciousness and sexual intercourse of male homosexuals, social context and environment encouraging homosexuality, sexual value and relationship with lover, life and social behaving of male homosexuals, problems and hindrance of living, influence of family to homosexuality, and functioning of male homosexuals to in the family and society.

3. The Researcher made an interview with each participant by using the semi-structure interview guideline comprising 28 questions. Each interview took 45-60 minutes/person. Every participant was willing to disclose his information; thus, all interviews went smooth and the information obtained was relevant to the Researcher's need.

4. The Researcher made an interview with each participant by using the semi-structure interview guideline whereas each participant's manners and actions were simultaneously observed. The tape recording was done upon the beginning of the interview. The in-depth interviews were done in 20 male homosexuals in order to get consistent and stable information. The data obtained was interpreted to have the inductive conclusion, and it was tabulated to conclude the results.

## Instrument

The semi-structure interview guideline consisted of 28 questions about personal information, childhood experience and behavior, family relationship, sexual development, consciousness and sexual intercourse of male homosexuals, social context and environment encouraging homosexuality, sexual value and relationship with lover, life and social behaving of male homosexuals, problems and hindrance of living, influence of family to homosexuality, and functioning of male homosexuals to in the family and society.

This research project was certified by the Committee for Research in Human Subjects, Mahidol University. The project code is MU-IRB 2009/265 dated 11 November 2009.

## Qualitative Data Analysis

This research involved the content analysis to get a conclusion on family factors influencing the prevalence of homosexuality and life of male homosexuals. The conclusion shall be the technical knowledge to form the planning and policy supporting the future homosexual situations. This research was separated into 3 steps:

Step 1: Field work from key informants giving the information by filling out the questionnaire and in-depth interview (participatory research)

Step 2: Comparative analysis of issues leading to answering research questions

Step 3: Conclusion of results after receiving the information completely. The results were presented by the descriptive method.

## Limitations of the Research

This research involved male homosexuals having done activities at the Rainbow Sky Association of Thailand only. These male homosexuals were ready to disclose their deep information, but the information of other male homosexuals not dealing with activities arranged this Association was not included.

# CHAPTER IV
# RESULTS

## Family and Life of Male Homosexuals

In general, male homosexuality of each man starts when he recognizes that he is different from common men. Some men may discover that they want to be the opposite sex since they have been young. Although they are not aware of their homosexuality, they have a good feeling to the same-gender people. But, some men may have self-discovery during their adolescence when they have the sexual desire. Life of male homosexuals is different from that of male heterosexual during the childhood only; most male homosexuals spent their life with women due to the same favor and taste. When they become adolescents, they will admire and pay attention to men. Love to the same gender may make male homosexuals feel confused at the initial stage because they have not self-understanding and must face mental conflicts in fighting against personal emotion, acceptance in the family and society. In addition, the male homosexuals confront the trouble of seeking for knowledge about male homosexuals and of adapting to the status of homosexuality. But, after knowing the same kind of homosexuals and sharing experience with each other, these individuals will have more learning and understanding in their behavior. Male homosexuals will have self-acceptance and spend the homosexual life after learning about several kinds of relationship. Finally, these male homosexuals will discover that the same-gender relationship makes them have the real desire and more happiness. When spending the homosexual life for a period, the male homosexuals will be ready and dare to disclose their homosexuality to the family and society. Each male homosexual has different disclosure of homosexuality. After disclosure, the male homosexuals may face some problems when they are not accepted by surrounding people and society. Therefore, male homosexuals must establish success for themselves so that the family and society accept and learn to live together.

After having in-depth interviews of 20 male homosexuals, the issues of family and life of male homosexuals would be presented according to the interviewed issues. Their issues were also analyzed. All names of participants were supposed for this research.

For the comparative analysis of male homosexual life, all issues could be separated into 4 parts:

4.1 General information about male homosexual interviewees

4.2 Life of male homosexuals

4.2.1 Experience and behavior of male homosexuals during the childhood

4.2.2 Sex development, consciousness and sexual intercourse of male homosexuals

4.2.3 Sexual value and relationship with lovers for male homosexuals

4.2.4 Life and social behaving of male homosexuals

4.2.5 Problems and hindrance of living for male homosexuals

4.2.6 Expectancy of male homosexuals to self, family and society

4.3 Family and social factors influencing homosexuality

4.3.1 Family relationship of male homosexuals

4.3.2 Family influence encouraging male homosexuality

4.3.3 Social and environmental context encouraging male homosexuality

4.4 Roles of male homosexuals to family functioning

## 4.1 General information about male homosexual interviewees

Among 20 male homosexuals in the interviews, most of them (8 persons) defined themselves as “Both” or they took both active and passive roles in the sexual intercourse. Four of them defined themselves as Gay King or taking the masculine or active role in the sexual intercourse. Five of them defined themselves as Gay Queen or taking the feminine or passive role in the sexual intercourse. The remaining 3 of them

defined themselves as Hermaphrodite or their external appearance looks feminine and they pass the transsexual operation or transgender (TG), which also include anyone who is not pleased in his/her sex organ and wants to have the transsexual operation. Six interviewees were at age of 19-21; at age of 22-25 for 9 interviewees and at age of 26-28 for 5 interviewees. The average age of interviewees was 24 years old. Most subjects (11 persons) were graduates; 5 interviewees completed M. 6; 3 interviewees were the university students; and 1 interviewee completed the higher vocational certificate. Six interviewees were the officers of the Rainbow Sky Association of Thailand and the remaining interviewees were members of this Association who have been participating in its activities. Among these members, most of them (6 persons) have been working in private organizations and freelancers. Another 4 persons were the singer, dancer, showgirl and make-up artist. Only 3 interviewees were the university students. Only one interviewee was unemployed. About a half of interviewees earned income in a range of baht 10,000 – 20,000 per month; five interviewees earned in a range of baht 5,000 – 9,000 per month; 3 interviewees earned more than baht 20,000 per month; and 2 interviewees have not had the regular income.

Personal background of interviewees - they were the oldest, second child and youngest at the equal amount. Only 2 interviewees were the single child of the family. A half of interviewees had the normal birth record, normal birth weight and normal term pregnancy. However, another half of them had the normal birth record, but had low birth weight; so the physical body was small and must be nursed under the radiant warmer. Some interviewees had the Cesarean birth; the mothers had the preterm labor and birth and these interviewees had weight birth under the threshold weight. At the school age, most interviewees informed that they have always studied in the co-education schools, not any boy schools. Only interviewee has studied in a boy school at the primary level, but he, later, has studied in the co-education school. Over a half of interviewees has never consumed any drugs or sex hormones. Only 6 interviewees indicated that they have taken the birth control pills during the high school level, but they finally stopped taking such pills because their body could not stand on it, had headache or felt dizzy until they could not pay attention to lessons in class. Most of them restarted taking the birth control pills when starting working.

Family background of interviewees – Over a half of interviewees had some family members and relatives who were homosexual. Among these, five agnates were homosexual while 7 cognates were homosexual. There were 2 interviewees whose agnates and cognates who were homosexual. Two interviewees had homosexual brothers or sisters. Only 3 male homosexuals indicated that no family members had homosexuality. The remaining interviewees said that they have not been aware of it or unsure. Most interviewees have grown up in the calm and warm family. The family members had intimacy and no quarrels. Only 4 interviewees reported that there were few but not serious quarrels. Two interviewees reported that their family had harsh quarrels until their family members sometimes injured each other. Over a half of interviewees have been spoiled and liberated until they were almost neglected. The remaining 7 interviewees have been brought up strictly with no freedom of decision-making. Only one interviewee stated that he has been brought up democratically.

## 4.2 Life of male homosexuals

### 4.2.1 Experience and behavior of male homosexuals during the childhood

The result showed that, on the childhood of male homosexuals, they were polite (85%), have grown up in the warm family and have usually tied close relationship with the mothers, grand-mother but distant from the father who had so little time for these male homosexuals due to many reasons. Thus, most bringing-up roles fall in the mother or female relatives instead.

“My parents have been divorced since I was young, but my mother had to work; so I’ve stayed with the grandmother in a rural province. The grandma’s family is quite warm, comprising my grandma, great grandma, and uncle. The grandpa is kind, careful and taught me to be polite and conventional, not to be delinquent or loaf, to do anything by myself and to help do housework. I’ve been so close the great-grandma, but not so close to my father and have rarely met him. During the childhood, I had child activities with both girls and boys, e.g. jumping over the rubber band chain, bicycling, but not playing the paper model. But, for one overgrown sport or footfall, I

would avoid it. I don't know. I don't want to play it. It's strange. My dream was to be a doctor or teacher. But, I didn't want to be the policeman or soldier. I didn't like it. I felt that it's not good, takes advantages" (Mum aged 27)

"When I was young, I stayed with my family, but I was closer to my mom because Dad was rough while Mom was gentler. I was polite when I was young. The children surrounding my house are the children of my uncles and aunts. They are all male. All neighbors are male. They played robots, but I did not want to play with them. It seems that I could not get along with them. It's not funny. I did not like all outdoor activities; so I've stayed at home with my Mom. When I studied at the primary school, I had both male and female friends. But, when I saw my female friends jumped over the rubber band chain, I wanted to play it too. When I saw these girls play the paper models, I wanted to play it as well. I dreamt to be a doctor when I grew up" (Boat aged 27).

Some key informants have been brought up by the parents, but they had more familiarity with the mother because the father was quite strict and have frequently worked at other provinces.

"I've stayed with my grandparents when I was young, but that staying was not so long. I moved to stay with my parents and older brother. My dad is aggressive and still, but my mom is kind and pleases me; so I strict my mom so much. My dad went to other provinces frequently and my parents were divorced later. Before the divorce, they have never had harsh quarrels. When I was young, I only had older brothers and younger sisters. I was the older brother and younger brother to others. I was at the same of girls. My older brothers played handheld games, but I didn't like it because it made my hands painful. Thus, I had plays with girls like molding the plasticine, selling and buying materials, etc. Most of my friends were girls because I felt that male friends admired hard plays such as football, table tennis; so I turned to female friends. We did not have so many activities; just chatting and having snacks. When I grow up, I dream to be an orator like A. Jatupol or to be a superstar" (Faeng aged 22).

"When I was young, I stayed at home with my mom and another 8-9 female labors. My dad has been working at other province while my mom worked by sewing clothes at home like a family industry. On my childhood, I've been close to my

mom and other female workers. I've been close at an extent. As I have stayed with my mom since I was young, she instructed me about the housework. Because I have lived with many women and, at the backyard, there were many women. I sometimes sneaked to play football, but I felt happier to play with girls. I did not admire masculine activities or play too hard games, so most of my friends were female. As I was young, I dreamt to be a doctor" (Tam aged 26)

"My parents had to do their work; so I have stayed with the grandma. The grandma's house consisted of my grandparents, 5 aunts and 1 uncle and they were unmarried, except my mom. I was the only nephew; so everyone pleased me and I got everything I wanted. My grandma was kind and instructed me to behave politely. My mom visited me from time to time. I have been close to my aunts and mother, but not my dad because our meeting time was unavailable until I felt that my dad was an outsider. When I was young, my plays included jumping over the rubber band chain, paper model, Barbie Doll, robots. But, I didn't favor Gundum Robot. I watched the Sailor Moon cartoon. For my friends during the primary school, I have associated with female friends always as I felt that male friends were not suitable for me but it's okay to talk to them" (Moo aged 20)

In some cases, the parents are divorced and the mother has no time of bringing up her children. Thus, the bringing-up role falls in other old-aged women.

"My parents are divorced. My mom moved to work in Bangkok and had a new marriage. Thus, I have stayed with my grandma. My grandma is nice and has never scolded me. I was a well-mannered child. At that time, I have not yet recognized myself. But, when I saw someone making up or dressing her hair, I didn't know why I paid attention to it and wanted to do it. I went to school and played with girls like jumping over the rubber band chain, playing jack stones. I played like girls. I did not play with other boys because they played so hard. But, I used to be a football player. One time, I played as the goalie. A player kicked to the goal, but I could not keep it; so the ball crashed my belly. I thought why I was hurt like this. So, after that, I have played with girls. I don't like to be forced to do anything. At school, I met some bigger male friends who forced me to do homework for them. When still young, I didn't admire to stay with male friends until the teacher blamed me. I also stood in row with girls, not boys" (Boy aged 21)

From the childhood experience and behavior, it is obvious that male homosexuals have been brought up and have grown up with women; hence, they absorb feminine behavior. In addition, these male homosexuals did not have the masculine idol and reject the masculine personalities. These may be the factors of homosexuality. Playing on the childhood sometimes can indicate which personality each boy will engage when he grows up. As the key informants reported that male homosexuals had both male and female friends, but most of them preferred associating with or playing with female friends rather than male ones since I felt that the activities done by most boys need strength or violence. Male homosexuals, thus, prefer playing the paper model, jumping over the rubber band chain, sale and purchase of stuff with girls. Male homosexuals do not prefer any activities requiring so much strength and outdoor activities such as scout camping, boxing, robots or football.

**4.2.2 Sexual development, consciousness and sexual intercourse of male homosexuals**

Male homosexuals would feel that they want to be close to other men when they are on childhood or are studying at the primary school from playing with friends. Several male homosexuals feel impressed with close friends in class. They would more apparently recognize that they admire the same-gender persons when they are adolescents or have the poppy love. At the initial stage, the male homosexuals have self-observation and are aware that they are homosexual, but they may be doubtful or unsure; so they seek for more information about homosexuality from various sources such as internet, television, men magazine, media or experience sharing between friends or senior male homosexuals to enable to explain about their homosexuality. Some male homosexuals may try to love women to conceal their homosexual emotion, but after association with women, they would be aware that the association with these women is not their desire. Some male homosexuals may simultaneously associate with men and women before finding that the association with men makes them happier. Someone may be called by male homosexual friends to visit male homosexual sites or sources to understand and accept their homosexuality. Male homosexuals would accept and spend their life as male homosexuals when they have sexual experience with other male homosexuals.

"I have many female friends and I have been conscious of others' beauty since I was studying at Pathom 6. I've not yet been aware of my homosexuality. I have secretly admired other men when I was studying at M. 4. At that time, I associated with female friends, but I secretly admired a boy. When a friend was aware of this, I was mocked and he said that he would flirt with that boy for me; so I knew that I had happiness in loving men, but I still fell in love with girls. But, I told myself that I love men. I had the first girlfriend when I was studying at M. 4 while I also admired men. After completing M. 6, I continued my study to be the assistant. I confessed my love with a woman, but she said that I looked like the hermaphrodite. Thus, I decided that I would not love any woman again. At the same time, a gay came to flirt with me; so I decided to be a male homosexual. This status has existed for 4-5 years. I decided like this because the gay admired me. Previously, I dressed like other men even when I went back home. My parents have not known that I'm homosexual. I've changed when a male homosexual admires me. I talk more girlish. In the past, I've never talked like this. When a male homosexual admires me, I decide to associate with him and live together. We knew the word "gay" when I was 18-19 years old as I was staying in Bangkok. I heard some persons talking about gay, but I learnt this word when I worked at the hospital. I know that 'gay' means love between men while hermaphrodite means love between feminine-like man and another man" (Nam aged 23)

Some key informants were aware of their homosexuality when studying at the primary level, but, at that time, they have not understood homosexuality or felt unsure of their feeling. Consequently, they sought for more information from the internet, for any organizations working about homosexuality so that they could be involved the activities of those organizations. Before getting self-concept, these key informants have tried to associate with women and have the sexual intercourse with them before finding that such feeling is not relevant to their desire. Thus, they turn to associate with men and they find out later that they felt better. They found that they were happier if having the homosexual intercourse.

"I have been aware of myself since I was studying at Pathom 4-5. At that time, I did not understand it and felt unsure. But, when I became older and had more knowledge because knowledge about homosexuality is board. I have sought for

homosexuality from various sources, including internet and associations. At first, I surfed in the internet to get the list of relevant organizations. I studied those before participating in their activities until I could conclude my homosexual status. At the first hand, I have not understood my feeling. I tried to associate with girls, but after making love with them, I learnt that it was not what I wanted. Then, I have associated with men and it was more relevant. At that time, I was studying at M. 2. My lover was a senior student. We have associated and talked together" (Pom aged 22)

"On my childhood, I admired girls, but I have never had any girlfriend. I secretly appreciated a girl when I was studying at Pathom 4-5. I played with girls, in a group of girls. My friends said that I was Tud, but I didn't admire men at that time. I played with this group of girls because I admired one girl in the group and wanted to stay close to her. One day, I felt some changes. When I was studying at Pathom 5-6, I felt that I admired a boy. I felt that he was clever, intelligent, could play sports and cute. I felt good with him. But, I still favored that girl. I've still not known anything. It's the teenage love without thinking about sex. While studying at the secondary level, I didn't care what I was referred. I knew that I admired senior male students. I favored football and basketball players. I did not find out why I pay attention to this boy. I did not call myself as man, woman or gay. I just admired men. On the secondary school level, I have admired men because I felt that they were good and like heroes; so I have felt good with them" (Nack aged 20)

Some key informants had self-discovery that they had homosexuality when they moved to the age of adolescence, but they dared not to disclose themselves to the society. These male homosexuals dare to disclose themselves more as their society has been boarder as a result of their tertiary education providing to them more opportunities to meet other homosexual friends. They, thus, have sharing experience, are taken to gay sites until they learn the gays' association more and dare to accept their homosexuality and disclose it finally.

"While studying at the senior secondary level, I had a good feeling with one of my male close friends. But, we did not have any sexual intercourse. I just loved him and felt warm, and wanted to keep him with me. When I was aware of my homosexuality, I had some sexual desire when I was studying M. 5 because a senior student at M. 6 admired me and I favored him as well. I had the sexual desire; so we

had the sexual intercourse. We affirmed love with each other; it made us feel good and had the creeps. He was a man, athlete and school hero. At first, I didn't consider what he expressed; I just thought that he normally cared for junior students. When we had chance to attend the training course and camp together, I started being aware of it. But, he requested me not to tell this to anyone. I bought some snacks for me and my friends. I was lucky that he has taken care of me since I was studying at M. 4. I felt that this senior student was good, but I didn't know if I loved him. I just felt warm. At M. 5, I had talks with him and felt happy. I started being aware of my homosexuality, but did not disclose it as I was seeking for myself. At rural provinces, we had no gays, but Tud and hermaphrodite. If I admire a man, I am certainly a Tud. When I moved to Bangkok to continue my study at age of 18, I begun to understand that there was another association called "gay". I had more understanding about this in Year 2005. My friend convinced me to participate in the AIDS training at the Rainbow Sky Association of Thailand. There were only male homosexual there. This is the starting point allowing me to know about homosexuality. At first, my university students said that I am a gay. He made me know by talking with me, taking me to drink like a common male friend. Finally, he took me to visit a more specific group, to visit gay bars to widen my scope. I questioned him about this. He said that he wanted me to open myself to the society. This partially helps me have self-concept" (Mum aged 27)

"I have been aware of this when I was at age of 9-10. I didn't know what it was; I just wanted to be a girl when I finished Pathom 6. After being aware of it, I didn't know how to speak. How should I end my speaking with "krub" or "kha"? So, I spoke out with no tone of voice. I had the first love with a man with I was at 14 years old, but we did not have any sexual intercourse; we just fell in love and we were the lover. I sought for information about homosexuality from a senior who is the make-up artist. He is a transvestite. He helped his work and asked him about homosexuality. He talked something to me and I, sometimes, attended the camp held by the Rainbow Sky Association of Thailand. I attended the transvestite camp by dressing up like woman. After that camp, I tried to be a man. I changed my look for a while. I also visited gay bars and had sexual intercourse with men. Later, I knew a man via internet. He asked my telephone number and wanted me to dress up like girl. I felt so confused at that

time, but I decided to be the transvestite. I don't know if that man causes this, but I've never wanted to be the male heterosexual" (Pai aged 19)

To meet with male homosexuals is a key reason allowing the key informants to open their homosexual status to others. In addition, visiting homosexual meeting places makes male homosexuals more likely to disclose their homosexuality.

"At the primary school, I was a boy. I thought, at that time, that I was a polite boy and disliked violence. I started being aware that I didn't want to be a boy when I was at Pathom …. I became more sissy, wanted to make up and to wear the lipstick because when I was young, I understood that this must be the transgender only as I just heard the word "Tud" but never heard about gay. I just wanted to be a girl, but didn't appreciate men. At the secondary school, I wanted to have a male lover. I have believed firmly that I had to be the transvestite when I grew up. But, in fact, I have not yet understood the word "gay". I have never sought for any information about male homosexuals. I've not known it even studying at the university. I have been on my way. But, sincerely, I don't want to be the transgender. I knew about gay at age of …. I knew a gay senior who admired me and took me to know the gay association, gay friends and gay meeting locations; so I had more understanding about gays' life. In fact, I started admiring a boy when I was at the junior secondary level, but I dared not tell him as this is abnormal. When I studied at the university, a man admired me. I told him that I have been like this, not a long-hair girl. He said that he liked a short-hair girl. We have associated with each other. He studied in another university. I really admired men when I was at the university and had the sexual intercourse. At that time, I was at age of …" (Base aged 28)

"It should start on my childhood at the primary level. At that time, I felt that I was a girl. I dared not to sit close to men. When being matched, I stayed shy. I thought that I was a girl and had to match to a boy. At first, I did not know about homosexuality. Then, a friend at the commercial college taught me to play Pirch for chatting. Thus, I knew a senior man. He told me to do this, to do that. I asked him how I stayed. He advised me that I am not the transgender or Tud, but gay. In my opinion at that time, I have never known the word 'gay'. He said that I looked like a common boy because I have not cared for myself so much. I did not act shrilly. I have gradually studied homosexuality. For example, I asked the seniors what the gay was. I had the

homosexual intercourse when I was at M.5. He is my classmate. When I studied at M.4, I was an old student at this school, but I had all new classmates, comprising 7 male students and 40 female students. Among 7 male students, one isolated himself while one was so much social. For the remaining 5 boys, one became sissy, who is my friend while another 3 boys are gays including me. We have associated with each other. If you ask what relationship we had. At that time, we just hugged, kissed and touched. That's it" (Rat aged 24)

The media partially influences male homosexuals to disclose their homosexuality more explicitly.

"At M.1, I had a girlfriend. At M.2, my lover was still a girl, but I felt that boys were cute as well. It seems that I knew myself, but still had self-deception that I was not. I just thought that this man was cute. At M.3, several men flirted with me and I just talked with them. Nothing happened until at the senior secondary level, I had more experience from observing other seniors and watching TV. Thus, I was sure that I actually admired men. At the first stage, I have not yet sought for any information; I felt that I had sexual abnormality and I did not admire girls. My parents knew about my homosexuality when I was at M…. My mom searched in the internet about Gay King, Gay Queen, Passive Gay and Active Gay before asking me which type I was. I had the homosexual intercourse when I was at M. …with a man I have contacted via internet. I typed that I wanted to have a chatting friend; a senior added my mail. He seemed to be a soldier. He came to see me suddenly. He is my first man since I accept myself. We have associated with each other for … month" (Kim aged 28)

The results of studying the sexual development of male homosexuals showed that several male homosexuals have believed that they had abnormal sexual behavior. Most of them perceived their homosexuality when studying at the primary school (about 70%). Some male homosexuals were aware of their homosexuality when studying at the secondary level (about 30%). Self-concept of homosexuality is derived from 3 main cases. The first case is the result of knowing other male homosexuals and being persuaded to visit specific places of male homosexuals. The second case came from knowing other male homosexuals and having satisfied homosexual intercourse. The third case came from admiration from the homosexual man. At the first stage, some male homosexuals had several objections to their homosexual feeling. For

example, they tried to have girlfriends, but they have associated with both men and women and tried to have sexual intercourse with women, etc. Moreover, some key informants have tried to seek for the homosexual networks by participating in the activities held by homosexual organizations such as the Rainbow Sky Association of Thailand, or by searching for information in the internet. The media also influences male homosexuals to have more disclosure and expression because they find out that this homosexuality is a kind of sexual taste in the society.

**4.2.3 Sexual value and relationship with lovers for male homosexuals**

Male homosexuals name their group subject to their sexual taste. In the past, the persons whose characters are opposite to their physical sex as well as homosexual persons were called Tud and transgender only. There were no classifications or any specific words. Later, the society of male homosexuals has been expanding; so more specific term occurs or the word “gay”. Since each male homosexual has the different sexual taste; gays are mainly classified by different sexual taste or sexual expression (Piyarat Marteng, 2003). Terms for such classification are not based on constant criteria; they are up to satisfaction and perception of individuals. These terms may be changed by time. Male homosexuals are of the opinion that the difference between love of man and man and love of man and woman is at the physical body only. Most male homosexuals viewed that homosexual relationship could occur and be made easily because the homosexual relationship does not harm the culture as the sexual relationship between man and woman. If two men feel satisfied with each other after their first meeting, they could have the sexual intercourse. It is believed that men have high sex desire, which results to the easy sexual intercourse. Most male homosexuals do not have the long-lasting relationship or they change several lovers if the sexual taste is not relevant or that male homosexual does not feel satisfied with his lover. Few homosexual lovers have the long-lasting relationship because they have been close friends for long.

An expression of physical characters cannot indicate the sexual behavior of male homosexuals. Some key informants have external appearances like girl, that is, they are polite, sissy, make up and wear lipstick and end their speaking with “kha”. But, they explain these sexual behaviors that they are male.

"I'm gay rather than transvestite. I have a good relationship with my lover. I feel that I am constant with love like a couple of man and woman. Someone may view that the gays' love is impossible. But, in my mind, love of male homosexuals is the same to love of heterosexual. I take the masculine role and my lover takes the feminine role. I want to live with this lover as long as possible" (Nam aged 23)

"I'm a gay, active, never passive because I don't know how to be passive. At first, I took a passive role, but didn't like it. It's not what I wanted; so I asked to be active. I told my lover that I would not be passive and he permitted me because he was both. Thus, I have taken the active role always. Although I look sissy, I do not like to be passive. Settling a family is not sure in the gay life. I plan to stay with my mother. If I want to have a child, I will ask a child and bring up him/her" (Boy aged 21)

Some key informants have external appearances like general men, but their dressing is quite refined and clean. They pay attention to clothing, but the manners do not look like girlish. These male homosexuals defined their sexual value as follows:

"I'm gay, not transvestite. I'm male homosexual or a man who admires other men. I do not define myself. Now, I have a lover who wants me to define myself. I do not take an active role, so I'm his wife. He takes the active role; so he becomes the husband. If you define yourself as both or passive and active, it comes from the influence of your lover. I have had a good relationship with my lover. We have associated with each other for 5 years and I will retain our relationship as long as possible. No one will care for us if we do not care for with each other" (Mum aged 27)

"I'm the woman because I have gentleness. I compare love with understanding. We will care for each other like man and woman. The definition of male homosexual is the gallantry if compared with general people in the society. But male homosexual is not like men and women; pregnancy will certainly occur without the birth control. But, for male homosexuals, if we do not use the condom, we may be infected to HIV or other complications. If feel that men just enjoy the sex; most meet, admire and have sexual intercourse and they depart after the end of game. Most male homosexuals do not have only lover. I used to be like this, but I feel that I have some difference. During the association, I take the feminine role because I admire the warm person, who pleases me, is romantic, can be both friend and lover" (Tum aged 27)

"I'm gay, both depending on the type of my lover or I can be passive or active. I, now, have my family. Our association lasts for 7 years and will continue. This lover is my school senior. We started our association when I was at M.5 and he was at M.6. We started our talks when I was at M.4, but we had the first sexual intercourse when I was at M.6. Now, my lover stays at my house" (Pong aged 27)

"I'm both because ones who approach me want to be active and they want me to be active as well. But, I think that I'm a woman. Many men used to stay with me and each has different manners. I agree to have sex with a man and agree others until I could not stand on to be passive because one of my lovers is passive and I felt happier to be passive, thus I become active. Sometimes, certain men are so cute and impressive, but they are active; I agree to be passive. Therefore, I am both, either active or passive. If I have the lover, I want someone to help earn for living and support with each other" (Rat aged 27).

"I'm a gay and both or I may be active or passive up to the lover I associated with at that time. What type of sex role he is. The general people may view that gays have the sexual intercourse easily. It's a fact because most men have high sexual desire. It's double for man and man. In addition, men could meet with each other easily and have sex without fear of any damages like women, except some communicable diseases. I want to associate with anyone and stay together like a family between man and man, not man and woman" (Un aged 20)

Some key informants have external girlish appearance, but they explain about their sex taste that they admire ones whose external appearance is similar to them. The sex roles may be different. Some key informants may take either masculine or feminine role depending on the desire of their lover.

"I'm homosexual or a man who admires men. Previously, I took the passive role as the wife because my manner may not be so masculine. But, when I grew up and knew some information from the internet that the sex roles may be active or passive; so I can take both. I can be active and has the wife who takes the passive role; thus, I take both. I like men at the same age or slightly older. If I am the student, he must be the student as well. Now, I start working, he must have the work as well. I admire one who can take care of himself, earn for living and take care of the family. I don't want to talk about money that can break out our relationship. My lover's life

should be similar to mine. His looking should be the same to me. I don't like the masculine-act men, but girlish men. I admire one who takes care of himself, open to the society, may walk and swing the ass or have white face. I like gays" (Pui aged 27)

However, the sex roles can be changed and not so constant. For example, Faeng (supposed name) identified his sex role after experiencing different sex roles. For the first time when he perceived that he's homosexual, he thought that he was the transvestite. Later, Faeng changed his feeling and his sex role was changed to be Gay Queen. But, when he had more understanding about homosexuality, Faeng gives up defining his sex role.

"Now, I have not defined anything. Previously, I thought that I was transvestite. But, at present, whichever the technical principles they are, I will no longer define myself. I feel that I am a combination of gay and hermaphrodite like the overlap of two cycles and I stay at the middle. When I was studying at the secondary school, I thought that I would dress up like a girl at the university. But, when I saw some seniors entering into the university and they became gays, I felt doubtful. When I was the first-year university student, I wore the female student uniform. However, once I attended a camp, I learnt that it was unnecessary to dress up femininely; I could have happiness in my physical body like this. I have happiness in this kind of life. Later, I call myself as girlish gay or Gay Queen. Today, I do not define myself because I have no lover now. I just gave up our relationship. To settle a family, I want anyone to stay with me and love me, and I love him as well. We should understand with each other and share problems together, not for sexual relationship only or to return the gratefulness or monies" (Faeng aged 22)

The results of examining sex roles and sexual relationship of male homosexuals showed that the personalities expressed out by male homosexuals cannot indicate the sex roles of male homosexuals. The sex roles of male homosexuals may be changing up to the demand of each lover. Male homosexuals do not adhere to any specific role. Most male homosexuals perceive that they admire men and accept their sex roles after passing several types of sexual relationship, either active or passive, for a period. Most male homosexuals confessed that they are both, that is, each male homosexual may take the active or passive role subject to the sex favor of his lover. Few male homosexuals may adhere to only one sex role, e.g. Gay King which means a

male homosexual who takes an active role during the sexual intercourse, or Gay Queen which means a male homosexual who takes a passive role during sexual intercourse. Although the relationship of each male homosexual and his lover seems not long-lasting, they actually want to tie a long relationship with someone. But, this relationship must be the homosexual type, not heterosexual one. Most male homosexuals want to have their own family and to retain the relationship with their lover as long as possible. They want someone who care for, understand them and share trouble together.

**4.2.4 Life and social behaving of male homosexuals**

What important in living in a society is an acceptance from others there. Male homosexuals want acceptance from people in the society as well. Thus, they have tried to conceal their homosexuality because they are afraid that disclosure of homosexuality will make them be rejected by the society. To conceal homosexuality, key informants of this research must confront various mental pressure and life trouble because they must persist their own feeling.

“Before telling my homosexuality to my friends, I felt embarrassed. While I was studying the nurse assistant, I have concealed my homosexuality for 3 months. My friends have never known it as I normally associated with other male friends. However, I felt embarrassed and it was not me. I could not do anything fully. I could not work fully. It is not actually me. During my apprentice, I have concealed this for 7-8 days. I could not work or speak fully. While working, it’s a Christian hospital; so I could not show off so much. I’m embarrassed because I received a warning previously that I would not make up and whiten my face or keep my mouth red. I’m embarrassed as it is not me. I behaved normally. Outside, I wear clothes like common men. Sometimes, others cannot recognize that I’m a gay. Everyone understands that I’m a man” (Nam aged 23)

“In the past, I dared not disclose my homosexual status. I dared not to spend my life as I want. I dared not to go anywhere with gays. I dared not for everything. I care of the society. But, today, I dare to disclose it. I dare to walk charmingly. I dare to live with my lover. I dare to hold hands with him, but previously not. Now, I dare to express under limitations acceptable in the society” (Mum aged 27)

"During the welcome of first-year university students, there was a senior who is the long-hair transgender dressing up beautifully. Someone asked me whether I agreed to be the lover of this senior. I said no while I doubted that why he could not recognize me, why asked me to be the lover of beautiful transgender. On another day, someone instructed any students who were gays to get up. I did not get up. I was lazy to get up. I wanted to sit silently. Some friends looked at me in doubtful eyes why I did not get up. I did not want to get up and felt embarrassed. It seems that I deceived my friends and myself. But, nothing should happen. At that time, I thought that I would be bullied; so I did not want to get up; otherwise I would be maltreated or had to dance or something like that. I dislike real men and women. I deeply feel opposite to them. It seems that men take advantage of transgender, look down on us. These are reasons why I'm fully gay. On my childhood, I'm a child of school director, but I have been mocked as well" (Pui aged 25)

Moreover, some key informants confronted harsh rejection from family members. When they stay at home, they become stressed and dare not to display their feeling. Outside, they permit their feeling and behavior until they have dual personalities.

"I spoke one time when I was young if I could stay in the family if I had the transsexual operation. My mom said no and my older sister said that our blood relationship would stop. I felt that they had hard objection. But, I didn't think of transsexual operation. I want to be beautiful, but it's better to be like this. I prefer being a gay when studying at the senior secondary level. But, I dared to do so much, dared not to speak or associate with anyone" (Pui aged 25)

"I have had many changed. I have been aware of my homosexuality since I was young, but I didn't know what it was. I didn't know it was wrong. My feeling has been hidden and fixed me at all time. What I perceive is that I am not a girl or boy. May grandma, dad and aunt always reminded me that I am a boy. How much did you want to be the transgender? If so, they would force me to have boxing. I fear why they treated me like this. It always pressed me. I am a polite and still boy. When staying at home, I talked to no one in the family. But, at school, I expressed fully. I was stressed at home, but I'm myself at school" (Faeng aged 22)

"Before being gay, I was blocked for everything because I had to concern about my mom first because other family members passed away. If I stayed with my dad, I thought he felt embarrassed. Before others knew my homosexuality, I felt embarrassed because I could not tell it to anyone as I wore the mask. At my village, a 20-year man must ordain. But, if anyone knows that this boy is a gay, the ordination would not be permitted. For 17 years when I have acted girlishly when I went to school because it was so far from my house about 15 km. No one knew about this" (Boy aged 22)

Some key informants confronted the working discrimination due to their homosexuality.

"I thought to turn back to be a man because, after resigning from the old job, I wore feminine clothes to apply for jobs, but I was seen as a transgender; so the companies did not hire me. Thus, I cut my hair short. When I got a job and wore a shirt and necktie, I could not accept it. I would not do that" (Non aged 25)

"Most discrimination deals with working. I met my colleagues who are also male homosexuals. My supervisor is homosexual as well. My direct experience is that he objected to our group. When he selected or allocated anything, he would keep us last like he wanted to set women or men first. For good-looking workers with fair work performance, they would be selected first. For example, if we walked in the opposition direction to anyone, I knew suddenly that he is a gay, but I felt nothing. But, when he looked at me, it seems I made him angry. He watched me with the tail of his eyes. I understand about this. It took several times" (Boat aged 25)

According to discrimination and objection from the society due to various reasons, key informants must take a focus on the socialization for its acceptance.

"General people who look at us may be divided into 3 groups. Group 1 thinks that we are monsters. Group 2 thinks that we are their friends. Group 3 thinks that it's okay. It's not a problem if not approaching. I think that I have a defect that I cannot have a grandchild for my parents. Thus, I have usually tried to approach others. If they do not admire me, I will use other methods. I will not interfere with so much or not ask so many questions. For funny men, I will act comfortably. I will act to make them recognize that I look like them. My mother's relatives are against me. They asked me if I was Tud. I did not close myself, but I preferred not to answer. I avoided

it by running away or not answering. But, the father's relatives did not ask so much. They just felt that I was different from other relatives. My parents instruct me about socialization to wipe out this inferior" (Tum aged 25)

According to the results of studying life and socialization, male homosexuals whose external appearance looks masculine would not confront many problems in the life and socialization. Meanwhile, male homosexuals whose external appearance looks feminine would confront more trouble since they face mental stress, either rejection or discrimination of other people by insult or disgust. Therefore, male homosexuals dare not to express their feeling. They try to hide their feeling and homosexuality. They try not to express the girlish manners and try to act properly to locations or situations. The male homosexuals, sometimes, must show masculine personalities as much as possible when they contact other people or do not stay in their own group. They must act relevantly to time and place, not to make others feel disgusted. But, in their group, they show out fully as they feel.

**4.2.5 Problems and hindrance of living for male homosexuals**

The problem and hindrance of living for male homosexuals, as usually discussed in the group of male homosexuals, is that they are disgusted by surrounding people due to no understanding; so those people cannot accept male homosexuals or have bias to homosexuality. Most problems fall in male homosexuals whose external appearance looks girlish while male homosexuals whose external appearance looks masculine do not have such living problem.

Refusal from family members and relatives is a life obstacle among male homosexuals. Some key informants have great mental stress due to terrible experience resulted by insults. They have tolerated for years before being free from this obstacle.

"Brave to accept or disclose myself or tell my homosexuality to my beloved persons or the family is the most terrible hindrance because I think that the family problem is the key hindrance. The family problem I have experienced is the condition I have. How do I carry on so that I stay with it? Everyone, finally, can live with me. Previously, it is unacceptable in my family, but it's acceptable now. It seems that everyone has to stay with, perceive and understand it. At first, my mom felt frightened. But, now, she let myself on and understands because I can be self-made.

My being does not affect the family, but it affects to the society because my family wants to talk openly that I am married and have children. That's what the family expects" (Mum aged 27)

It is disclosure of my. I want to tell everything. Now, I do not tell everyone. I want to tell that although I'm a gay, I can fly high. As my relatives have talked and picked a quarrel with me, it is about acceptance. The relatives' refusal stresses me. My family does not speak or scold me, but not accept it. The family tries to make understanding and make up mind. When I complete my study, my homosexuality is more accepted. But, my personality may be blamed sometimes. At first, my dad requested me to give it up. On the contrary, my mom kept silent. If any gay news in any TV program was reported, my mom would call me to watch it. I did not tell them that I'm a gay, not man. I just told them that I admire men. I have spent more than 10 years before being accepted by the family. Now, my work goes well; so they accept my homosexuality" (Pui aged 27)

"I cannot instruct me younger brothers or sisters. I used to feel jealous of my older brother since he was intelligent, did not drink alcohol or smoke. Whatever he talks, younger brothers and sisters will believe him. My younger brothers or sisters have never called me as their older brother. Because of my homosexuality? I felt so embarrassed that I cried to my mom, and claimed why I could not do anything" (Nack aged 20)

Certain key informants focused on the viewpoint about relationship with their homosexual lover, which is the most important problem and hindrance because those key informants used to have experience on various problems involving unhappy love such as being deserted by the lover, slight association due to frequent change of lovers, etc. Several male homosexuals view that love is the most important issue. When they are disappointed in love, their life is greatly affected.

"It should be love because I was ignored by a lover. I felt I nearly died. I could not work, eat or sleep. My mom has the heart attack; but I was not serious about her disease like this. No one in my family knows about this. My parents have never known that I am a male homosexual. My aunt knows it, but he does not speak anything as he understands me. One day, I'll tell it to my family. But, I think it should be the date my dad passes away. When the dad dies, I will tell it to my mom because if

I tell it to him, I am afraid that he cannot accept it. I think my mom can accept it more. But, I'm not ready to tell them now" (Nam aged 23)

"Personally, I do not have any problem. Love of male homosexuals is not long-lasting. It is difficult to find out a sincere one. When being bored, we change the lovers. It is hard to find out one who actually loves me. I'd rather consider about this. Personally, I do not have any problem, but I consider for other male homosexuals, and I think it is about the society. It views that we are the odd people and communicate diseases" (Base aged 28)

Disgust and discrimination from other people in the society are the most important problems and hindrance in the life of male homosexuals. Some key informants had experience in being disgusted by surrounding people, be mocked and be looked down on by way of manners and words. I am usually under the eyes of surrounding people. I have been gossiped, discriminated and maltreated by general people such as not recruiting me for job, no receipt of reasonable privileges as a Thai person or rejection to services of the government sector and private sector, etc.

"After resigning from the old job, I wore feminine clothes to apply for jobs, but I was seen as a transgender; so the companies did not hire me. Thus, I cut my hair short. When I got a job and wore a shirt and necktie, I could not accept it. I would not do that" (Non aged 25)

"No acceptance from general people is the problem and hindrance. For me, at that time, I was a newly graduate and applied for a job at a bank. I went with my friend. The bank recruited my friend, but rejected me. I asked the bank why it refused me. The bank said that you are gay" (Boat aged 25)

"It should be about job because the workplace is strict to this group; it is not acceptable. The occupations, rights such as life insurance, severe diseases do not cover the group of male homosexuals. I felt that it's narrow and does not give chance to the homosexuals. Also the law, if I have a quarrel and report it to the policeman, he is not interested in me because he thinks that it's common for this group of people" (Pong aged 24)

"Someone looks at me while I'm walking on the street. Someone is conservative with old attitude that we have abnormal sexual behavior. I want to tell

them that I am a human. But, most issues are not serious. I got teased. Sometimes, I thought that why they loudly scolded me? (Un aged 20)

According to problems and hindrance in life of male homosexuals, most problems came from no-understanding and non-acceptance by general people or bias to homosexuality; so they are discriminated and maltreated. These problems usually occur in male homosexuals who have girlish manners because they are easily observed, eyed, mocked or disgusted such as work discrimination, expression of disgust by disgrace or mocking to make male homosexuals ashamed, etc. In addition, disclosure of their homosexuality is so difficult, especially disclosure of such to the family; it needs much time and bravery. Some key informants dare not to disclose their homosexuality to the family as they are afraid of subsequent outcome. Another problem of male homosexuals is that most of them do not have sexual relationship with only one lover; hence, their love relationship is not long-lasting. Due to different problems, male homosexuals must try to show out their capabilities to convince their family and society.

**4.2.6 Expectations of male homosexuals to self, family and society**

Either heterosexual or homosexual people have similar needs; they want the life success and acceptance from the family and society. Male homosexuals wish that they had life success like other people, had good job and income, and had a good living because life success would pave a way to subsequent acceptance from the society. Moreover, male homosexuals need love and understanding from the family like others. Only thing that male homosexuals need more is an acceptance of the family to their homosexuality. Thus, they have strong effort to create success to convince other people by paying attention to studies, having good jobs, and earning good income to support the family, etc.

It may be said that an acceptance of the family is the utmost life expectancy among male homosexuals. The in-depth interviews offered the relevant answers that 95% of male homosexuals needed the family acceptance most; it is the prevailing expectancy.

“To have good work, finance and life, and I need understanding and love from the family. If the family accepts me for 100%, that issue will not be considered

anymore. That is, no family members feel happy, especially families in rural provinces particularly in the southern part. It is a culture overlapped on another culture. In the past, it was unacceptable. Now, it has not been accepted yet, but the family must stay with it, perceive and understand it. The acceptance means the family must be happy. In fact, the parents are unhappy. Everyone's expectation is that I have children as a kind of reproduction. I have gradually talked with them. I usually keep staying close to them. It is up to an individual's methods. I start from my mom. I don't care of others' talks. I must have something to make my mom proud of me. I must be a good and grateful person so that my mom feels proud of me instead of caring of others' talks. If I could not complete my study and behave improperly, my parents will be sadder. This case is the main point that the parents do not understand me; so I must behave properly to prove myself. I am self-made. I let them see that I could complete my study based on the criteria. Some persons my parents used to defame could not complete the studies, but I could. As a result, my parents view that my homosexuality is a small issue whereas it was the big point in the past. The most important issue is to take care of the parents, be grateful, behave properly, take care of myself and have no quarrels. At present, my mom is happier and not serious of others' talks. She has talks to me. Eventually, she is quite proud of what I am now" (Mum aged 27)

"I want to be happy as I am gay. I wish the family accepted me. I wish to have a job and business. That's my happiness, competence or performance to make my family members happy as I am their child and brother so that they accept me. They accept me now because I have gained many achievements in life. I have been working and doing activities. That is, I have been working and gave some money to my parents. The family feels okay. I have a house; everyone feels happy. I have made all" (Pui aged 27)

"It's about my dad. I want him to accept my homosexuality. I do not hurt anyone. I'm not the narcotic addict. I can be a good person as I am homosexual. I have tried to prove this for him. If I go back home, I always help do the housework. I have not been involved with alcohol or narcotics because I need understanding and confidence. I want them to trust me. I will not harm their reputation. I will not make my family disappointed as I am like this. I want the parents to live comfortably. They need not to work because I can take care of them and I give them some money. I

support the family expenses. I have been working and offer them some money. On the last Father's Day, I bought a watch for my dad and I feel so happy. I'm happier when Dad accepts my homosexuality and calls me his daughter" (Non aged 25)

"On this status, I have created more personal value in studying than normal men and women. I will improve everything I have. I compete with myself so that I do not have any inferior. The parents have appreciated in me because I know how to wipe out this inferior such as good studying and being an activist. I made them learn that I can stand by myself. I utilize my superior in working. I am capable of caring for family members. I told my father that this is what I am. If he dies, I will take care of my younger brothers and sisters and also his business. I will continue staying like this. I will be self-made and make everything for my brothers and sisters and their children" (Tum aged 26)

"I wish they understood me. As I told, they understand me now. I want them to know that although I'm homosexual, the family can rely on me. One more point, I am a good and polite person. I have no narcotic problem or I do not make my parents annoyed" (Base aged 28)

"I do not have any expectancy because I got all what I wanted as well as their feeling of not hating. I have the problem at home. I'm not sure because, for 4 years, I've been studying at Bangkok and I went back home once a year. I didn't go back home when I wore the woman dresses because if I went back home at that time, it is impossible for me to ordain. If I disclose my homosexuality, I will not be able to ordain for my mom. This is what I want to do for her most and my grandma as well. I ordained after completing my study. One more point, someone takes care of me. I give to my younger brothers/sisters and mother some money I get. I have the work now and I can earn for living" (Boy aged 21)

"I have much expectancy in my life. I wish to recall my parents' relationship, to complete the education as high as possible, and to have a perfect life. I need that so much. Now, I'm studying and I wish to have many. I still ask some monies from my parents. I am just a choice in the society. If I am perfect, it needs not to care for anyone. But, it's so okay now. It is beyond my expectancy that I want my mom to accept me. On my admission for a seat in the university, my mother wished that I have studied at Chula, Thammasat, Kaset or Mahidol. In fact, my academic

results are okay, but I'm quite lazy. I told my mom that I wanted to study in Bangkok because my mom was divorced from my dad before staying in Bangkok. My mom compelled me to have a seat at one of these universities only. I matched my academic results with these four universities. I selected the sports science of Chula on the first rank and I got it. My mom was happy that I could do that. At present, she's okay with me for everything. It's beyond my expectation because Dad takes care of me as if I were his daughter. I got their acceptance and that is my happiness. If the parents did not accept me at that time, my stress might have continued up to now" (Kim aged 21)

Except needs of life success and acceptance of family members, some key informants expect that the society get boarder viewpoint to accept self of homosexuals. To get acceptance, equal right and liberty in many aspects and allocation of public areas for services are what male homosexuals expect from the society.

"I need much more social acceptance and opening for the third-gender persons, including working, income or toilet. At some places, e.g. TG, it is difficult for the toilet. If a male homosexual looks feminine, there is no problem to go to the women's toilet because no one can recognize you. But, if you are in a big size, other women doubt that what you are doing here" (Boat age 27)

"I need much more acceptance and open to the transgender such as recruitment. Some view that I am the transgender. If I do not resemble a woman, the employer will not recruit me; otherwise I must be in the masculine dresses" (Non aged 25)

"Human right should belong to the service users. You provide the service because he is your customer, not gay or transgender. The right should be equal, either gay or transgender" (Mum aged 27)

"Acceptance and understanding in a right pattern. I want other people to understand that male homosexuals are convincing the society that they are valuable people. We want an extent of understanding. What should be done so that we stay happily in the society? We can join it. That's it." (Tum aged 26)

"I wish the people in the society understood us and the third-gender persons more. You may not accept us, but do not express bad manners to us, e.g. teasing or mocking. You need not to accept us, but should not take advantage of us.

Please do not give a rude speaking to us. If you cannot accept us, please stay away from each other." (Un aged 20)

"I wish the public accepted homosexuality. Please do not forbid it. Other juniors are forbidden. I wish the public reduced stigmatization, insult. Sometimes, the society does not understand us. It should understand us and the media should do as well" (Pui aged 27)

"I wish the public understood male homosexuals more because it questions why we are like this. We want to question back if we are wrong to be in this condition. Is it wrong to be born in this condition? We cannot indicate if we are right or wrong to be this. We want the public to understand and accept that there is a kind of these people in the world" (Nack aged 20)

"There are plenty of gays because, in the job interview, the social security is attached too. They could not get work because the society has not yet opened them. They are just infected patients, not AIDS patients. Why don't we give them the chance? We have offered some work for prisoners and some products made by those prisoners are recruited to work in many ministers. I ask you to compare between born to kill and born to be gay. You give chance to people. Why don't you give chance to gays or transgender? Gays do not borrow anyone's life or kill anyone" (Rat aged 24)

The results showed that male homosexuals' expectancy to self, family and society was not different from general people. Everyone needs life success, abilities in taking care of self and family members. Male homosexuals also need love, understanding, trust and acceptance in their homosexuality from other family members. Thus, male homosexuals must create certain prominent points, i.e. good academic results, secure working, income to support the family, or retaining the key supporter of the family, etc. in order to wipe out the inferior of homosexuality. Another issue is the acceptance of the public, either equality as a social member, public areas to provide specific services to this homosexual group, reduction of social discrimination, stigmatization, or no acceptance to the existence of homosexuals because either homosexuals or heterosexuals want to be a part of the society and they want the society to recognize their human value as well.

## 4.3 Family and social factors influencing homosexuality

### 4.3.1 Family relationship of male homosexuals

Relationship between family members is a factor influencing the child personalities. This is the same to male homosexuals. Although a male homosexual grows up by love and warmth of the family or caretakers, the parents' divorce or separation from the parents, either by any reason, encourages that boy to love and respect to his caretaker. That boy is also molded by the characters of his caretaker. Some key informants have been brought up by mother or grandma because the parents were divorced. As they were detached from the father or have few opportunities to live with the father, the intimacy between father and son is so little. On the contrary, these male homosexuals have been so close to the mother or grandma instead; hence, these male homosexuals have love and attachment to the mother or grandma.

"My parents were divorced since I was young. I have lived with my mother while my older sister has lived with the father. My father has to work; so I have stayed in a rural province with my grandmother. The grandma's family is quite warm, comprising my grandma, great grandma, and uncle. I've been so close the great-grandma, but not so close to my father and have rarely met him. The grandmother is the key supporter of the family while the great-grandma took care of me and uncle; he is older than me less than 10 years" (Mum aged 27).

"My parents are divorced because my father settles his new family. My parents did not have severe quarrels while they were living together. When I was young, I used to stay with my grandparents, but it's not so long. Later, I moved to stay with the parents and older brother. I have been so close to my mom, attached her so much because the father went to other provinces frequently. I have stayed with my mom more" (Faeng aged 22)

"When I was young, I have stayed with the grandparents. When the grandpa died, I've stayed with the grandma. The parents worked in Bangkok. During childhood, I was close to my father because he was not talkative and pleased me. My parents had some brawls because my father had a new wife. My mother hurt my father's body, but he did not fight back" (Non aged 25)

"I have stayed with my mother when I was young because my father died when I was at 9. I also have the grandparents, but I am most intimate to my mom.

We had some quarrels in the family because my oldest brother is the son in the different father. Most brothers/sisters have not so much social intercourse; we keep isolated" (Karn aged 24)

"My parents were divorced when I was young. I have stayed with my grandma. My mother moved to work with my stepfather at Bangkok. I have stayed with my grandma until I was at M.3 when my grandma passed away; so I have stayed alone. I stayed with my mother sometimes. In each month, I stayed with her 3-4 days. I am most intimate to the grandma. I may have chatting with my mom, but I'm not so close to her because she did not bring me up. There is a girl who seems to be my relative. She stays near my house and we usually go anywhere together" (Boy aged 21)

One factor important to the child personality development is the relationship of family members. If a boy grows up by love and warmth of parents as well as a good idol from his father, this boy will have masculine personality. In contrast, a boy not receiving love and warmth of his parents due to the family separation or little time spending between father and son, a good family relationship will not occur; although he may receive love and warmth from his caretaker. Lack of good relationship with the father partially causes the boy not to memorize his father's personality as his own.

**4.3.2 Family influence encouraging male homosexuality**

Bringing up by love and warmth from family members is a dominant factor allowing one to memorize and imitate personalities of persons he loves and appreciates to be his own. Some male homosexuals have grown up in the family comprising many women or have been brought up by women and close to women. Meanwhile, male homosexuals are usually detached from the father; hence, male homosexuals unconsciously absorbed women's behavior to be their own.

"When I was young, I have stayed with my grandma. I went to everywhere with her. Grandma is my idol. When staying with my mother, I wanted to be like her because she is my idol. I have also been encompassed by many female friends. My father is the police officer, but he did not have much time to take care of me. However, the police officer's child must be strong and energetic. But, I think it's not necessary.

When I started going to school, I remembered a female teacher's characters to have a play-role at home. My teacher is strict but intelligent. Everything she has done looks good. I wanted to be like her. I memorized her characters. I was at Kindergarten 2 at that time. I used her characters as my play-role. I played with my male friends at home as I acted as the teacher. While staying at my grandma's house, I supposed the towel as my long hair. My grandma saw this, but said nothing; she only admired me that I had a good memory" (Faeng aged 22)

"My mother is the teacher. My father operates a business of motorcycle selling like a showroom. While being young, my mother took me to stay with the grandmother from Kindergarten 1 to 3 But, the mother has visited me frequently. We went to dine out as the family. When I was young, I have stayed with my mother's relatives rather than my father's relatives. That is, my mother is the oldest daughter and she has 5 sisters who were not married. Her brother is the youngest child. At the grandma's house, I have the grandma, grandpa, aunts and uncle. I was close to an aunt who always played with me. The grandma was intimate me, but she had another kind of behavior. When I was at Pathom 1, I stayed with my mother. She is the teacher and has a teacher accommodation located in the boarding school. My mother and father lived separately because my father had to control his business. He visited us from time to time; so I was not close to my father. It seems that his schedule was not relevant to my time. I stayed with my mother until I felt that it's enough. Previously, I had anti-feeling to my father. I'd rather care for this business and I look like his excess" (Mu aged 20)

"From birth to Pathom 3, I have stayed with my mother. My father is the postman; so he must work in other province while my mom worked by sewing clothes at home like a family industry. On my childhood, I've been close to my mom and other female workers. I've been close at an extent. As I have stayed with my mom since I was young, she instructed me about the housework. I was closer to my mother than my father. I have lived with many women. I stayed with over 10 women. It seems that I have memorized it. This may be a prominent factor. I used to ask my mother. She said that, in fact, she wanted to have the daughter and she set her mind that she wanted to have the daughter even she had the second child. Most relatives of my mother are women. I had more female relatives than male ones." (Tam aged 27)

Some key informants have been brought up by women. They were also instructed to have polite personality, not to play thrilling activities. In addition, they have profoundly seen feminine personalities without the model of masculine personalities; hence, they learnt and absorbed women's personalities unconsciously. These male homosexuals have always perceived that their caretakers confronted some trouble due to no responsibilities of men; so they protested men while they loved and sympathized with women until they are afraid of having sexual intercourse with women.

From observing myself, I think that the family is a dominant factor because the family is our closest unit. It is a small society molding us. It is not necessary to have all women in the house. But, under the strict frame, I felt that the image of strong men disappeared. This situation has gradually absorbed in my mind until I become gentle. Because I stayed close to my grandma, I started sympathizing old people and women. I have always learnt that my grandparents were divorced. My great-grandma lived alone since my great-grandpa died so long. My grandma is the single mom like my mother. I felt hurt that why men treated women like this. For women, I want to cherish them. I don't want to maltreat them. I give them the cherished love and dare not to have the sexual intercourse with women. To have sex with women looks like an insulting act. I think that women are pity. I have the uncle, but he is not the idea or emotional leader or an active man. He is a silent one. He is not gay, but, deeply, I'm not sure" (Mum aged 27)

"May I summarize that 20% is caused by family because some families dream to have polite and perfect children. Another 70% is caused by bringing-up, that is, the caretakers prevent us from difficulties or block us to have thrilling activities. I had to play with my younger sister. My oldest brother is older than me for 5 years. I have rarely gone out with him. I am 24 and my sister is 23. We always stay together. If you ask if I blame my family, I said no. I feel that it came from myself" (Rat aged 24)

Some key informants have been brought up by gentle and kind women. The women instructed them to do the housework. With much love and attachment to women, the male homosexuals can remember women's personalities and absorb women's behavior as their own.

"I don't know how others are brought up? I have been brought up by the grandma only. She has never hit me. She talked to me softly. Thus, I am not like other boys. I wash plates, cook, sweep the house floor, scrub the house floor, and everything. She instructed me all. It seems that I have brought up by women. I imitate my grandma's habits. It is in my subconsciousness because I tried to associate with a girl and we held hands. But, I could not kiss her. It is contrast to my self-being. We can be friends, but cannot be against my self-being. I think it comes from my subconsciousness" (Boy aged 21)

Some key informants indicated that although they had intimacy with their fathers who were kind, pleasing, gave them more freedom and did not punish though they committed any faults, these key informants felt that they lacked something. They lacked a good model of masculine personalities from their father because the father did not take care of them as the mother. Moreover, they have been most brought up by women.

"At my family, I have been so pleased and given the right of decision-making. My parents have never compelled me because my father wants to have a son, but he has never taught me about masculine personalities or reminded me" (Nam aged 23)

"During my childhood, I have stayed with my parents who had the restaurant business. I was more closeness with my father because he pleased me. I have stayed with my parents and aunts. I stayed with many women because my grandparents have only one son or my father and their other children are daughters. Hence, I have been brought up by women since I was young. I am not close to my older brother because we have the different father, but we can have talks. The father died when I was at M.2; so I have stayed with my mother and so close to her" (Un aged 21)

In conclusion, male homosexuals were born and grow up in the environment comprising of many women. They have been brought up by women, e.g. mother or grandmother. Thus, they have intimacy with women close to and bringing up them. Male homosexuals did not have the masculine personality model because they were detached from the father or the father did not take a role of bring-up or act as a good idol. Some male homosexuals have grown up in the environment where men

maltreated women who took care of these male homosexuals. As a result, the male homosexuals did not want to imitate terrible behavior or personalities of those men.

**4.3.3 Social and environmental context encouraging male homosexuality**

Growing up in the environment full of women makes the masculine daily activities fade out as the male homosexuals have been accustomed to women's activities. Due to detachment from masculine personalities while familiarity with feminine one, the male homosexuals have always perceived and absorbed women's behavior until their subconsciousness has been changing. Moreover, the wide information world allows the homosexuals to know and understand their homosexuality more via social association. Homosexuality exists in the society encourages them to have self-acceptance and bravery to disclose their homosexuality.

Some key informants have been involved in the group of women; so they have closeness and intimacy with women. They perceived women's issues from talks in the group or they did activities as the women did because male homosexuals want to be involved in the women's group. Finally, male homosexuals feel pleased and satisfied with doing activities with women until their masculine personalities disappear, which are replaced by feminine ones. Also, male homosexuals have closeness to other homosexuals; so homosexual behavior is imitated.

"One cause of my homosexuality is my association with friends. I feel that I can get along with girls rather than boys. I feel happy to stay with these female friends. We can have talks comprehensively. It is an imitative behavior; if my friends dress up beautifully, I must be beautiful like them. They wear lipstick; so I must do as well. They make up and I must do, too. My friends also agree with me. If you ask me if I like it, I liked it at that time. I was at the junior secondary school level. I was so girlish when I was studying at M 2-3 for 12-14 years" (Base age 28)

"I have so many female friends. I go to everywhere with women. Sometimes, my group teases men; so I have such habit as well. My friends make up and wear lipstick; so I do like them. Then, someone said that I am better-looking, I like making-up more" (Nam age 23)

"The reason may be my association, in a great extent, with women. I dance and display in the group comprising 99% of women and I am 1% of men. I perceived the women's matters as they talked. This seems to change my subconsciousness. I feel that I am a woman. Near my house, there are plenty of transvestites. We are familiar with each other. They are transgender, show girls and have breast. They stayed with them. On the daytime, I am available; so I play volleyball with them. They scream and I do as well. When everything is included; 2 percent, 4 percent, etc. become 20 percent. But, another 80 percent should be my self-being causing my homosexuality" (Rat aged 24)

"At first, I had a girlfriend when I was at M.2. At the senior secondary level, I have done many activities including those done by women and gays. I knew a junior who is gay. Due to the women and gay activities I have done such as cheer leader, dancer, etc., I have mixed with them in a great extent. This also encourages my gay status" (Im aged 24)

Some key informants have the feminine looking; so they are taken care of and protected by male friends always. Thus, they felt good in mind that they are given good care and wanted to retain such good feeling.

"As I was studying, my friend greatly protected me. My friend admired me since I was young. He said I had a beautiful face. Some male friends also admired me. I did not want to be mocked. I did not want to present that I was weak and should be protected. But, in fact, I liked that. However, I showed out that they should not involve me. My friends have always protected me and I did not associate with the delinquent friends. I stayed with academic-oriented friends. I don't know if my friends are gay. I select friends to be associated with. The society we live could indicate what we are. This is the same to the society we live" (Mum aged 27)

Besides, although some key informants perceived and understood their homosexuality, they were still unsure until they met other homosexual people in the society, and understood their homosexuality more. Finally, they did not feel that their homosexuality looked different or abnormal because it was the same to others. As a result, male homosexuals dared to accept and disclose their homosexuality. If there is no disclosure of homosexuality in the society, a plenty of homosexuals must conceal

their sexual behavior because they did not allow other people to be aware of their different sexual behavior.

"The environment is a partial cause. If I did not have this kind of friends, I would not know which type I was. Or, if there are few homosexuals, I will become an eccentric man. Are we abnormal? But, when I see the same kind of persons like me, I dare to be" (Su aged 22)

"Friends partially encourage me to disclose myself. Only me and no homosexual friends, I dare not to disclose my homosexuality" (Pie aged 19)

From the environment from childhood to adolescence, which comprises of many women including neighbors, school friends, and same-age relative, male homosexuals have more chance to be close to women. Playing, close talks and involvement as the women's group make male homosexuals have a good feeling, friendship and warmth. Therefore, these male homosexuals remember women's personalities and unconsciously imitate feminine behavior, including plays, talks and daily life. Key informants, in addition, lack good relationship with male friends, have few same-age male friends, and are bullied by male friends; all these block the key informants to stay close to male friends and do not want to have masculine personalities. Moreover, as key informants perceive that there are more male homosexuals in the society and this group has interactions; these are important factors encouraging their self-acceptance, understanding of their homosexuality, and bravery to disclose such homosexuality to the public.

## 4.4 Roles of male homosexuals to family functioning

The result of this research showed that each male homosexual had the family functioning by not making the family in trouble, paying attention to studies, having a job, earning income, giving financial support to the family, helping the family affairs, taking care of family members' living. Male homosexuals view that homosexuality gives good effect to the family because they could perform more family functioning than general male heterosexuals.

Some key informants have tried to create self-esteem by paying attention to studies, paying attention to working, earning income to support the family in order

to trust the family that he was able to perform their functioning as other male heterosexuals. This is another guideline used by some key informants to convince their family until it accepts and praises them finally.

"I am the oldest brother and must take care of younger brothers/sisters so that my parents are not in trouble. I could take care of my brothers/sisters in many matters such as having the lover, associating with friends, and others. I may not be in their society because my younger brother is the real man. But, the father trusts me for instructing my brothers/sisters. I am in this status, but I can create my self-esteem higher than general men and women in term of studying. I will improve everything I have. I compete with myself so that I will not be inferior. I still have masculine personalities. I can load stuff, hammer, etc. I do not admire women only. My parents appreciate in me. I know what I am. If I delete this inferior by having good academic results or being an activist, the parents will learn that I can stand by myself. I utilize this superior in my working while I can take care of family members" (Tum aged 26)

Some key informants have faced the pressure from the parents by resisting their homosexuality. The parents tried in many ways to stop such homosexuality such as not giving financial supports, cutting relationship, etc. However, the key informants tried to be good children. They did not involve any vice, help do the housework and earn some income for the family. Some key informants have taken a long time to make the family recognize their value and to accept them finally.

"I disclose my homosexuality when I was at M.5. I attended the dancing contest and wore the dancing dress back home. My father stared at me. I still had a short hair at that time. When I was the fourth-year student, I had quarrels with my father until he announced to cut our blood relationship. He asked why I was like this. I told him that it naturally occurred. He compelled me to give up. If not, I should not call him "Dad". My father did not give me some money anymore. I secretly asked some money from my mother. She secretly transferred some to me. It took 1 year before he accepted my homosexuality. After my graduate, I dressed up to make my father be aware of my homosexuality. He stared at me and I felt fearful. My homosexuality does not hurt anyone. I have not been involved with alcohol or narcotics. I can be a good person. If going back home, I would help the housework. I support the family expenses. I have been working and offer them some money. On the

last Father's Day, I bought a watch for my dad and I feel so happy. I'm happier when Dad accepts my homosexuality and calls me his daughter" (Non aged 25)

Some key informants viewed that male homosexuals could have more life success than male heterosexuals, especially economic issue. Male heterosexuals must be married to settle a family; so they are unable to take care of their original family. On the contrary, the male homosexuals could function better because they do not have their own family; as a result, they support the family better than the male heterosexuals.

"I think that it gives good effects because I had studies. Why do I get more salary than my older brother? Now, my older brother has his wife and children. My father must bear his new family there and cannot take care of this family fully. I told my mother that there was no problem because I took a job of making-up for graduates, hairdressing, dancing. I got much income, but it was spent out quickly. Finally, I had few thousands in my pocket. I gave some money to my mother. My older brother has worked so hard and he got only baht 9,000 per month and he also has children. If I was a real man, I would have children now because as I am gay, I have changed several lovers. I continue taking care of my family. My dad remains unchanged, but it took 1-2months before accepting me. At the first time, I participated in a beauty contest at Surat. I also took the washing machine, motorcycle and refrigerator. Where would I set these? When I went back home, my mother had dinner silently and my father smoked. I thought in mind if I would be punished. Suddenly, my father said that I was beautiful, but not dressing like this everyday. With my fear, I shouted at him that I did not dress like this everyday. He blamed me why I shouted at him. He did not blame me. On the following day, I rode my motorcycle from home. I got the reward. Dad said that it's my matter" (Rat aged 24)

"I behaved properly and politely. I did not have narcotic problem or make my parents in trouble. I think that they could accept me. Personally, I have 2 brothers. My twin brother is married and has children. I must take care of his family, but I'm still single with no burden. I have a job and salary. I can support my family more" (Base aged 28)

"I am the oldest child and earn some income for the family. I have several achievements in my life. I have a job, earn some money for my parents, have a house

and make everyone happy. I have created all. I grew up and have a job. I told my mother that if she had the daughter-in-law, she had to lose some money. But, if she had the son-in-low, she got some money" (Pui aged 26)

Some key informants like Khun Nam (supposed name) said that although his family has not been aware of his homosexuality and he has not been ready to disclose it to the family, he felt proud of his homosexuality because Nam viewed that if he is the male heterosexual, he may not behave properly like this. Homosexuality encourages Nam to meet the life success and to give the financial support to his family.

"I feel good that I was born to be homosexual. If I were a man, I might be the narcotic addict. If I were a woman, I would be the prostitute. It's good to be like this. I'm proud of it. I can also give some money to my family. I work to earn some money and give some to my mother. No one in my family has been aware of this. My parents have never known that I am a male homosexual. My aunt knows it, but he does not speak anything as he understands me. One day, I'll tell it to my family. But, I think it should be the date my dad passes away. When the dad dies, I will tell it to my mom because if I tell it to him, I am afraid that he cannot accept it. I think my mom can accept it more. But, I'm not ready to tell them now" (Nam aged 23)

The result of this research showed that homosexuality could give more positive effect to male homosexuals' functioning in the family because they have tried to create self-esteem by paying attention to studying and working, not involving in any vice, giving the financial support to the family, and taking care of family members. Male homosexuals viewed that they could perform both male and female functioning simultaneously. That is, they could help do the housework like women while do hard work like men. Male homosexuals did not have their own family; so they could take care of other family members fully and better than general sons and daughters. Meanwhile, when the parents of male homosexuals perceived that their son had the deviated sexual behavior, they would resist it at first, would not accept and find out many methods to change their son's homosexuality. When the parents learnt that their son's behavior could not be changed, they tried to make understanding. Acceptance of each person needs the different period of time. The acceptance of most parents occurred when their homosexual sons met life success and create pride for the family.

In conclusion, the life of male homosexuals starts from the family and childhood life. Although they were not aware of their homosexuality, they perceived that they have intimacy and attachment to women because they got love and warmth from women rather than men. As their growth comes from women's bringing-up and care, but they did not have the masculine personality model because they were detached from the father due to many reasons; so these boys had no personality model for imitation. Or, the father did not take a role of bring-up or act as a good idol. Some male homosexuals have grown up in the environment where men maltreated women who took care of these male homosexuals. As a result, the male homosexuals did not want to imitate terrible behavior or personalities of those men. Sometimes, male homosexuals experienced the family separation until they did not live with the parents or the parents had to work out until they did not have enough time to bring up their children. As a result, these children had to stay with other relatives. When the real parents did not take care of children closely, the level of attachment between parents and child was slight. Frequently, the children lacked love and warmth from the parents until they felt accustomed and did not need it anymore. As receiving love and warmth from women rather than men, when these children were at the school age, they could get along with female friends better than male ones. These children have unconsciously absorbed women's matters and behavior and had a good feeling to the same gender. Although male homosexuals perceived that they were different from other boys since they were young, they would be aware that they admired the same gender when they had the first love or sexual desire. Although recognizing that they admired the same gender and doubting on the behavior and feeling inside, male homosexuals tried to seek for knowledge about homosexuality from various sources to get the answers. After passing the learning process and understanding their homosexual behavior, male homosexuals would have acceptance and adaptation to male homosexuality. After that, they would have homosexual intercourse. The sexual intercourse of male homosexuals must be based on various relationship processes until each finds out the sex role he wants. But, each male homosexual's sex role may be changing at all time, depending on the desire of his lover or time. At the first stage of spending life as male homosexual, they have some trouble resulted by acceptance of the family and society. Most male homosexuals would disclose their homosexuality to

the society first. When the society accepts them, these male homosexuals will further disclose their homosexuality to the family. The disclosure methods are different in each male homosexual. Several male homosexuals had some living problems as their external expression is like women. Thus, they tried to behave properly up to a particular occasion and location. Male homosexuals tried to create self-esteem to enhance the acceptance from the family and society. Although, at the first stage of disclosure, male homosexuals confronted resistance and methods from the family used to stop their homosexuality, these male homosexuals thought that their homosexuality enabled them to bear more responsibilities in the family than general men and women because male homosexuals needed not to bear their own family. Moreover, they achieved some gifts from homosexuality, so they could give care to the family better. Male homosexuals expected that, at one day, the family and society would understand and accept the existence of homosexual people. In addition, they wish that the society recognized the equality of human value. That is, male homosexuals should have the same right and liberty as other people, and have more public areas to provide specific services to the group of homosexuals.

# CHAPTER V
# CONCLUSION, DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The research on “Family, Life and Roles of Male Homosexual” aimed to examine the life of male homosexuals, which involved 2 factors: family factor influencing the prevalence of homosexuality, and role of male homosexuals influencing the family functioning. The researcher had in-depth interviews of 20 male homosexuals. The data obtained was compared to find out the conclusion on issues relating to the life of male homosexuals. The conclusion was presented in the descriptive pattern.

## Conclusion

This research was summarized below.

## 5.1 Life of male homosexuals, comprising:

**5.1.1 Experience and behavior of male homosexuals during the childhood**

The result showed that almost half of male homosexuals had the normal birth record with low birth weight; so the physical body was small and had to be nurtured in the radiant warmer. Other male homosexuals had the Cesarean birth; the mothers had the preterm labor and birth and these male homosexuals had weight birth under the threshold weight. Additionally, over a half of male homosexuals had some family members and relatives who had homosexuality, either at the father side or mother side. Almost one thirds of male homosexuals indicated that they have taken the birth control pills during the high school level, but they finally stopped taking such pills because their body could not stand on it, had headache or felt dizzy until they could not pay attention to lessons in class. Most of them restarted taking the birth control pills when starting working.

During the childhood, most male homosexuals were polite and shy. They have grown up in warm family with few quarrels. The parents of some male homosexuals were divorced. Most male homosexuals were close to the mothers who were kind, pleasing and gentle. Some mothers might be hot-tempered, fuzzy and strict. However, most male homosexuals were not intimate to their fathers because most fathers were strict, hot-tempered, looked violent or silent. Some fathers had to work in other provinces, rarely stayed at home; so they did not take a role of bringing-up children or were the idol to sons. Some male homosexuals had to stay with the grandparents at other provinces because their parents had to work out and were not available to take care of children. As a result, male homosexuals have been so close to the grandparents instead. Few male homosexuals have grown up in the families where the parents and grandparents had so severe quarrels that men attacked women. Most male homosexuals have been brought up under indulgence and freedom without proper guideline or pattern because the families wanted to have boys. When these male homosexuals were the first son or grandchild, they were pleased or indulged. Some families might bring up children strictly under precise rules because they wanted the children to have polite manners.

At the school age, most male homosexuals indicated that they have always studied at the co-education schools, not boy schools. The same-age friends were both male and female, but most of them preferred associating or playing with female friends because they felt that the activities done by male friends needed strength or violence. Most male homosexuals liked to play, with female friends, the paper model, jumping over the rubber band chain, selling stuff. Most of them disliked the activities requiring much strength or outdoor activities such as scout camping, boxing, playing robots. The only one sport that male homosexuals did not prefer was football. When growing up, most male homosexuals dreamt to be the doctor, teacher, movie star, actor, singer, dancer, etc., but they disliked to be the soldier, police officer. The childhood experience may be a prominent factor encouraging the boys to be male homosexuals.

**5.1.2 Sexual development, consciousness and sexual intercourse of male homosexuals**

Male homosexuals usually feel that they are polite men and want to be the opposite sex. They like or feel happy to do women's activities although they are ware that they are male. Male homosexuals feel that they want to approach other men when they are studying at the primary school level by playing with friends. Several male homosexuals feel impressed with close friends in class or school seniors who give them close care. But, male homosexuals have not yet understood their behavior or feeling until they become adolescents or have the first love. At the initial stage, male homosexuals have self-observation and are aware that they are homosexual, but they may be doubtful or unsure; so they seek for answer their feeling by using several methods such as refusal of such feeling by associating with girls or acting in masculine manners. In the mean time, they seek for more information about homosexuality from various sources such as internet, television, men magazine, media or experience sharing between friends or senior male homosexuals or visiting certain homosexual sites or sources to enable to explain about their homosexuality. Some male homosexuals may try to love women to conceal their homosexual emotion, but after association with women, they would be aware that the association with these women is not their desire. Some male homosexuals may simultaneously associate with men and women before finding that the association with men makes them happier. Someone may be called by male homosexual friends to visit male homosexual sites or sources to understand and accept their homosexuality. Male homosexuals would accept and spend their life as male homosexuals when they have sexual experience with other male homosexuals. Finally, male homosexuals will find out which type of sex role they need, which may be changed. However, such change is not to become the male heterosexuals, but their homosexual relationship only.

**5.1.3 Sexual value and relationship with lovers for male homosexuals**

In the past, the persons whose characters are opposite to their physical sex as well as homosexual persons were called Tud and transgender only. Later, the society of male homosexuals has been expanding; so more specific term occurs or the word "gay". Since each male homosexual has the different sexual taste; gays are

mainly classified by different sexual taste or sexual expression. Most male homosexuals perceive that they admire men, and accept their sex role after passing several types of sexual relationship, either active or passive roles. Most male homosexuals indicated that they could have dual sex roles, which were called ‘both’. This means that male homosexuals could take either passive or active role subject to each lover’s desire. But, some male homosexuals may adhere to only one sex role or Gay King; they take the active role in the sexual intercourse. Gay Queen means male homosexuals with the passive role in the sexual intercourse. However, the external expression of each male homosexual could not entirely indicate which sex role he has.

Male homosexuals viewed that the homosexual intercourse is different from heterosexual one. Most male homosexuals thought that love is enjoyable, occurs easily, and sex affair could be done easily because homosexual relationship does not give bad effect to the culture, which is different from the heterosexual intercourse. Nevertheless, the homosexual affair can easily lead to communicable diseases. If a male homosexual feels satisfied with any man after the first meeting, they may have sex together. In addition, male homosexuals have high sexual desire; hence, their relationship occurs easily and they separate when they feel bored. Most male homosexuals do not have the long-lasting relationship or they change the lovers frequently when the sex taste is not matched or unsatisfied. Few homosexual lovers could retain their love relation as they have been friends so long. However, male homosexuals viewed that homosexual love is similar to heterosexual love; the difference is at the sex organ only.

Although the homosexual relationship may not be lasting, male homosexuals deeply wish to sustain a long relationship with anyone, and to have a family like general men and women who can take care of, understand and share life.

### 5.1.4 Life and social behaving of male homosexuals

Social acceptance is desired by everyone as well as male homosexual although it is difficult to get it and takes much time. Thus, several male homosexuals have concealed their homosexuality as they are afraid that homosexuality makes their living in trouble. This concealment results to mental pressure among male homosexuals and more difficulties in socialization as they block their self-concept.

Nevertheless, most male homosexuals focus on the socialization; they try not to show disgusting manners and act properly. Male homosexuals with masculine appearance may not face much socialization problem; meanwhile, those with feminine appearance may be closely watched when they are in public areas. Therefore, they try not to show out girlish manners while behaving suitably to particular places or situations. Male homosexuals would not have homosexual acts when they are in public areas or do not stay in their group. Male homosexuals do not have disgusting behavior, but they have full expression or act naturally when they are in their group because they perceive that a number of general people have not yet accepted their homosexuality. In addition, they are discriminated by the society such as recruitment, job promotion, etc. Moreover, male homosexuals have been insulted or disdained by talks or manners. However, some male homosexuals have never faced any terrible experience resulted by their homosexuality.

**5.1.5 Problems and hindrance of living for male homosexuals**

The result showed that male homosexuals have experienced similar problems and hindrance in life. They have 3 main problems: love between male homosexuals because homosexual love is not lasting or secure. Male homosexuals change many lovers because they could have sexual intercourse easily once they feel impressed with any man. That sexual intercourse is not based on love; so such relationship could stop easily. But, male homosexuals deeply have expectancy and desire to get honest love, to have someone getting together forever. The second problem is the disclosure of homosexuality, bravery to accept and disclose it to the family and other beloved or close persons. Male homosexuals believe that the family or close persons may not be able to accept their homosexual status. Male homosexuals are afraid that once their homosexuality is revealed, the existing good relationship will disappear. They are also fearful and unsure of subsequent outcome. The third problem is the social acceptance. Male homosexuals have been usually discriminated by general people. Some of them have experience in being disgusted, watched and mocked. In particular, male homosexuals in feminine manners confront more problems and hindrance in life than those concealing homosexuality or having masculine appearance; for example, refusal of working, less acceptance of work

performance, insult and disdain by way of sight, talks and manners, etc. Nevertheless, male homosexuals receiving acceptance from the family and society usually have problems resulted by their acts. The problems and hindrance in male homosexuals' life, in contrast, stimulate and encourage them to fight against them by showing off their competence to the family and society.

### 5.1.6 Expectations of male homosexuals to self, family and society

All humans have needs, either homosexual or heterosexual. Everyone wants to achieve life success and acceptance from the family and society. The result of this research showed that male homosexuals' top expectancy was to get acceptance from the family. The most second expectancy is to have life success like general people, to have good work, secure income, comfortable living, and self-care because life achievements pave the way to get the acceptance from the family and society.

Male homosexuals' expectancy to the family is not different from other general people, that is, they want love and understanding from family members. In addition, male homosexuals' top expectancy from the family is to accept their homosexuality. Male homosexuals expect that every family member accepts their homosexuality so that they are actually happy in being homosexual. Actual acceptance prevents the family from various problems and unhappiness. Moreover, male homosexuals wish that the family lived together comfortably and happily.

For the expectancy to the society, male homosexuals wish that the public opened and accepted their group existence. They wish to have more areas for the third-gender persons such as job recruitment, public toilet for the third-gender persons. The general people should view that the third-gender persons are similar to other people; they should obtain equal rights, not be stigmatized or insulted. The public should focus on competence of male homosexuals instead so that everyone can live in the society happily.

## 5.2 Family and social factors influencing homosexuality

### 5.2.1 Family relationship of male homosexuals

Although some male homosexuals have grown up by love and warmth of family or caretaker, their parents' divorce separated them from living with the parents. As a result, some male homosexuals had to live with the mother. If the mother had to work out, they might stay with other old relatives, who may be the grandmother. For some male homosexuals, their parents were not divorced, but the bringing-up role fell in the mother because the father has hardly stayed at home, have been working out or worked in other provinces. As a result, the children had little chance to approach the father. Or, the fathers did not took a role of brining-up, were not a good idol for masculine personalities, etc. Some fathers of male homosexuals settled their new families; so the relationship between father and son was slight. Meanwhile, male homosexuals were closer to the mother or grandmother. Good relationship with women brining them up molded boys to have the characters similar to their caretakers. Also, some male homosexuals have grown up in the environment that men maltreated women who brought the male homosexuals up; thus, male homosexuals denied imitating those men's terrible behavior or personality. Bad relationship with the father partially caused the boys to deny remembering their fathers' characters.

### 5.2.2 Family influence encouraging male homosexuality

Some male homosexuals have been brought up by gentle and kindhearted women. They also had closeness to those women until male homosexuals had much love and attachment to them. The family influence also included: family rooting making the children have polite personality; preventing children to be in trouble; blocking children to play or do thrilling activities like other boys. Meanwhile, as boys have recognized feminine personalities, they unconsciously absorbed those feminine characters.

Some male homosexuals perceived that their caretakers faced difficulties resulted by no responsibilities of men; so male homosexuals had sympathy for women, and they thought that having the sexual intercourse with women was an insult.

Certain male homosexuals have been greatly detached from the fathers who were not available to take care of children. No model of masculine personality,

dislike of father, no function of brining up children, no behaving as a good idol all blocked male homosexuals to remember their father's personality or to imitate those men's bad behavior.

### 5.2.3 Social and environmental context encouraging male homosexuality

For the social condition and environment of male homosexuals, some of them had many female neighbors, school friends and same-age relatives. Playing or talking closely with female friends make male homosexuals had better feeling, friendship and warmth than associating with male friends. Consequently, male homosexuals memorized women's characters and behavior, including playing, talking and daily life, to be their personalities. Some male homosexuals wanted to be involved in a group of girls. They have been close to women, have perceived women's matters and have done women's activities because they wanted to stay in the group of women. When the time passed by, these men felt pleased and satisfied with the same-gender men. Some male homosexuals have grown up in the environment comprising of many women. As a result, masculine-oriented daily life was replaced after familiarity of observing women's activities. As male homosexuals have detached from masculine personalities while they have been familiar with women's personalities, male homosexuals have always perceived and absorbed the feminine characters. One day, the male homosexuals' subconsciousness is changed. Some male homosexuals have been cared and protected by male friends; so they had good feeling and wanted to retain such feeling. A part of male homosexuals indicated that their homosexuality was derived from the perception and feeling that they were women or admired men since they begun understanding. The family, society and environment were not causes of their homosexuality. But, the society partially allowed male homosexuals to have self-acceptance and understanding their feeling more. Seeing homosexuality of other persons in the society helped male homosexuals understand their own behavior, and not feel eccentric. As a result, they became brave to accept and disclose their homosexuality. If no homosexuality is disclosed in the society, a lot of male homosexuals must conceal such homosexual behavior because they do not want general people to be aware that they are different from others in the society.

**5.2.4 Roles of male homosexual to family functioning**

The result of this research showed that each male homosexual took role in the family functioning. They viewed that homosexuality gave good effects to their family because they could perform their functions in the family between than the male heterosexuals.

Homosexuality gives good effects to family functioning of male homosexuals because homosexuality encouraged male homosexuals to create better self-esteem than general men and women. Male homosexuals did not cause any trouble to the family, pay attention to studies, work intensively, earn for income enabling them not to request for some money from the family, not be involved with any vice, give financial supports to the family, help do the housework, and care for family members' living. Male homosexuals viewed that they were capable of performing functions of men and women at the same time, that is, they help do the housework like women while they could perform the hard work like men such as loading stuff or hammering. Some male homosexuals viewed that homosexuality caused them to achieve more success than male heterosexuals because male homosexuals usually have gifts and could support the family better since they did not settle their own family and have other family burden. Thus, they took care of the family better than general sons or daughters.

At the first time when the family perceived that its son had the deviated behavior, it tried to resist and stop such behavior. But, male homosexuals tried to convince the family that they could have life success like other male heterosexuals. The family begun to accept or understand homosexuality or reduce the resistance once these male homosexuals have presented their outstanding competence and life success and turned to support the family finally.

Male homosexuals felt proud of homosexuality because they viewed that if they were male heterosexuals, they may not behave properly like this. Homosexuality partially encouraged them to meet the life success and, finally, they could support the living of family members.

## Discussion

According to the results of this research, the family and life of male homosexuals could be discussed by the following topics:

1. Life and life difficulties of male homosexual
2. Family influence causing male homosexuality
3. Family functioning of male homosexual

## 1. Life and life difficulties of male homosexual

### 1.1. Sexual identity development to male homosexuality

Male homosexuals started recognizing that they were different from others after finding that they had a good feeling to the same-gender persons since their childhood. Some male homosexuals discovered this feeling during their adolescence. Having a good feeling to the same-gender persons made male homosexuals confused, not understand their self and doubt about such feeling. Consequently, they have sought for knowledge and information about homosexuality from various sources or they have shared homosexual experience with others. When a male homosexual learnt and understand his behavior until he could clarify his own doubt. A male homosexual would have an adaptation and acceptance of his behavior after passing several sexual relations until he, finally, discovered that the homosexual relationship was his actual desire. Eventually, a male homosexual would spend his life as a male homosexual. The process of acceptance and entering to homosexuality in this research is relevant to the process of sexual identity development of homosexuals as presented by Coleman and Hendry[27] that the sexual identity development process of homosexual consisted of 4 steps. On the first step (sensitization), a child is doubtful whether he/she is different from others. He/she may have the different interest or sexual emotion. On the second step (identity confusion), personal experience may make himself/herself doubtful, have sexual arousal with the same-gender persons; so he/she tries to seek for information to understand his/her sexual behavior. On the third step (identity assumption), he/she will accept the gay or lesbian identity and he/she discloses his/her sexual identity to some close friends. On the final step (commitment), he/she has the

homosexual relationship and discloses this to others. Moreover, opportunities in knowing other homosexual friends, sharing experience between homosexual friends and seniors, being persuaded by homosexual friends to visit homosexual sources or places all allowed male homosexuals to learnt about homosexuals more until they dared to accept their own feeling and to disclose their homosexuality finally. This is relevant to the research of Piyarat Marteng [19] that homosexuals have been detached from the family since they have been young. They started recognizing their homosexuality when they were still young. They have learnt homosexuality from direct experience and homosexual group.

In conclusion, the process of sexual identity development to homosexuality is based on the following steps: sensitization, identity confusion, identity assumption and commitment.

**1.2. Difficulties of living as male homosexuals**

Acceptance of self in the society and taking part in the society are all desired by everyone as well as homosexuals. If homosexuals must be the shadow in the society or be unable to disclose or express their self, pressure and embarrassment will occur, which cause the problems to individuals and society in a long run. Although the society must proceed based on the nature of masculine and feminine, if the imbalance occurs due to any reason, the existence of human race may be extinct. It cannot be denied that a plenty of people try to make difference even though male homosexuals perceive the difficulties in accepting the existence of homosexuals. Some male homosexuals had difficulties in living. Each of them has experienced resistance and disgust by different ways. In particular, male homosexuals who have feminine appearance are usually insulted and looked down on by way of manners and talks, mockery, gossip and discrimination from general people such as no job recruitment, no benefits/privileges for services provided by the government or private sectors, decrease of right, etc. However, male homosexuals have an expectation that, one day, there will be public areas for homosexuals as well as equal rights and liberty as a Thai citizen.

At present, the sexual behavior of people in the society has been changing due to the social expansion. There are many overlaps of social groups as well as sexual

variation. Homosexuals are a social group formed up to present their sexual identity and lifestyle. Although homosexuals may have different lifestyle, if other people in the society do not understand and not accept this difference, the society may be broken. All humans have rights, liberty and equilibrium to have life as one desires without concerns about race, religion or sex taste. Every human holds equal human prestige according to the Principle of Human Rights. Thus, people in the society should accept the difference in homosexual love because homosexuals are people in the same society. In the meantime, homosexuals should have adaptation, acceptance and compliance with good social value to allow homosexuals and heterosexuals to live in the same society without bias.

**1.3. Internet: knowledge source of male homosexual**

Currently, the internet plays role in our daily life. It becomes a dominant source of learning. Male homosexuals, whether how old they are or where they live if they can approach the internet, are able to access into various knowledge about homosexuality.

From interviews of male homosexuals in this research, since the internet has taken role in the Thai society, male homosexuals have utilized this channel to seek for knowledge, meeting and learning about other male homosexuals, as well as association of male homosexuals until their internet society has been set up. In addition, this channel has been used to find out a lot of knowledge and information about male homosexuals in order to clarify their doubts. When perceiving homosexuality via the internet, the male homosexuals have tried to get the networks of homosexuals, and to develop such relationship to be homosexual love finally.

Nevertheless, the male homosexuals' access into the internet world is to find out answers to their first-stage homosexuality only or to have their personal pleasure. After knowing other male homosexuals via the internet, they will have personal meetings and expand their homosexual group. Thus, the internet is only the intermediate source allowing male homosexuals to know with each other. After that, male homosexuals would have direct homosexual experience by the formation of homosexual group instead.

## 2. Influence of family to homosexuality

### 2.1. Family: Base of rooting male homosexuality

According to this research, though male homosexuals have grown up by love and warmth of the family or caretaker, the unsmooth relationship of parents resulted by their divorce or working in other distant areas make children detach from the father or hardly spend their life with the father. As a result, the sons did not have the masculine personalities in their mind. The fathers might not take role of bringing up children, not be a good idol or, sometimes, the boys saw that men attacked women who have brought them up. This blocked boys to imitate men's personalities. If some boys have grown up and brought up by women and they were close to women, these boys had love, attachment and respect them. Hence, male homosexuals have unconsciously absorbed feminine behavior and they have been molded to engage the characters of their caretaker. This is relevant to the causes of homosexuality mentioned by Suwatthaan Areepak[16] that homosexuality is partially derived from bad relationship between children and parents, by any reasons, thus the children fail to imitate the correct sexual characters and role. Or, if the parents always have quarrels, the children may fear the heterosexual life he sees and decides to have sexual happiness with the same-gender persons. Bad relationship between male homosexuals and father is mentioned relevantly in Phaka Sattayatham as cited in Rangrong Ngarmsiri[34] that bad relations between father and son were: the father did not or hardly promote masculine role and activities with his son; the father showed cold manners until the son felt that he received love, attention and understanding from his father less than other children, in particular, if the son found that the father loved his daughter more than son; receipt of less or more privileges from the father if compared with other persons in the family, talks between father and son when necessary only, these are reasons that the sons have hardly met the fathers. The son would use the resistance or separation to solve these situations if he must meet his father. Sometimes, the father's unfriendly manner makes the son fearful; so the son becomes shy and introvert. It was found that male homosexuals usually felt and presented negative emotion to their fathers. They usually thought that the fathers presented improper emotions if compared with the fathers of heterosexual persons. Moreover, male

homosexuals have grown up in strict families, were rooted to have polite personality, were prevented to be in trouble, and were blocked to play thrilling activities. These situations are relevant to Noris and Rid[35] mentioning about causes of homosexuality that it was derived from bringing-up, that is, a child who is brought up in the strict, reasonable but too embarrassed environment and he/she is compelled to spend his/her life based on strict ethical rules. However, homosexuality came from several causes. The relationship of family members and brining-up are partial causes of homosexuality only.

Despite no affirmative evidence from labs regarding the genetic factor causing the prevalence of homosexuality, the in-dept interviews of key informants showed that some of their family members and relatives were homosexuals. Among these, 5 relatives of the father and 7 relatives of the mother were homosexuals. There were 2 relatives of both sides who were homosexuals. The homosexuality of other remaining relatives was unknown or unsure. This is relevant to the research of Francesca Corna that, among male homosexuals, they had 396 male relatives on the mother side and 22 out of them were male homosexuals. Meanwhile, these male homosexuals had 593 male relatives and 12 out of them were male homosexuals. For the group of male heterosexual, they had 370 male relatives for the mother side and none of them was male homosexuals while they had 604 male relatives for the father side and only 8 out of them were male homosexuals.

In conclusion, molding a child to have all aspects of appropriate physical, emotional, social and intellectual development, without development interruption, needs the solid basis from the family. The family plays the dominant role for this. It cannot be denied that the child's sexual identity will be developed to be relevant to his/her sex by the instructions of family members. Training, behavioral rooting, learning about family rules and recognizing characters of family members all influence the child development. Although the family is a cause of homosexuality, there are other factors such as homosexual relatives, which must be studied further.

### 2.2. Starting point of self-acceptance and self-awareness

Growing up in the environment full of women, including neighbors, school friends and relatives, makes male homosexuals perceive and absorb women's

behavior. Meanwhile, male homosexuals lacked good relationship with male friends because they might have few male friends at the same age, mockery of male friends, etc. prevented male homosexuals to have masculine personalities. Moreover, the wide information world allows the homosexuals to know and understand their homosexuality more via social association. Homosexuality exists in the society encourages them to have self-acceptance and bravery to disclose their homosexuality because they did not feel that they were different or abnormal. The development of self-acceptance in male homosexuals was based on 3 steps. The first step begun when a male homosexual knew other male homosexuals and is persuaded to visit specific places of homosexuals. The second step occurred when the male homosexual knew other male homosexuals, and he had the satisfied sexual intercourse. The third step occurred when the male homosexual was admired by other male homosexual(s). These results were relevant to Sirikul Issaranurak and Wanna Techavanichpong[36] that the factors causing homosexuality included: unacceptable father, little time-spending with the father or mother, close friends who were homosexuals. The motivation factors of homosexuality were: no experience of associating with different-gender friends, imitation of adolescents, satisfaction in homosexual experience and receipt of information about homosexuality from various mass media. In addition, male homosexuals had most learning from their homosexual friends. This group of homosexual friends put strong influence on male homosexuals. The attitude and behavior of homosexual friends would direct the attitude and behavior of other male homosexuals in the group. Male homosexuals who had the group of homosexual friends could enhance easier and quicker adaptation than those who did not have the group of homosexual friends. Sirikul Issaranurak and Wanna Techavanichpong (36) found that having homosexual close friends was a factor of prevalence of homosexuality. If a male homosexual did not have any homosexual close friends, he would seek for information from other sources. At present, the board information world, easy access into mass media, e.g. television, internet, as well as distribution of homosexuality in different forms via TV drama, stage plays or contest activities encourage the group formation among male homosexuals to urge the society to accept their existence.

### 2.3. Immune enrichment to prevent male homosexuality

Family is a key factor molding a child to have different characters. The relationship between family members as well as parents' personalities are dominant factors forming child personality or sexual identity. It could be seen in key informants that they have usually lacked close relationship with the parents during their childhood because the parents have worked out; so they had to stay with senior relatives. Some key informants have stayed with the parents, but their relationship was cold. They had some quarrels in the family too.

Family is an important source of learning for personality development in children. The sexual identity development is derived from learning, observation and imitation of personalities of parents or other family members. Upon bad relationship or detachment between children and parents resulted by the parents' undesirable personalities, the development of personality or sexual identity of children may not be appropriate. If the family gives love, warmth, attention to children by regular instructions and training or the parents or caretakers are good idols or good family relationship is sustained by doing activities together, the children will have the appropriate development subject to their age. The parents' appropriate roles in the family encourage children to have learning about correct sexual roles. Additionally, close bringing-up and supporting children to associate with opposite-sex friends should not be overlooked because it is a way of creating the sexual personalities and setting up the environment for learning about appropriate sexual roles.

The results showed that although male homosexuals could live with other people in the society, they faced some living difficulties due to the expression of their homosexuality. Also, some male homosexuals concealed their homosexuality from the family since they were afraid that such disclosure would cause the family to resist, block or change them to be male heterosexuals. Changing and remedying male homosexuals to be male heterosexuals are more difficult than preventing homosexuality. If the family does not want its children to be homosexuals, the preventive measures should start during the childhood by creating good and suitable environment for children. That is, the parents or guardians should perform their duties appropriately and have proper acts. The children should be promoted and encouraged to have expression relevant to their gender.

In the family where the children have homosexuality and they cannot be changed to be heterosexual or to have the appropriate sex roles, forcing male homosexuals to love the opposite sex should not be done because when an individual develops his/her sexual identity completely, it is impossibly changed. What the family can do is to accept that homosexuality, give love and understanding, to root the appropriate attitude and value about sex, and to let homosexual children learn about the appropriate expression so that they live in the society normally and happily, and they are able to develop their exiting competence fully.

## 3. Family functioning of male homosexual

**Harmonized difference of taking duties in the family**

Although, at present, the society opens for more new things, as well as acceptance of homosexuality as a type of behavior, homosexuality has not yet been accepted all people in the society. Some people have not yet understood such behavior and some say that they can accept such homosexuality if those male homosexuals are not their family members or have no close relationship with them. It is difficult to accept homosexuals as their family members. Male homosexuals perceive this condition as well; thus, male homosexuals try to create what is different and better to make them acceptable.

According to the interviews of male homosexuals, they have tried to create self-esteem by paying attention to studies, paying attention to working, not being involved with any vice, and earning to support the family. These acts were to convince the family members that they could perform their functions completely and not differently from other heterosexuals. Male homosexuals viewed that they could meet more life success than male heterosexuals, especially economic matter because male heterosexuals must be married; so they were unable to support the original family fully. The male homosexuals could perform the family functions better since they did not have their own family. Male homosexuals were also able to take roles of men and women in the same time. Male homosexuals help do the housework like women while they could perform the hard work like men; so they help take care of family members better than general sons or daughters. Sometimes, male homosexuals faced pressure

and resistance to their homosexuality from the family members who have tries in many ways to stop such homosexuality. Thus, male homosexuals have tried to create the life success and pride. Life success is another factor helping male homosexuals get acceptance from the family and society.

It's not strange that some people who gain working achievements and have good income are homosexuals because male homosexuals try to create those to compensate their homosexuality. Those achievements help delete their life inferior. Therefore, creative work released to the public as well as new and eccentric ideas are usually created by male homosexuals.

## Suggestions

### Suggestions in line with policies

This research examined the family and life of male homosexuals to present the characteristics of life, family, environment and functioning of male homosexuals in the family. The researcher studied the targeted group as life of individuals connecting to the context of family, community environment and surrounding society in order to understand homosexuality. The following are suggestions in line with policies:

1. The attitude towards the sexual variation should be widened by distributing correct information about homosexuality and different types of homosexuality to the society. Every group of people, including homosexuals and general people, should be educated, under the structured guideline so that all people in the society have learning, understanding and living without bias or misunderstanding in the sexual variation. This is a method of preventing and solving social problems.

2. The government sector should set up policies, in line with rights, liberty, equilibrium and access into services provided by the government and private sectors, corresponding to the situations involving the homosexuals in the future so that these people could live in the society properly and become a key manpower of the country. Also, there should be public areas to provide services to the third-gender persons such as toilet so that homosexuals have the quality and happy living.

3. Relationship between family members should be promoted to wipe out family conflicts and violence. The families should be supported to transfer the sexual value, attitude and roles appropriately. Family members should be educated to have correct understanding in the sexual variation to wipe out the male homosexuals' guilt about sex and these male homosexuals can show their potential fully and stay in the society proudly.

## Recommendations

### Recommendations for further research

The research on family, life and roles in the family of male homosexuals involved only male homosexuals who were members of the Rainbow Sky Association of Thailand. The Rainbow Sky Association of Thailand is an organization working about the network of sexual variation in Thailand. This research did not involve other homosexual groups; so the data obtained indicated the life of particular male homosexuals. However, there are many sexual variations in the society, including transgender, bisexual or female homosexual or other homosexual groups who do not have any network or live in other provinces. Therefore, life of other sexual variation groups should be studied as well.

The recommendations for further studies are:

1. This research contained the limitations of time and data collection. Thus, the data came from only one group of persons or 20 male homosexuals as presented in this research. Further studies should be more variable in part of sample group and issues to be studied in order to set up and expand the knowledge base about alternative sex.

2. Other factors related to the prevalence of homosexuality should be studied, e.g. genes, family structure and relatives, etc.

3. This research involved the factors regarding family, life and roles of male homosexuals. The research was conducted subject to the interviews of male homosexuals, which is the one-way research. Other persons related to male homosexuals were not interviewed. Thus, the two-way research should be conducted; persons provoking the behavior and surrounding persons should be involved.

4. Male homosexuals at other different ages should be studied because male homosexuals should have different characteristics of living, expectancy, desire or problems as well as causes of homosexuality.

5. There should be a research comparing different lifestyles of homosexuals, including male homosexual, female homosexual, bisexual or transgender, etc.

6. There should be a research studying the lifestyle of other homosexual groups, e.g. female homosexual, bisexual or transgender, etc.

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# APPENDIX

# Structured Interview Guideline

**Introduction**

- Request for cooperation in data collection from research participants
- Beginning the research by collecting the data for the following issues:

1. Initial information of research participants, e.g. age, occupation, income, rank of birth, number of brothers/sisters

2. Structured interview questions

- Childhood life and family background (sickness, birth profile, mother's pregnancy profile, homosexuality of relatives, records of using the medicine/hormone)
- Education during childhood and adolescence
- Relationship with surrounding people, parents, brothers/sisters, friends
- Opinion about brining-up of the family and bringing-up types
- Characters of family members
- Time of being aware of homosexuality, and feeling about homosexuality
- Opinion about causes of homosexuality
- In their opinion, do the society and environment cause homosexuality? How?
- To give the definition of homosexuality
- How do you seek for information about homosexuality? Where?
- Feeling to other homosexuals before and after being aware of their homosexuality
- Before and after the disclosure of homosexuality, does your life change?
- How do you feel when you express your homosexuality? To whom did you express? How? What is the reaction?
- How do you start the homosexual relationship? To whom?

- What are your sexual value and relationship with your lover?
- What do you think about opinions of general people towards homosexual?
- How does your family feel when it learns about your homosexuality? How does it handle this?
- What are effects of your homosexuality to your family?
- How do you persuade your family to accept your homosexuality?
- What are your past and present problems and hindrance in life?
- What are your living principle and socialization?
- What made you embarrassed and happy?
- Do you think you are different from others? How?
- Do you think and want to change your homosexuality? Why?
- How are you treated by the public? Are you discriminated?
- What is the expectancy or ultimate demand for you, family and society?
- What is your life planning? What is your opinion about family settling?

**Chart illustrating the continuum of homosexual and heterosexual as created by Kinsey**

| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hetero | Predominantly | Predominantly | Equality | Predominantly | Almost | Homosexual |

0 means exclusively heterosexual with absolutely no homosexual, no homosexual feeling or response or 100% heterosexual.

1 means predominantly heterosexual, only incidentally homosexual due to his/her eager or force but still being satisfied and happy for heterosexual.

2 means predominantly heterosexual, but more than incidentally homosexual during adolescence or old age; there may be certain responses to homosexuality or acceptance for homosexual arousal but he/she does not permit such homosexual relationship. However, he/she is still satisfied for heterosexuality.

3 means equally heterosexual and homosexual; individuals who have sexual experience and mental response to both same-gender and different-gender persons explicitly. Finally, these individuals will accept that both types of heterosexual and homosexual relationship make them happy equally. This behavior occurs in single men rather than married ones who can fulfill their sexual desire with their wife. These individuals pay attention to men and women equally.

4 means predominantly homosexual, but more than incidentally heterosexual; individuals who have homosexuality explicitly and have mental response to homosexuality, but they may have heterosexuality sometimes.

5 means predominantly homosexual, but incidentally heterosexual; individuals who have almost homosexual activities and response while rarely have heterosexual experience.

6 means exclusively homosexual; individuals who have homosexuality or homosexual intercourse only.

# BIOGRAPHY

| | |
|---|---|
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