

THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF TRANSGENDER LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS IN KEBON KANGKUNG VILLAGE KIARACONDONG SUB-DISTRICT BANDUNG CITY

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Abstract

Quality of life refers to the individual's perception of his or her life in society in the context of the existing culture and value system, related to goals, expectations, standards and also attention to life. This research aimed to obtain an overview of the quality of life of transgender people living with HIV/AIDS in KebonKangkung Village, Kiaracondong Sub-district, Bandung City. The description refers to the sub-problems empirically about: 1) informant characteristics, 2) the quality of life of transgender people living with HIV/AIDS viewed from the physical dimension, 3) the quality of life of transgender living with HIV/AIDS seen from the psychological dimension, 4) the quality of life of transgender people living with HIV / AIDS can be seen from the dimensions of social relations, 5) the quality of life of transgender people living with HIV/AIDS seen from the environmental dimension and 6) the expectations of informants. This research used the qualitative method with a descriptive approach. Data collection techniques used in this research were carried out by in-depth interviews, participatory observation, and documentation study. Data collection techniques used purposive sampling that consists of six informants. The data analysis technique used is reducing data, presenting data and drawing conclusions. The results showed that the physical dimension was seen from the health of transgender who was infected with the HIV/AIDS virus and their activities who worked as sex workers. The psychological dimension is seen from its concerns about health and its future. The environmental dimension is seen from the people who have not fully accepted the existence of transgender groups in Kebon Kangkung area. The conclusion of this research on the quality of life of transgender living with HIV/AIDS Kebon Kangkung Village is that there are aspects of physical, psychological and environmental dimensions that have not been fulfilled properly. This causes transgenders living with HIV/AIDS are unable to function well socially.

Keywords: Quality of Life of Transgender Living with HIV / AIDS

Introduction

Modern life can be seen from the development of science and technology that is increasingly sophisticated. This will certainly bring changes in human nature to be more materialism and tend to be individualistic. Changes in lifestyle and culture that come from outside make a person demanded to be able to sort, depending on the way and attitude of the person in dealing with factors of cultural change. The influence of lifestyle changes can have both positive and negative impacts. Positive changes include the increasing development of science, while negative changes that can be detrimental to the social conditions of society, one of the changes is the increase in free sex behavior. Free sex behavior is sexual behavior that is carried out without limits, both his own sexual behavior and with whom sex is carried out without going through an official marriage process according to law or according to religion. Free sex can be interpreted as a behavior of social deviation related to human personal actions in fulfilling their biological needs which are carried out freely. Free sex is very improper to do, considering the risks posed are very large. The impact of unprotected sexual behavior that is sexually transmitted is one of which is infected with the HIV / AIDS virus.

HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) is a virus that attacks the human immune system which will eventually cause AIDS. HIV can be found in body fluids such as blood, semen, vaginal fluid, and breast milk. While AIDS (Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome) is a collection of

symptoms - symptoms of the disease due to decreased immune system due to the HIV virus. HIV is a virus caused by various factors. In Indonesia, the factors that cause HIV are through the use of syringes alternately when using narcotics and unsafe sexual intercourse. The HIV virus attacks white blood cells (CD4), resulting in damage to the immune system. The loss or reduction in endurance makes the sufferer very easily infected with various diseases including even minor ailments.

HIV / AIDS is a very dangerous disease, anyone can be attacked by the HIV / AIDS virus. The risk of contracting the HIV / AIDS virus is not as large as people who have certain behaviors when compared to people in general. The population at risk of contracting the HIV / AIDS virus are commercial sex workers, injecting drug users, gays and transgenders. Transsexuals are physically male genital individuals but tend to present themselves as women, both in appearance and behavior (MOSA RI, 2008). There are those who still maintain the physical characteristics of men and some who are trying to eliminate the characteristics of masculinity. Transgenders show their existence by plunging into the world of prostitution and becoming a high-risk group infected with HIV / AIDS. One worrying sexually transmitted disease (STD) is the transmission of the HIV / AIDS virus. Someone who is infected with the HIV / AIDS virus has a burden that is not small, especially when compared to people who have self-identity as transgenders. This is a very heavy burden for people with HIV / AIDS (PLWHA) who are also transvestites. PLWHA are discriminated against and it is difficult for them to function socially in a community that has not yet fully accepted their presence. Problems faced by transgenders with HIV / AIDS both in social and health terms will affect the quality of life. Quality of life, in this case, is a very broad concept, influenced by the physical condition of the individual, psychological, social relations, and the environment. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) in Adi Fahrudin (2012) defines Quality of Life or quality of life is as an individual's perception of his life in society in the context of existing cultural and value systems related to goals, expectations, standards, and also attention to enjoy the standard live a life. This is influenced by the physical condition of the individual, psychological, level of independence, and the social relationship of the individual with his environment. According to Wilson, et al in Larasati (2012) quality of life is very closely related to the health sector and disease prevention activities. The definition of quality of life as mentioned above is actually related to the understanding of social welfare in Law No. 11 of 2009. In-Law No. 11 of 2009 concerning Social Welfare Article 1 paragraph 1 states that "Social Welfare is a condition of meeting the material, spiritual and social needs of citizens to be able to live properly and be able to develop themselves, so they can carry out their social functions". Thus, prosperity is not only fulfilled physical and mental needs, but also the social needs of the community. Social welfare can be seen from the quality of people's lives. Srikandi Pasundan Foundation focuses on providing services to the problems of transgender groups in West Java, especially in Bandung City. The goal of the Srikandi Pasundan Foundation is to help and facilitate transgender groups in West Java in minimizing stigma and discrimination, getting psychological support, accessing health services and needed social services. The program organized by the Srikandi Pasundan Foundation is carried out jointly with the community and the government in order to increase individual and group capacity, open access to health services and access to socio-economic services for transgenders in West Java.

The population of transgender in West Java based on data from Srikandi Pasundan Foundation is 4,000 people. While the population of transgender in Bandung City there are 750 people, although, in reality, it can be more than that. This means that until now there is no definitive data on how many transgender people exist in Bandung City, given that there are still many transgenders who have not been registered with the Srikandi Pasundan Foundation. This amount, if presentable, there are 0.002% of the population of the city of Bandung is a transgender. Data from the Srikandi Pasundan Foundation shows the number of transgender living with HIV / AIDS in West Java as many as 173 people spread across several areas in West Java such as Ciamis, Cibiru, Cianjur, Tasikmalaya, Bandung Regency, and Bandung City. Transgender population with HIV / AIDS in Bandung City as many as 109 people. Transgender with HIV / AIDS who access services at the Srikandi Pasundan Foundation as many as 47 people scattered in several villages in Bandung such as Dago, Tamansari, Babakan Sari, Kebon Gedang and Kebon Kangkung Village.

Data on the distribution of transgender people with HIV / AIDS according to Srikandi Pasundan Foundation is spread in five villages in Bandung City. One of the five Villages that were used as a research location was Kebon Kangkung. Kebon Kangkung has 11 RWs and 70 RTs. Based on the results of the assessment carried out, there were 11 transgenders living in Kebon Kangkung Village and four of them were positive infected with the HIV / AIDS virus.

In relation to the quality of life, the phenomenon of transgender people living with HIV / AIDS in Kebon Kangkung Village experiences problems relating to the relationship between individuals and their social environment. The problem faced by transgender living with HIV / AIDS is that the majority of them break away from their families and live with the population. Besides this phenomenon, there are other phenomena which are the worst effects of HIV / AIDS experienced by transgenders. At the end of 2017 until the beginning of 2018, there were three transgenders who died from HIV / AIDS in the Kebon Kangkung Village. With these problems can affect the decline in the quality of life of transgender people with HIV / AIDS, because one aspect of quality of life can not be run normally.

Based on these problems, the researchers are interested to study further and want to examine more deeply about "The Quality of Life of Transgender Living with HIV / AIDS in Kebon Kangkung Village, Kiaracondong Sub-district, Bandung City". This is intended to find out how The Quality of Life of Transgender Living with HIV / AIDS in Kebon Kangkung Village in perceiving their lives in the community in the context of culture and value systems related to goals, expectations, standards, and also attention to enjoying a reasonable standard of living. This can be seen from the individual physical, psychological dimensions. Through this research, researchers hope to help find and solve problems related to the Quality of Life of Transgenders Living with HIV / AIDS.

Research Formulation

Based on the description in the background of the research, the formulation of the research problem is "How is the Quality of Life of Transgender Living with HIV / AIDS in Kebon Kangkung Village, Kiaracondong Sub-district, Bandung City?". Furthermore, the formulation of the problem is focused on the following research sub-problems

1. What are the characteristics of transgenders living with HIV / AIDS?
2. How is the quality of life of transgenders living with HIV / AIDS viewed from a physical dimension?
3. How is the quality of life of transgender people living with HIV / AIDS viewed from a psychological dimension?

Purpose

The purpose of this research is to examine further relating to the general objective. Based on the above research basic formulation, the general objective of this research is to obtain an overview of the Quality of Life of Transvestites Living with HIV / AIDS

Special Purpose

Based on the main research formulation above, the specific purpose of this research is to obtain a more in-depth picture of:

1. Characteristics of transgender living with HIV / AIDS
2. Physical dimensions of transgender living with HIV / AIDS
3. The psychological dimension of transgender living with HIV / AIDS

Benefits

The benefits of this research include:
Theoretical Benefits

The results of this research are expected to provide experience and understanding for researchers as prospective social workers in order to add insight and knowledge about the quality of life of transgenders living with HIV / AIDS, as well as contribute to the development of theories about social work practices related to social workers, namely Community Development.

Practical benefits

The results of this research are practically expected to be useful as input for those living with HIV / AIDS to improve their life quality. The results of this research are expected to contribute to the government and stakeholders specifically in the Kebon Kangkung Village, Kiaracondong Sub-district and Bandung City, and the results of this research are expected to be used by various agencies involved in overcoming obstacles faced by transgenders living with HIV / AIDS in increasing quality of life.

Method and Design of Research

In this research, researchers used qualitative methods because they wanted to get more in-depth, complete and meaningful data about the research they wanted to test. The data needed in the form of information distribution which will then be described. In addition, in this research, it is stated directly about the discussion that will be examined, namely the Quality of Life of Transgender Living with HIV / AIDS, so that the object under study can clearly be observed and understood. So, in this research, the researchers describe the object under study by noting all the things related to the object under study. This research used a descriptive method. The descriptive method is research that intends to make a description of situations or events. Descriptive method studies problems, procedures that apply and certain situations, including about relationships, activities, attitudes and processes that are in progress and the effects of a phenomenon. This descriptive method is used to describe and describe clearly and deeply about a thing or a phenomenon, in this case, can describe in detail about the quality of life of transgenders living with HIV / AIDS.

Data Collection Technique

1. In-depth interview

In-depth interviews are data collection techniques that are conducted with a question and answer while face to face between researchers and informants. In-depth interviews were conducted by researchers to obtain in-depth information about the quality of life of transgender living with HIV / AIDS in Kebon Kangkung Village, Kiaracondong Sub-district, Bandung. This in-depth interview was conducted for each informant based on the interview guidelines that had been prepared.

2. Participatory Observation

Participatory observation is a data collection method used to collect research data through observation and sensing in which researchers are involved in the informants' daily lives. Participatory observation techniques are participatory in which the researcher makes direct observations to pay attention to informants' expressions during interviews and observations by participating in various transgender activities that live with HIV / AIDS on a regular basis. Participatory observations were made during the study, especially observing the activities of transgender living with HIV / AIDS in Kebon Kangkung Village.

3. Documentation Study

Study documentation is a record of events that have passed. Documents can be in the form of writings, drawings, and monumental works. The document in the form of writing in this research is the history of the lives of transgenders living with HIV / AIDS. The document in the form of an image is a photograph when conducting research with transgenders living with HIV / AIDS in Kebon Kangkung Village. Documents in the form of works are books related to the quality of life of

transgender people living with HIV / AIDS. Documentation Study is a complement to the use of observation and interview methods in research.

Data Validity Check Techniques

Data validity checking techniques are used to see the suitability of the data used with the results in the field and to ensure that the data obtained can be accounted for accurately and correctly. According to Sugiyono (2016: 121-131), data validity checking techniques that can be done are credibility testing, transferability testing, dependability testing, and confirmability testing.

Results

| No | Inisial | Jenis Kelamin (L/P) | usia | Pekerjaan | Pendidikan | Lama menjadi Waria | Asal |
|----|---------|---------------------|------|--------------------------------|------------|--------------------|-----------|
| 1 | AN | L | 38 | Waria PSK | SMA | 16 tahun | Bandung |
| 2 | DN | L | 54 | Waria PSK | SMA | 35 tahun | Cimahi |
| 3 | GB | L | 31 | Waria PSK dan Pengamen | SD | 16 tahun | Cibaduyut |
| 4 | AP | L | 53 | Wiraswasta/Buruh | SMA | 35 tahun | Sumedang |
| 5 | FR | L | 39 | Staf Yayasan Srikandi Pasundan | SMP | 20 tahun | Bandung |
| 6 | IM | P | 54 | Wiraswasta/Buruh | SMA | . | Bandung |

Source:

2018 Research Results Based on the table above it can be seen that the research informants numbered six people with primary informants as many as three people and secondary informants as many as three people. Three secondary informants are close friends, Srikandi Pasundan Foundation staff and transgender's landlord owner on Jalan Bumi Kiara, who know their background and daily life as the three informants working as transgender sex workers, this is because the income derived from selling themselves is more than their income work as an employee. The two secondary informants work as entrepreneurs, selling used goods and opening small shops. One secondary informant works as staff of the Srikandi Pasundan Foundation as chair of the Peer Support Group (KDS). The majority of informants graduated from high school, the other two informants who did not go to education because of their personal desires who did not want to continue their education.

1. The Quality of Life of Transgender Living with HIV / AIDS viewed Physical Dimensions

The physical dimension is related to daily activities, health, and fulfillment of the basic needs of transsexuals living with HIV / AIDS. The next explanation will discuss related sub-themes of the physical dimensions of daily activities, health and meeting the needs of transgenders living with HIV / AIDS.

Daily activities

Everyone has their own daily activities or activities according to their role, function, and position. Energy or a state of movement where everyone needs it to be able to meet the necessities of life. The ability of a person to carry out an activity such as standing, walking, and working is one of the signs of that person's health, where the ability of one's activity cannot be separated from adequacy. Likewise, transgender living with HIV / AIDS should be used, which is useful to maintain their ability to do well.

a. Working as sex workers

Most of the transgender living with HIV / AIDS who become informant, doing their daily activities by working as a sex worker. Based on the results of interviews and observations show that AN's daily

activities are working as a sex worker on the roadside. AN income from proceeds from selling every night around 200,000-500,000 / night. The cost of living and the necessities of life are large, making AN continue to choose to peddle himself on the roadside. AN parents until now do not know their status as transgenders who work by peddling themselves on the roadside. IM as the landlady stated that AN's activities were the same as other transgender activities, every night she worked and during the day she slept and stayed in the room. AN income of 200,000 to 400,000 every night and AN was never too late paying rent room rent. Transgender groups who live in a contracted IM mother have never participated in routine activities in the community. The same was expressed by one of the informants namely DN who worked as a sex worker on the roadside. DN's daily job is as a sex worker on the roadside. The results of interviews and observations showed that DN realized that he was old and not productive anymore, so it was difficult to find a salon that would accept him who was getting older. DN's potential is only in the salon field, making it difficult for DN to work elsewhere.

b. Working as a Sex Worker and Busker

GB's daily activities spend more time on the road. That is because GB works as a busker on the Kiaracandong road during the daytime and at night, GB sells himself on the side of the road. Not infrequently also GB spends his daily activities to maintain a shop in Baltos. GB has the potential in the field of make-up, he even called people to make-up brides. GB actively participated in activities carried out by the Srikandi Pasundan Foundation, such as the selection of transvestite queens, peer support groups (KDS) and family gatherings. GB has been named the queen of transgender in Bandung City in 2017. The results of interviews and observations show that GB prefers to work as a busker and peddles himself on the side of the Kiaracandong road rather than working with other people. FR stated that GB's daily work is singing every day and selling himself at night. Not only did GB never take part in activities held by community members, but other transgenders also did.

2. Health

Health is a state of well-being of the body, soul and social that enables transgender with HIV to live productively and socially and economically quality.

a. Infected by HIV / AIDS

The results of interviews and observations showed that AN did not have a serious illness, he had been infected with the HIV / AIDS virus since 2011. AN realized that he was positively infected by the HIV / AIDS virus as a result of his work so far as a sex worker transgender. When serving guests, AN never uses safety devices or condoms. This is what triggers the rapid transmission of the HIV / AIDS virus. Even though AN is infected with the HIV / AIDS virus, he remains passionate about living his life and he also tries to keep the disease from getting worse. The same thing was felt by DN. The results of interviews and observations showed that DN did not have a serious illness, he was positively infected with the HIV / AIDS virus since 2010. After knowing that he was positive, DN remained enthusiastic about living life. This is inseparable from the encouragement of his family. DN also realized that he was infected with the HIV / AIDS virus due to DN's work as a sex worker on the roadside of Kiaracandong. After being positive, DN routinely carries out treatment and also uses tools when serving guests. The same thing was felt by GB, the quality of his health was not good because he had been positive for 11 years infected with the HIV / AIDS virus.

b. Taking ARV drugs

After knowing that he was infected with the HV / AIDS virus, he was required to take ARV drugs for the rest of his life to suppress the growth of the HIV / AIDS virus that was in him. It is intended that the informant's immune system remains good. The results of interviews and observations mentioned that the awareness of the informant in maintaining his health was quite good. The program of Srikandi Pasundan Foundation in conducting outreach and distributing condoms and lubricants has greatly helped groups at risk in anticipating the transmission of the HIV / AIDS virus. Moreover, FR as the

person in charge of the field in Bandung who lives close to the informants really helped him to remind and motivate each other.

c. Taking Herbal Medicines

Unlike the case with GB informants, after being positively infected with the HIV / AIDS virus for 11 years he rarely took ARV drugs that he should have taken. GB rarely consumes drugs from doctors, GB does not want to depend on drugs. According to GB if he takes medicine regularly, then when he doesn't consume it again GB will die. FR as a companion has often reminded GB to take ARV drugs that have been given by doctors, but GB ignored it. Even FR often goes to GB's room to see him taking the medicine, but GB still acts do not care. Based on the results of these interviews it can be seen that GB awareness for treatment is very lacking. FR as a companion of the Peer Support Group (KDS) has been reminded many times, but GB remains indifferent. GB's way of thinking about the negative effects of drug dependence causes GB not to take ARV drugs.

3. Meeting the Needs

Meeting needs is a way to meet, complete and support basic needs that cannot be postponed and replaced. That is because basic needs are very important. Basic needs include clothing, food and shelter needs.

a. Prioritizing primary needs

In carrying out day-to-day activities, everyone needs basic needs to be equipped to carry out activities, as well as transgender people with HIVAIDS who have basic needs. Only in fulfilling these basic needs, AN is able to fulfill its basic needs well. The results of interviews and observations can be seen that the basic needs of AN have been met properly. That is because AN earning every day is 200,000-500,000. AN large income is proportional to the cost of living is also expensive. AN income is spent every day on medical treatment, buying food, clothing, make-up, paying rent and also liquor. The results of interviews and observations show that even though the life of AN is large, he still prioritizes his basic needs such as ARV drugs, paying rent and eating. Liquor is also one of the basic needs of transvestites. That is because so that transgender can be more confident when serving guests.

b. Prioritizing secondary needs.

The results of interviews with GB can be seen that he is still able to meet his daily needs. The same thing was also stated by FR that he sometimes invited GB to eat together in his rented room. The income of GB of 100,000-400,000 per day. The result was that GB could never save, he spent it to buy food, clothing, make-up and pay rent. GB looks more concerned with his appearance than his health. The following matrix 4.2 is a recap of the results of interviews with the six informants related to aspects of the quality of life of transgenders living with HIV / AIDS in terms of intensification. physical dimensions include daily activities, health, and fulfillment of needs. This will make it easier for readers to understand the physical dimensions of transsexuals who are infected with HIV / AIDS. The results of research on the quality of life are seen from the physical dimension that three transgender informants living with HIV / AIDS work as sex workers

1. Quality of Life of Transgender Living with HIV / AIDS in the Psychological Dimension

The psychological dimension is related to a positive feeling, Negative feeling, appearance, and self-esteem of transvestites living with HIV / AIDS. the next explanation will discuss related sub-themes of the psychological dimension, namely appearance, negative feelings, positive feelings, and self-esteem.

1) Appearance

An appearance is a form of self-image that radiates from one individual to another individual. The same goes for transgenders who live with HIV / AIDS in presenting themselves in the social life of the community.

1). Present himself as a woman in everyday life

AN stated that she always uses make-up like a woman in her daily life. According to him, looking good and friendly is important in social life. The way AN displays the style or style in society is different when AN works, he uses sexy clothes, wigs, and thick makeup to attract guests' attention. FR stated that the appearance of transgender in society was more likely to be like women. The most important thing is how transgenders are polite, kind and friendly to the community. In addition, the community will also accept the existence of transgenders if transgenders do not cause riots in the community.

2) Present himself as a woman while working

Unlike the case with AN, the way DN in presenting themselves in the social life of society is by appearing as ordinary men. When he works, DN uses sexy clothes, wigs and also uses thick makeup to attract guests' attention. Based on the results of interviews and observations, in social life, DN people try to be themselves. DN never listens to what people say to him. DN always tries to do good in the community. Based on the results of interviews and observations made, it is known that transgenders who live in the area of Kebon kangkung can be said to be good. They are only included in activities during major celebrations such as Independence Day celebrations such as participating in competitions and enlivening events. In routine community activities, transgenders are never included, because residents feel awkward if they only invite them to gather together.

Negative Felling

Negative feeling includes feelings of sadness, crying, anger, disappointment, insecurity and hates that is felt by someone.

1. Fear of death

The condition of the informant who has been infected with the HIV / AIDS virus causes negative feelings in the form of fear of death. It appears from GB's face that is full of regret when telling negative feelings that occasionally appear to him. GB feels pessimistic about being able to open up their own business in the future when considering the high cost of living and also the virus that exists in itself. He was afraid that the HIV / AIDS virus in him would get worse and make him die. In addition, feelings of regret for his ignorance about the use of safety devices when serving guests to make him positive infected with the HIV / AIDS virus also occasionally appeared in his mind. GB's thinking about his old age in the future always overshadows GB. When GB's negative feelings arise, usually he will gather with his friends. According to FR, GB is a stubborn person. Behind his hard nature, he actually felt fear of the disease if it would lead to death. FR as the head of the peer support group also never stopped to always motivate GB to always be enthusiastic in living life. When her negative feelings arise, GB and her friends prefer to spend their time drinking alcohol together to get rid of fatigue.

2. Fear of life in old age

The interview result showed that the negative feeling that AN often experiences are feelings of inferiority and fear. Minder or not confident because of his positive status infected with the HIV / AIDS virus, and fear of life in the future. AN is worried and even afraid if her parents find out her status as a transvestite and are positively infected by the HIV / AIDS virus. In addition, fear of old age will often haunt AN's mind, because there is no capital to open their own business. When AN's negative feelings arise, the thing AN does is hang out with friends and get drunk together. AN feels it is better to withdraw and gather with his friends than he must mingle with the community. The

mindset that makes AN increasingly unable to adjust to the surrounding community. Besides AN informants, there are other informants who also feel a sense of fear of old age life, namely the GB informant. GB's big lifestyle, makes GB think to go to the shaman and have an advantage. The results of interviews and observations with DN can be seen that the negative feelings that are often felt by DN are sad feelings because when he was old he did not have the capital for venture capital, the money he spent on needs daily. There is regret for him for not preparing capital to build a business in his old age now. When DN's negative feelings emerge, what DN does is that he goes to the AP and tells the AP

Positive Felling

Positive feelings that are felt are the feelings of happiness and optimism in living life.

1. Happy

Based on the results of the interview above, the positive feeling that arises in AN is the feeling of happiness if he gets together with his friends and also sees the people's acceptance of him that makes AN relieved. If he is alone and there is no work, he always remembers the HIV / AIDS virus that attacks him which makes him sad. Feelings of pleasure in him are only temporary because the HIV / AIDS virus that attacks him makes him always feel scared and insecure. AN's way to maintain his happy feelings is by keeping busy and also often hanging out with friends to get rid of his sadness based on the results of interviews and observations with DN about the positive feelings that exist in him he feels happy because he is still given the opportunity to live by God and also the acceptance of his family which is good enough to make him more enthusiastic to live life. In addition, if he feels sad, he goes to AP's mother to share the joys and sorrows together. AP's mother also often encourages DN to keep going in life.

2. Optimistic

The results of interviews and observations can be seen that GB feels happy when he gets together with his friends. Acceptance and support from the family are also one of the reasons GB is happy to be open with his family and passion in living life. In addition, GB tries to keep herself busy so as not to remember the illness that exists in her. GB has been happy and has remained enthusiastic in living life. This can be seen when GB always gathers with his friends to tell the complaints experienced by each transgender. In addition, transsexuals feel happy when they are involved in activities in social life. When they are involved in activities, they feel they are considered and cared for by the community.

3) Self-esteem

Self-esteem involves feeling valued by people around you like family, friends and the community.

a. Valuable in the Group

Based on the results of interviews and observations with AN regarding self-esteem, calm appeared on AN's face when he expressed his feelings about the award given to him by his and his group's presence in the community, family, and environment. AN feels valuable when she is with her group friends. If at home, his parents often make him uncomfortable at home by asking that AN get married quickly. When AN is in his group, he is considered, cared for and valued like members of the group. Group members accept AN status as transsexual and also when he is infected with the HIV / AIDS virus he gets support from his group friends. These conditions cause AN to feel valued when he is in the middle of his group.

b. Valuable in the Family and the Group

Based on the results of interviews and observations with DN, stated that the community has not fully accepted its existence and its group in the community. He felt valued or valued when he was in the middle of his family, even though his parents had died, but his brother sometimes paid attention to

DN when he visited his brother's house. DN's family and relatives fully accept their status as HIV / AIDS positive transgender, even when DN visits his brother's house, they are not afraid to eat together with DN. In addition, the support of his group friends towards DN made him feel valued or valued by members of his group. Members of his group accepted him and even always gave him support from the time before he was positive for HIV / AIDS until now he has been positive. Based on the results of interviews and observations, GB looks a little resigned and says that he feels valuable when he is in the middle of his family and also his group. Both in the family and group want to accept the state of GB as a transvestite who has also been positive infected with the HIV / AIDS virus. Both parties always provide support so that GB is enthusiastic about living and always maintaining their health. The following is a recap of the results of interviews with the six informants related to the quality of life of transgenders living with HIV / AIDS in terms of psychological dimensions. psychological dimensions include appearance, negative feelings, positive feelings, and self-esteem. This is intended to facilitate the reader in understanding the psychological aspects of transvestites living with HIV / AIDS.

Based on the results of research on the quality of life seen from the psychological dimension that transsexuals living with HIV / AIDS have not been able to present themselves as befits a man in general. DN and GB informants in their daily appearance look like women when working as sex workers and buskers, but AN informants in their daily use make-up like a woman as well as when AN works as a sex worker. This has caused a lack of community appreciation for transgender groups who live on Jalan Bumi Kiara, causing negative feelings felt by transgenders. Negative feelings that are often felt by transgenders are fear of death and fear of life in old age, where transgenders want to have their own business in their old age so they no longer work as sex workers. In addition to negative feelings, transgenders also feel positive feelings that they feel happy and remain optimistic in living life. This condition shows that the quality of life of transgender living with HIV / AIDS in terms of psychological dimensions seen from the appearance, negative feeling, and self-esteem owned by transgender living with HIV / AIDS have not been fulfilled properly.

Conclusion

This research aimed to explore in-depth information about the quality of life of transgender people living with HIV / AIDS in Kebon Kangkung Village, Kiaracandong Sub-district, Bandung. This research used a qualitative approach with descriptive methods. The research was conducted on six informants consisting of three transgenders living with HIV. AIDS, two close friends of transgenders and one transgender owner in the Kebon Kangkung Village. Research on the quality of life of transgender people living with HIV / AIDS in Kebon Kangkung Village, Kiaracandong Sub-district, Bandung City is focused on four aspects studied, namely physical aspects which include daily activities, health, and fulfillment of needs. Psychological aspects which include appearance, negative feelings, positive feelings and self-esteem (self-esteem). The characteristic description of the research was that the informants consisted of three transgender people living with HIV / AIDS, one chairperson of the Peer Support Group (KDS), one close friend of a transgender living with HIV / AIDS and one person as a transvestite contract owner in Kebon Kangkung Village.

The six informants have different ages but have similar problems and needs. Informants have different educational backgrounds, namely from elementary schools (SD), junior high schools (SMP) and senior high schools (SMA). The results of research on the quality of life of transgender living with HIV / AIDS can be seen from the physical dimension that all informants work as sex workers, Srikandi Pasundan Foundation staff and entrepreneurs in meeting their basic needs. Health owned by transgender living with HIV / AIDS is that they have been positively infected with the HIV / AIDS virus for 7 - 11 years. Transgenders infected with the HIV / AIDS virus are encouraged to take ARV drugs. One of the side effects of taking ARV drugs is fatigue, which causes daily activities and the working capacity of HIV-infected transgenders to be slightly limited. This shows that the quality of life of transgender living with HIV / AIDS when viewed from the physical dimension has not been fulfilled properly.

The results of research on aspects of quality of life are seen from a psychological dimension that transgender living with HIV / AIDS has not been able to present themselves as befits a man in general. This has caused a lack of community appreciation for transgender groups who live on Jalan Bumi Kiara, causing negative feelings felt by transgenders. Negative feeling that is often felt by transgenders is the fear of life in the future, in which transgenders want to have their own business in their old age so that they no longer work as sex workers, but transgenders feel afraid if the community does not support the business they make in the future. come, the absence of capital also becomes the background of the fear that exists in transgenders. In addition to a negative feeling, transgenders also feel positive feelings that they have the passion to keep on living. This condition shows the quality of life of transgender living with HIV / AIDS in terms of psychological dimensions in the aspects of appearance, negative feeling, and self-esteem owned by transgender living with HIV / AIDS have not been properly fulfilled.

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