

Research Article

Indian Society And Homosexuality

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Abstract

Indian culture has a long tradition of embracing a wide range of beliefs, principles, religions, doctrines, and ways of life. India, on the other hand, is a deeply religious country that also recognizes non-religious communities. In ancient times, there was space for a wide range of cultures, literature, and the arts, and society was highly assimilating. All kinds of beliefs, guidelines, religions, ideologies, and ways of life have long been tolerated in Indian society. Human sexuality is multifaceted and nuanced. Biological and environmental forces combine to create specific sexual orientation and identity, as they do with all complex attitudes and personality traits.

Today, more Indian teenagers are accepting of homosexuality and queer identities than ever before, but recognition of their sexuality and the right to openly express their gender preferences remain a constant struggle for LGBT (lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender) people within the confines of their families, homes, and schools. The scenario for gay men is more up-to-date than transgender people or lesbian women in the urban Indian region, which has raised a growing awareness about LGTB rights. Whilst urban LGBT voices heard on multiple online and on-the-ground platforms constitute an important part of LGBT activism, they expose little of the various community challenges. The consistency of same-sex desires, the failure of efforts to reform, and the lack of success in therapies to change orientation are all used to argue that homosexuality is a stable condition. There is an increasing awareness that homosexuality is not a single phenomenon, but rather a set of phenomena that exist within the framework of homosexuality.

Key Words: Homosexuality, queer identities, transgender, multifaceted, nuanced.

Introduction

Indian society has a long history of indulgence of all sorts of values, guidelines, religions, doctrines and forms of living. While India is on the other hand an intensely religious nation, it is also a nation that recognizes non-religious communities. There was space for various cultures,

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literature, and the arts in ancient times, and society was highly assimilating. In India there are religious sculptors and painting at temples in Jagganath Puri or Konark, and at another place, there are also shrines as Khajuraho, which is known for their sculptors and erotic arts. This shows that there were all sorts of sexual preference in ancient times and that people are so accepted and generous that sculptors and paintings that represent loves of the same sex are made and displayed.

But, whether we examine society's actions toward religious sectors such as Islam or Christianity, or its behaviour toward sexual minorities such as lesbians, gays, or bisexuals, contemporary society has become less forbearing toward something that is not normal or communal according to their mutual sensitivity. In both of these instances, it is clear that oppressed groups are the target of the majority, and repression and prejudice against them is widespread. However, in contrast to in historical India, today's society does now not deal with marginalized people similarly, and homosexual humans' basic human rights are often violated. Sexual need, like meals, water, and shelter, is one of the fundamental human needs without which existence cannot be fully comprehended. Absolutely everyone's sexual orientation is specific. Although those who interact in non-normal sexual behaviour are in the minority, they're the fact. Non-everyday sexual deeds may be defined as sexual fondness and appeal now not only with the alternative sex but additionally with the identical sex.

Understanding Homosexuality

It is normal for a person of one gender to be emotionally or sexually attracted to people of the opposite gender, for example, females are attracted to males and vice versa. However, there are a few exceptions, such as when sexual or emotional enthrallment is directed toward the identical sex rather than the opposite sex. Homosexuality is defined as an identical sex attraction or orientation, and a person with such bearings is referred to as a Homosexual.

Lesbians (female-female) and Gays (male-male) are two types of homosexuals. Lesbians, Gays, Bisexuals, and Transgender (LGBT) are an acronym for lesbians, gays, bisexuals, and transgender.

Discrimination against Homosexuals

Homosexuals face discrimination on a wide variety of degrees in our society, from within their very own houses to the out of doors global. Their entire life is a battle, and it's far only because they had been born with an exclusive sexual orientation than others. In keeping with medical or mental studies, such behaviours are perfectly herbal. Our society could be very complex; on the one hand, we are the maximum present day of cultures, with all of the fundamental ideologies and ideas, but then again, we are the most conservative of societies. We keep away from confronting so-called taboo subjects including pre-marital sexual dating, inter-caste or inter-faith marriage, live-in courting, and so forth. Homosexuality is one of our society's maximum taboo subjects. Even mentioning the terms Gays or Lesbians is frowned upon. As a end result, society has absolutely rejected those who engage in unusual or so-known as unnatural sexual behaviours. The discrimination against the LGBT community is reasonably sizeable. And it starts off from their homes, wherein their circles of relative's contributors deal with it as a disease or distortion

and ill-treat them. Thus if any member in their circle of relatives has this sexual orientation, own family members experience embarrassed in society.

Laws of India and Homosexuality

Indian laws are best described as strict and progressive constitutions. This constitution provides protection and rights to all individuals, whether they are in the minority or the majority; the constitution treats all individuals on an equal footing. The government is concerned that no one is treated unfairly.

Individuals in the LGBT community are marginalized, but they, too, have equal constitutional rights. However, on a regular basis, their right to equal treatment and equality in society is violated. Both the general public and the state apparatus, particularly the police, treat them unfavorably. They are the prey of human rights violations. They are deprived of their basic human rights and the right to life, which includes the right to enjoy life to the fullest.

According to the IPC, Section 377 criminalizes and punishes homosexual activity with life imprisonment. This IPC endowment was a controversial subject of discussion in recent times. In contrast, LGBT press for the decriminalization of Section 377 by the lawmakers. The LGBT activists demand that if two submissive same-sex adults engage in homosexual acts this should not be a criminal transgression. When legislators failed to pay attention, they approached the Court in a public interest dispute for a proper and just resolution of their accusations (PIL). The Naz Foundation, a non-profit organization, has filed a petition in the Delhi High Court. In July 2009, the Delhi High Court ruled that Section 377 is unconstitutional because it criminalizes same-sex sexual activity between two consenting adults in private. Thus, the Delhi High Court effectively upheld and protected the LGBT community's right to sexuality in its landmark decision.

LGBT Rights

In the appeal to the Supreme Court of India the judgment of the High Court in the Naz Foundation case has been further confronted. In a far-reaching decision, the Supreme Court overturned the Delhi High Court's decision and criminalized homosexual relationships for the second time. The decision shocked the LGBT community as well as many other members of society.

Furthermore, the supreme courtroom argued that Indian society is not but sufficiently mature to realize equal-intercourse marriages, and that any essential amendments to decriminalize phase 377 of the IPC have to be made by Parliament in preference to the ideal court. The decision has been criticized as regressive and inadequate. specialists trust the ideally suited court docket must have upheld the Delhi excessive court's choice or suggested Parliament to make sure amendments to the IPC, however the ultimate courtroom awkwardly fell short of such necessities and protecting basic human rights for sexual subgroups.

The LGBT group is once again feeling self-conscious and discriminated against in the current setting. If the Supreme Court had issued an authoritative ruling on the subject, the issue would have been settled once and for all. It was also anticipated that the country's highest court will diagnose the rights of LGBT people and decriminalize same-sex relationships. However, in the opinion of many scholars, the Supreme Court has passed up a monumental opportunity to grant LGBT people the same civil and human rights as straight people.

Conclusion

India's ultimate goal in the twenty-first century is to become a powerhouse and a global leader. It has all the potential to become one, fortunately. This opportunity, however, will not be realized unless and until we as a culture are able to openly admit and discuss so-called taboo topics like homosexuality. People's mindsets must change in order for things to occur. Start with sex education in schools and at home as the first step toward progress. A child must feel at ease with his or her parents or teachers when discussing sexual issues or problems, including sexual choice. And it's important that parents and teachers understand their children's condition and guide them appropriately. When it comes to sex-related issues, not just children but also teenagers and adults require more tutoring and sensitization. Law enforcement officers, for example, need to be sensitized so that they can understand the real needs of LGBT people.

Similarly, our media and film industries must be more considerate when portraying such individuals in their shows and films. They can play a critical role in disseminating accurate information about the LGBT community and people, as well as their sexual preferences, so that society can get a true picture of their situation. Above all, decriminalizing section 377 of the IPC is the single most important step toward ending the stigma surrounding LGBT people, allowing them to live normal lives like anyone else and enjoy their basic human rights without fear of prejudice or abuse. Hopefully, our legislators will listen to their legitimate pleas and make necessary amendments to the law.

The argument is that if ordinary men and women have the right to live in this society with dignity, what is wrong with a member of the LGBT community having the same right? I believe that everyone in this country, regardless of their differences, has equal rights to live in this society with complete respect.

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