THE COMMUNITY'S PERCEPTION OF SOCIETY IN RELATION TO THE 'LGBTQ' COMMUNITY

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ABSTRACT

This study article focuses mostly on the LGBTQ community's role in shaping the ultimate public (society) consciousness identity. The most important research is on contextual identity development and, as a result, the challenges that the LGBTQ population faces. The paper provides an example of what this is, how it is dispersed, and what issues they are encountering in any case. Other people will think about them and their concerns as a result of this study, which will recognise the power of the LGBTQ community. We all know that their surroundings may not accept their existence right away, but this research will influence how they think about them, and I will gradually begin to support and assist them with their problems. LGBTQ is an abbreviation for lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender. initialise is a command. LGBTQ refers to anyone who is not heterosexual or cisgender, not just lesbians, gays, bisexuals, or transgender. People who identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender (LGBTQ) are frequently targeted as victims of hate crimes and violence. Throughout their lives, LGBTQ persons face stigma and prejudice, as well as sexual and physical assault, harassment, and hate crimes.

Keywords: *Sexual orientation, Gender equality, Acceptance, Prestige, prominence.*

1. INTRODUCTION

LGBTQ issues have become a topic of concern in global politics and sociological knowledge in recent decades, and this research study focuses on discrimination encountered by lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender, queer (LGBTQ) people. Because of their sexual orientation, LGBTQ persons are more likely to face intolerance, discrimination, harassment, and, as a result, the threat of violence than heterosexual people. This could be due to homophobia (the fear e hatred of homosexuality). The morals, religion, and governmental affairs of a dominant group are some of the factors that will support homophobia on a large scale. Homosexuality is illegal in several nations and is punishable by fines, imprisonment, captivity, and even death. The way humans experience and express themselves sexually is referred to as human sexuality. The existence of transgender, transexual, and intersex recognised people further blurs the lines between male and female sexuality. Despite the fact that many cultures have achieved tremendous progress in human rights advocacy, LGBTQ rights continue to face challenges in finding universal support. The fact that the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights does not specifically mention sexual orientation permits some people to debate LGBTQ rights. Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch, two powerful international human rights groups, continue to wage strong campaigns. The most pressing issues for LGBTQ rights on a global scale in the coming years will be: ending discrimination based on sexual orientation; legal protection from hate crimes and propaganda; equal rights and privileges (marriage, common-law partnerships, medical decision-making, wills and estates, parenting and adoption); and figuring out and educating others on homophobia and heterosexist.

2. THE CONCEPT OF LGBTQ

Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer are the acronyms for lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender people. It encompasses cultures based on sexual orientation (LGBTQ) and gender identity, as well as non-cisgender civilizations. As a result, it's critical to comprehend what different sexual and gender identities the phrase encompasses. To highlight this inclusiveness, a popular form includes the letter Q for persons who identify as queer and are questioning their sexual identity as LGBTQ documented since 1996, rather than exclusively to lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender people. Whether or not LGBTQ people openly identify themselves may be influenced by whether or not they sleep in a discriminating environment, as well as the state of LGBTQ rights in the area in which they live. There was no common non-derogatory vocabulary for non-heterosexuality prior to the sexual revolution of the 1960s; the closest term, "third gender," dates from the 1860s but has never gained widespread acceptance in the United States. The most widely used term, homosexual, was thought to have negative connotations and was replaced by homosexual in the 1950s and 1960s, and then gay in the 1970s. The term "gay and lesbian" has become more widespread as lesbians have developed more prominent identities.

3. REVIEW OF LITERATURE STUDY

LGBTQ has become a commonly accepted label for those who identify as gay, lesbian, bisexual, or transgender. All members of those groupings are subjected to prejudices based on sexuality and gender ideas and practises. As members of a social minority group, LGBTQ persons face a variety of economical and cultural injustices. LGBTQ people's ability to fully access and enjoy their rights as citizens is hampered by a lack of social acknowledgment. Because of their sexual orientation, individuals are more likely to face intolerance, discrimination, harassment, and the threat of

violence than those who identify as heterosexual. The objective of this essay is to highlight some of the significant issues that LGBTQ people National confront around the world. By Chatterjee SubhrajitResearcher, Dept. of Sociology (The University of Burdwan) and Teacher (Sociology), Usatpur S. high school,East Medinipur, W.B., India
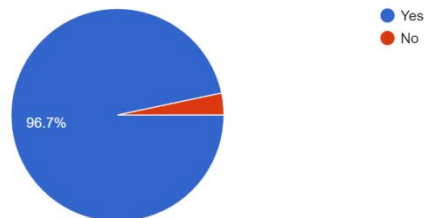
This research study examines homosexual marriages in India as an unseen conflict that has been successfully hidden. It also tries to explain and explain several aspects of homosexuality, such as its evolution, explanations, society attitudes, and reactions to such relationships. The author also draws on the experiences of nations that have legalised homosexual weddings and shows the results of such legalisation. In the conclusion, the author thinks that there is a probability of legalising homosexual weddings in India, based on practical and theoretical facts and evidence. Homosexuality In India – The Invisible Conflict Anuradha Parasar Department of Policy Science, Law University, N.H.-65, Nagpur Road, Mandor, Jodhpur, Rajasthan, India.

DATA COLLECTION AND INTERPRETATION

The Collected for this research is based on primary data.30 Respondent taken for study their opinion taken for acceptance of communal LGBTQ society. Other data were collected from secondary sources Magazines, Books, Journal and websites and Research papers etc.
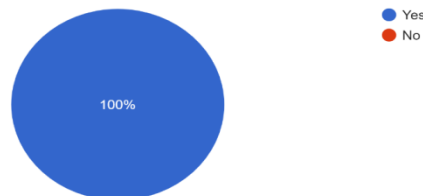
4. FINDINGS

Would you accept LGBTQ in your society?
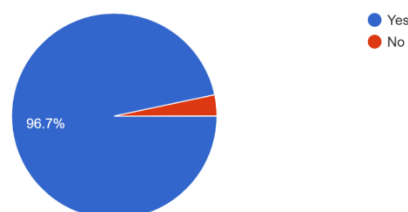30 responses

From the above 96.7% people would accept the LGQBTQ in our society.

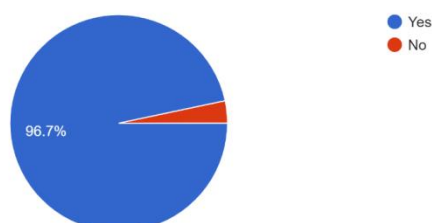Would you allow them to enter your religious place?
30 responses

As the survey 100% people accept the LGQBTQ people in their Religious places.

What if one day close friend of yours tells you that he/she is from LGBTQ community, would you accept them or not?
30 responses

96.7% show positive results, if any of their friends belong to this they can easily accept them,

Will you treat a person from LGBTQ community equally?
30 responses

- Yes
- No

96.7%

96.7% respondent say yes to treat them equally. other will disagree.

5. CONCLUSION

- The preceding More research exploring the relationship between identity development, level of involvement, and LGBTQ community conundrums was not found. It was discovered that participation in LGBTQ organisations contributes to identity development. People who are further along in their identity development prefer social and support groups to cultural and academic class organisations. The research also shed light on identity formation theory, how to assess it, and how to avoid specific faults in future research sampling and data analysis.

- The research also revealed how to measure involvement and discovered that age, coming out, and identity development are all favourably associated. These findings back up the idea that growth happens over time, and that taking off might be an important milestone in gay and lesbian identity development. This study also demonstrates the LGBTQ community's current conundrums, and as a result, the entire theory has been created to comprehend it from the perspective of societal and LGBTQ community identity development.

- The study also discovered ways to quantify involvement and that age, coming out, and identity development are all positively linked. These findings support the notion that growth occurs over time, and that taking off may be a significant milestone in the formation of homosexual and lesbian identities. This research also reveals the LGBT+Q community's contemporary dilemmas, and as a result, an entire theory has been developed to understand it from the standpoint of society and LGBTQ community identity formation.

- In India, duet and civil partnerships are not recognised. In the country, there is no unified marriage legislation. Every Indian citizen has the right to select which law governs them based on their ethnicity or religious beliefs. None of the codified marriage acts define marriage as a man-woman relationship, nor do they specifically prohibit same-sex relationships. However, the statutes are considered to exclude same-sex partnerships since they have "heteronormative roots."

- Despite strong political movements in favour of LGBTQ rights, there is still widespread homophobia in India, with one out of every four Indians opposing same-sex relationships, according to a survey. LGBTQ persons in India acquired more tolerance and acceptance in the 2010s, particularly in Mumbai.

6. RECOMMENDATION

- Encourage all students to respect one another and prevent bullying, harassment, and violence against them.

- Identify safe locations where LGBTQ students can obtain support from administrators, teachers, or other school employees, such as counselor's offices, specialised classrooms, or student organisations.

- Encourage student-led and student-organized school organisations that foster a safe, inviting, and accepting environment in the classroom (e.g., gay-straight alliances, which are school clubs receptive to youth of all sexual orientations).

- To ensure that HIV, other STDs, or pregnancy prevention information that is relevant to LGBTQ adolescents is included in health curricula or educational materials, such as ensuring that curriculum or materials employ inclusive language or terminology.

- Encourage the administrative division and teachers to establish and advertise training on how to build safe and supportive school environments for all students, regardless of sexual orientationon individuality, and encourage staff to participate.

- To make community-based providers who have expertise providing LGBTQ kids with health services, such as HIV/STD testing and counselling, more accessible.

- Make community-based providers with experience providing social and psychological care to LGBTQ youth more accessible.

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