

STUDY ON DISCRIMINATION OF LGBTQ+ YOUTH

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ABSTRACT

This method used by society to marginalize particular groups of people is to ignore them and act as though they don't exist. In the past it has happened to indigenous people and today it is happening to people who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, or queer (LGBTQ). They are not even mentioned in most societies throughout the world where it occurs. When some LGBTQ+ individuals insist on coming out, the prevailing culture becomes hostile. This ongoing prejudice against the LGBTQ+ population diverges people's wellbeing, makes them suffer self-worthful substance, and has a detrimental impact on society as a whole. Compared to straight students, LGBTQ+ students are more likely to experience violence and poor health because of negative views toward LGBTQ+ students on school. Unfortunately, LGBTQ+ individuals do not always receive treatment at school. For many people, it starts at home, frequently as soon as they discuss their sexual orientation in public. Half of LGBTQ+ youth who come out get a negative reaction from their parents, making it a devastating experience. Through this paper an attempt has been made to highlight the effects of discrimination on LGBTQ+ youth as well as the level of stress this individual has to go through and what can be possible measures for their acceptance in the society.

Keywords: LGBTQ+ Discrimination, Youth

INTRODUCTION

Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (LGBTQ) people are more likely than heterosexual people to encounter violence, discrimination, harassment and the threat of violence because of their sexual orientation. By means of homophobia (the fear or hatred of homosexuality), a dominant group's moral, religious, and political convictions are used to discriminate. This could further homophobia on a bigger scale. In several nations, homosexuality is illegal and subject to penalties including fines, jail, and even the death penalty. Human sexuality can be fixed or fluid and is expressed in many different ways. The distinction between male and female sexuality is further modified by the existence of transgender, transsexual, and intersex individuals. It is no longer acceptable to perpetuate heterosexism, which is linked to heterosexism. Although many nations have made tremendous progress in promoting human rights, LGBTQ+ rights still face barriers to acceptance in a global scale. Some people feel that LGBTQ+ rights are controversial because the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights does not directly mention sexual orientation. Eliminating discrimination based on sexual orientation, equal rights and privileges (marriage, common law partnerships, medical decision-making, wills and estates, parenting and adoption), protection from hate crimes and hate propaganda, and working to combat homophobia and heterosexism will be the main issues for LGBTQ+ rights globally in the years to come. In the above context the researcher thought of studying on the topic: Discrimination of LGBTQ+ Youth.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Santhosh Praveen (Praveen & Indu, 2022) stated in his article: "Problems encountered by LGBTQ+ Youth in India" that LGBTQ+ individuals have a greater respect of education and discrimination in India because of which they have to face problems like: earlier school abandonment, leaving the family and home, lacking access to regular employment and so on. Also from the article it can be inferred that in a nation where strict social and cultural norms regulate the conditions of school, employment, and marriage, lack of family support can be a significant blow to the mental and physical health of LGBTQ+ people. Families who accept their identities impose many restrictions on how they can dress and behave around their parents. In the absence of family support, social media and online communities have offered accessible options for building a community outside the family.

Felerman and Elan (2016) in their work said that Working in an association is not an easy assignment for LGBTQ+ persons. Various employers at a few firms had varying opinions about LGBTQ+ employees. President Obama signed the bill into law in 2014, preventing inclusion and diversity in the federal workforce. However, LGBTQ+ representatives will typically receive creative or media-related careers over those in government or the military, and will tend to favor bureaucratic work environments least.

Sabbal & Gostan (2012) in their work said that, it might be difficult for Christian gay individuals to accommodate sexual orientation with rigid and superstitious convictions because many Christian places of worship teach that homosexual behavior is wrong. When we examine the issue of LGBTQ+ acceptability in

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