

Deprivation and Social Exclusion of LGBT Community in India

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Abstract

India, in twenty first century is making an attempt to become a brilliant power and lead the globe as a leader; in truth it has all the potential to become super power. This could not be completed till and unless we have a tendency to as a society won't be able to freely settle for and discuss questionable taboo and lots of problems prevailing in our society and one of them is homosexuality. All members of LGBT minority are subjected to prejudices unmoving in beliefs and traditions regarding sex and gender in our country. They suffer from problems like discrimination, inequality, socio-economic and cultural injustice which they suffer in their day to day lives. Social perspective has a bearing on the capability of LGBT individuals to totally access and luxuriate in their rights as voters. This paper is an attempt to check on numerous challenges encountered by the LGBT community by specializing in the deprivation and social exclusion framework, and to focus on social perspective of individual towards them.

Key Words

LGBT, Minority, Sex Orientation, Society, Social Perspective.

1. Introduction

LGBT means “lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender community” with respect to gender and sexual orientation. This community faces discrimination and exclusion in every walk of life due to their sexual orientation. Sexual orientation is defined as an often enduring pattern of emotional, romantic and/or sexual attractions of men to women or women to men (heterosexual), of women to women or men to men (homosexual), or by men or women to both sexes (bisexual). It also refers to an individual’s sense of personal and social identity based on those attractions, related behaviors and membership in a community of others who share those attractions and behaviors. Some people who

have an attraction towards same-sex or relationships may identify as “queer,” or, for a range of personal, social or political reasons, may choose not to self-identify with these or any labels. We board twenty first century and it's the time to interrupt all the stereotypes and orthodoxy to maneuver towards the progressive laws in our country. Republic of India is an extremely spiritual country and an area for numerous cultures, values, beliefs, faith, arts and literature. We have terribly wealthy culture and this we will verify through our far-famed monuments, spiritual painting and sculptors like at Konark or at Jagannath Puri temples and at several different monuments like Khajuraho that is standard throughout the globe over for its titillating arts and sculptors; these sculptors verifies the homosexual activities in precedent days. This monuments evident that each one sorts of sexual orientations were there in the past, however individuals were additionally terribly tolerant and broadminded.

2. Definition

The Homosexuals are a combination of Greek prefix homo means ‘same’ and Latin root meaning ‘sex’. The combination of this prefix homo and root sexual means of ‘same sex’. Homosexual have sexual orientation, which is characterized by sexual attraction or romantic love or physical attraction towards people who of the same sex. Homosexual have an attraction towards people of their sex like when a male gets attracted towards male is known as ‘gay’, female who gets attracted towards female is known as ‘lesbians’. Bisexual are people who gets attracted towards both male and female. Transgender are people who born in one sex and are more comfortable with gender/sexual identity of another sex is called transgender.

In the last few years there has been some drastic changes in legislation and regulatory framework which has extended the rights of, and providing protection to, LGBT Community. Research suggests these legislatives framework has not changed the attitudes of society towards minority groups. Homosexual has been the target of the many in several parts of life people harass them mentally and physically in several forms. This community is in the minority and that they too have equal constitutional rights. Their rights like right to equality and right to urge equal treatment within the society are desecrated in most of the cases. They are the victims of discrimination not only from society however additionally their families.

Homosexuality is not prejudicial to the society as consent is concerned and activities ensue between two adults. It does not hurt anybody within the society. Several criminals have charges for giant crimes roam with pride as their cases are occurring. Rape could be a crime that does not involve consent and also the country ought to be specializing in creating sturdy laws for backbreaking rapists and different criminals rather than criminalizing the LGBT community for sexual activities between two willing adults and back breaking innocent as a result they are harming anyone.

There is a lot of progressive laws that the Republic of India has to be compelled to introduce as before long as attainable. People think and take into account homosexuality as a criminal offense and communicable disease which might be treated. Thus we can say that these are those that are making friction within the path of progressive laws in our country. Some major problems, challenges and issues visage by LGBT individuals across our country is that the theme and objective and objective of this study. This study is not only going to be useful for solely researchers, however additionally to the complete community.

It will offer and change perspective, perceptions, and beliefs regarding the LGBT community. We have a tendency to board a really conservative society wherever individual thought of homosexuality as sin, however today the researchers have seen loads of changes towards the LGBT community in subway cities. This research study has the following objectives of the study

2. Objectives of the Study

1. To study on deprivation and social exclusion faced by the LGBT community.
2. To study the challenge of homosexual in several parts of life.

3. Literature Review

(Hewlett, June 2011) Hewlett and Sumburg (2011) asserted that and who do not open their sexual orientation are happy and get good moving and they have high chances of rate of promotion as compared to employees who disclose their sexual orientation. This analysis says that LGBT supportive policies at work climate can give comfortable feeling to disclose their sexual identity at the workplace. Studies revealed that homosexuals disclose their sexual orientation in organization who have

LGBT-inclusive non-discrimination policies. (Badgett, 2001; Rostosky & Riggle, 2002; Tejada, 2006; Ragins & Cornwell, 2007).

Past researchers have found that organizations where LGBT workers are covered by non-discrimination policy are happy workforce as compared to those who do not have inclusive policies in their organization. Day and Schoenrade (2000) research state organization which cover their employees with inclusive and non-discriminative policies have a high level of satisfaction among their employees.

Longerbeam, Inkelas, Johnson, and Lee (2007) found homosexual and heterosexual students as two different groups in the University. And these two groups spent their time in different ways and they engaged themselves in different types of activities. The literature shows discrimination and deprivation results in depressive symptoms among LGBT individuals (Huebner, Nemeroff, & Davis, 2005). Researches have also shown psychological distress (Diaz, Ayala, & Bein, 2004), and risky sexual behaviors (Diaz et al., 2004). A survey on heterosexual college students (Massey, 2009), find that discrimination based on gender orientation remains is socially permitted form of prejudice and traditional heterosexism, that devalues the homosexual due to their sexual orientation. This aversion to LGBT, results in overt and covert hostilities towards them. Deprivation and discrimination had a profound impact on also LGBT student's life's. These experiences and perceived discrimination affects their mental well-being, which results in creating an environment which suffocates them to survive and to adjust with circumstances.

“The Supreme Court decriminalises Section 377: All you need to know” (2018). 6th September 2018 will be a great day in India's history. This historic day when the Indian Supreme Court decriminalized homosexuality. Section 377 of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) was rooted in 1862 as the British imposed Victorian mores on India. This is just an end of this 24-year legal battle but the real battle is to bring change in attitude of heterosexual toward homosexual. And this paper is a snapshot of how the LGBT community is discriminated and deprived at various front whether we talk about the personal or professional perspective of society towards them.

Family acceptance

Past studies shows that family's attitude toward LGBT children affect their health and mental health. Negative reaction and rejection of family affect their child well-being. This rejection results in many problems in family like conflicts, communication gap, stress, anxiety, and depression health among children of this community. When LGBT children reaches at their teenage and open their gender identity; they have to face a wide range of rejection due to their identity from family, friend, peers etc. (D'Augelli, Grossman, & Starks, (2006).

D'Augelli, Grossman, Starks, & Sinclair (2010) analyzed that if family accepts your sexual identity, it may counterbalance the negative effect of being outed by someone else. This study also asserts that family who does not accept their identity and leave outed by their families have the worst relationship with their parents.

Shilo & Savaya (2011) study on 461 adolescents and adults in the United States, LGB who has family support shows very significant positive impact on one's self-acceptance. This support system of family is stronger as compared to friend and peer support and the strongest negative effect on mental distress. Another study shows lesbian, gay, and bisexual (LGB) adults who thought their parents did not provide them emotional and social support after they disclosed their sexual orientation. They had higher odds of depression and substance use (Rothman, Sullivan, Keyes, & Boehmer, 2012). In this study researcher, aimed to explore some real life cases to depict the lack of social support, deprivation and exclusion from family, friends, and work peers on the LGBT community.

Surviving all odds; A Tale of Gauri Sawant

According to "Against All Odds: Activist Gauri Sawant has been Fighting for Transgender Rights All Her Life" (2017) Gauri Sawant, transgender activist, is inspiring figure in transgender society. She is working on different of transgender and also planning to start a home for the children of sex workers to halt them from being entering into prostitution. Her life is the tale of struggles, rejections, challenges, and difficulties. As a child Gauri has faced many challenges she was just nine-years-old when her mother died. Her sister got married at the same time, and this leaves her entirely all alone at home. Gauri's father is a police officer, who is busy and remain mostly out of the home. Her relationship with her father was not good and quite repulsive. Her father

always wanted her to live and behave like a “man”, but Gauri has feminine attitude in every aspect. But her inner self and identity makes her comfortable with female attires and wanted to live like a woman’s. But her father never let her do that. She faced continuous bullying from neighbours and relatives.

At the age of 16, she started visiting ‘The Humsafar Trust’ an LGBT organization, where she met boys in girls’ outfits with bold make up. This place has given her new confidence and strength to accept gender identity. But, she does not have the courage to speak in front of her father. One day her father asked her to leave the home this was the turning point in her life. At the age of 18, she associated with The Humsafar Trust where she got a new mission for her life. Ashok Row Kavi, founder, The Humsafar Trust, guided her and she dedicated her life for the uplift of transgender in India. She laid the foundation of the Sakhi Char Chowghi Trust in 2000 to provide several counselling session and promote safe sex among transgender people.

She encouraged the transgender community to move more positively ahead. She raises her voice for the rights and equality of the transgender in India. Gauri was one of the person behind the Supreme Court decision as the third gender of transgender. She has filed a petition in 2014, in Supreme Court for the transgender rights of marriage and child adoption. She started a home for sex worker’s children called Nani ka Ghar. This shelter home take care of children by nanis (old transgender). She is trying to appoint LGBT community outside the gate of Siddhivinayak temple as security persons. She collaborated with crowdfunding platforms for financial assistance, for the education cause to make these children independent. Her story is a big lesson to thousands of people to accept their identity, to respect everyone, and welcome homosexuals into the mainstream like heterosexuals.

Professional acceptance

There is growing social and legislative pressure on organizations to express explicitly their views and stand on sexual orientation on diversity management, as Ward and Winstanley (2007, p. 219). Ward and Winstanley (2005, p. 447) assert that “Sexuality is one of the most difficult and under-researched area of diversity in work organizations”, and we entirely concur. Every past study, we suggests that there is definite substance to homosexuals in terms of negative professional and personal outcomes resulting from workplace disclosure.

“From sniggers to abuse: ‘Visibly different’ LGBT Indians struggle for jobs” (2018) a survey in 2016 by an advocacy group MINGLE (mission for Indian Gay and lesbian direction) in India on hundred LGBT employees shows that 40 percent employees had been discriminated at work and the most of the organization do not have LGBT protection policies to protect them from this harassment at work.

The case of Prof. Ramchandra Siras

The very famous case of a Professor Ramchandra Siras of Aligarh Muslim University (AMU), “Why a gay Indian professor’s death inspired a film” (2016). On 8 February 2010 three journalists forcefully entered his house when he was in his bedroom. And they filmed professor having sexual intercourse with his male lover, a rickshaw puller. This video was given to the BBC by AMU, showing that Prof. Siras is asking and requesting the journalists to stop filming. This incident resulted in the suspension of Prof. Siras from AMU. His suspension memo described this act as a prima facie case of “gross misconduct” under Rule 403-C of the AMU statute. Prof. Siras argued that both the memo and suspension were unlawful as the university had no locus standi to suspend an employee on the ground of what they do in their private life.

Homosexuality could no longer be described as a ‘gross misconduct’ as the Delhi High Court had decriminalized it in 2009. Prof. Siras won his case on 1 April 2010, and got his job back on the basis of this 2009 decision of the Delhi High Court. Various religious groups later moved to the Supreme Court in 2013 to overrule the Delhi High Court’s order and reintroduce the criminalization of homosexuality. 6 days after winning the case Prof. Siras found dead in his apartment. The autopsy revealed poison in his body. The police were reluctant to label the death as a murder and arrested a few people under the charge of murder. The case was later closed without resolution after the police failed to find sufficient evidence against those people. Prof. Siras’ story was the basis for the film Aligarh by Hansal Mehta in 2016. This case highlights the challenging lives of homosexuals in India, where same-sex relationships are considered as taboo and many regard them to be illegitimate.

Socially excluded, isolation and identity seclusion from the social thought square measure are the truth realities faced by people nowadays. So LGBT community should get rid from this deprivation and social

exclusion from the shackles of such bondage for extremely free society. According to the “How to approach D&I initiatives for LGBT” (2018) According to the “Indian LGBT Workplace Climate Survey 2016” published by Mission for Indian Gay and Lesbian Empowerment (MINGLE), more than half LGBT Indians surveyed could be legally fired from their jobs for being LGBT. This is concerning since it significantly affects the levels of engagement of such individuals at the workplace and can have a cascade effect on performance, innovation, retention and even talent attraction over a period of time.

LGBT Inclusion ought to be taken as front that aims to let these folks live their lives to the fullest. This community feels discriminated and have continuously pressure from their family or community. This pressure and exclusion are creating mental and emotional toll on their health which is leading to many health issues, depression, anxiety and sometimes suicide also.

4. Conclusion

Exclusion, isolation and discrimination from the society are actual dark realities visage by the LGBT community. Researches across the world as well as in India supports the problems faced by the LGBT community and it has been a very long way ahead to uplift and bring justice to third gender. Efforts have been made by several NGO and government within the country so as to empower and give equality and rights to LGBT in the society. Sec 377 is a commendable step in this direction, it legitimize sexual activity and transgender policies. This will facilitate social inclusion of homosexuals and shield LGBT from exploitations, harassment, deprivations and social exclusions in the legal sense. But the mental stigma can be uprooted from society only by awareness, strong leadership and strict legal framework.

Efforts, development and some progressive changes are often seen in many sectors like movies, fashion and a few government jobs for the transferal disadvantaged community into the thought. To curb on prevailing myth in the society and support is required from heterosexuals in order to provide accent for LGBT inclusion. We should create such a free society where everyone should liberate from the shackles of orthodox servitude.

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