

Problems faced by homosexuals:

1. **Divorce cases:** Increase in the divorce cases due to increased engagement in among gays and lesbian marriage hence reduced number of heterosexual marriages. Also, there is a significant number of unmarried men and women in the society.
2. **Reproduction and Family Life:** Homosexuals do not reproduce and laws of many countries not allow them to have an offspring, thus threaten the survival of society.
3. Homosexuals have a greater chance of **getting psychiatric problems** than the heterosexual, such problems are accompanied by some instances such as high rates of suicide, depression and antisocial personality disorders and use of drugs or substance abuse.
4. Homosexuals **want special political rights:** Different homosexuals want different things in the real life of politics but the most important areas specifically concerning homosexuality is, marriage laws and government discrimination.
5. **Prey to Violence:** Homosexual behaviour is also linked with higher rates of promiscuity, physical disease, mental illness, substance abuse, child sexual abuse and domestic violence—all things that impact society negatively.
6. Homosexuality are **undermined by religion** and hence seen as a source of instability in the society.

Pride movements and Homosexuality:

Gays and lesbians, especially in the last 20 years, have actively sought to end what they perceive as prejudice and discrimination against them based on their sexual orientation. They have worked at all levels of society to change laws, fight job discrimination and harassment, eliminate homophobia and gay bashing (that is, violence directed toward homosexuals), lobby for funding to fight the AIDS virus, and educate the public about homosexuality and homosexuals. Although many gays and lesbians believe they have come a long way toward achieving their goals, others believe they still have much work to do before achieving true **“gay liberation.”**

The gay rights movement, as it is popularly known today, came into full swing with the 1969 Stonewall riot. The incident prompted the formation of numerous gay rights groups and the organization of marches, demonstrations, and yearly commemorative parades and activities, including the Gay Pride March.

Cases of India:**Pride Marches in India**

Even though LGBTQIA+ Pride marches started in India much later, they also emerged out of resistance against police authoritarianism. As queer studies scholar, **Shraddha Chatterjee** points out in her 2018 book, **‘Queer Politics in India: Towards Sexual Subaltern Subjects’**, the first recorded LGBTQIA+ protest in India took place in Delhi in 1992 and was organized by the AIDS Bhedbhav Virodhi Andolan (ABVA), founded in 1989. While this was a protest against police harassment of gay men, the lesbian movement in India took off much later in the late 1990s as a response to the Shiv Sena’s attack on the screening of **Deepa Mehta’s lesbian romance film, Fire.**

Even though these two movements (the gay rights and the lesbian rights movement) had seemingly different historical beginnings, they eventually coalesced to fight collectively against Indian Penal Code’s Section 377 which talked about criminalization of homosexuality in India. Overall, the exact genesis of the LGBTQIA+ movement in India is still difficult to pinpoint because while we do have historical records of certain significant events, we still don’t have detailed accounts of incidents that may have happened, but were perhaps not properly documented. Indeed, it is appalling to think that until recently, this many Indians were probably living under an archaic law like IPC Section 377 that criminalized their very existence.