



A Detailed Study of the LGBT in Global Context

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Abstract- Although the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states in its first article that "All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights," the widespread persecution of LGBT people is a sobering reality that occasionally shocks the global moral conscience. All civilizations and nations share a deeply ingrained homophobic mentality; the only difference is one of degree. The fact that LGBTs were not even on the agenda of the United Nations, which is often seen as the leader in protecting human rights, until recently shows how little people care about these sexual and gender minorities. Before the famous *Toonen v. Australia* case in 1994, there wasn't much progress in this area when it came to sexual orientation rights. 282 This contested the Australian same-sex law's prohibition on consensual same-sex relationships, and the Human Rights Council determined that the significance of art. 17 privacy rights in this context were "undisputed," dismissing the morality arguments put out by the Australian government. In fact, it was the first time a court ruled that states did not have sole power over "moral matters," and it was praised as the first time "gay rights were accepted by the law on a global level." When Brazil's "Resolution on Sexual Orientation" presented a joint declaration on violations of human rights based on sexual orientation and gender identity in 2003, the United Nations held its first-ever consultation process regarding LGBT rights. However, the resolution was dropped without a vote because it was unable to reach consensus. This joint statement, which came out almost 60 years after the UN was founded, shows how bad and inconsistent the UN has been when it comes to protecting LGBT people, who are often called the world's most persecuted nonreligious minority because their persecution is often state-sponsored and carried out by state apparatus that is authorised and supported by the legislative, judicial, social, and religious establishments. The first substantive discussion of SOGI's issues was brought up on the UN agenda in 2008, this time during the General Assembly. The Netherlands and France brought the "UN Declaration on Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity" to this meeting. At first, only 66 governments agreed with it, but that number grew to 85 over time. The UN has recently taken a number of steps to make amends for past wrongs, but the resolutions and statements that were issued and discussed ultimately turned out to be pious platitudes because they were unable to stop the global crisis of homophobic purges and crackdowns in countries like Indonesia, Egypt, Tanzania, Russia, and others. Part of this failure is because the member nations "participated to advance a shared commitment to human rights, not to defend their own political interests." This makes it hard to get support for controversial issues like the rights of lesbians, gays, bisexuals, and transgender people. In 2011, the Human Rights Council passed the 2011 Resolution, even though it only had a narrow majority of 23 to 19 and three

abstentions. This was a major turning point for the SOGI rights movement. Unexpectedly, homophobia is not an issue unique to the developing world, which is found only on the continents of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. The fact that in the United States in 2014, according to data compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (F.B.I.), approximately one-fifth of single bias hate crimes committed were attributable to the victim's sexual orientation, shows that even the most developed countries are not immune from this pervasive hostility towards these sexual minorities. By conducting a comparative analysis of the LGBT rights that are present in various nations and continents, this study examines the global situation of LGBT rights. This essay aims to investigate the rationale behind why various religions, civilizations, governments, courts, and nations treat certain groups of people in different ways. We'll also look at the legal and constitutional protections given to LGBT people in other nations and consider whether the group has benefited from merely passing laws.

Keywords -: Homosexuality, LGBT, Human Right, Global, Civilization, Religion

Introduction- Unbelievably, thirteen countries, including economic superpowers like the United States and Japan, opposed the historic UN decision that condemned the death penalty for homosexual partnerships in the UN Human Rights Council (UNHRC). Even in nations where homosexuality and gay marriage are legal, violent outbursts and homicidal attacks against LGBT people are justified by hazy, antiquated views of "morality" that are incompatible with contemporary ideas of sexuality and gender identity. For instance, the LGBT community has been targeted for persecution in Uganda since the Anti-Homosexuality Act was passed in 2013, and the whole might of the government is being employed in this persecution.

The phenomenon of "corrective rape" is comparable. Assaulting a lesbian sexually with the express purpose of "correcting" her sexual orientation is how it is typically defined. It has also been said to be a hate crime committed in an effort to rid lesbians of their homosexuality by converting them to heterosexuality. This abhorrent and disgusting practise is allegedly South African in origin and is currently being used by parents to "cure" their daughters of homosexuality in a number of different nations.

For many years, regulations outlawing homosexual relationships in former British and other European colonies were thought to be relics of the Victorian era, but recent events show that countries like Zimbabwe and Uganda are tightening these laws even further. Even heads of state are not immune to this prejudice against the group. Robert Mugabe, the former President of Zimbabwe, once compared LGBT people to dogs and pigs. The community is the target of crude verbal criticism. This entrenched hatred of the community can occasionally take horrifying forms, as demonstrated by the attack on the LGBT club Pulse in Orlando on June 12, 2016, which claimed the lives of more than 50 individuals. So, it's clear that neither developed nor developing countries, neither Africa nor Asia, nor conservative nor liberal societies are safe from this awful hatred of LGBT people.

While it is undeniable that the stigma associated with the LGBT population is diminishing in some societies, there are some nations that categorically criminalise any such relationship. In 68 countries around the world, same-sex relationships are illegal, and in six UN member states, such relationships can even result in the death penalty, according to an annual report released by the International Lesbian, Bisexual, Gay, Trans and Intersex Association (ILGA), an umbrella organisation of organisations working to advance the

rights of LGBT people. Even more troubling is the statement that "LGBT people are not safe from discrimination, stigmatisation, or violence in any country in the world."

There are significant differences between other nations in terms of the rights accorded to LGBT people. There are some countries where being gay is completely illegal, but there are also a few places where LGBT people are slowly catching up to the rest of society.

This claim is supported by the fact that openly homosexual people have attained the highest levels of authority in some nations around the world. Additionally, there have been recent cases where nations have attempted to advance the rights of LGBT people through legislation or referendums. For instance, Germany became the 15th nation in Europe to offer same-sex couples the right to wed by a legislative vote in June 2017. This duality shows that while people are willing to accept same-sex relationships and marriages as valid and to embrace LGBT individuals as one of them, more work still has to be done to change society's attitudes and provide equal rights for them. In a two-month postal survey that ended in November 2017, Australians overwhelmingly supported same-sex marriage, defying the conservative opposition. As a result, the Australian Prime Minister has pledged to make the public's request into law by Christmas 2017. These recent advances are significant because they show that the future for LGBT people is not as grim as previously thought. If all parties involved act diligently and together, the vast gap between the rights provided and sanctioned for gays and heterosexuals can be closed soon.

A Comparison Study of LGBT Rights in Distinct Countries

International Lesbian Gay Bisexual Trans and Intersex Rights (ILGA) looked at sexual orientation laws in different countries and found that 31 of Africa's 54 states make it illegal to be gay. Homophobia is so pervasive in African society that the 2014 Ugandan anti-homosexuality Act garnered extensive support from the media, which used their columns to launch a vicious and repulsive attack on gays by falsely accusing them of posing a number of health dangers to the population. Such behaviour can result in a fine, a straightforward sentence, life in prison, or even death by stoning. Other nations where homosexuals are subject to the state's or non-state actors' executions include Somalia; twelve provinces in Northern Nigeria that are predominately Islamic; and Southern Nigeria, which is predominately Christian. Homosexual activity carries a fourteen-year prison sentence in these nations, while it carries a life sentence in others like Uganda, Tanzania, and Sierra Leone. Thus, it is clear that religion has a significant impact on how the state and its people view LGBT people. For dealing with the community, Islamic nations that have made Sharia their primary national law have harsh rules. However, homophobia is a problem not only in Muslim nations like the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, Sudan, and Nigeria, but it is also pervasive in nations with a majority of Christians. For instance, in December 2013, Angola approved an anti-homosexuality law known as the "Kill the Gays Bill" in the west. The President of Uganda later gave his consent to the law, which included a life sentence for "aggregated homosexuality," in February 2014. The Quran is very unequivocal in its rejection of homosexuality, and there aren't many theological exceptions that allow Muslims to theologically accept gay people. In the Qur'an, gay people are called qaum Lut, which means "people of Lot." This is a reference to the prophet Lut, who in the Christian Bible is called Lot and who spoke out against homosexuality in the cities of Sodom and Gomorra before they were destroyed.

The Prophet also stated in his final sermon, "Whoever has sexual relations with a woman and penetrates her rectum, or with a man, or with a boy, will appear on the Day of Judgment smelling worse than a corpse; people will find him intolerable until he enters the fires of hell, and God will annul all his good deeds." So, it's clear that the Quran, the most important book to Muslims, says that homosexuality is wrong in a very clear way, so a typical Muslim would probably hate this "sin."

Since Sharia is a form of Islamic law that emerged from ancient Islamic traditions and is primarily based on the Quran and the Hadith, it is not a mere coincidence that the eleven nations where homosexuality can result in the death penalty are all Sharia-compliant. These nations include Brunei, Iran, Mauritania, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, and Yemen, among others. Similar nations include Pakistan, Afghanistan, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, and Somalia, where the death sentence for gay activities is theoretically possible but has not recently been used for private consenting actions. As a result, it can be said that one aspect that unites all of these nations from various continents with varying degrees of societal and economic development and different types of governments is that they all have Islam as their official state religion, with Sharia provisions completing their legal systems. Additionally, three of these eleven nations, Mauritania, Somalia, and Nigeria, are found in Africa. Islamic religious teachings influence people's attitudes and subsequent behaviour toward the LGBT community in Islamic countries, but they are not the only element at play because different Islamic countries have diverse policies toward the group. For instance, Mali, a West African nation where around 95% of the population practises Islam, does not make same-sex sexual conduct illegal. Another illustration of this is Niger, a nation where almost 80% of the people practise Islam. Apart from Islam, Christianity is the other major religion in Africa, and in contrast to Muslim-majority nations, majority Christian nations have a relatively tolerant attitude toward homosexuality and LGBT people. Mozambique, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Guinea, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mali, Niger, Rwanda, So Tomé & Príncipe, South Africa, and Angola are the 21 countries in the region where consensual same-sex sexual acts are legal (Angola became the latest entrant to this select group of countries when it enacted a new law in January 2019 that does not criminalise same-sex sexual acts).

Out of these twenty-one nations, it can be seen that the majority are Christian majority nations. Contrary to Islam, whose holy writings unambiguously condemn homosexuality and related behaviour, there are a variety of viewpoints on homosexuality in Christianity. Therefore, while certain orthodox churches would stop at nothing to denigrate LGBT people in general and homosexual people in particular, there are others who think that homosexual behaviour is morally and ethically appropriate and authentic. Thus, it may be stated that, generally speaking, with a few exceptions, homosexuals are more accepted and recognised in Christian-majority countries than they are in Islamic ones. This claim is supported by the fact that homosexual acts are only capital crimes in Islamic African regimes.

According to a study conducted by the WORLD Policy Analysis Centre (WORLD) as well as the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA) on the constitutions of 193 nations recognised by the UN, "Britain, Bolivia, Ecuador, Fiji, and Malta are the only countries that grant people constitutional rights regardless of their homosexuality and gender identity," as well as "the constitutions of Mexico, New Zealand," Equal rights are granted based on sexual orientation in Portugal, South Africa, and Sweden, but not based on gender identification. Thus, it can be observed that, out of 54 countries in Africa, not even one guarantees LGBT people constitutional protection and equal rights for all of their residents regardless of their sexual orientation or gender identity. South Africa seems to be the only notable exception. It has worked hard to set itself apart from other African countries by offering this kind of protection based on sexual orientation but not gender identity. South Africa after Apartheid adopted a new constitution in 1996. The event was momentous and ground-breaking in that it put an end to Apartheid and discrimination against homosexuals at the same time.

Since then, steps have been taken by the South African government and constitutional courts to further LGBT rights. It was anticipated for this same reason that South Africa would "be among the first nations, if not the first, to see the establishment of formal equality for lesbians and gay men in family law," given that that country's constitution was the first to forbid discrimination based on "sexual orientation." However, the reality is that constitutional amendments have not been able to affect how society views LGBT people. Duarte J.'s statement, "Not only are there legal injustices to be eliminated, but mindsets and attitudes must also be eliminated," sums up this conflict effectively. It's one thing to have your rights and equality protected by the law. It's another thing to use them often in public places like the street, the workplace, bars, and other places where people gather.

At least two African countries, Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, have specifically added clauses to their constitutions to outlaw same-sex marriage, making South Africa the only country that grants constitutional protection to gays. According to Burundi's constitution, the freedom to marry and the choice of a spouse are both guaranteed. Without the future spouses' free and unrestricted permission, marriage cannot take place. It is forbidden to marry two people of the same sex.

Similar to this, the Democratic Republic of the Congo's constitution states that everyone has the freedom to marry the person of their choice, who is of the opposite sex, and to start a family. These two examples show that many African countries have very strong feelings against homosexuality and that only a small number of countries have gone so far as to ban same-sex marriage in their constitutions.

Australia

When the English colonised and inhabited Australia in the 18th century, they brought with them laws regulating sexual behaviour from England. Anti-homosexual acts of Britain were integrated into each state's penal code when Australia formed a federation in 1901, with considerable variations across the states' legislation. It is a truth that the influence that English laws on homosexuality had on the statutes of the nations of the former British Empire led to the criminalization of homosexual behaviour in modern times. It is also true that the spread of English control across a number of Commonwealth nations resulted in the criminalization of homosexuality, even in nations where it had not previously been done so. Thus, Australia is not an exception. Just as English laws contributed to the criminalization of homosexuality, so did English laws contribute to its decriminalisation. "Homosexual behaviour between consensual adults in private should no longer be a criminal offence. "The law's function is to preserve public order as well as decency, to protect the citizen from what is offensive or harmful, and to offer sufficient safeguards against the exploitation and corruption of others," stated the influential Wolfenden Report, which was published in Britain in 1957. These ground-breaking homosexuality recommendations and the ensuing laws decriminalising gay conduct in Britain with a few restrictions served as a model whose impact quickly spread to other Commonwealth nations, including Australia. The Wolfenden Report and the discussion that followed on homosexuality in Commonwealth nations significantly changed how society views the LGBT community. Because of the cultural attention it generated, it was simple for members of the community to publicly declare their sexual orientation. So, until South Australia, a federal area, made some kinds of homosexual acts legal in 1972, homosexual acts were technically illegal everywhere in Australia.

Assessment of Same-Sex Weddings

Australia's laws governing marriage are governed by the Marriage Act of 1961. Unexpectedly, the statute did not include a definition of marriage until 2004. It was added to the statute's definition of marriage in 2004 by an amendment. Marriage is thus defined as "the union of a man and a woman to the exclusion of

all others, willingly entered into for life" in Section 5 of the Act. With the change, a new section, 88EA, was added. It says, "Some unions are not marriages. For example, a union between a man and another man or a woman and another woman that was solemnised in a foreign country must not be recognised as a marriage in Australia."

Thus, it is clear that the modifications to the legislation that were made and passed to defend the conventional idea of marriage—in which two individuals of opposing sexes could only engage in a marriage lock—were retrograde in terms of the equality claim of gays and lesbians.

The Australian Bureau of Statistics' announcement of the results of the 2017 Australian Marriage Law Postal Survey on November 15, 2017, proved to be a watershed moment for Australia's LGBT community. A nationwide poll was conducted to gauge public opinion on same-sex marriage. Simple questions like "Should the marriage legislation be altered to allow same-sex couples to marry?" were posed to the populace. The results of this voluntary and non-obligatory study are a reflection of the continent-wide country's winds of change. Despite the fact that this vote was not legally binding, Malcolm Turnbull, the prime minister of Australia, stated shortly after the results that, after a long and difficult journey paved with homophobia and injustices, the time has finally come for same-sex weddings to be legalised.

The Marriage Modification (Definition & Religious Freedoms) Act 2017 was decisively passed by the Australian Parliament on December 7th, ending years of political squabbling and ferocious political and social discussion. This act legalised same-sex unions in Australia. The fact that only four members of parliament opposed such a revolutionary step speaks volumes about the recent improvements in Australian society. The new rule is an improvement over previous regulations that gave same-sex couples different benefits in the past in areas like government benefits, employment, and taxation. According to the legislation, marriage is now defined as "the union of two persons, to the exclusion of all others, voluntarily engaged in for life," as opposed to "the union of a man and a woman." As a result, the definition of marriage in the new law now refers to "two individuals" rather than "a man and a woman."

The LGBT community has also been protected by anti-discrimination laws passed by Australian states. In New South Wales, for instance, discrimination against homosexuals is prohibited in "the areas of employment, partnerships, trade unions, qualified bodies, employment agencies, education, provision of goods and services, lodging, and registered clubs." Similar laws prohibit discrimination based on sexual orientation in South Australia. According to the definition of "sexuality," it might be heterosexual, homosexual, bisexual, or transgender. It is against the law to treat people differently based on their real or assumed sexual orientation in the areas of work, education, providing goods and services, renting real estate, and housing.

EUROPE

Austria- Emperor Joseph II of Austria undertook a number of significant reforms in 1787. In the recently approved penal code, which is lumped together with carnal knowledge of an animal, he "reduced the offence of carnal knowledge of a person of the same sex from a felony to a misdemeanour, triable at the political authority instead of the criminal court." Additionally, he reduced the punishment from the corpse's decapitation and subsequent burning to a maximum of just one month in jail. However, his successors did not maintain this tolerant attitude toward homosexuality and instead passed even stricter legislation, which by the middle of the nineteenth century resulted in "severe prison" sentences for homosexual relationships involving both men and women. Austria only chose to end its blanket ban on homosexuality in 1971. However, unlike many other European nations who adopted complete parity in criminal legislation, Austria enacted four new offences specifically for homosexuals.

Denmark- When it passed the Registered Partnership Act in 1989 for homosexual couples, Denmark—a contemporary welfare state built on democratic principles—became recognised as a trailblazer in the area of family law. The act was historic because it equalised same-sex relationships with heterosexual marriages. The act's primary goal was to make it easier for homosexuals to be accepted and integrated into society as a whole. By treating homosexual couples equally under the law as married couples, Denmark attempted to accomplish this. Legislation thus became an instrument used by the government to try and change and influence society's perception of gays in order to make it much more favourable. The Licensed Partnership has significantly changed how society views gays. These two instances provide evidence of the change: First, in February 1999, Torben Lund, a member of the Danish Parliament who had just been elected to the European Parliament, received an invitation to attend the Danish Queen's royal supper with a male friend. The invitation was accepted, and it received primarily favourable and positive media coverage. On the proposal of openly lesbian Member of Parliament Yvonne Herlov Andersen, registered partners have been permitted to adopt each other's children since 1999. But what was more important was that Parliament didn't talk much about this issue of adoption.

Portugal

Through a constitutional amendment, Portugal became the fourth nation overall and the first in Europe to outlaw discrimination based on sexual orientation in 2004. In accordance with the equality principle established in the 2004 constitution amendment,

- All citizens are treated equally by the law and with the same social standing.
- No one should be given an unfair advantage or treated badly because of their sexual orientation, ancestry, race, gender, and language, country of origin, religion, political views, educational background, economic situation, or social standing.

Sweden

Sweden is another nation with laws prohibiting discrimination against citizens based on their sexual orientation. In Sweden, then:

- Public institutions must prohibit discrimination against people on the basis of their gender, colour, national or ethnic origin, language or religion, functional handicap, sexual orientation, age, or any other factor that may influence an individual.
- A law or other rule may imply that someone would be treated unfairly because of their sexual orientation, ethnic background, skin colour, or any other factor that places them in a minority group.

Malta

According to its Constitution, "Whereas every person in Malta is entitled to the fundamental liberties and rights of the individual, that is, the right, regardless of his or her race, place of origin, political opinions, colour, creed, sex, sexual orientation, or gender identity, to each and all of the following: life, liberty, security of the person, the enjoyment of life to the fullest."

The term "discriminatory" in this article refers to giving different treatment to different people based solely or primarily on their respective descriptions by race, place of origin, political opinions, colour, creed, sex, sexual orientation, or gender identity, whereby people who fit into one of these categories are subject to limitations or restrictions while people who fit into another do not, or who are given privileges or advantages. As a result, the nation forbids any discrimination that is entirely or partially based on sexual orientation or gender identity. Thus, it can be observed that while many nations provide their citizens with protection

against discrimination based on sexual orientation, Malta raises the bar by expanding the protection to include people who don't fit the predetermined ideal of binary genders. Malta has been referred to as the "beacon of human rights for LGBTIQ concerns" by the Chief of Non-Discrimination and Equality at the United Nations Human Rights Office because of these broad regulations that are really upheld in practise (OHCHR).

United Kingdom

The United Kingdom is another nation in Europe that offers its LGBT population constitutional protection. In the past few years, a number of positive measures have been implemented to eradicate homophobia from educational institutions. The request to the schools to include equality with regard to sexual orientation as one of the "basic British principles" was one such innovative action. As is well known, unlike the majority of other democracies, the UK does not have a single written constitution. Instead, "it consists of numerous institutions, statutes, court rulings, concepts, and practises that are widely regarded as "constitutional." In order to understand how the LGBT community is protected in the UK, we will look at the parts of different laws that deal with LGBT issues.

The Sexual Offences Act of 1967 was the first time in the UK that homosexuality was only partly illegal. As may be seen, under some circumstances, the 1967 Act decriminalised male homosexuality to some extent. A quick glance at the act's terms reveals that complete secrecy was needed for gay intercourse to be exempt from prosecution. Additionally, it expressly forbade homosexual acts involving more than two men. Additionally, the age of consent for sex between two men was set at 21, but it was sixteen for a heterosexual couples. Ironically, the number of males detained by the police in England and Wales for violating these restrictions increased dramatically after the adoption of this Act. In 1966, the year before partial decriminalisation, some 420 males were found guilty of gross indecency, according to Peter Tatchell's study. This increase in convictions for gross indecency following the passage of this Act, which allegedly decriminalised homosexual activity, once again reaffirms our original contention that societal attitudes, biases, and prejudices in vogue for centuries cannot be altered overnight by mere statute passage. By contrast, by 1974, the yearly number of convictions had soared by more than 300% to 1,711 in that year. The Sexual Offences Act of 1967 was unquestionably an improvement over earlier English laws that summarily criminalised any homosexual act, even though its provisions were regressive and frequently used, abused, and misused by law enforcement as well as prosecuting authorities to arrest as well as convict homosexuals. The turning point for the LGBT community in the UK, however, occurred in 2013, when parliament approved a law making same-sex weddings lawful in England and Wales. The Scottish parliament made same-sex marriages legal the very next year, in 2014, just like England and Wales had done before.

North and South America

The Americas and Europe have seen the majority of the advancements made in obtaining rights for LGBT people globally. The LGBT movement has found its strongest supporters in North and South America, as well as Europe. Particularly Christian nations in Europe and America have historically supported and valued ideals like democracy, religious toleration, and pluralism, which is why there is a stronger acceptance of LGBT individuals in these nations. The legal texts of several countries on both continents have been looked at, and the results show that the claim that the community in this country has more advanced legal rights than many countries in Western Europe is true. "Ideas like co-maternal or co-paternal rights from birth, or legal recognition of transgender identity without anthropologizing prerequisites and the need for any form of medical treatment or intervention, are becoming the norm." While the two continents have paved the way for the worldwide LGBT movement to win equal

rights, it is also true that the rate of violence against the LGBT population is among the highest in the world and that the offenders frequently get away with it. The National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs (NCAVP) has released a report on violence against the LGBT population in the United States, stating that "current evidence estimates that 20–25% of lesbian and homosexual people face hate crimes throughout their lifetimes." The same report also states that: "Killings of LGBT people are on the rise; queer people of colour are especially at risk; LGBT people experience both physical and psychological violence; the majority of attacks on LGBT people come from strangers; the police fail to adequately respond to anti-LGBT violence; and anti-LGBT groups comprise a variety of hate groups."

Thus, the LGBT community still has to endure hardships, even in the United States, which is renowned for its liberal ideals and where acceptance of the LGBT community has grown rapidly in recent years. Thus, it is very obvious from the NCAVP data that being LGBT in America is still dangerous. The attack on the Orlando Gay Club, which left about 50 people dead, was not an aberration, as was previously stated in the introduction to this chapter. Rather, it was a manifestation of the pervasive homophobia present in the US, which led to such a horrifying outburst of mindless and wanton violence. Many LGBT organisations viewed Mr. Donald Trump's election as the 45th president of the United States in 2016 as a setback to the campaign to secure equal rights for the community. According to a review by Pink News, a British publication that supports LGBT rights through its columns, Mr. Trump has done the following since taking office as US president:

- Protections for transgender children have been removed.
- Transgender people are not allowed to serve in the US military.
- Permitted discrimination against LGBT people at work
- Financial cuts made to address the AIDS crisis
- Appointing a Supreme Court justice who is a well-known homophobe
- LGBT people were excluded from data collection.

I became the first president to speak to a known homophobic hate group, the Family Research Council's Values Voter Summit.

The US president's words, deeds, and actions are significant since the US has frequently shown leadership in the fight against homophobic attitudes that are pervasive in many nations throughout the world. Additionally, any regressive anti-LGBT action taken by the US president may inspire similar moves in other American nations. On the contrary, the constitutional courts of at least two nations, Columbia & Peru, made rulings that were quite favourable to the LGBT community in the Americas. While Colombia's top constitutional court made same-sex marriages legal in 2016, Peru's Seventh Constitutional Court told the government to register same-sex marriages that happened outside of Peru.

At least three countries in the Americas—Bolivia, Ecuador, and Mexico—two from the South and one from the North—have inserted provisions relating to the defence of the rights of the LGBT population in their respective constitutions.

A minimum of seventeen American nations have added specific clauses in their laws to prevent discrimination based solely on a person's sexual orientation. Honduras, Colombia, Bolivia, Canada, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, El Salvador, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, Nicaragua, Saint Lucia, Suriname, Uruguay, and

Venezuela are some of these nations. At this point in our research, it would be helpful to take a quick look at some of the ways that different countries in the Americas try to protect their citizens.

ASIA

Similar to Africa, Asia is a continent where the rights accorded to LGBT people vary greatly between various nations. While some nations have laws against gay behaviour and same-sex relationships that carry the possibility of the death penalty or life in prison, others have non-discrimination provisions in their constitutions and laws that serve to safeguard the community.

In the majority of Indonesia, Israel, Kazakhstan, Japan, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Nepal, Mongolia, North Korea, the Philippines, Tajikistan, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam, and the West Bank in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, same-sex sexual acts are allowed in 21 Asian nations.

Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei, Iran, certain provinces of Indonesia, Malaysia, Kuwait, Lebanon, Maldives, Pakistan, Malaysia, Myanmar, Oman, Palestine (Gaza), Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Syria, Turkmenistan, UAE, Uzbekistan, and Yemen are among the 21 Asian nations that forbid same-sex relationships.

As has already been mentioned, religion significantly influences how people feel about and act toward LGBT people. Although homosexual behaviour is condemned by orthodox elements of all religions, it can be demonstrated empirically that gays in orthodox Islamic nations—where Sharia is frequently used to punish homosexual behavior—face the harshest penalties. This claim is backed up by the fact that gay people have only been put to death in conservative, very religious Islamic countries.

However, a quick glance at the aforementioned nations where same-sex behaviours are permitted or prohibited reveals to us that religion is not the only element that affects how much a culture or nation supports or detests LGBT people. Similar acts are prohibited in Sri Lanka, a Buddhist nation, but permitted in Mongolia, another Buddhist nation. They are also prohibited in Syria, a Muslim majority nation, but permitted in Muslim-majority Bahrain. For instance, same-sex sexual acts were illegal in Hindu-majority India until 2018 when they were declared legal by an Indian Supreme Court decision, not by the government. There is no restriction on same-sex relationships.

Conclusion

Thus we see that before the twentieth century the laws of homosexuality were kept in the category of heinous crimes in all the countries, but now the attitude of all the countries of the world has softened towards homosexuals and gradually most of the countries of the world like Africa, Australia, United Kingdom, Malta, Denmark, Sweden, Portugal, Most countries in Asia and also many countries in North and South America have recognized homosexual relationships, and it is expected that countries that have not yet recognized these relationships may be in the future. Will soon change their laws and recognize homosexual relations.

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