

Examining the Internal and External Problem Faced By LGBTQ+

**Submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of Bachelor of
Arts degree in English Literature**

By

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SATHYABAMA

INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

(DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)

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BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that this Project Report is the Bonafide work of **A.ANNIE SHAYA JASHMA (40010002)** who carried out the project entitled **"Examining the Internal External problem faced by LGBTQ+"** under my/our supervision from November 2022 to May 2023

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INTERNAL GUIDE

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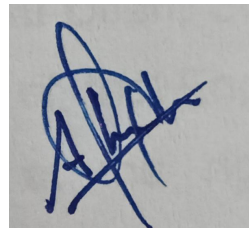
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DECLARATION

I am **A.Annie Sahaya Jashma** hereby declare that the project report entitled **“Examining the Internal and External Problem faced by lgbtq+”** done by me, under the guidance of **Dr. J Amutha Monica, M.A., M.Phil., Ph.D.** At Sathyabama Institute of Science and Technology is submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of Bachelor of Arts degree in English Literature.



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ABSTRACT:

People around the world face violence and inequality—and sometimes torture, even execution—because of who they love, how they look, or who they are. Sexual orientation and gender identity are integral aspects of our selves and should never lead to discrimination or abuse. Human Rights Watch works for lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender peoples' rights, and with activists representing a multiplicity of identities and issues. We document and expose abuses based on sexual orientation and gender identity worldwide, including torture, killing and executions, arrests under unjust laws, unequal treatment, censorship, medical abuses, discrimination in health and jobs and housing, domestic violence, abuses against children, and denial of family rights and recognition. We advocate for laws and policies that will protect everyone's dignity. We work for a world where all people can enjoy their rights fully

KEY WORDS:

Inequality, discrimination, gender identity, sexual Orientation, Unequal treatment



CHAPTER NO	TITLE	PAGE NO
	<i>Abstract</i>	i
I	INTRODUCTION 1.1 OVERVIEW 1.2 INTRODUCTION 1.3 ORIGIN 1.3.1 Lesbian 1.3.2 Gay 1.3.3 Bisexual 1.3.4 Transgender 1.4 DISCRIMINATION AGAINST HOMOSEXUALS 1.5 STRUGGLES BASED ON GENDER IDENTITY 1.6 Heartstopper 1.6.1 Author 1.6.2 Summary	 1 1 2 2 3 3 3 4 5 5 6 6
II	INTERNAL PROBLEM 2.1 OVERVIEW 2.2 INTERNAL PROBLEM 2.3 BULLYING 2.4 FAMILY CONFLICT AND REJECTIONS	 7 7 8 9



	2.5 DEPRESSION AND ANXIETY	12
	2.6 EATING DISORDER	13
	2.7 OCD (Obsessive Compulsive Disorder)	14
	2.8 BREAST CANCER	17
III	<i>EXTERNAL PROBLEM</i> 3.1 OVERVIEW 3.2 EXTERNAL PROBLEM 3.3 EDUCATIONAL DISCRIMINATION 3.4 SOCIETICAL DISCRIMINATION 3.5 RACISM DISCRIMINATION 3.6 Mental Illness Discrimination 3.7 HARASSEMENT DISCRIMINATION 3.8 SEXUAL DISCRIMINATION 3.9 GENDER DISCRIMINATION	20 20 21 23 25 27 28 29 31
IV	<i>CONCLUSION</i> 4.1 OVERVIEW 4.2 CONCLUSION	34 34



	<i>Reference</i>	37
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ABBREVIATION:

- LGBTQ- Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer
- AIDS- Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
- NB- Non Binary
- RCC- Renal Cell Carcinoma

MEANING

Deuteragonist- the actor taking the part of second importance in a drama.

FIGURE

LGBT Youth- 2.3.1

Family rules about LGBT- 2.4.1





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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 OVERVIEW

Chapter one will be the introduction part. This chapter explains the origin of the LGBTQ, It also explains about the term Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender, Discrimination of the homosexuality and the struggle of the gender identity. This chapter also explains briefly about the novel Heartstopper. Author and the summary of the novel

1.2 INTRODUCTION

***It is absolutely imperative that every human being's freedom and human rights are respected, all over the world."*– Johanna Sigurðardóttir**

LGBTQ+ is an umbrella term for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer or questioning. The + includes all other spectrums of sexuality and gender like aromantic, asexual, pansexual, pan romantic etc. This community have always wrestled in their daily lives and fight for the right to live, love, and survive. In the modern era, sexual orientation and gender identity have been shaped by broader attitudes toward race, class, gender and ethnicity. People in this community are more likely to experience intolerance, harassment, discrimination and violence due to their sexual orientation, than those that identify themselves as heterosexual. They are prejudiced against in work place, in schools and in hospitals, ill-treated and disowned by their families. They are always a victim for physical attack; beaten, sexually assaulted, tortured and killed. Stigmatization and discrimination do not just remain high in countries that criminalize homosexuality but also in countries that have legalized same-sex consensual activities and at times, even in countries that have legalized same-sex marriage. For instance, in the USA, which had legalized same-sex marriage in the year 2015, the hate-crime due to non-normative sexual 2 orientations and gender bias remains one of the highest



1.3 ***ORIGIN***

Prior to the late-nineteenth century, the concept of having a distinct sexual identity did not exist, though people in the past lived lives similar to our modern understanding of what it means to be LGBTQ. Gay identity, as both a personal and political category, did not fully emerge until the mid-twentieth century. Historical terminology used to describe sexuality and gender often lacked the specificity that exists today. The term “homosexual,” coined in 1869 by the Hungarian doctor Karoly Maria Benkert, who wrote under the pseudonym K.M. Kertbeny, was not in popular usage till the early twentieth century. Mid-twentieth-century homosexual activists preferred the term “homophile” over homosexual, seeing it as a more neutral and acceptable option because it removed the word “sexual” while positively affirming same-gender attraction. Gay” emerged as an underground term in the early-twentieth century and came into popular usage in the 1960s. The term was preferred by the Stonewall generation, who, contrary to their predecessors, were less likely to see being gay as shameful or a mental defect. The term “lesbian” comes from the Greek island of Lesbos, associated with the poet Sappho, whose surviving writing lyrically describes erotic love and attraction between women. The term “transgender” was forwarded and popularized by activists such as Kate Bornstein, Holly Boswell, Leslie Feinberg, and Riki Wilchins, to create a coalition of persons who did not fit neatly into gender binaries, or who defied gender norms and expectations, particularly following the 1993 assault and murder of trans man Brandon Teena in Humboldt, Nebraska. The letter “Q” was sometimes added to the initialism, alternatively referring to “queer,” or to include those who were “questioning” their sexual orientation or gender identity

1.3.1 ***LESBIAN***

A woman whose physical, romantic, and/or emotional attraction is to other women. While there is no real explanation as to why some women are lesbians and others are not, it is just a part of who we are. It may be a result of genetic influences or because of social experiences or an action of the two. Some people recognise their attractions at an early age, while others don't realise till adulthood. Many young people begin to get attracted and develop romantic feelings for people of



the same sex during their teenage years

1.3.2 ***GAY***

People who are described as 'gay' are those who find themselves emotionally, sexually and romantically attracted exclusively to people of their own gender

1.3.3 ***BISEXUAL***

A person who establishes physical, romantic and emotional attractions to both of same gender or opposite gender are termed as Bisexual. People may experience this attraction in different ways over their lifetime. Bisexual people are a diverse group. Each individual perceives their sexual orientation differently. Some may be equally attracted to both men and women, while others have a stronger attraction toward one gender over another.

1.3.4 ***TRANSGENDER***

Transgender is a term for people whose gender expression and/or gender identity differs from what is actually associated with the sex they were from birth. Many Tran's people are prescribed hormones by doctors to bring their bodies into adjustment with their gender identity. Some undergo surgery as well. But all transgender don't prefer those steps, as they believe that their identity is not depended on their physical appearance

1.4 ***DISCRIMINATION AGAINST HOMOSEXUALS***

History has also shown that gay people have always been discriminated against. Not only were gay people denied of equal treatment in court ("de jure"), but they also have been victims of violence and harassment not only in our own society on the base of their sexual orientation ("de facto") but those who have suffered similar discrimination globally. Homosexuality was labelled a felony crime in the



past, existing "Sodomy Laws" which prohibit oral and anal sexual intercourse, even between consenting adults. In individual cases, homosexuals are often harassed, insulted, kicked, punched, and teased by fellow classmates, co-worker's, and even family members just for being gay. These discriminations base on prejudices and stereotypes that society has of the gay community. In a similar fashion, homosexuals have been targeted when AIDS became a worldwide problem in the early years of the eighties. Gay men were primarily infected with HIV due to the fact that their sexual activity, which includes the semen transmission between two men, makes them extremely vulnerable. As females who have sexual contact with HIV-infected men were infected, and as children, drug-addicts who share infected needles, became potential targets of AIDS, homosexuals have been blamed as a threat to the innocent society. They were labelled disease carriers, and were said to "pollute" an innocent part of the human population

1.5 ***STRUGGLES BASED ON GENDER IDENTITY***

Queer activism of the late 1980s and early 1990s focused on the concerns of the lesbian, gay and bisexual community. However, as the 90s progressed, more and more articulate transgender women joined the queer struggle. By focussing on the stories of hijras and kothis, the 2003 report foregrounded the issues and concerns of the transgender community, and by doing so, broadened the very understanding of who is queer beyond lesbian, bisexual and gay identities. This was significant as previously, the concerns of queer activism had been largely confined to lesbian, gay and bisexual people. The 2003 report also highlighted the need to incorporate gender-based demands into queer activism like the right to define and express one's gender identity

1.6 ***HEARTSTOPPER***



"There's this idea that if you're not straight, you HAVE to tell all your family and friends immediately, like you owe it to them. But you don't. You don't have to do anything until you're ready."

— Alice Oseman, Heartstopper: Volume Three

Heartstopper is an on-going young adult LGBTQ+ graphic novel and web comic series written and illustrated by British author Alice Oseman. It follows the lives of Nick Nelson and Charlie Spring as they meet and fall in love. The series is an expanded adaptation of Oseman's 2015 novella, Nick and Charlie, although the characters originally appeared in Oseman's 2014 novel Solitaire. Heartstopper tells the story of Charlie Spring and Nick Nelson – two British schoolboys who attend the fictional Turnham Grammar School – as they meet and fall in love. The series also follows the lives of their friends and their relationships, many of whom are LGBTQ+.

CHARACTER:

- Charles "Charlie" Spring, a recently outed year 10 student who falls for Nick. He suffers from an eating disorder.
- Nicholas "Nick" Nelson, a popular year 11 student who plays in the school's rugby team. He realises that he is bisexual after developing feelings for Charlie.

TELEVISION ADOPTION:

A television adaptation of Heartstopper entered development after See Saw Films acquired the rights in July 2019. Production was green lit in January 2021 by the streaming service Netflix as an eight-episode series written by Oseman and starring Joe Locke and Kit Connor as Charlie and Nick, respectively. It premiered on 22 April 2022 to high viewership and critical acclaim and has received numerous accolades. A second and third season is currently in development.



1.6.1 AUTHOR

Alice Oseman was born on October 16 1994 is an English author of the young adult fiction. She secured her first publishing deal at 17, and had her first novel *Solitaire* published in 2014. Their novels include *Radio Silence*, *I Was Born for This*, and *Loveless*. She wrote and illustrated the web comic *Heartstopper*, which has been published as multiple graphic novels and which she adapted into T.V. Series, earning her a BAFTA Television Awards nomination and two Children's Family and Friends Award Nomination as both a writer and producer. Her novels focus on contemporary teenage life in the UK and have received the Inky Award. Alice Oseman was born to Jewish parents in Chatham, Kent and grew up in a village near Rochester, Kent with her younger brother, William, and attended Rochester, Kent ...While promoting *Loveless*, Oseman opened up about being Aromantic

1.6.2 SUMMARY

Charlie and Nick were already in a happy relationship when they first appeared in *Solitaire* as side characters. The author couldn't help but ponder about their past and how they ended up together, which led her to an idea for her first web comic series.

They both meet for the first time when they're seated next to each other in a form class. Charlie helps Nick with his homework, and Nick convinces him to join his rugby team. During an altercation between Charlie and a boy named Ben, whom he has been seeing, Nick steps in to protect Charlie. Soon enough, they become really close. Charlie has experienced his share of homophobic bullying since he came out, while Nick is still coming to terms with his newfound interest in boys as he learns he might be bisexual. Eventually, they realize that they are truly meant for each other.



CHAPTER 2

INTERNAL PROBLEM

2.1 OVERVIEW

Second chapter deals with the internal problem faced by LGBTQ+ people. This chapter deals with how these people faced due to their health problem and their psychological problem. In this chapter also deal with comparing novel character with real character.

2.2 *INTERNAL PROBLEM*

"Mental health problems don't define who you are. They are something you experience. You walk in the rain and you feel the rain, but you are not the rain." – Matt Haig

Everyone have health problem, depression, anxiety etc. same way these LGBTQ+ people also suffer a lot in their life like there bullying, no support from the family and also they faces many health problem like AIDS, cancer, obesity etc. Most of these people have faces lot of challenges, here I will explain in detail. I want to take an example from a novel called "Heartstopper" this story allows you understand how the love for these people. In this story you will learn about various problem faced by the Protagonist of the novel Charlie spring who faces problem like bullying, anxiety, depression, eating disorder and also some of his friend also faces mental condition , abuse and trauma. According to the author of this novel talks about the mental condition like eating disorder anxiety and depression also their health problem.

2.3 BULLYING

. "The test of courage comes when we are in the minority. The test of tolerance comes when we are in the majority." - UNKNOWN



Life is too short when we make mistake. In this line we learn that everyone around make mistake, we don't know who is correct or who is not correct. I explain what I am talking about every kids or teenage student have been bullied or harassment by their senior. Same way these LGBTQ+ people have been bullied here are some survey that have been conducted.



Figure 2.3.1

In this survey you will understand that 20% of the LGBT youth have been bullied by the school members by their family members etc. and also they are not accepted in the class because of sexual orientation. In 2016 a case study of bullying has been taken: A 2016 study was conducted to investigate the role of school counsellors, primarily in how they attended the LGBTQ community. The study found that, although sexual minority bullying was prevalent in schools, there were no specific anti-bullying interventions, state laws, or policies to address these issues. In this novel the protagonist Charlie Spring was bullied by Ben hope because he is the only gay member in whole school. In this novel talks about how lgbt people have been bullied. Queer youth are bullied at near twiced the rate of their straight counterparts. They take their own lives at higher rates, and they feel uncomfortable coming to school. Heartstopper is able to constantly remind you every episode of these issues, and with its sheer propensity for joy, flip them a metaphorical middle finger.

The bullies will not prevail. In this world, name-calling, insults, and other atrocities directed towards the LGBTQ+ community will not be tolerated in places of education because there will always be someone to stop it. I want to include the real incident that happen the same guy like Charlie from the novel Heartstopper so here it is, I like to interview lot of people in my life here I met this guy name Matt



whom I so attached to him because of his story like how he was treated badly by his school friends because being gay and he was emotionally tortured by hitting with eggs, tomatoes and also they used him as a punching bag and also they threw his book and also they took his clothes while he was taking bath. I want to say that in novels we can take easily and we read it and go but in reality these youth LGBT people have suffered and bullied by the straight person nothing can be compare with these two character Charlie and Matt they set an example for all the youth around , in novel with the help of Nick ,Charlie could not have been bullied by Ben, for Matt no one was there only his teacher guidance and I want to conclude that every lgbt youth deserves to live peaceful life without bullying.

2.4 FAMILY CONFLICT AND REJECTIONS

Love who your heart wants, not what your eyes want. Don't worry about what others say or think. This love is yours, not theirs." – Unknown.

Without a family we can't live in a society. As we say that family is important for everything in our life as they help us in always like reading, writing, driving, singing etc. we love our family because they love us and support us everything like I say some family doesn't support us in our career, subject and jobs. Same way the lgbtq+ people also faces conflict and rejection from the family member's because they feel that they are fit in this world but for me every kids like them need support from the family because family helps us to guide in every possible, I want to share some information about the risk affecting the lgbtq.



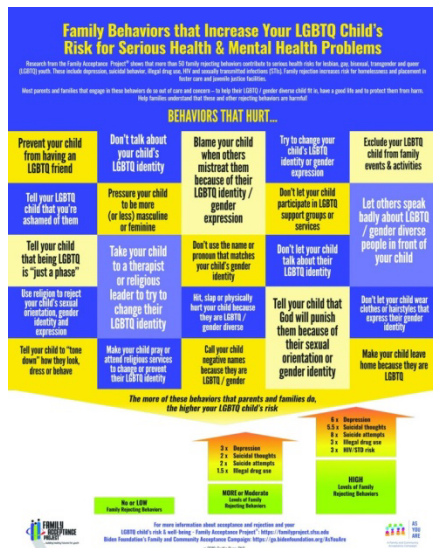


Figure 2.4.1

Come on this is insane every kid want to live a peaceful life by not putting some insane rules like protect your child being lgbtq+ or take your child to therapist this is worst thing that happen to every kid who are lgbtq+ which leads to depression, mental health problem etc. I want to say that every men, women, transgender people have to support by their family members. Here I had an article about something about the family conflict and rejection: For most individuals, parental approval means a lot. Without this support, people may find themselves feeling worthless or depressed. Many turn to drugs and alcohol to ease these negative emotions. Substance abuse ultimately intensifies a downward spiral that can be difficult to bounce back from without a strong family base. However, many people in the LGBTQ community are not so lucky. They may have mothers, fathers, and other relatives who don't understand their sexuality. Their relatives may reject them and even refuse to speak or interact with them. Not only does this increase the likelihood of addiction, but it also makes recovery more challenging. In the novel Heartstopper of the deuteragonist [1] Nick who came out as bisexual after confessing love to Charlie but , when Nick about to tell his sexual orientation to his father he was rejected by his family because every person has to tell their because of gender identity so that they can help us to understanding their following. In Heartstopper we learn how many hardship and conflict faced from the family here are few points you can understands:

- In "Heartstopper," the characters have accepting parents, openly gay teachers and friends in similar situations. In reality, LGBTQ teens often deal with

their self-realization in isolation without these same support systems.

- LGBTQ people all over the world have been having similar emotional reactions to “Heartstopper.” The show has led to a cathartic release of repressed anxiety, and it reveals the emotional damage caused by any number of traumas associated with being LGBTQ.
- This is an unnecessary act that communicates to LGBTQ kids that they are undeserving of equal representation and, like the “Don’t Say Gay” law, contributes to societal views that lead to physical and emotional abuse. Rather than restrict this content, we need more shows like “Heartstopper,” which help to drive a positive dialogue, create more accepting communities and give LGBTQ kids a relatable experience to say it will be OK and that it gets better.

I want to share a real incident that took place in England here name was Emily she was bright and energetic person who loves to read novels and love to travel , basically I met here in Andaman Nicobar Island she was very friendly but she was hiding emotion in here I asked her about .then she narrate story she became Lesbian at the age of 16 when she told her parents about being Lesbian they betray them and she was thrown out of the house without any one help and she also does not have job and where to go and then there she met few people like here and they were talking about their family members how they tortured them being different from the society and then with the help of them she started the community for the lgbtq+ people. We can compare these two character Nick and Emily they are different and there character also different but how much problem they faced being bisexual or lesbian and the worst part nobody family support them. I want to conclude that every child have to treated equally even they are being indifferent in the society and then please don’t do stupid with your children who is lgbtq by taking to therapist or not taking them outside to play , treat them with equal rights as your family.



2.5 DEPRESSION AND ANXIETY

"Gender and sexuality are fluid. You can change your mind about it a million times, and figure out what works for you. It's also OK to take your time with this.- UNKNOWN"

Depression and Anxiety leads you to death. Everyone have depression and anxiety because of that we cannot live in this world as they play a major role in our day to day life when you come from work you will be depressed and also while talking in the stage you will have fear while speaking and that leads you to be depressed and that leads you to suicide. Same way the lgbtq community people also faced the same problem with all the trauma they faced in the society and rejection in the office and also they feel loneliness because they could not talk to anybody about their gender identity which leads to them depression and anxiety. This type of mental illness affects the other normal people because that will affect their sleep and also they don't eat or talk to their friends. So I took on research about the depression and anxiety of lgbtq, here are few points that I took from the article

☒ LGBTQ individuals may be at risk for suicidal behaviour due to perceived stigma and psychopathology. However, protective factors, such as community connectedness, may reduce risk. We examined depression and anxiety as mediators of the linkage between perceived stigma and suicidal behaviour, and the moderating role of LGBTQ community connectedness.

Among our sample of LGBTQ persons (N B= 496), psychopathology mediated the association between perceived stigma and suicidal behaviour. Connectedness moderated the relation between perceived stigma and depression, and between perceived stigma and suicidal behaviours in the anxiety model. Therapeutically addressing stigma and promoting LGBTQ community connectedness may reduce risk for suicidal behaviours among our sample of LGBTQ persons (NB = 496), psychopathology mediated the association between perceived stigma and suicidal behaviour. Connectedness moderated the relation between perceived stigma and depression, and between perceived stigma and suicidal behaviour in the anxiety model. Therapeutically addressing stigma and promoting LGBTQ community



connectedness may reduce risk for suicidal behaviour.

Life is too short for those who believe in miracle or anything around the world. In this novel the main protagonist Charlie Spring has a lot of problems like getting bullied by Ben and also some people don't talk to him and so many ways like

However, in later chapters of Heartstopper, Charlie's mental health issues take another turn for the worse. He ends up staying in a mental health facility for anorexia, OCD and depression for a few months

I want to tell you a real life incident that took long before I don't know his name that guy changed my life being trans woman they face many problems in the society which leads them into depression and loneliness things because she lost everything here home, car and family and no one able to contact any one other than her friends he helped him and guide him to the proper way and also he introduced her to the community where she felt comfortable sharing the story. I want to conclude that everyone in this world has depression and anxiety but these people have to come over and show their identity not the world with your support and also ways which lead to depression like:

Many people use drinking to drown out sorrows. Alcohol and other drugs may make people sleepy or may elevate their emotions to the point where they forget their problems. In the long run, however, substance abuse will worsen the situation and lead to a vicious cycle. Constant abuse of drugs or alcohol will also lead to dependency and dangerous side effects

So don't feel depressed or anxiety so that you will never go in the wrong way.

2.6 EATING DISORDER

"Feeling guilty when you're hungry is like feeling for breathing when your lungs need oxygen. We've literally been taught to be ashamed of our basic human needs. Refuse to feel the shame. You are allowed to eat-UNKNOWN"

An eating disorder is a mental disorder defined by abnormal eating behaviours that



negatively affect a person's physical or mental health. Anxiety, depression and abuse are common among people with eating disorders. These disorders do not include obesity. People often experience comorbidity between an eating disorder and OCD. It is estimated 20-60% of patients with an ED have a history of OCD...

Estimates of the prevalence of eating disorders vary widely, reflecting differences in gender, age, and culture as well as methods used for diagnosis and measurement. Associated physical symptoms of eating disorders include weakness, fatigue, sensitivity to cold, reduced beard growth in men, reduction in waking erections, reduced libido, weight loss and growth failure

Frequent vomiting, which may cause acid reflux or entry of acidic gastric material into the laryngoesophageal tract, can lead to unexplained hoarseness. As such, individuals who induce vomiting as part of their eating disorder, such as those with anorexia nervosa, binge eating-purging type or those with purging-type bulimia nervosa, are at risk for acid reflux.

This highly labile feature can fluctuate depending on changes in shape and weight, the degree of control over eating and mood. In contrast, a necessary diagnostic feature for anorexia nervosa and bulimia nervosa is having overvalued ideas about shape and weights are relatively stable and partially related to the patients' low self-esteem. Here is the few research that I took I t from the net and the worst thing when you eat you are depressed. Same ways the lgbtq community people have faces many problems like eating disorder here according to research there are some of the eating disorder problem like here are some points to prove

Eating disorders have long been a problem in the United States. These disorders have been part of the psychiatric literature for many years. In recent decades, psychiatrists and other healthcare professionals have allocated more time and resources towards the study, treatment and prevention of these disorders. Recent studies are attempting to explain a particular pattern of eating disorders in U.S. society. Researchers have found that more than half of young LGBTQ people between the ages of 13 and 24 have been diagnosed with an eating disorder.

The most common disordered eating behaviour from the survey was



skipping meals and eating very little food in general. Not surprisingly, anorexia nervosa was the most prevalent eating disorder. The data also displayed a correlation between young LGBTQ individuals with eating disorders and suicide. Out of the individuals who had been diagnosed with bulimia, a shocking 96 percent had considered suicide

Healthcare professionals who have direct experience with diagnosing and treating eating disorders can help people successfully recover from an eating disorder inflection. For additional information or questions about bulimia and anorexia, please contact the staff at Toledo Centre (RCC). Their Eating Disorders Programs provide a full range of treatment options for both adolescents and adults. Their facility is located Northwest Ohio in the town of Sylvania, OH.

So in this novel Charlie have been suffered from eating disorder only Nick understands the problems help him to overcome the mental illness by helping him. In real life everyone have different mental illness but according to the psychological behaviour the eating disorder leads you to depress or suicide. I want to conclude that one day these people have to overcome their mental illness and to I stand up for their identity. So I want to say that they have to understand the problem and help us to live a peaceful life.

2.7 OCD (Obsessive Compulsive Disorder)

"No person is your friend who demands your silence, or denies your right to grow."

—Alice Walker, writer and womanist

Obsessive-compulsive disorder is a chronic mental illness affecting an estimated 1-3 percent of the population. OCD is commonly centered around two categories of symptoms:

- Obsessions—Intrusive thoughts and behaviors, such as the fear of self-contamination or stress when objects are not ordered in a specific way.
- Compulsions—Repeated, irrational behaviors, such as constant cleaning,



counting in patterns and rechecking light switches and locked doors.

If you are living with obsessive-compulsive disorder as part of the LGBT+ community, I hope my experience offers reassurance that you are not any less valid as a person or deserving of happiness because of your conflicting identities. It was this realization, which took the first 22 years of my life to understand, that allowed me to come out to myself for a second time and accept both my identities as a queer person and as someone living with OCD.

In this novel Charlie have been suffered from OCD because Charlie's ocd causes him to hoard things in his room because all of his possessions have meaning to him. He keeps every t-shirt he's ever worn, board games, baby books etc. and it would pile up in his room. this developed into his obsession for collecting thing. I met a Andre who is still posses about everything in his life without thinking about what should be done and what should not be done in real life. Here are some important points I have collected.

OCD is a commonly-used abbreviation for obsessive-compulsive disorder, a psychiatric condition characterized by recurrent obsessions and compulsions that cause anxiety. Most people associate OCD with repetitive cleaning or tidiness.

However, OCD is quite complex, and there are many subtypes. Homosexual OCD, a form of sexual orientation OCD, is one subtype.

Persistent and troubling thoughts characterize this condition, accompanied by urges and impulses related to obsessions and compulsions. The intrusive thoughts associated with OCD may be related to one's sexuality, as is the case in homosexual OCD.

A person who identifies as homosexual experiences sexual attraction to people of the same biological sex. While homosexuality is widely embraced in places like the United States, many people still struggle with their sexuality.

Worrying thoughts about peer acceptance or the challenges surrounding having



children in a same-sex relationship are typical and are not signs of homosexual OCD, which we will discuss in detail in this article.

Here is why Charlie feels obsessed like some of the few points mention below:

- Attempts to avoid situations where these obsessions occur
- Feeling guilt or shame about intrusive thoughts
- Having urges to masturbate
- Avoiding people of the same sex for fear of attraction
- Seeking reassurance of one's sexuality
- Having thoughts about hurting yourself
- Trying to control your emotions about homosexuality

2.8 BREAST CANCER

This world would be a whole lot better if we just made an effort to be less horrible to one another- ELIOT PAGE

Cancer is the worst disease all over the world every common people have cancer like blood cancer, bone cancer and breast cancer. For the lesbian and bisexual female have the worst problem because every woman around the world smoke or drink that leads to cancer. Here are some articles that have breast cancer:

Descriptive epidemiology

Excluding cancers of the skin, breast cancer is the most frequently diagnosed cancer in women. In 2015 approximately 231,840 women will be diagnosed with



invasive breast cancer, 60,290 women will be diagnosed with in situ breast cancer, and 40,730 women will die of breast cancer in the United States. Although there isn't conclusive evidence, breast and cervical cancers may disproportionately affect the LGBTQ+ community. For example, some research suggests that lesbian and bisexual women have a higher risk of breast cancer than others. Increased substance abuse and stress among lesbian and bisexual women compared to the general population may contribute to that risk

Also, other evidence suggests that lesbian and bisexual women are less likely to receive regular cervical cancer screenings than others. A lack of cervical cancer screenings among the LGBTQ+ community may lead to higher rates of cervical cancer.

A recent systematic review ⁵² of breast cancer incidence and prevalence in lesbian and bisexual women found no published data on breast cancer incidence in this population, and the few published prevalence estimates were unreliable because the studies were relatively small and of poor quality in terms of study design and reporting. The American Cancer Society estimates that there will be approximately 2350 new cases of invasive male breast cancer and about 440 men will die from breast cancer in 2015

In addition, the demographic characteristics of the lesbian and gay respondents of the California Health Interview Survey were more likely to report white race, advanced education, and higher income compared with heterosexual responders. Therefore, this study raises the question of whether the data are representative and generalizable.

Here are some of the barriers for LGBTQ+ people:

- Fear of discrimination: Some women don't tell their health care providers about their sexual orientation, because they don't want discrimination to affect the quality of health care they receive. This can make it harder to have a comfortable relationship with a provider.
- Low rates of health insurance: Some health insurance policies don't cover



unmarried partners. This makes it harder for many lesbian and bisexual women to get quality health care.

- Negative experiences with health care providers: Fear of having a negative experience with a health care provider can lead some women to delay or avoid medical care, especially routine care such as early detection tests. Missing routine cancer screening tests can lead to cancer being diagnosed at a later stage, when it's sometimes harder to treat.



CHAPTER 3

EXTERNAL PROBLEM

3.1 OVERVIEW

The third chapter deals with the external problem faced by LGBTQ+ people. In this chapter it deals how these people are discriminated in society, institutional, work and political discrimination.

3.2 EXTERNAL PROBLEM

“Equality means more than passing laws. The struggle is really won in the hearts and minds of the community, where it really counts.” – Barbara Gittings

Life is like a mirror. We used to say that every time we see ourselves in mirror because what we faces in day to day life, in this world we faces many problem lie racism, colour discrimination, upper cast and lower cast and also the natural calamities. Most important is that is sexual orientation because of their different identity and how they are discriminated by the society, family, school, workplace and also the political power. I feel sorry for these types of people because of not showing their true identity and living under closet for 6 to9 months not able to speak their family members or anyone at all. I read an article saying about these type of community people have been betrayed by their friend and also few countries banned same sex marriage and also illegal to date same sex person. Everyone deserves equal rights to live and without discriminated by anyone like your family, friends or anyone else , come on I have seen lot of like this discriminated by their colour, religion and their gender identity .I want to conclude that race, religion and cast also plays an important role but we discriminated them and also their sexual identity , I want to say that help them to come out and protected from the society so that they can live a normal lives , and also never let fear to overcome their fear to show their identity and also understand them to come out closet so that they can understand these types of community and they



will never be discriminated by others of the society. Like I say never give up on the others who are same identity help them to understand and come out who they are and live a peaceful life and work a normal life.

3.3 EDUCATIONAL DISCRIMINATION

Lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgendered (LGBT) people continue to experience various forms of oppression and discrimination in North America and throughout the world, despite the social, legal, and political advances that have been launched in an attempt to grant LGBT people basic human rights. Even though LGBT people and communities have been actively engaged in community organizing and social action efforts since the early twentieth century, research on LGBT issues has been, for the most part, conspicuously absent within the very field of psychology that is explicitly focused on community research and action—Community Psychology. The psychological and social impact of oppression, rejection, discrimination, harassment, and violence on LGBT people is reviewed, and recent advances in the areas of LGBT health, public policy, and research are detailed. Recent advances within the field of Community Psychology with regard to LGBT research and action are highlighted, and a call to action is offered to integrate the knowledge and skills within LGBT communities with Community Psychology's models of intervention, prevention, and social change in order to build better theory and intervention for LGBT people and communities. A large number of LGBTQ students continue to feel unsafe at school due to high rates of discrimination and harassment. Often, schools have discriminatory policies or practices that directly affect LGBTQ students. These may relate to student groups with an LGBTQ focus, an on-campus dress code, and the exclusive use of legal names over preferred, school dance policies, and discipline related to public displays of affection. These policies may affect LGBTQ students differently than their straight or cisgender peers as a result of their sexual orientation or gender identity. Moreover, almost three-quarters of LGBTQ students have reported verbal harassment due to sexual orientation, while more than half have reported verbal harassment for gender expression. More than half of affected students do not report violence because they do not believe there will be an effective school response. Consequently, often nothing is done to



remedy the matter. We may say education is more important than any one this world but these types of people have been harassed and bullied by the other kids. We may don't know yet here is some research that I have been read an article from a newspaper:

In 2018 there is survey conducted all over the India which have been gathered

- 28 per cent of transgender students faced harassment at the school level;
- 52 per cent were harassed by students or their classmates;
- 12 per cent of students said that they were harassed by their teachers;
- 13 per cent of students were harassed by non-teaching staff,
- 18.5 per cent of them were physically abused;
- 13 per cent of them were sexually harassed;
- 62 per cent were verbally abused

Come on we already know the main important is mental illness and also depression because every young students who are LGBT have been depressed and bullied and never over or open their feelings to anybody or to his or her friends, Same way I met this guy Oliver who have been harassed and bullied by his friends and also in the Novel Heartstopper also Charlie was discriminated by other students and harassed by Ben. Here are some information about the educational discrimination:

More than 80% of high school students who identify as transgender or no binary and nearly 70% of girls cited depression, stress, or anxiety as obstacles to learning last school year, compared with 40% of boys who reported such struggles, according to the Youth Truth survey, which was taken by more than 220,000 students during the 2021-22 school year but is not nationally representative. And from elementary to high school, boys were more likely than girls and no binary students to report feeling happy.

Schools can establish LGBTQ clubs, enforce anti-bullying policies that explicitly



protect LGBTQ students, provide staff training on inclusive practices, and give transgender students access to facilities that match their gender identity, experts said, though laws in some states might restrict such policies. Social pressures are part of the school experience of many students, regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity. But the experience can be particularly difficult for LGBT students, who often struggle to make sense of their identities, lack support from family and friends, and encounter negative messaging about LGBT people at school and in their community. Students also reported difficulty accessing information about LGBT issues from teachers and counsellors, and found little information in school libraries and on school computers. In some districts, this silence was exacerbated by state law. In Alabama, Texas, Utah, and five other US states, antiquated states laws restrict discussions of homosexuality in schools. Such restrictions make it difficult or impossible for LGBT youth to get information about health and well-being on the same terms as heterosexual peers.

3.4 SOCIETICAL DISCRIMINATION

We live in a where we faces many discrimination from society like racism, gender identity and also cast system. Lot of we think what will going to happen in few days or don't know anything happen. Come on we already know that most important is that about the gender identity because these types of people feel weird to express themselves because they feel indifferent among the others who are not LGBT , and also they have to face the law and injustice and killing or anything that do with the lgbtq members. Here are some articles that I have collected:

There has been progress over the past twenty years in the legal landscape and in the evolution of social opinions and attitudes related to an individual's sexuality, gender identity, and gender expression. Nonetheless, members of the LGBTQ community still suffer pernicious and blatant gender bias in all areas of public and private life, including housing, employment, opportunities in academic settings, in the ability to buy goods and services, and in the opportunities to participate meaningfully in our society's decision making processes.



There is a growing number of laws around the country being enacted under the guise of religious freedom that curtails – even eliminates – the rights of LGBTQ individuals. Furthermore, homophobia and discomfort with individuals who do not conform to antiquated stereotypes of sex and gender often manifests into heinous discrimination against these individuals. Nearly 41% of gay and lesbian adults face some form of hostility or harassment on the job, including being fired or forced to quit because of their sexual orientation.

Coalitions and advocates at the federal level are working toward passing the proposed Equality Act, which would provide consistent and explicit non-discrimination protections for LGBTQ people by including sexual orientation and gender identity as protected statuses under the Civil Rights Act of 1964, among other federal laws.

One of the primary reasons for this discrimination is the persistent social stigma attached to non-heterosexual orientations and gender identities. This stigma is perpetuated by cultural norms, religious beliefs, and legal systems that often marginalize or criminalize LGBT individuals. Many LGBT people face particular forms of discrimination based on their gender identity or sexual orientation, including the denial of marriage rights, the inability to adopt children, and a lack of legal protections in the workplace. Additionally, transgender individuals often experience discrimination based on their gender expression and may face challenges accessing healthcare or obtaining legal recognition of their gender identity. Efforts to combat social discrimination against LGBT people involve raising awareness, promoting tolerance and acceptance, and advocating for legal and policy changes to protect the rights of LGBT individuals. It is essential to recognize the humanity and dignity of all people, regardless of their sexual orientation or gender identity, and to work towards creating a more just and inclusive society. The impact of social discrimination on LGBT individuals can be severe, leading to increased stress, anxiety, depression, and reduced self-esteem. It can also result in social exclusion, economic disadvantage, and physical harm.



3.5 RACISM DISCRIMINATION

“Every LGBTQ+ refugee has a unique situation—but the fear and pain they endured before coming to Canada is universal.” – Arsham Parsi

Racism is the worst thing that happened all over the history because being black is the worst sin all over the South Africa and America every black men and women suffers a lot of discrimination from the white people. Same way the lgbtq black people have faces many discrimination like gender identity, cast and colour, these people have been suffer a lot of things. For example In this novel Heartstopper Tara Jones who is an African American woman and also a Transgender, in this novel we don't know anything but she is simple and care free and also old crush of Nick. Here are some information I have collected:

individuals Racism and discrimination against members of the LGBTQ+ community are intertwined issues that affect many individuals in society. This form of discrimination is particularly damaging because it targets individuals based on multiple aspects of their identity, including their race and sexual orientation or gender identity. These individuals often face double discrimination that can significantly impact their personal and professional lives.

Racism and discrimination can manifest in many forms, including hate crimes, harassment, bullying, verbal abuse, and physical violence. Members of the LGBTQ+ community who belong to racial and ethnic minority groups are particularly vulnerable to these forms of discrimination.

One of the primary reasons for racism and discrimination against LGBTQ+ individuals is the persistent social stigma attached to non-heterosexual orientations and gender identities. This stigma is perpetuated by cultural norms, religious beliefs, and legal systems that often marginalize or criminalize LGBTQ+ individuals. Members of the LGBTQ+ community who also belong to racial and ethnic minority groups may face additional layers of discrimination due to their intersectional identities.

a) Racial profiling: Members of the LGBTQ+ community who belong to racial and ethnic minority groups may be subjected to racial profiling, particularly in contexts such as law enforcement or security screenings. This profiling can lead



to discrimination and harassment, as well as physical harm.

Stereotyping: Members of the LGBTQ+ community who belong to racial and ethnic minority groups may face negative stereotypes and assumptions about their sexual orientation or gender identity. These stereotypes can be particularly damaging, as they perpetuate harmful ideas about LGBTQ+ individuals and contribute to discrimination and marginalization.

The impact of racism and discrimination on LGBTQ+ individuals who belong to racial and ethnic minority groups can be severe, leading to increased stress, anxiety, depression, and reduced job satisfaction. Discrimination can also result in economic disadvantage and physical harm. Members of the LGBTQ+ community who belong to racial and ethnic minority groups may face additional barriers to accessing healthcare, education, and other resources due to systemic discrimination and racism.

Efforts to combat racism and discrimination against LGBTQ+ individuals who belong to racial and ethnic minority groups involve raising awareness, promoting tolerance and acceptance, and advocating for legal and policy changes to protect the rights of all individuals. Organizations such as the National Black Justice Coalition and the National Queer Asian Pacific Islander Alliance work to promote equality for LGBTQ+ individuals who belong to racial and ethnic minority groups through advocacy, education, and policy change. These organizations provide resources and support for LGBTQ+ individuals, employers, and allies, and work to create safe and inclusive environments where all. Legal protections for LGBTQ+ individuals who belong to racial and ethnic minority groups have improved in recent years, but there is still much work to be done. In the United States, for example, the Civil Rights Act of 1964 prohibits employment discrimination on the basis of race, colour, religion, sex, or national origin, but it does not explicitly prohibit discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity. However, in June 2020, the Supreme Court ruled that discrimination against LGBTQ+ individuals in the workplace is can thrive.

3.6 Mental Illness Discrimination:



Mental illness discrimination against the LGBTQ+ community refers to the systemic denial of mental health care and support to individuals based on their sexual orientation or gender identity. This type of discrimination can take many forms, including restrictive laws, policies, and practices that limit the access of LGBTQ+ individuals to mental health services, as well as stigmatization and marginalization that can lead to poor mental health outcomes.

Research has shown that LGBTQ+ individuals are more likely to experience mental health issues, such as anxiety, depression, and suicidal thoughts, due to the social stigma, discrimination, and rejection they face. Despite this, many LGBTQ+ individuals do not seek out mental health services, often due to fear of discrimination or lack of access to appropriate care.

One of the major challenges facing LGBTQ+ individuals with mental health issues is the lack of specialized mental health services that address their unique needs. This includes issues related to coming out, discrimination, and other LGBTQ+ specific stressors. In many countries, mental health professionals may not be adequately trained to address these issues or may hold biased attitudes towards LGBTQ+ individuals that can lead to further stigmatization and marginalization.

In addition to these systemic barriers, mental illness discrimination against the LGBTQ+ community can also take the form of stigmatization and marginalization by society at large. This includes negative stereotypes, prejudice, and discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity, which can contribute to feelings of shame, guilt, and low self-esteem in LGBTQ+ individuals with mental health issues.

Efforts to combat mental illness discrimination against the LGBTQ+ community involve raising awareness, promoting education and training for mental health professionals, and advocating for the development of specialized mental health services that address the unique needs of LGBTQ+ individuals. Organizations such as the Trevor Project and GLAAD work to promote acceptance and support for LGBTQ+ individuals with mental health issues through advocacy, education, and support services. These organizations provide resources and support for LGBTQ+ individuals, mental health professionals, and allies, and work to create safe and inclusive mental health environments where all individuals can receive appropriate



care. In conclusion, mental illness discrimination against the LGBTQ+ community remains a significant challenge, as many individuals face systemic barriers to accessing appropriate mental health services, as well as stigmatization and marginalization that can exacerbate mental health issues. However, through advocacy and collective action, LGBTQ+ individuals and their allies can work to create more inclusive and supportive mental health systems that promote the mental health and wellbeing of all individuals.

3.7 HARASSEMENT DISCRIMINATION

Harassment against the LGBTQ+ community refers to unwanted or abusive behaviour directed towards individuals based on their sexual orientation or gender identity. This type of discrimination can take many forms, including verbal, physical, and sexual harassment, as well as online harassment and bullying. Harassment can have a significant impact on the physical and mental health of individuals and can lead to feelings of fear, anxiety, and isolation.

LGBTQ+ individuals are at a higher risk of experiencing harassment due to their sexual orientation or gender identity. Research has shown that LGBTQ+ individuals are more likely to experience verbal and physical harassment, as well as sexual assault, than their heterosexual or cisgender peers. Transgender individuals are particularly vulnerable to harassment and violence, with high rates of assault, harassment, and even murder.

One of the major challenges facing the LGBTQ+ community is the lack of legal protection against harassment. In many countries, laws do not specifically protect individuals from harassment based on their sexual orientation or gender identity, leaving them vulnerable to abuse and harassment. Even in countries with legal protections, enforcement can be challenging, and many individuals may not feel comfortable reporting incidents of harassment to authorities.

Harassment against the LGBTQ+ community can also take the form of online harassment and bullying. This includes hate speech, cyber stalking, and doxing, which can lead to feelings of fear, anxiety, and isolation in individuals. Online harassment can also have a significant impact on mental health, leading to



depression, anxiety, and other mental health issues

Efforts to combat harassment against the LGBTQ+ community involve raising awareness, promoting education and training on LGBTQ+ issues, and advocating for legal protections against harassment. Organizations such as GLAAD and the Human Rights Campaign work to promote acceptance and support for LGBTQ+ individuals through advocacy, education, and support services. These organizations provide resources and support for LGBTQ+ individuals, allies, and organizations, and work to create safe and inclusive environments where all individuals can live without fear of harassment or discrimination.

In conclusion, harassment against the LGBTQ+ community remains a significant challenge, as many individuals face abuse and discrimination based on their sexual orientation or gender identity. However, through advocacy and collective action, LGBTQ+ individuals and their allies can work to create more inclusive and supportive environments that promote the safety and wellbeing of all individuals.

3.8 GENDER DISCRIMINATION

Gender discrimination against the LGBTQ+ community refers to the systemic denial of rights and opportunities to individuals based on their gender identity or expression. This type of discrimination can take many forms, including employment discrimination, denial of healthcare, lack of legal recognition, and social stigmatization.

Transgender and non-binary individuals face significant challenges due to gender discrimination. Many face barriers to accessing healthcare, including hormone therapy and gender-affirming surgery, due to insurance coverage and discrimination from healthcare providers. Additionally, many transgender individuals experience employment discrimination, such as being denied employment or promotions, being paid less than their cisgender peers, or being fired due to their gender identity.



In many countries, legal recognition of gender identity is limited or non-existent, leaving transgender individuals without legal protection and the ability to obtain accurate identity documents. This can lead to difficulties accessing basic services such as education, employment, and healthcare.

Social stigmatization of transgender and non-binary individuals can also have a significant impact on mental health, leading to depression, anxiety, and other mental health issues. Transgender individuals are at a higher risk of experiencing violence, harassment, and discrimination, and may face challenges in accessing support and resources.

Efforts to combat gender discrimination against the LGBTQ+ community involve raising awareness, promoting education and training on gender identity and expression, and advocating for legal protections and access to healthcare for transgender and non-binary individuals. Organizations such as the Transgender Legal Defence and Education Fund and the National Centre for Transgender Equality work to promote acceptance and support for transgender and non-binary individuals through advocacy, education, and support services. These organizations provide resources and support for individuals, allies, and organizations, and work to create safe and inclusive environments where all individuals can live free from discrimination.

In conclusion, gender discrimination against the LGBTQ+ community remains a significant challenge, as many individuals face systemic barriers to accessing basic rights and services due to their gender identity or expression. However, through advocacy and collective action, LGBTQ+ individuals and their allies can work to create more inclusive and supportive environments that promote the rights and wellbeing of all individuals, regardless of their gender identity or expression. In the novel Heartstopper there is also lot of gender discrimination here is a few things I like to share:

Throughout the novel, both Charlie and Nick grapple with their gender identities and the expectations placed on them by society. Nick, who is portrayed as a traditionally masculine athlete, struggles with the pressure to conform to gender



norms and expectations. He is afraid to reveal his attraction to Charlie, as he fears it will damage his reputation and masculinity. This fear is fueled by the toxic masculinity present in his social circles, which places value on aggression and dominance, rather than emotional vulnerability.

Charlie, on the other hand, faces a different type of gender discrimination. As a transgender boy, he faces the challenges of living in a society that is often hostile towards individuals who do not conform to traditional gender norms. He faces bullying and discrimination from his peers, as well as difficulty accessing healthcare and support for his transition. He also struggles with his own internalized trans phobia, which is fuelled by societal pressure to conform to gender norms and the fear of rejection and discrimination.

The novel also explores the experiences of other LGBTQ+ characters, including a non-binary character named Darcy who faces discrimination and misunderstanding from their peers and teachers. Darcy's experiences highlight the challenges faced by non-binary individuals, who often face erasure and invalidation in a society that insists on a binary understanding of gender

In conclusion, gender discrimination against the LGBTQ+ community remains a significant challenge, as many individuals face systemic barriers to accessing basic rights and services due to their gender identity or expression. However, through advocacy and collective action, LGBTQ+ individuals and their allies can work to create more inclusive and supportive environments that promote the rights and wellbeing of all individuals, regardless of their gender identity or expression

3.9 SEXUAL DISCRIMINATION

Sexual discrimination against the LGBTQ+ community is a pervasive issue that continues to affect individuals in various areas of life. This type of discrimination can take many forms, including harassment, employment discrimination, and lack of access to healthcare. Despite progress towards achieving equality and



acceptance for the LGBTQ+ community, many individuals continue to face systemic barriers to their rights and wellbeing

Harassment is a common form of sexual discrimination against the LGBTQ+ community. Many LGBTQ+ individuals experience verbal and physical harassment, threats, and violence due to their sexual orientation or gender identity. This can have significant impacts on individuals' mental and physical health, leading to anxiety, depression, and other mental health issues. Moreover, many LGBTQ+ individuals feel unsafe in public spaces due to the prevalence of harassment and violence.

Access to healthcare is also a significant issue for the LGBTQ+ community. Many individuals face barriers to accessing healthcare, including discrimination from healthcare providers and lack of insurance coverage for gender-affirming surgeries and other necessary treatments. This can lead to difficulties in accessing basic healthcare services, as well as increase the risk of developing physical and mental health issues.

Efforts to combat sexual discrimination against the LGBTQ+ community involve raising awareness, promoting education and training on sexual orientation and gender identity, and advocating for legal protections and access to healthcare for LGBTQ+ individuals. Organizations such as the Human Rights Campaign, GLAAD, and the Trevor Project work to promote acceptance and support for LGBTQ+ individuals through advocacy, education, and support services. These organizations provide resources and support for individuals, allies, and organizations, and work to create safe and inclusive environments where all individuals can live free from discrimination.

In conclusion, sexual discrimination against the LGBTQ+ community remains a significant challenge, as many individuals face systemic barriers to accessing basic rights and services due to their sexual orientation or gender identity. However, through advocacy and collective action, LGBTQ+ individuals and their allies can work to create more inclusive and supportive environments that promote the rights and wellbeing of all individuals, regardless of their sexual



orientation or gender identity. The continued fight for LGBTQ+ rights and equality is not just about achieving legal and policy changes but also about changing societal attitudes and promoting acceptance and inclusivity in all areas of life. Same in the Heartstopper novel there is also about sexual discrimination:

One of the most prominent examples of sexual discrimination in "Heartstopper" is the bullying that Charlie faces at school due to his sexuality. Throughout the series, Charlie is subjected to name-calling, ridicule, and physical violence from his classmates due to his sexual orientation. This not only affects Charlie's mental health but also makes him feel isolated and unsupported.

Another example of sexual discrimination in "Heartstopper" is the lack of support that Nick initially receives from his family when he comes out to them as gay. His father struggles to come to terms with Nick's sexuality and initially reacts negatively, making Nick feel unsupported and unwelcome in his own home.

Throughout the novel, "Heartstopper" portrays sexual discrimination as a pervasive issue that affects LGBTQ+ individuals in various areas of life. However, the novel also emphasizes the importance of support and acceptance from family, friends, and peers. Charlie and Nick find support from each other and eventually receive support from their families and friends, demonstrating the importance of a supportive community in combatting sexual discrimination.

In conclusion, "Heartstopper" sheds light on the challenges that LGBTQ+ individuals face in their daily lives, including sexual discrimination. By portraying the experiences of Charlie and Nick, the novel highlights the importance of creating safe and supportive environments for LGBTQ+ individuals and combating sexual discrimination in all its forms.

CHAPTER 4



CONCLUSION

4.1 OVERVIEW

This chapter is the last and final it will deals with conclusion part of Examining the Internal and External part of LGBTQ+.

4.2 CONCLUSION

"I've learnt some Things. Like the way friendship can be just as intense, beautiful and endless as romance. Like the way there's love everywhere around me - there's love for my friends, there's love for my paintings, there's love for myself."

— Alice Oseman, Loveless

In conclusion, the LGBTQ+ community faces significant challenges and discrimination in many areas of life. From political discrimination and workplace discrimination to harassment and gender discrimination, LGBTQ+ individuals continue to face systemic barriers to their rights, opportunities, and wellbeing

However, there have been significant strides made towards achieving equality and acceptance for the LGBTQ+ community. Legal protections, anti-discrimination policies, and public support for LGBTQ+ rights have increased in many countries. Efforts to raise awareness, promote education, and advocate for change have led to significant progress towards creating safe and inclusive environments for all individuals

Organizations and individuals continue to work tirelessly towards achieving equality and acceptance for the LGBTQ+ community. Through advocacy, education, and support services, organizations such as GLAAD, the Human Rights Campaign, the Trevor Project, and others work to promote acceptance and support for LGBTQ+ individuals and create safe and inclusive environments.

It is important to recognize and celebrate the diversity of the LGBTQ+ community and the contributions that individuals of all sexual orientations and gender



identities make to society. The continued fight for LGBTQ+ rights and equality is not just about achieving legal and policy changes but also about changing societal attitudes and promoting acceptance and inclusivity in all areas of life.

Individuals can also play a role in promoting acceptance and equality for the LGBTQ+ community. By being informed, speaking out against discrimination and harassment, supporting LGBTQ+ organizations, and being an ally, individuals can help create a more inclusive and supportive environment for all individuals.

Ultimately, achieving equality and acceptance for the LGBTQ+ community requires on-going commitment, education, and advocacy from all individuals and organizations. With continued efforts, we can work towards a future where all individuals, regardless of their sexual orientation or gender identity, can live free from discrimination and with full access to their rights and opportunities.

According to Alice Oseman:

It wouldn't be fair to ignore Alice Oseman's contribution to the LGBTQ+ community. They have truly made a change within the sphere of queer literature, and it can only be hoped that other authors follow their lead. It is true that you should become the change you want to see. Alice Oseman has done just that. By bringing representation to more niche communities and constructing deeply impactful narratives, they are making queer history.

Oseman has been vocal about the importance of representation in literature and the media, and has said that she hopes her books can help LGBTQ+ readers feel seen and validated. She has also discussed the challenges of writing about queer characters in a society that can still be hostile towards LGBTQ+ individuals, but has emphasized the importance of continuing to push for diverse representation in storytelling.

Oseman has said that the inspiration for "Heartstopper" came from her own experiences as a teenager struggling to come to terms with her own sexuality. She wanted to create a story that would not only provide representation for LGBTQ+



readers, but would also be relatable and engaging for readers of all backgrounds.

In an interview with The Guardian, Oseman discussed the importance of "Heartstopper" in the context of the larger cultural landscape. She explained that while there has been progress in terms of LGBTQ+ representation in recent years, there is still a lot of work to be done. She emphasized the need for more stories that centre queer characters and their experiences, rather than simply using LGBTQ+ identities as a plot device or tokenistic inclusion.

Oseman has also discussed the challenges of writing and illustrating a graphic novel series. She has said that it can be difficult to balance the visual and narrative elements of the story, and that there is a constant need to communicate complex emotions and experiences through facial expressions, body language, and other visual cues.

Overall, Oseman sees "Heartstopper" as a story about love, friendship, and the importance of being true to oneself. She has said that she hopes the series will inspire readers to be more accepting and open-minded, and to create a more inclusive and compassionate world for everyone.



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