

The Practices of Alternatives Sexuality in India through the Rainbow Pride Parade

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Abstract: *Pride represents: The abbreviation PRIDE, which stands for Professionalism, Respect, Integrity, Diversity, and Excellence, was first used by the UCSF Medical Center 16 years ago. (LGBTQQIP2SAA) Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, questioning, intersex, pansexual, two-spirit, asexual, and ally are the terms that the phrase denotes P stands for pansexual, a phrase that designates a person who may be attracted to others of any gender sexually, emotionally, or physically. Pride is the celebration of individual freedom, equality, self-acceptance, diversity, and community. June is known as the month for pride marches in order to increase awareness of the problems the LGBTIA+ community still endures as a result of discrimination. Throughout this month, a number of series of events, such as political rallies, protests, and gatherings lasting a week, take place. Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, Intersex, and Asexual+ (LGBTQIA+) communities participate in pride parades to raise awareness, promote social acceptance, and call for the community's legal rights. The celebration of diversity, equality, cohesion, and freedom is known as Pride. In many locations, the festivities last for a week or even longer..*

Keywords: Gay, Pride Parade, LGBTQIA+ Community, Sexual, Gender

I. INTRODUCTION

The Pride parade, also known as a Pride march or a Pride festival, is a large outdoor event that takes place all over the world. The month of July was chosen because the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) was passed on July 26, 1990. It aims to shine a light on the LGBTQIA+ community's self-acceptance, social acceptance, and legal acceptance as well as to proudly showcase their achievements.

This is a yearly observance to remember the Stonewall riots in New York in 1969, often occurring in the month of June. In the history of LGBTQIA+ social activities, this occasion was regarded as a significant revolution. To commemorate the first anniversary of Stonewall, protest marches and Pride celebrations were held in 1970 in San Francisco, New York, and Los Angeles. The celebrations became yearly and shared the spotlight worldwide in 2019, which also saw the largest international Pride celebration.

These events also help individuals accept who they are and take pleasure in letting the world know who they are. Additionally, there are services held in memory of members who passed away as a result of violence, hate crimes, or HIV/AIDS.

The LGBTQIA+ community, as well as members of their families and friends, allies, and fun-seeking individuals and families, attend Pride events.

2 July 22 is the Pride date for this year.

1.1 Different Pride Month Days:

International Holocaust Remembrance Day (January 27)

The Day Dedicated to Remembering the Holocaust (January 27)

International Holocaust Remembrance Day is a day of remembrance held annually on January 27 to honour those who perished during the Holocaust. It honours the genocide, which is thought to have killed 6 million Jews.

National Black HIV/AIDS Awareness Day (February 7)

National Black HIV/AIDS Awareness Day (NBHAAD) is a community mobilisation project for Blacks in the United States and around the Diaspora that promotes HIV testing and treatment. There are four distinct focuses: Get Educated, Get Tested, Get Involved, and Get Treated i.e Learn, Test, Participate, and Receive Treatment.

National GLBT Health Awareness Week (Last week of March)

The lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBTIA+) population has specific requirements when it comes to health and wellness, which are highlighted during the annual LGBTQIA+ Health Awareness Week. the National Coalition for LGBTQIA+ Health is the sponsor.

International Transgender Day of Visibility (March 31)

The annual LGBTQIA+ Health Awareness Week draws attention to the unique needs of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBTIA+) community in terms of health and wellness. The sponsor is the National Coalition for LGBTQIA+ Health.

Day of Silence (April 17)

The Gay, Lesbian and Straight Education Network (GLSEN) organise the Day of Silence every year as a day of protest against bullying and harassment of students who identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender (LGBTQIA+) and those who support them. To represent the silence of LGBTQIA+ students and their allies, students observe a day-long silence pledge.

Lesbian Visibility Day (April 26)

Every year on April 26, Lesbian Visibility Day celebrates women who value equality and gives lesbian role models a chance to discuss the problems that female sexual minorities face.

International Day Against Homophobia and Transphobia (May 17)

It is widely acknowledged that the International Day Against Homophobia and Transphobia (IDAHO or IDAHOT) is a crucial date on the LGBTQIA+ rights calendar for the entire world. The day intends to organise international activities that highlight LGBTQIA+ rights abuses and pique interest in LGBTQIA+ rights work around the world.

Harvey Milk Day (May 22)

The Harvey Milk Foundation organises Harvey Milk Day, which is observed annually on May 22 in honour of the gay rights advocate who was slain in 1978.

LGBTQIA+Q Pride (June)

Lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBTQIA+) pride, often known as LGBTQIA+ pride, is a positive position against violence and prejudice against LGBTIA+ individuals. It aims to improve their visibility as a social group, foster community, and celebrate the sexual variety and gender variance.

Pulse Night Remembrance (June 12)

Marking the day on June 12, 2016, when a shooter opened fire at an LGBT nightclub in Orlando, Florida, killing 49 people and injuring many more.

Stonewall Riots Anniversary (June 27)

The Stonewall riots were a series of unplanned, violent protests by members of the LGBT community protesting a police raid that happened on June 28, 1969, early in the morning at the Stonewall Inn in New York City's Greenwich Village district.

International Drag Day (July 16)

The purpose of International Drag Day is to honour the brilliance and wonder of drag performers around the world. International Drag Day was established in 2009 by Adam Stewart to offer drag performers an opportunity to shine and be recognised for everything they contribute to LGBT life and culture.

Celebrate Bisexuality Day (September 23)

On September 23, members of the bisexual community and those who support them celebrate Celebrate Bisexuality Day. To commemorate and celebrate bisexuality, bisexual history, the bisexual community and culture, as well as all the bisexual persons in their lives, is the goal of this day for the bisexual community and their friends and allies.

LGBTQIA+Q History Month (October)

Lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender history, as well as the history of the gay rights and allied civil rights movements, are all celebrated during the month-long LGBTQIA+ History Month each year.

National Coming Out Day (October 11)

National Coming Out Day (NCOD) is a globally recognised civil rights holiday honouring people who openly identify as members of a gender or sexual minority.

Spirit Day (October 17)

The purple stripe of the Rainbow flag, which was designed by Gilbert Baker and was described as "representing spirit," is where the name Spirit Day originates. People dress in purple on this day to support LGBTQIA+ children who are the targets of bullying.

Asexuality Awareness Week (October – November- dates vary every year)

The purple stripe of the Rainbow flag, which was designed by Gilbert Baker and was described as "representing spirit," is where the name Spirit Day originates. People dress in purple on this day to support LGBTQIA+ children who are the targets of bullying.

Intersex Awareness Day (October 26)

A day set aside each year to raise awareness of intersex issues, Intersex Awareness Day is an international event. The goal of Intersex Awareness Day is to reduce the stigma, secrecy, and unnecessary genital cosmetic surgery of intersex children.

Transgender Day of Remembrance (November 20)

The annual Transgender Day of Remembrance (TDOR), which is observed on November 20, honours those who have died due to transphobia, which is the fear or hatred of transgender and gender non-conforming people. It also serves to draw attention to the ongoing violence experienced by the transgender community.

World AIDS Day (December 1)

Every year on December 1, the world observes World AIDS Day to raise awareness of the AIDS pandemic brought on by the spread of HIV infection. Around the world, non-governmental organisations, government and health officials, as well as individuals, celebrate the day, frequently by providing AIDS prevention and control education.

1.2 Pride Parades in India

Pride parades bring the colours of love to Indian towns from Chennai to Kolkata. It's also true that India is catching up, as seen by the numerous pride parades that take place there. These parades combine political activity with a celebration of the accomplishments of the LGBTQIA+ community throughout the years.

- For the pride parade, Kolkata comes out in full colour, visibility, and acceptance. Even though the IPC Section 377 that criminalised same-sex partnerships was repealed, there is still significant opposition in India to

accepting and recognising various sexual orientations and gender identities in a culture that is heavily influenced by machismo and patriarchy.

- **The Delhi Queer Pride:** Typically takes place on the final Sunday in November. In Delhi, June is too hot for a march. Members of the Delhi Queer Pride Committee organised the procession to honour the whole queer community and its allies. When the first LGBTQ+ Pride march took place in 2008, only a few hundred individuals showed up. 500 marchers participated in the first procession, which went from Barakhamba Road to Jantar Mantar, where they sang, danced, brandished placards, shouted slogans, and carried rainbow-coloured flags.
- **Chennai Rainbow Pride Parade:** During the international Pride Month in June, this is the only pride parade held in India. The Tamil Nadu Rainbow Coalition, which is made up of members of Tamil Nadu's LGBTQ+ community, organises the march, which is held on the final Sunday in June. In 2009, the first march took place.
- **Bengaluru Namma Pride March:** Organised by the Campaign for Sexuality Minorities Rights (CSMR), a grouping of numerous LGBTQ+ and allied organisations and people with a base in Bengaluru. The march is preceded by a month of LGBT events and activities and takes place either in June or November–December. Thousands of members of the LGBTQ+ community and affiliated groups congregate with flags, posters, and placards dressed to the nines. Previously, the march was known as the Bengaluru Pride and the Karnataka Queer Habba. It's been going on since 2008.
- **Kolkata Rainbow Pride Walk:** The nation's first LGBTQ pride march took place in Kolkata in July 1999. The oldest pride parade in South Asia and India is the Rainbow Pride Walk in Kolkata. It was known as The Friendship Walk in 1999. With the goal of promoting equality, tolerance, love, and solidarity as well as increasing the voice for equality for everyone, regardless of gender, religion, or sexual orientation, the march is now organised by the Kolkata Rainbow Pride Festival. Members and supporters of the LGBTQ+ community organise the march and participate in it in support of all campaigns for human rights.
- **Chandigarh Pride March:** The Garvotsava Pride Week celebrations in Chandigarh include this yearly parade of pride. In March 2013, the inaugural march was held from the Panjab University Student Center to the City Center. The march honours hard-won legal rights as well as societal and self-acceptance. The Chandigarh Pride March, organised by Saksham Trust, strives to unite members of the LGBTQ+ community and others who support them. Folk performances are also available when people dance and sing to the sounds of dhol and gidda to celebrate love.
- **Queer Azaadi Mumbai Pride:** Queer Azaadi Mumbai, a group of individuals and organisations in Mumbai, is in charge of organising this procession. The yearly procession, which also goes by the names Queer Azaadi Mumbai Pride March and Mumbai Pride March, starts in the August Kranti Maidan and ends at Girgaum Chowpatty. Additionally, straight allies of the LGBTQ+ community attend the march. The first official Queer Azaadi March began on August 16, 2008, with over 500 participants, whereas the first pride march in Mumbai took place in 2005.
- **Awadh Queer Pride Parade:** In April 2017, Lucknow had its maiden pride parade, attracting about 300 participants from Mumbai, Jaipur, Chandigarh, and Kolkata. On March 27, 2022, the 6th Awadh Queer Pride Parade was held from Dainik Jagran crossing to GPO.

LGBTQ+ Pride Flags and What They Stand For :

Although the RAINBOW flag is frequently flown, it is not the only one that the locals identify with. Baker designed a rainbow flag to represent LGBTQ people, drawing inspiration from the well-known song "Over the Rainbow" from the 1939 film The Wizard of Oz.

The flag's colours each have a distinct meaning.

- Hot Pink symbolizes sex
- Red equals life
- Orange symbolizes healing
- Yellow stands for sunlight

- Green represents nature
- Turquoise equals magic & art
- Indigo stands for serenity
- Violet represents the spirit of LGBTQ people



Fig 1-Progress Pride



Flag Fig 2-Pride Flags

Here are over 20 distinct Pride Flags; a handful are listed below:

- **Gilbert Pride Flag** was created for the queer community by Gilbert Baker, an artist.
- **The 6-Color Pride Flag** is among the most well-known and frequently used LGBT flags in history. Red, orange, yellow, green, indigo, and violet are all present on this flag.
- **The Philadelphia Pride Flag** come out in response to the LGBTQ+ community's call for more inclusivity. The flag was created by a tiny Philadelphia-based PR firm and will be unveiled in 2017 as part of the "More Color, More Pride" Campaign.
- **The Transgender Flag** was first developed in 1999 by transgender lady Monica Helms. Due to their historic associations with baby boys and girls, respectively, light blue and pink are prominent. The colour white stands for transgender people, intersex people, and people who don't identify with any particular gender. Trans individuals of colour are especially impacted by violence against the queer community.
- **The Progress Pride Flag** combines multiple of these flags into a single one. Thankfully, it has been updated to emphasise "inclusion and advancement" more. Our community is made up of so many different types of people, and that is what makes us so wonderful, so different, and what gives us such power.
- **The modern Pride flag** incorporates stripes to symbolise persons who identify as transgender, gender nonconforming (GNC), and/or undefined, as well as stripes to represent the experiences of people of colour.
- **The Flag for the Asexual Community** The Asexual Visibility and Education Network was founded it in 2010.
- **The Pansexual Flag** was developed in 2010. People who are attracted to others without taking into consideration a person's gender are said to be pansexual.
- **The Lesbian Flag** is among the red signals that fewer people are aware of. This flag is made up of various pink hues and occasionally has a red kiss to symbolise lipstick lesbians.
- **The Abrosexual Pride Flag** has been present since 2015. An individual whose sexuality is fluctuating or fluid is referred to as an abrosexual.
- **The Gay Men's Pride Flag** is an additional, less popular pride flag. It has many hues of purple, blue, and green
- **The Heterosexual Pride Flag.** Most people associate being straight with being attracted to both men and women.

- **The Straight Ally flag** It adds a huge rainbow-coloured "A" (for "Ally") to the black-and-white "colours" of the heterosexual flag to signify straight support for the Gay Pride/Equal Marriage cause.
- **GAY DATING APPS:** One of the more contemporary ways to build a sense of community is through gay dating apps. There aren't many dating applications that facilitate relationships between males who are gay or bisexual. There are other applications besides [grindr] that are LGBTQIA+ open and don't discriminate against people based on their sexual identity or choice.

List of the best apps

- **ROMEO:** ROMEO, commonly referred to as PlanetRomeo, is a homosexual social network where you may communicate and engage with new individuals in a variety of ways.
- **TrulyMadly:** In India, TrulyMadly is a well-liked dating and matchmaking app. Create a profile, find a spark, and begin a conversation with someone who is similar to you. Take quizzes with your matches, get dating advice from friends, and discover that special someone.
- **Grindr:** Grindr is a social networking software for finding and interacting with local gay or bi men. With an enhanced account (Grindr XTRA), you can enjoy additional features and enjoyment while using this app to chat and meet fascinating men.
- **Tinder:** Tinder is much more than just a dating app where you may connect with nearby neighbours and strangers. Based on your interests, you will be able to choose only the profiles of people you want to meet and learn more about.
- **OkCupid:** On the free dating site OkCupid, you may locate matches based on the things that are most important to you. Most of the members on this dating site are introverted, creative, and intelligent.
- **Coffee Meets Bagel:** With the dating app Coffee Meets Bagel, you receive a potential match, or "bagel," each day. Your decision to "like" or "pass" on your bagel has a 24-hour window. You'll click if they like you and you like your bagel.
- **Hinge:** For those yearning for love and those prepared to stop playing the dating game and find something genuine, Hinge is a free dating app. You must authenticate with your Facebook account in order to use this.
- **Happn:** Users can connect with and communicate with others using Happn. Both Android and iOS mobile devices can use this no-cost dating app. The app was totally developed by HAPPN SAS using the reciprocity concept.
- **Taimi:** The social networking and dating app Taimi was made by Social Impact Inc. It provides its users with high levels of security, two-factor authentication, account verification to stop fraud, and tight control.
- **Gay bars:** Gay bars are bars that serve lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender customers. The word "gay" is used to refer to all LGBT communities. The hub of homosexual culture used to be gay clubs. They were one of the only settings where persons who identified as gender nonconforming or having a same-sex orientation could publicly socialise.

II. THIS STUDY

This is a straightforward effort to raise knowledge about the gay, lesbian, transgender, intersex, queer, and asexual community so that we may communicate with them to better understand their needs and provide them with a decent life.

III. DISCUSSION & CONCLUSION

The theme for Pride Month 2022 is "Celebrating 50 Years of Pride," with a focus on recognising the numerous triumphs of the LGBTQIA+ community movement.

Indians often participate in colourful pride parades and festivities to commemorate LGBT love.

Pune celebrates love as the Pride march returns after a two-year absence. As the 10th edition of the LGBTQIA Pride Walk 2022 returned to Pune after a two-year hiatus, Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj Garden, JM Road, and Fergusson College Road glowed with rainbow hues. Director of the Queer Rights Foundation, novelist, and LGBTQIA activist Bindumadhav Khire organised the pride march with the help of the YUTAK LGBTQ support organisation. This year's

theme was "Marriage Rights for All," but what really grabbed everyone's attention was how many parents of LGBT people and supporters marched with joy, emphasising the value of inclusion in families.

Parents should constantly encourage their children, regardless of the genders they believe in; after all, gender is merely a fact of life. It is quite distressing how top doctors dismiss the sick people of the community! She says, "The topic was gay marriage rights." If a couple is in love and wants to stay together, who are we to step in? Why do they need to fight and yell to acquire it? Just let them enjoy themselves.

The Equal Opportunity Cell of the Marathwada Mitra Mandal Shankarrao Chavan Law College, Pune, was present in the Pride parade on June 5, 2022, in the city of Pune. The Marathwada Mitra Mandal Shankarrao Chavan Law College's Dr. Renu Naidu and Shivani Jadhav were among the 17 students and instructors that showed up for the occasion. The institute recently published "Law and Alternate Sexualities," outlining the legal requirements for the LGBTQIA+ population. They hoped that students would learn the essentials through engaging with other LGBTQIA+ people. The pupils were aware of other sexual orientations, but Shivani, a teaching assistant, says there is no better time than a pride march to enlighten them about LGBT rights and the issues we are all fighting for.

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