Analyzing the LBGTQ Movement

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Introduction

In as much as today, we are more accepting of diversity; it wasn’t always the case in the previous years. The world is getting out of it shells of certain rigid beliefs and norms. We have come from times whereby gay people were sentenced to death for their sexual preference to a time where their marriages now are legalized. A time when people hid their identity by all means in fear of being shunned from the community or stigmatized to a time where the LGBTQ walk hand in hands in the street without a worry in the world. Even so, we still wonder what brings upon the preferences, is it biological? What do the social sciences have to say concerning this? What of the applied sciences? Over the years, people have tried to understand what leads to some people choosing their gender as their preferred sexual partners while since the beginning, the preference was always the opposite sex? Let’s look at the applied and social sciences explanation on this.

**Natural and Applied Sciences Lens**

Natural sciences and applied sciences include biology, chemistry, physics, and STEM. In 1993, there was a study trying to find gay genes as they were convinced that gayism was caused by specific genes. A study showed that they resided in Xq28, which is a major part of the X chromosome. However, the theory was not proven after that. In the bid to find more explanations, they discovered that genes are open to chemical changes over time, but after the production of eggs or sperm, then the change is reversed. Nevertheless, it was discovered that at times, the change was passed on to the kids. The changed gees were referred to as having epi-marks. In the case that the epi-marks affected the sensitivity of a fetus, then that would lead to attraction to the same sex (Ernulf, 1989).

For instance, for a girl, her brain would be more masculine hence the attraction to other girls while for the boys, their brains would be more feminine, leading to an attraction to other men. The above condition was mostly due to the methylation pattern in the genome that was transferred by the parents to the children brought about the outcome of attraction to the same sex. Some studies have even shown differences in DNA between heterosexual people and those who prefer the same sex mainly in the chromosomes. It was noted when the subjects were asked yes or no questions on their sexuality. Sensitivity to androgens can also lead to one preferring people of the same sex. For instance, girls who are proven to have congenital adrenal hyperplasia, commonly referred to as CAH have a greater attraction to other girls (Balter, 2015). All these are attempts to explain gayism. Notably, some epi-marks can be used to help regulate the sensitivity to androgen, which will reverse their attraction to similar sex partners. Technology over the years has worked to increase unity within the LGBTQ movements as now they can easily communicate and get together.

In conclusion, we get to see that a lot of research has been done in an attempt to explain how people choose to be gay or transgender. Most of the discovery is based on genetics and chromosomes. Research in this area is still ongoing as it is an aspect that leaves a lot of open questions, especially for the traditional setups where only heterosexuality is allowed, and any other thing is considered an abomination.

**References**

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**Social Sciences Lenses**

In every aspect and category of study, professionals are invested in finding explanations to homosexuality, what drives the preference, and if it is a condition that can be reversed or normalcy that we should embrace. Psychologists have taken their better share in the research in this sector. At some point, the American Psychological Association considered homosexuality a chronic mental disorder. Freud was of the idea that people are born bisexual, but they get to choose what preference they want. In his explanation, he argued that the libido contained both the homosexual and heterosexual portion and in development, one settled on one portion. In addition to this, he also explained that the Oedipus complex could be a cause for narcissism. A narcissist is known to love themselves only, and as a result, they can be attracted to similar sex as they would view it as an extension of loving themselves. His argument has been supported over the years. A study was done where homosexuals and heterosexuals took tests on narcissism, and it was discovered that most homosexuals were narcissists and had low self-esteem. The psychoanalytic developmental stages, therefore, play a major role in furthering one's sexuality (Clarke, 2007).

Additionally, it is proven that homosexuality can be inherited in families. During the study on how hormones and chromosomes contribute to one’s sexual orientation, it was discovered that in most cases, the epi-mark in the genome was inherited from the parents. Studies have shown that sexual orientation is inherited and thus, at times, one cannot help it. Albert Bandura is known for his social learning theory. He argued that people develop some behaviors as a result of the environment they are in. In the case of sexual orientation, children who grow up in the same-sex community or family are likely to develop their interest to their same-sex persons. During the stage where people are trying to find their identity, they can at times associate with people with different sexual orientations, and in their attempt to find where they belong, the practice becomes habitual. Operant conditioning is the explanation of behaviors becoming habitual (Ernulf, 1989). Another explanation is on the fact that different sexual orientations are natural.

In most cases, we portray the same behaviors as animals, only that we have intellect. A study was done by an animal behavior specialist, and they discovered that at times, female rodents mount on other female rodents during the estrus period. As a result, he concluded that any form of sexual orientation, especially gayism is natural for all animals: keeping in mind that human beings are also animals to some extent then the different sexual orientations are natural. Walter Williams stated that homosexuality is part of a culture that was abandoned in the industrialization era. He argued that with industrialization, Christianity and Islam started spreading around the world, and this deemed homosexuality as an abomination. As a result, it was suppressed for years, but now it is back, and we should be open to the idea. In his research, he discovered that lesbianism was a normal occurrence in Canada by the Kaska Indians, where daughters were taught to hunt like males and expected to take wives(William, 1992). Therefore, homosexuality has been in some cultures for so long, and no matter how hard we tried, it would have come back.

**Conclusion**

The LGBTQ movement today is very strong and continues fighting for their rights. In our century, diversity is one of the major aspects that we have embraced; thus, we should ensure to break the notion of minorities. Some people still attack the LGBTQ even in this 21st century. One can understand that in some cultures, this is seen as an abomination, but still, the world is changing every day, and it is time we became open to some of the changes taking place.

**References**

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