

# JUR LEX READ

#*BLOCK  
OUT*2024

*WAVE  
EXPRESSION  
OF  
FREEDOM*

**HAFIQ  
HASAN  
BASRI**

ULASAN DRAMA:

***W: TWO  
WORLDS***

*Writes:*

***A JOURNEY OF  
EXPLORATION  
AND GROWTH***



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e-ISSN: 2811-3462





## DECODING

# "Colour": AN ANALYTICAL EXPLORATION

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The LGBTQ+ acronym stands for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Queer/Questioning, representing a diverse array of sexual orientations and gender identities. "Lesbian" denotes women attracted to other women, "Gay" refers to men attracted to men, "Bisexual" individuals are attracted to both genders, and "Transgender" individuals' gender identity differs from their assigned sex at birth. "Queer" serves as an inclusive umbrella term, while "Questioning" refers to individuals exploring their sexual orientation or gender identity. This community advocates for equality, acceptance, and visibility.



Despite significant advancements in LGBTQ+ rights and visibility, challenges persist globally. LGBTQ+ individuals encounter discrimination, violence, and social stigma, particularly in regions lacking legal protections or harbouring conservative attitudes. Nonetheless, LGBTQ+ communities exhibit resilience and solidarity, promoting acceptance through advocacy, education, and media representation.

Research suggests that various biological factors, including genetics, hormones, and prenatal development, may influence sexual orientation and gender identity. While no specific genetic markers for sexual orientation have been identified, studies have found correlations between sexual orientation and certain genetic variations, as well as differences in brain structure and function among LGBTQ+ individuals.



Psychological theories propose that individual experiences, personality traits, and interpersonal relationships shape sexual orientation and gender identity. Childhood experiences, familial relationships, and peer interactions contribute to one's sense of self and identity. Ultimately, an individual's sexual orientation and gender identity are subjective and deeply personal experiences.

**DISCUSSIONS REGARDING LGBTQ+ IDENTITIES NECESSITATE SENSITIVITY, RESPECT, AND AN UNDERSTANDING OF THEIR COMPLEXITIES.**

For many LGBTQ+ individuals, self-acceptance and authenticity represent a journey influenced by internal and external factors. Discussions regarding LGBTQ+ identities necessitate sensitivity, respect, and an understanding of their complexities. Recognizing and affirming the diverse experiences and identities within the LGBTQ+ community fosters inclusivity, empathy, and support for all individuals, regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity.

Gender identity, encompassing an individual's internal sense of their gender, exists along a spectrum. This may include identification as a man, woman, nonbinary, or another gender entirely. Distinguished from gender expression, which encompasses outward presentation through clothing, appearance, and behaviour. Agender denotes individuals who neither identify with any gender nor describe their gender as neutral. Bigender individuals identify with two genders, which may include combinations like male and female or female and agender.

Binary gender denotes the belief in only two genders, "man" and "woman," disregarding the diverse gender experiences beyond these categories. Cisgender individuals' sex assigned at birth aligns with their gender identity. Cis-man and cis-woman respectively describe individuals identifying as men or women and possessing corresponding biological sex characteristics.



Gender-fluid individuals do not identify with a fixed gender, while gender non-conforming individuals' behaviour or expression deviates from traditional gender norms. Genderqueer encompasses individuals whose gender falls outside the binary, including multiple genders or none. Non-binary individuals do not exclusively identify as male or female, representing a range of identities.

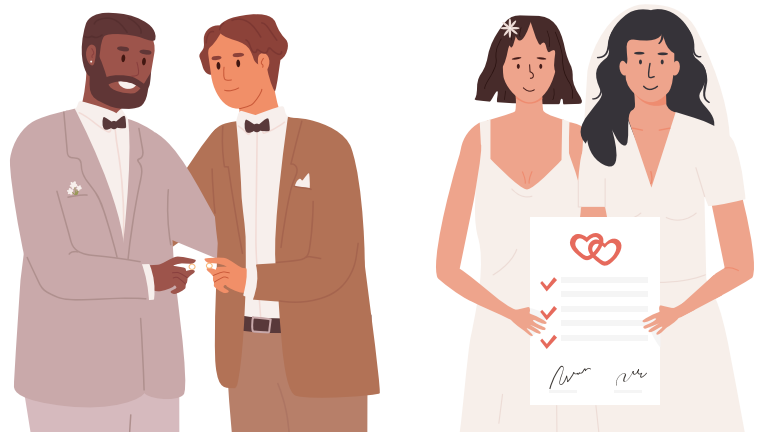


Transgender individuals' gender identity or expression differs from their assigned sex at birth. Trans serves as a shorthand version of transgender, while transsexual describes individuals who have transitioned from one sex to another, although some find this term offensive. Trans-man and trans-woman respectively describe individuals assigned female or male at birth who now identify as men or women.

The level of acceptance towards the LGBTQ+ community varies significantly among nations, contingent upon cultural, religious, political, and legal considerations. Canada is frequently commended for its progressive approach to LGBTQ+ rights. Nationwide legalization of same-sex marriage since 2005 and comprehensive anti-discrimination statutes safeguard LGBTQ+ individuals across various domains.

Significant strides in LGBTQ+ rights have been witnessed in the United States, notably with the nationwide legalization of same-sex marriage in 2015 following a landmark Supreme Court ruling. Major urban centres such as San Francisco, New York City, and Los Angeles are emblematic of vibrant LGBTQ+ communities and pride festivities, indicating increasing societal acceptance.

Similarly, the United Kingdom has made substantial advancements in LGBTQ+ rights, exemplified by the legalization of same-sex marriage in 2014. Cities like London, Manchester, and Brighton are recognized for their LGBTQ+-friendly ambience and events. Robust anti-discrimination legislation, encompassing protections for sexual orientation and gender identity in various spheres, underscores the UK's commitment to LGBTQ+ rights.



Thailand exhibits a relatively tolerant attitude towards LGBTQ+ individuals, evidenced by a vibrant nightlife scene in cities like Bangkok and Pattaya. Nonetheless, legal recognition of same-sex relationships remains limited, with discrimination and stigma prevalent, especially in rural areas. Indonesia has witnessed a surge in anti-LGBTQ+ sentiment, with authorities imposing restrictions on LGBTQ+ rights and activities, exacerbating discrimination and persecution faced by LGBTQ+ individuals.

In Malaysia, cultural, religious, and legal factors significantly shape the acceptance of the LGBTQ+ community. Colonial-era laws criminalise homosexuality, contributing to discrimination, harassment, and persecution. Conservative societal attitudes, rooted in religious beliefs and cultural norms, perpetuate stigma and discrimination, necessitating concealment of LGBTQ+ identities or living in constant fear of reprisals.

Recent years have witnessed heightened visibility and discourse surrounding LGBTQ+ issues in Malaysia, fuelled by social media and shifting attitudes among younger demographics. However, progress towards LGBTQ+ acceptance and rights remain sluggish, impeded by legal constraints, social conservatism, and religious influences.



Acceptance of the LGBTQ+ community differs widely worldwide, influenced by cultural, religious, and political factors. While some areas have made strides with legal protections and societal support, others perpetuate stigma and discrimination through laws and norms. These disparities emphasise the ongoing fight for equality and stress the importance of advocacy and education to foster acceptance globally. Though traditional views often oppose same-sex relationships, there is a rising conversation within Islamic scholarship supporting inclusivity and understanding of LGBTQ+ individuals.

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