
LGBT and Human Rights



Dorji Zangmo

0071

RM 08

Outline

Introduction

Research questions

Literature review

Methods and data collection

Research Findings

Conclusion



Introduction

What LGBT means..

LGBT means, Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender



Research Questions

1. What are human rights?
2. What is the common form of abuse experienced by LGBT members?
3. Why LGBT people are deprived from their human right?
4. How can the prejudice against the LGBT people be reduced?
5. What practical steps does international law require States to take in order to safeguard the rights of LGBT people?

Methods and Data collection

Secondary sources such as:

- Web
- YouTube recordings
- News papers
- Articles, blogs and so on

Research Findings

1. Problem or issues faced by LGBT people

- ✓ Decriminalisation
- ✓ Social Networks and Family
- ✓ Emotionally Health Struggle



2. Universal Declaration of human rights

Adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on its third session on December 10, 1948.

30 articles are formulated for the rights and freedoms every individual is entitled to..

Article 2:

“everyone is entitled to all the human rights and freedom set forth in this declaration, without any distinction”

ARTICLE 13 & 14:

“Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state”

ARTICLE 23:

“Everyone has the right to work”.

ARTICLE 25:

“Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family”.

3. International Organizations formed in support of LGBT

Some of the NGOs that helped to promote the human rights of LGBT people were:

1. Rain bow Bhutan
2. Human rights Campaign (HRC)
3. Lambda Legal Defence and Education Fund
4. Amnesty International

Conclusion

- LGBT stands for Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender
- They are discriminated simply because they are attracted to same sex and are having unique identity and behaviour
- Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) has been adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on its third session on December 10, 1948.
- Moreover there were several organizations or NGOs all over the countries such as Arc International, and Rainbow Bhutan were formed to support and promote the rights of LGBT community.