

Framing And Sense Making

‘Indian Cinema’

Editor

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*Dr. Ashutosh Verma and Jagmohan Singh Rathore's
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Portrayal of Lesbian as Stereotypes in Cinema

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When a baby born the first question that everybody asked is who is a baby? A Girl or a Boy. This reference will last till the last breath of the person. This is a bitter truth of the society that we not only have decided but expect this from all the people that act accordingly i.e. a women or a man. Throughout the life both the genders keep on fighting that this is your job not mine. Furthermore, there are many souls which are made differently by the nature as a male soul in a female body and a female soul in a male body. Hence, they are at the worst stage that would not be accepted by the society as it is.

In this regard what Hindi Cinema is doing? this paper deals with the same. Because the cinema of any country is the reflection of its society. Here in this paper, the researcher will try to find out that how the Hindi film industry think about the Gender minorities. Here gender Minority is an Umbrella term used for LGBT people (Lesbian, Gays, Bisexual and Transgender). As, in India

talking about LGBT is still a taboo. Thus, in this orthodox kind of society how these lesbians can raise their voices? Therefore, the paper will try to find out that how the reflection of our society i.e. the cinema (Hindi Cinema) of our country will deal with the expressions of Lesbians.

Homosexuality is romantic attraction, sexual attraction or sexual behaviour between members of the same sex or gender. As a sexual orientation, homosexuality is “an enduring pattern of emotional, romantic, and/or sexual attractions” to people of the same sex. It also refers to a person’s sense of identity based on those attractions, related behaviours, and membership in a community of others who share those attractions.

Gregory M. Herek, Ph.D., Department of Psychology, University of California, Davis defined homosexuality as a variety of phenomena related to a same-sex sexual orientation. Although definitions of the term often focus mainly on sexual acts and attractions between persons of the same biological sex. homosexuality also refers to patterns of same-sex romantic and emotional bonding, identities and communities based on same-sex desires and relationships, and the shared culture created by those communities. He further adds that homosexuality is usually understood as the counterpart to heterosexuality, with bisexuality applied to individuals who manifest both heterosexual and homosexual behaviour, represent an oversimplification. The significance of homosexuality in

our society has been minimized and obscured by the force of social taboo. Yet there is evidence that homosexuals are distributed throughout all geographical areas and socio-economic strata. Furthermore, the subjection of homosexuals to legal punishments and social condemnation has produced a complex structure of concealed social relations which merit sociological investigation. The psychological isolation of the homosexual from society, his dependence upon other deviants for the satisfaction of sexual needs and self-expression, the crystallization of social roles and behaviour patterns within the deviant group, the reciprocal obligations and demands within the homosexual community, and their significance for the larger society in which they occur, are but a few of the areas of theoretical interest to the sociologist. Sexual minorities are a group whose identity, orientation or practices differ from the majority of the surrounding society. Usually gender minorities comprise of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender individuals. According to the National Institute of Health, USA, the Sexual and Gender minority is an umbrella term that encompasses lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender populations as well as those whose sexual orientation, gender identity and expressions, or reproductive development varies from traditional, societal, cultural, or physiological norms. Sexual minorities are a group whose sexual identity, orientation or practices differ from the majority of the