

PRIDE MONTH SAYS LET LOVE BE!



A timeline of India's LGBTQ movement's struggle against Section 377



- In July 2009, the Delhi High Court made a landmark decision by striking down Section 377 of the IPC.
- However, on December 11, 2013, the Supreme Court overturned the decision ruled out by the Delhi High Court and stated that amending or repealing Section 377 should be looked upon by the Parliament and not the judiciary.

Love is Love



- On January 28, 2014, the Supreme Court dismissed a review petition filed by the Central Government, NGO Naz Foundation and others and ordered to reconsider the December 11 verdict on Section 377 of the Indian Penal Code.
- However, a two-judge bench passed the popular National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) judgement by which the transgender community were given the right to be called the third gender

Out and Proud



- **On December 18, 2015, the senior Congress leader, Shashi Tharoor, introduced a Bill to Lok Sabha for the decriminalisation of Section 377. But, the Bill was rejected by the house by a vote of 71-24**

Show your true colors



- On February 2, 2016, the Supreme Court and a five-judge bench reviewed a petition by Naz Foundation.
- In 2018, the Supreme Court reconsidered its 2013 decision on homosexuality. On July 10, a five bench began hearing petitions that challenged Section 377.

Protect. Support. Empower.



- It was on September 6, 2018, when the Supreme Court made a historic decision to strike down Section 377 and decriminalised homosexuality. India finally bid adieu to the 150-year-old rule



**CUT TO 2022, THE
STRUGGLE OF THE
LGBTQ COMMUNITY
CONTINUES.**

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