US SUPREME COURT

[Name of the Writer]

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 Gay rights movements is a part of the social revolution which dates back to the turbulence of the 1960s, but it is also a fact that this particular issue is a latecomer in the party. Some people are a staunch believer of the fact that racial and gender equality are some of the fully realised goals in the US, but still, the court ordered or legislated social modifications have led to some significant changes. Until recently most of the homosexuals remained in the closet. Gay males and females of ages and races are equal in the sense that they are discriminated and not accepted not only within their families but also outside of their families. But recently these attitudes started to change. In 2011the lame duck Congress repealed the don't ask don't tell rule, which is a policy restricting the military from inquiring about the sexual preference of applicants. In 2013 in the United States Vs Windsor, the Supreme Court overturned the Defense of Marriage Act 1996 on the grounds that it went against the fifth amendment due to process clause. Justice Kennedy wrote: the federal statute is invalid for no legitimate purpose outcomes the effect to injure those whom the state by its marriage laws sought to protect in personhood and dignity" (Magsdadt, 2013, p, 420).

 By 2015 same-sex marriage was legalised in about thirty-six states of US. As a result, most of the Americans are in favour of same-sex marriage law than opposing it (Sherkat et al., 2011). It was argued that as the choice of living is the personal choice of an individual and it should not be intervened by anyone likewise the choice of marriage is also the decision of the person, and no one, not even the State should intervene in this matter so as a result, it is now legal in the US to marry same sex.

**References**

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