

Paradigm Shifts in the Military

Name

Institution Affiliation

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The “Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell” policy was a regulation used by the military to prohibit lesbian and gay personnel from serving openly in the army of the United States (Wilder, & Wilder, 2012). Homosexuals were relieved of their duties and services to the military if they were open about their character. Yet, in the event that they stayed quiet and never told anyone about being gay, they would, in principle, be permitted to continue serving in the U.S. military. The approach led to a wide range of adverse outcomes including the squandering of both able combatants and money (Wilder, and Wilder, 2012). Likewise, their true sexual orientations were naturally suspected, and most military personnel were killed as a result of their status becoming known. The policy was highly biased, prompted the dismissal of thousands of qualified people, and stopped the enlistment of many others, who were needed to protect their nation, from serving. Furthermore, thousands of additional people in uniform intentionally and consistently left the administration due to the law. Most of these military families who left the service are not able to meet their needs (Wilder, & Wilder, 2012).

It was only after the repeal of DADT that the argument for homosexuals joining and remaining in the army started to become compelling. The strategy signified that gay people in the U.S. military would have the option to serve their nation transparently, truly, and without discipline with regards to their lifestyle. Since then, the battleground has moved on to securing benefits such as medical care and housing, which are not extended to the partners of gay service members and denied to their spouses under the federal Defense of Marriage Act (Parco & Levy, 2013). This has deeply affected families and military personnel alike.

The continued denial of consistent access to these advantages for gay soldiers and their loved ones prevents them from benefiting from the countless administrations intended to help

them persevere through the stresses of altered arrangements and life in the military. The State Department should try to provide equivalent advantages to same-sex couples and their families. The military heads should also work to guarantee that U.S. administrative officials get the help that they've earned, paying no heed to their sexual orientation (Parco & Levy, 2013). This would enhance their effectiveness in performing their duties and encourage other people to support them in the work they are doing for the State.

References

- Parco, J. E., & Levy, D. A. (2013). Policy and paradox: Grounded theory at the moment of DADT repeal. *Journal of homosexuality, 60*(2-3), 356-380.
- Wilder, H., & Wilder, J. (2012). In the wake of Don't Ask Don't Tell Suicide prevention and outreach for LGB service members. *Military Psychology, 24*(6), 624-642.