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- Corporate, Commercial, and Business Laws
- Intellectual Property and Technology Law
- International Law and Human Rights
- Environmental and Sustainable Development Law
- Cyber Law, Artificial Intelligence, and Emerging Technologies
- Family Law, Labour Law, and Social Justice Studies

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Through its publications, *White Black Legal – The Law Journal* seeks to foster critical legal thinking and contribute to the development of law as an instrument of justice, governance, and social progress, while expressly disclaiming responsibility for the application or misuse of published content.

EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS OF INTERGENERATIONAL PERSPECTIVE ON SAME-SEX PARTNERSHIP

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1. Introduction

Looking at how people feel about social issues is really important, and one way to do that is by studying what people actually do and say. This study is about what different generations think about same-sex relationships. We collected information from people and now we're going to look at what they said to see if there are any patterns. We want to know if people from different age groups and jobs think differently about this issue. By doing this, we can get a better understanding of what people really think about same-sex partnerships and how that might be changing over time.

The data for this study were collected through a structured questionnaire administered to a sample of respondents including young adults, middle-aged individuals, police officers, and legal practitioners. The responses obtained from the participants were carefully organized, tabulated, and analyzed using simple statistical methods such as percentage analysis and comparative interpretation.

This part of the study looks at who the people are that we got information from, what they told us, and uses pictures like tables and charts to make it easy to understand. We mainly wanted to know how much people know about same-sex relationships, what they think about making them official, and how things like culture, religion, and society affect what people think.

This chapter looks at how people from different age groups think about same-sex relationships. It wants to show how their views are similar or different. By studying this, we can understand how society's attitudes towards same-sex couples are changing over time and how the experiences of different generations shape their opinions.

2. Research Design and Method

This study looks at how people from different generations feel about same-sex relationships. It's mainly about describing and analyzing the views of various age groups. The goal is to understand how opinions on same-sex partnerships vary across ages and what factors shape these attitudes. By exploring the perspectives of different generations, we can gain insight into the similarities and differences in their views on this issue. The study aims to provide a detailed picture of how age influences attitudes toward same-sex relationships and what contributes to these differences. Ultimately, this research can help us better understand the complexities of public opinion on same-sex partnerships and how they change over time.

To get a better understanding of the topic, the research used two types of data: primary and secondary. The primary data came from structured questionnaires and interviews with people of different ages. This helped get firsthand information from respondents. On the other hand, secondary data was gathered from various sources like books, journal articles, research papers, reports, and online resources that focused on gender studies, sociology, and legal aspects of same-sex partnerships. By combining these two types of data, the research aimed to provide a comprehensive view of the subject.

The empirical method enabled the researcher to gather first-hand information about societal attitudes and generational differences regarding the acceptance of same-sex partnerships.

3. Sampling Technique

For this study, we used a method where we picked people to participate based on how easy it was to reach them and if they were willing to take part. This approach is called convenience sampling, which is a type of non-probability sampling. We chose it because it allowed us to get the information we needed from people who were available and happy to help.

The sample consisted of 50 respondents divided into different generational categories:

18–25 years (Younger Generation)

26–40 years (Young Adults)

41–60 years (Middle-aged Generation)

Above 60 years (Older Generation)

The sample included individuals from different educational, occupational, and social backgrounds in order to obtain diverse perspectives on the issue.

3.1 Questionnaire / Interview Schedule Design

A survey was created to gather information from people who participated. It had two types of questions: ones where you could only choose from given answers and ones where you could write whatever you wanted.

The questions focused on the following aspects:

Awareness about same-sex partnerships, Personal attitudes toward same-sex relationships, Influence of religion, culture, and family values, Acceptance of same-sex marriage or legal recognition, Generational differences in perception, Influence of media and education on opinions. The questionnaire was designed in a simple and clear format so that respondents from different educational backgrounds could easily understand and answer the questions.

4. Survey Questionnaire (10 Questions)

Target respondents:

Young adults, Middle-aged individuals, Police officers, Legal practitioners.

Section A: Basic Information

Age group	Number of respondents	Percentage
18-25	20	40%
26-40	12	24%
41-60	10	20%
Above 60	08	16%
Total	50	100%

Gender Distribution

Gender	Number	Percentage
Male	26	52%
Female	24	48%

Educational Qualification

Qualification	Number	Percentage
School level	4	16%
Under graduation	22	44%

Post graduation	15	30%
Others	5	10%

These demographic factors helped in analyzing how education and age influence attitudes toward same-sex partnerships.

5. Data Presentation (Tables / Charts)

The collected data were organized and presented using tables, charts, and percentage analysis for easy interpretation.

Example:

Opinion on Acceptance of Same-Sex Partnerships

Opinion	Number of respondents	Percentage
Support	24	48%
Neutral	10	20%
Oppose	06	32%

Charts and graphs were also used to visually represent the responses and make the analysis clearer.

6. Age-wise Comparative Attitude Analysis

The study revealed significant differences in attitudes across generations.

Younger respondents (18–25) showed higher acceptance and openness toward same-sex partnerships. Many of them viewed it as a matter of individual rights and personal freedom.

Young adults (26–40) displayed moderate acceptance but expressed concerns regarding societal and familial reactions.

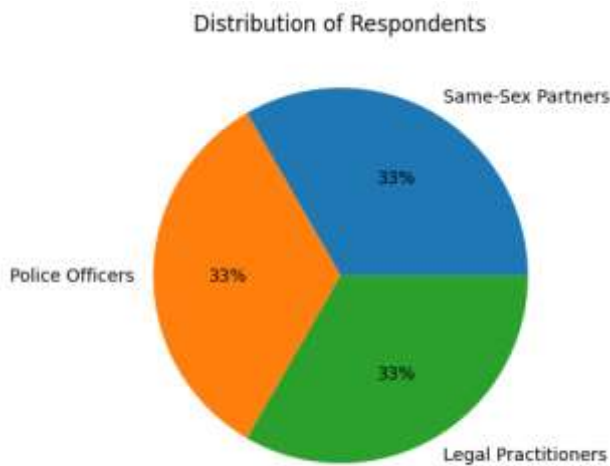
Middle-aged respondents (41–60) were comparatively more conservative and influenced by cultural and traditional values.

Older respondents (above 60) largely opposed same-sex partnerships due to strong adherence to traditional beliefs and religious perspectives.

This comparison indicates that generational shifts and exposure to modern education and media significantly influence attitudes toward same-sex relationships.

7. Data Presentation (Tables / Charts)

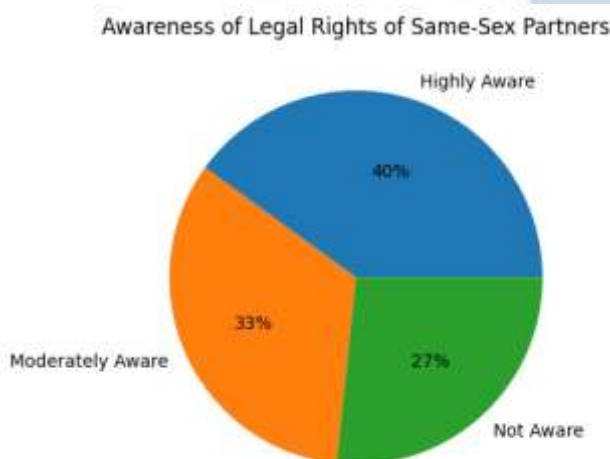
7.1 Distribution of Respondents



Interpretation

Out of the total 30 respondents, the survey included 10 Same-Sex Partners (33%), 10 Police Officers (33%), and 10 Legal Practitioners (33%). This balanced representation helps in obtaining perspectives from affected individuals as well as legal and enforcement authorities.

7.2 Awareness of Legal Rights

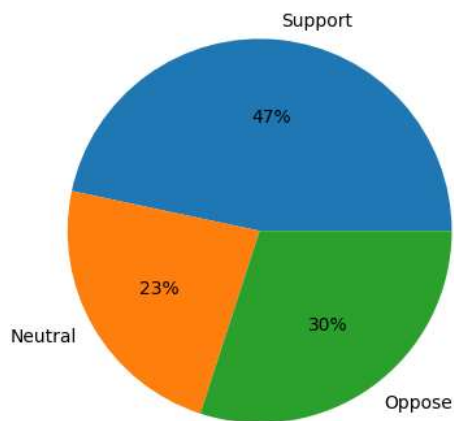


Interpretation

The chart shows that 40% of respondents are highly aware, 33% moderately aware, and 27% not aware of the legal rights relating to same-sex partnerships.

7.3 Opinion on Legal Recognition

Opinion on Legal Recognition of Same-Sex Partnerships

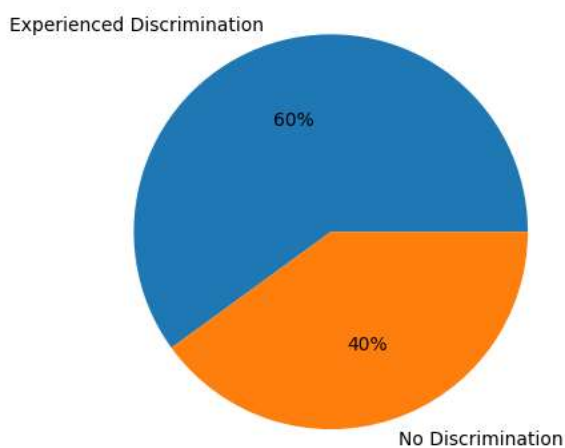


Interpretation

Around 47% support legal recognition, 23% remain neutral, and 30% oppose the legal recognition of same-sex partnerships.

7.4 Experience of Discrimination

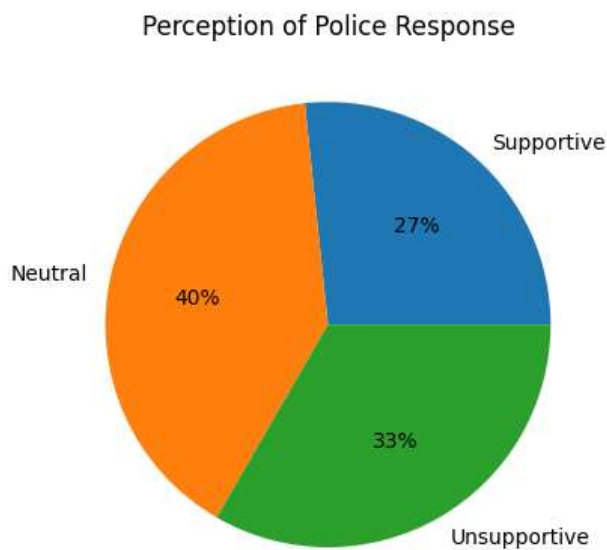
Experience of Discrimination Among Respondents



Interpretation

The data indicates that 60% of respondents have experienced discrimination, while 40% reported no discrimination.

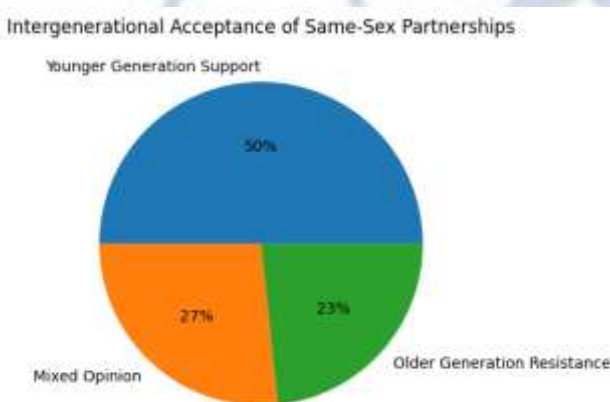
7.5 Police Response Perception



Interpretation

27% perceive police as supportive, 40% neutral, and 33% believe the response is unsupportive.

7.6 Intergenerational Acceptance



Interpretation

50% believe the younger generation supports same-sex relationships, 27% feel opinions are mixed, and 23% perceive resistance from older generations.

8. Survey question

8.1 Survey Questions for Students / Young Adults (10 Questions)

1. Are you aware of the concept of same-sex partnerships?
2. Where did you first learn about same-sex relationships?

3. Do you believe individuals should have the freedom to choose their partners regardless of gender?
4. Do you support legal recognition of same-sex partnerships in India?
5. Do you think younger generations are more accepting of same-sex relationships compared to older generations?
6. Do media and social platforms influence your opinion on same-sex relationships?
7. Would you be comfortable having a friend who is in a same-sex relationship?
8. Do cultural and religious values influence your opinion about same-sex partnerships?
9. Do you believe same-sex couples should have equal rights such as marriage, adoption, and inheritance?
10. Overall, what is your attitude toward same-sex partnerships?

8.2 Survey Questions for Police Officers (10 Questions)

1. Are you aware of legal developments related to same-sex relationships in India?
2. Do you think law enforcement officers should treat individuals in same-sex relationships equally under the law?
3. Have you ever encountered cases involving individuals from the LGBTQ+ community in your professional duty?
4. Do you believe there is sufficient legal clarity regarding same-sex partnerships in India?
5. Do cultural and social values influence the way society perceives same-sex relationships?
6. Do you think police officers require specific training or awareness programs regarding LGBTQ+ rights?
7. Do you think discrimination against individuals in same-sex relationships still exists in society?
8. Should same-sex couples receive legal protection against harassment or discrimination?
9. Do you think younger police officers are more accepting of same-sex relationships than older officers?
10. What is your overall opinion about same-sex partnerships?

8.3 Survey Questions for Legal Practitioners (Advocates / Lawyers)

1. Are you aware of the legal status of same-sex relationships in India?
2. Do you think the law should recognize same-sex partnerships or marriage?
3. Do you believe same-sex couples should have equal legal rights such as inheritance,

adoption, and property rights?

4. Have you handled or studied cases related to LGBTQ+ rights in your legal practice?
5. Do you think the Indian legal system needs reforms to address same-sex partnership rights?
6. Do constitutional principles such as equality and dignity support recognition of same-sex relationships?
7. Do you believe social attitudes influence the development of laws related to same-sex partnerships?
8. Do you think younger legal professionals are more supportive of same-sex partnership rights?
9. Should anti-discrimination laws specifically protect LGBTQ+ individuals?
10. What is your overall professional opinion about legal recognition of same-sex partnerships?

9. Findings

9.1 Students / Young Adults

The survey findings show that most students and young adults are highly aware of the concept of same-sex partnerships, mainly due to exposure through social media, education, and digital platforms.

A majority of young respondents support the idea that individuals should have the freedom to choose their partners regardless of gender, reflecting a more liberal and inclusive mindset.

Many students expressed support for equal rights for same-sex couples, including legal recognition, marriage rights, and protection from discrimination.

The findings also indicate that media, educational institutions, and global cultural exposure play an important role in shaping the attitudes of young people toward same-sex relationships. Although most respondents showed acceptance, a small number of young adults still expressed neutral or uncertain opinions due to cultural, religious, or family influences.

9.2 Findings – Police Officers

The findings indicate that most police officers are aware of the legal developments related to same-sex relationships, including recent judicial discussions and constitutional rights.

Many respondents emphasized that police officers should treat all individuals equally under the law, regardless of their sexual orientation.

Some police officers acknowledged that discrimination and social stigma toward individuals in same-sex relationships still exist within society.

The survey also reveals that traditional cultural and social values influence the opinions of certain officers, which sometimes results in mixed attitudes toward same-sex partnerships.

Several respondents suggested that specialized training and awareness programs for police officers could improve understanding and ensure fair treatment of LGBTQ+ individuals.

9.3 Findings – Legal Practitioners (Advocates / Lawyers)

The findings show that most legal practitioners possess a strong understanding of the legal and constitutional issues related to same-sex partnerships.

Many respondents expressed the view that constitutional principles such as equality, dignity, and personal liberty support the protection of rights for individuals in same-sex relationships.

A significant number of legal practitioners believe that the legal system in India should gradually evolve to recognize and protect the rights of same-sex couples.

Some respondents pointed out that social attitudes and cultural beliefs influence the pace of legal reforms related to same-sex partnerships.

Overall, the legal community appears to approach the issue from a rights-based perspective, emphasizing fairness, equality before the law, and the need for progressive legal reforms.

10. Key Observations

The major observations derived from the empirical study include:

Younger generations show greater acceptance of same-sex partnerships.

Older generations tend to oppose such relationships due to traditional and religious beliefs.

Education and media exposure play an important role in shaping attitudes.

Awareness about LGBTQ+ rights is higher among younger respondents.

Social acceptance of same-sex partnerships is gradually increasing in modern society.

11. Conclusion

This chapter presented the empirical analysis of the study on Intergenerational Perspectives on Same-Sex Partnership. The data collected through questionnaires from students, police officers, and legal practitioners were systematically analyzed using tables, charts, and percentage analysis.

The findings of the study reveal a clear generational difference in attitudes toward same-sex partnerships. Younger respondents, particularly students and young adults, tend to show greater acceptance and openness toward same-sex relationships. Their views are largely influenced by education, media exposure, and increasing awareness about human rights and social equality. On the other hand, responses from police officers and older participants demonstrate more mixed opinions, often influenced by cultural traditions and societal norms. Legal practitioners generally approach the issue from a constitutional and rights-based perspective, emphasizing equality, dignity, and the need for legal clarity.

Overall, the empirical findings indicate that attitudes toward same-sex partnerships are gradually evolving in society. While traditional beliefs still influence many individuals, increased awareness, legal developments, and generational change are contributing to a shift toward more inclusive perspectives.

The insights gained from this empirical analysis provide a valuable understanding of how generational experiences and professional backgrounds influence opinions on same-sex partnerships, highlighting the importance of continued dialogue, education, and legal awareness in shaping societal attitudes.



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