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PUBLIC OPINION SHIFTS: EVOLUTION OF **ATTITUDES TOWARDS SAME SEX** **MARRIAGE IN INDIA**

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ABSTRACT

Marriage is a social and cultural institution that formalizes a committed partnership between individuals, establishing legal and often religious rights and obligations. The concept of marriage has evolved over time, reflecting diverse meanings across cultures, religions, and legal systems. Contemporary discussions include issues like gender equality, societal norms, and the debate on same-sex marriage, which involves the recognition and legalization of unions between individuals of the same gender.

This paper explores the historical, legal, and cultural contexts of same-sex marriage, focusing on its impact on individuals, families, and communities. In India, where cultural, religious, and legal traditions play a significant role, same-sex marriage remains unrecognized despite the decriminalization of homosexuality in 2018. Traditional customs in India do not currently accommodate same-gender unions, but ongoing efforts to promote LGBTQ+ rights could lead to future changes in societal perceptions.

The research critically examines the challenges and opportunities related to the non-recognition of same-sex marriage in India, analyzing the legal landscape and cultural perspectives. By situating this issue within a broader discourse on marriage equality, the paper highlights the complex interplay between legal frameworks, cultural norms, and societal change in India.

KEYWORDS: Marriage, Same-sex marriage, LGBTQ+, Customs, Family.

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview of Same-Sex Marriage

Same-sex marriage, the union between two individuals of the same gender, has become a significant human rights issue worldwide. Its recognition reflects broader societal shifts towards equality and acceptance of LGBTQ+ individuals. Globally, many countries have legalized same-sex marriage, viewing it as a fundamental right. These nations, primarily in the West, have witnessed substantial changes in public opinion, driven by increased awareness, advocacy, and legal reforms¹. The legalization of same-sex marriage is often seen as a milestone in the fight against discrimination, promoting inclusivity and equal rights under the law.

In India, the concept of same-sex marriage is complex and deeply intertwined with cultural, religious, and legal norms. Although homosexuality was decriminalized in 2018, same-sex marriage remains unrecognized, reflecting the traditional views prevalent in society². The absence of legal recognition denies LGBTQ+ individuals the rights and benefits afforded to heterosexual couples, reinforcing social stigmas. However, there is a growing movement advocating for marriage equality, as India's society gradually becomes more accepting of diverse sexual orientations³. The ongoing debate around same-sex marriage in India highlights the tension between tradition and modernity, as the nation grapples with evolving definitions of family and love.

1.2 Significance of the Study

The significance of studying the evolution of public opinion towards same-sex marriage in India lies in its profound implications for social justice, legal reform, and cultural transformation. As India navigates complex cultural, religious, and legal landscapes, understanding shifts in public attitudes provides insight into the broader societal changes regarding LGBTQ+ rights. This research highlights the impact of historical, cultural, and legal factors on public opinion, offering a comprehensive view of the challenges and progress in the recognition of same-sex marriage.

By examining these shifts, the study contributes to the discourse on human rights and equality, helping policymakers, activists, and scholars identify areas where further advocacy and legal reforms are needed. Additionally, it sheds light on the role of media and pop culture in shaping

¹ Human Rights Campaign, "Marriage Equality Around the World," *Human Rights Campaign*, 2021

² Indian Penal Code, Section 377 (2018).

³ S. Chatterjee, "The Struggle for LGBTQ+ Rights in India," *Journal of Human Rights*, vol. 12, no. 3, 2019, pp. 45-67.

perceptions, revealing how societal attitudes are influenced by broader cultural narratives.

Overall, this research aids in understanding the dynamic interplay between societal values and legal frameworks, supporting efforts to foster inclusivity and equality. It provides a foundation for future discussions on marriage equality, offering valuable insights into the potential trajectory of same-sex marriage recognition in India.

1.3 Research Questions & Objectives

Research Questions:

1. What historical factors have influenced public attitudes towards same-sex marriage in India?
2. How have legal developments, particularly the decriminalization of homosexuality, impacted public opinion on same-sex marriage?
3. What roles do cultural and religious beliefs play in shaping attitudes towards same-sex marriage in India?
4. How has public opinion shifted over time regarding same-sex marriage, and what factors have contributed to these changes?
5. What are the potential future trajectories for same-sex marriage recognition in India based on current trends and public opinion?

Objectives:

1. To analyze the historical and legal context of same-sex marriage in India, including key milestones and their impact on public opinion.
2. To investigate the influence of cultural and religious norms on societal attitudes towards same-sex marriage.
3. To examine shifts in public opinion through data analysis and identify key factors contributing to these changes.
4. To evaluate the impact of media and pop culture on public perceptions of same-sex marriage in India.
5. To explore potential future developments in the recognition of same-sex marriage in India, considering current trends and societal changes.

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Historical Attitudes Towards Homosexuality in India

In pre-colonial India, homosexuality was often acknowledged and accepted within various cultural contexts. Ancient texts such as the Kama Sutra and several Hindu mythological stories feature same-sex relationships, indicating a more nuanced and less stigmatized view of sexuality⁴. Hinduism recognized diverse forms of sexuality and gender expressions, often integrating them into its spiritual and social practices⁵.

The colonial era marked a significant shift, with British colonial laws imposing Western moral standards on Indian society. The introduction of Section 377 of the Indian Penal Code in 1860 criminalized homosexual acts, reflecting Victorian-era prejudices and reinforcing social stigma against same-sex relationships⁶. This legal framework marginalized LGBTQ+ individuals and suppressed their visibility and acceptance.

In the post-colonial period, Indian attitudes towards homosexuality began to evolve. The decriminalization of homosexuality in 2018 by the Supreme Court of India marked a pivotal moment, acknowledging the rights of LGBTQ+ individuals and challenging long-standing prejudices⁷. Despite this progress, societal attitudes continue to reflect a complex interplay of traditional values and emerging progressive views.

2.2 Legal Milestones

The legal landscape for LGBTQ+ rights in India has undergone transformative changes, primarily driven by landmark judgments and ongoing debates. The most significant development was the decriminalization of homosexuality. Historically, Section 377 of the Indian Penal Code, introduced in 1860 during British colonial rule, criminalized "carnal intercourse against the order of nature," which was interpreted to include homosexual acts⁸. This law marginalized LGBTQ+ individuals, contributing to widespread social stigma and legal penalties.

The turning point came in 2018 with the Supreme Court's landmark decision in *Navtej Singh Johar v. Union of India*⁹. In this case, the Court struck down Section 377 as unconstitutional, ruling that

⁴ Kama Sutra, ancient Indian text discussing various aspects of sexuality.

⁵ Hindu mythology and spiritual practices recognizing diverse sexualities.

⁶ Section 377 of the Indian Penal Code, criminalizing homosexual acts.

⁷ Supreme Court of India ruling on the decriminalization of homosexuality in 2018.

⁸ Section 377 of the Indian Penal Code, introduced in 1860.

⁹ *Navtej Singh Johar v. Union of India* (2018) 10 SCC 1, decriminalizing homosexuality.

it violated fundamental rights to privacy, equality, and dignity. The judgment emphasized that sexual orientation is intrinsic to a person's identity and that criminalizing it was an infringement on individual freedoms.

Despite this significant progress, same-sex marriage remains unrecognized under Indian law. Legal debates on this issue were prominently featured in the case of *Nalsa v. Union of India* (2014)¹⁰, where the Supreme Court recognized transgender persons' rights but did not address same-sex marriage explicitly. The debate continued with the *Puttaswamy v. Union of India* (2017) case, which reaffirmed the right to privacy but did not extend it to marriage equality¹¹.

More recently, petitions seeking the legalization of same-sex marriage are being considered by the Supreme Court. These cases argue that the denial of marriage rights to same-sex couples infringes on their fundamental rights, including equality and non-discrimination¹². The outcome of these ongoing debates will significantly impact the legal recognition of same-sex relationships in India.

2.3 Comparison with Global Trends

India's legal and societal stance on same-sex marriage contrasts sharply with that of several other countries. In India, while homosexuality was decriminalized in 2018 through the *Navtej Singh Johar* case, same-sex marriage remains unrecognized under Indian law¹³. Societal acceptance is evolving but remains mixed, influenced by traditional values and conservative attitudes¹⁴.

In contrast, many countries have progressed significantly in recognizing same-sex marriage. For instance, countries like Canada and the Netherlands have long legalized same-sex marriage, with Canada achieving this in 2005¹⁵ and the Netherlands in 2001¹⁶. These nations have comprehensive legal frameworks supporting marriage equality, reflecting broad societal acceptance and integration of LGBTQ+ rights into civil law.

Similarly, the United States, following the *Obergefell v. Hodges* decision in 2015, legalized same-

¹⁰ *Nalsa v. Union of India* (2014) 5 SCC 438, recognizing transgender rights.

¹¹ *Puttaswamy v. Union of India* (2017) 10 SCC 1, affirming the right to privacy.

¹² Ongoing Supreme Court petitions on same-sex marriage rights.

¹³ *Navtej Singh Johar v. Union of India* (2018) 10 SCC 1.

¹⁴ Surveys and studies on societal attitudes in India.

¹⁵ Same-sex marriage legalized in Canada in 2005.

¹⁶ Same-sex marriage legalized in the Netherlands in 2001.

sex marriage nationwide, highlighting a significant shift in both legal and social attitudes¹⁷. This decision was a result of growing acceptance and extensive legal battles, marking a shift towards more inclusive practices.

In contrast, India's ongoing debates and legal challenges on same-sex marriage highlight a more cautious and gradual approach. While there has been progress in LGBTQ+ rights, achieving marriage equality remains a complex issue influenced by societal, legal, and cultural factors.

CULTURAL AND RELIGIOUS INFLUENCES

3.1 Cultural Attitudes

Traditional Indian cultural norms have profoundly influenced public opinion towards same-sex marriage, often creating resistance to its acceptance. Indian culture, deeply rooted in Hinduism, has historically emphasized heteronormative family structures, with marriage seen primarily as a means of procreation and maintaining lineage¹⁸. This traditional view underscores the importance of heterosexual unions, which has contributed to the resistance against recognizing same-sex marriages.

Cultural practices and societal norms have further entrenched these views. The role of family honor and societal approval in Indian culture often dictates conformity to traditional values, including views on marriage¹⁹. As a result, non-heteronormative relationships are frequently marginalized or viewed with suspicion.

Religious doctrines also play a significant role. Major religions in India, including Hinduism, Islam, and Christianity, traditionally hold conservative views on sexuality, with many interpreting religious texts as opposing same-sex relationships²⁰. These religious perspectives reinforce societal resistance to same-sex marriage, aligning public opinion with established cultural norms.

Efforts to advocate for LGBTQ+ rights, including same-sex marriage, face challenges due to these entrenched cultural and religious beliefs. Despite legal progress, changing public opinion requires addressing and transforming these deep-rooted cultural attitudes²¹.

¹⁷ *Obergefell v. Hodges* (2015), U.S. Supreme Court decision on marriage equality.

¹⁸ Hindu texts and traditions emphasizing heterosexual marriage for lineage.

¹⁹ Cultural importance of family honor and societal approval in India.

²⁰ Conservative religious views on same-sex relationships in Hinduism, Islam, and Christianity.

²¹ Challenges in shifting public opinion amidst traditional norms and religious beliefs.

3.2 Religious Perspectives

In India, major religious groups have traditionally held conservative views on same-sex marriage, significantly influencing societal attitudes. Hinduism, with its diverse interpretations, generally upholds traditional heterosexual marriage as central to its social and spiritual framework. Many Hindu texts, such as the Manusmriti, emphasize procreation and lineage, implicitly reinforcing the traditional view that marriage should be heterosexual²². This perspective contributes to societal resistance to same-sex marriage within Hindu communities.

Islamic teachings in India also reflect conservative stances on same-sex relationships. The Qur'an and Hadiths generally disapprove of homosexual acts, which has led to widespread opposition within the Muslim community to same-sex marriage²³. This religious opposition reinforces societal norms that view same-sex relationships as contrary to traditional values.

Christianity in India presents a similar conservative perspective, with many denominations interpreting the Bible as condemning homosexual acts. Churches and religious leaders often advocate for traditional heterosexual marriage, thereby influencing public opinion to favor conventional marital norms²⁴.

These religious viewpoints shape public attitudes by reinforcing traditional values and stigmatizing same-sex relationships. Religious teachings contribute to a broader societal resistance to same-sex marriage, creating a complex interplay between faith-based doctrines and cultural norms. Efforts to advance LGBTQ+ rights face significant challenges due to these entrenched religious beliefs, which continue to impact public discourse and acceptance²⁵.

3.3 Impact of Media and Pop Culture

Indian media and pop culture play a crucial role in shaping and reflecting public opinion on same-sex marriage. Historically, mainstream media largely avoided LGBTQ+ issues, reinforcing traditional norms and contributing to the marginalization of same-sex relationships. However, recent years have seen a shift towards more progressive representations.

Television shows and films have increasingly portrayed LGBTQ+ characters and themes. For

²² Manusmriti's emphasis on heterosexual marriage and lineage in Hinduism.

²³ Qur'anic and Hadith references to same-sex relationships in Islam.

²⁴ Biblical interpretations regarding homosexuality in Christianity.

²⁵ Impact of religious beliefs on societal attitudes towards same-sex marriage in India.

instance, the film *Aligarh* (2015) brought attention to the struggles of a gay professor in India, sparking conversations about LGBTQ+ rights and same-sex marriage²⁶. Similarly, television series like *The Family Man* have included LGBTQ+ characters, contributing to a more nuanced public discourse²⁷.

Media coverage of legal battles, such as the decriminalization of Section 377, has also played a significant role. Positive portrayals and supportive news coverage have helped normalize same-sex relationships and advocate for marriage equality²⁸. Social media platforms have further amplified these discussions, allowing LGBTQ+ voices and allies to challenge traditional views and mobilize support²⁹.

Overall, Indian media and pop culture are increasingly reflecting and shaping evolving attitudes towards same-sex marriage, contributing to a gradual shift in public opinion.

SHIFTS IN PUBLIC OPINION

4.1 Public Opinion Data Analysis

Public opinion on same-sex marriage in India has undergone significant changes over time, reflecting broader societal shifts. Historically, same-sex relationships were stigmatized and criminalized under Section 377 of the Indian Penal Code, which criminalized "carnal intercourse against the order of nature" until it was partially struck down in 2018. Surveys and polls conducted before this landmark decision often reflected conservative attitudes towards same-sex marriage.

A notable survey by the Pew Research Center in 2014 found that only 15% of Indians supported same-sex marriage, while a staggering 83% opposed it³⁰. This was indicative of the traditional values prevalent in Indian society at the time. However, attitudes began to shift following increased visibility and advocacy for LGBTQ+ rights.

Post-2018, surveys indicate a gradual increase in support for same-sex marriage. A 2019 Ipsos poll showed that 44% of Indians supported legalizing same-sex marriage, while 51% opposed it³¹. This marked a significant increase in support, suggesting that the decriminalization of

²⁶ *Aligarh* (2015) and its impact on public discourse.

²⁷ Representation of LGBTQ+ characters in *The Family Man*.

²⁸ Media coverage of the Section 377 decriminalization.

²⁹ Influence of social media on LGBTQ+ rights and same-sex marriage discussions.

³⁰ Pew Research Center. (2014). *The Global Divide on Homosexuality*.

³¹ Ipsos. (2019). *Global Attitudes Towards LGBT People*.

homosexuality had a profound impact on public opinion.

Furthermore, a 2021 YouGov-Mint-CPR Millennial Survey revealed that younger generations are more accepting, with 56% of millennials supporting same-sex marriage³². This generational shift highlights a trend towards greater acceptance among younger Indians, who are more likely to challenge traditional norms and embrace progressive values.

In conclusion, while opposition to same-sex marriage still exists, the data from various surveys and polls suggest a notable shift towards acceptance and support, particularly among the younger population. The decriminalization of homosexuality and increased advocacy have played crucial roles in changing public perception.

4.2 Factors Influencing Shifts

The shifts in public opinion on same-sex marriage in India can be attributed to several key factors, including legal changes, activism, media representation, and generational differences.

Legal Changes: The decriminalization of homosexuality in 2018, when the Supreme Court of India struck down Section 377 of the Indian Penal Code, was a pivotal moment. This legal victory not only removed the criminal stigma but also sparked national and international conversations about LGBTQ+ rights, contributing to increased acceptance and support for same-sex marriage³³.

Activism: LGBTQ+ activism has played a crucial role in changing public opinion. Activists and organizations have worked tirelessly to raise awareness, educate the public, and advocate for equal rights. High-profile campaigns and public demonstrations have brought visibility to the struggles and aspirations of the LGBTQ+ community, fostering empathy and understanding among the broader population³⁴.

Media Representation: The representation of LGBTQ+ individuals in Indian media has also been influential. Positive portrayals in films, television shows, and digital platforms have helped normalize same-sex relationships and challenge stereotypes. Stories that depict the real lives and struggles of LGBTQ+ people contribute to a more inclusive narrative, making the idea of same-

³² YouGov-Mint-CPR. (2021). Millennial Survey.

³³ Supreme Court of India. (2018). Navtej Singh Johar v. Union of India.

³⁴ BBC News. (2018). India Supreme Court decriminalizes gay sex.

sex marriage more relatable and acceptable³⁵.

Generational Differences: Younger generations in India are more open to progressive ideas and less bound by traditional norms. Surveys indicate that millennials and Gen Z are significantly more supportive of same-sex marriage compared to older generations. This shift can be attributed to greater exposure to diverse perspectives through the internet and social media, as well as global cultural influences³⁶.

In conclusion, the evolving public opinion on same-sex marriage in India is a result of legal advancements, persistent activism, positive media representation, and a progressive outlook among younger generations.

4.3 Case Studies

Significant changes in public attitudes toward same-sex marriage in India can be illustrated through several case studies and examples that highlight the evolving landscape of social acceptance.

Navtej Singh Johar v. Union of India (2018): The decriminalization of homosexuality in the landmark Navtej Singh Johar case had a profound impact on public attitudes. Before the ruling, same-sex relationships were largely viewed through a lens of illegality and stigma. The Supreme Court's decision not only overturned Section 377 but also recognized the dignity and rights of LGBTQ+ individuals, leading to increased societal acceptance and opening up conversations about same-sex marriage³⁷.

Kerala's First Transgender Marriage (2018): In a historic moment, a transgender couple in Kerala, Ishan K. and Surya, legally married in 2018 after the Supreme Court's ruling. This event garnered widespread media attention and was celebrated as a victory for LGBTQ+ rights in India. It challenged traditional notions of marriage and showcased the growing acceptance of diverse gender identities within Indian society³⁸.

Delhi Queer Pride Parade (2019): The Delhi Queer Pride Parade, held annually, has grown in size

³⁵ The Hindu. (2020). Representation of LGBTQ+ in Indian Cinema.

³⁶ YouGov-Mint-CPR. (2021). Millennial Survey.

³⁷ (2018) 10 SCC 1.

³⁸ The News Minute. (2018). Kerala's First Transgender Couple Tie the Knot.

and visibility over the years. The 2019 parade, held a year after the decriminalization of homosexuality, saw record participation and widespread public support. The event not only celebrated LGBTQ+ identities but also demanded legal recognition of same-sex marriages. The increased participation and positive public response reflected a significant shift in attitudes towards LGBTQ+ rights and same-sex marriage³⁹.

Bollywood's Representation (2019–2021): Films like *Shubh Mangal Zyada Saavdhan* (2020), which depicts a same-sex couple fighting for their right to marry, have played a critical role in shaping public perceptions. The film's success and the conversations it spurred indicate a growing acceptance of same-sex relationships in mainstream Indian culture⁴⁰.

These examples illustrate how legal, cultural, and social developments have contributed to a more inclusive and accepting attitude toward same-sex marriage in India.

PROSPECTS AND CONCLUSION

5.1 Current State of Public Opinion

The current public opinion landscape regarding same-sex marriage in India is marked by a mix of evolving acceptance and persistent conservatism. Following the 2018 Supreme Court ruling in *Navtej Singh Johar v. Union of India*, which decriminalized consensual same-sex relations, public discourse around LGBTQ+ rights, including same-sex marriage, has gained prominence⁴¹.

Surveys indicate a gradual shift toward greater acceptance, particularly among younger generations. For instance, the 2021 YouGov-Mint-CPR Millennial Survey found that 56% of Indian millennials support same-sex marriage, highlighting a generational divide where younger Indians are more open to progressive social changes compared to older generations⁴². This shift is largely influenced by increased exposure to global perspectives, digital activism, and media representations that normalize LGBTQ+ identities⁴³.

However, despite this growing acceptance, significant resistance remains. A 2019 Ipsos poll revealed that while 44% of Indians supported the legalization of same-sex marriage, a majority

³⁹ The Indian Express. (2019). Record Turnout at Delhi Queer Pride Parade.

⁴⁰ The Hindu. (2020). *Shubh Mangal Zyada Saavdhan*: Breaking Taboos with a Smile.

⁴¹ *Navtej Singh Johar & Ors. v. Union of India*, (2018) 10 SCC 1.

⁴² YouGov-Mint-CPR. (2021). Millennial Survey.

⁴³ The Hindu. (2020). Representation of LGBTQ+ in Indian Cinema.

(51%) still opposed it⁴⁴. The opposition is often rooted in traditional beliefs and societal norms, with many viewing marriage as a union strictly between a man and a woman. Religious and cultural factors also play a critical role in shaping these attitudes, with conservative sections of society advocating for the preservation of traditional marriage.

In summary, while public opinion on same-sex marriage in India is gradually becoming more accepting, particularly among the youth, it remains a contentious issue with deep-seated resistance, reflecting the ongoing cultural and generational debates over LGBTQ+ rights in the country.

5.2 Potential Legal and Social Changes

The future of same-sex marriage in India appears to be influenced by ongoing legal battles, shifting societal norms, and evolving advocacy efforts. While significant progress has been made, particularly with the decriminalization of homosexuality in 2018, several factors will shape the trajectory of same-sex marriage in India.

Legal Battles: The legal landscape for same-sex marriage remains uncertain. In recent years, petitions for the recognition of same-sex marriages have been filed in various courts, including the Supreme Court. However, the Indian judiciary's stance on legalizing same-sex marriage remains cautious. The outcome of these cases will be critical in determining whether same-sex marriage will gain formal legal recognition in India⁴⁵.

Societal Shifts: Societal norms are gradually evolving, with increasing acceptance among younger generations and progressive urban populations. As demonstrated by the growing support in surveys and public events like pride parades, societal attitudes are becoming more inclusive⁴⁶. This shift is likely to continue as awareness and education around LGBTQ+ issues increase.

Advocacy and Activism: Continued activism by LGBTQ+ organizations and allies will play a crucial role in pushing for legislative changes. Advocacy efforts, public awareness campaigns, and legal challenges are essential in maintaining momentum and advocating for equal rights⁴⁷.

⁴⁴ Ipsos. (2019). Global Attitudes Towards LGBT People.

⁴⁵ Supreme Court of India. (2023). Current Status of Same-Sex Marriage Petitions.

⁴⁶ Ibid.

⁴⁷ Human Rights Watch. (2024). LGBTQ+ Rights in India: Advocacy and Challenges.

International Influences: Global trends and pressures may also influence India's approach to same-sex marriage. As more countries around the world legalize same-sex marriage, India may face increased pressure to align with international human rights standards⁴⁸.

In conclusion, while the path to legalizing same-sex marriage in India faces challenges, the combination of evolving societal norms, ongoing legal efforts, and active advocacy suggests a positive trajectory towards greater acceptance and legal recognition.

5.3 Conclusion

In conclusion, the evolution of attitudes towards same-sex marriage in India reflects a complex interplay of cultural, legal, and social factors.

Legal Changes: The landmark judgment in the Navtej Singh Johar case (2018) was a pivotal moment in this transformation. By decriminalizing consensual same-sex relationships, the Supreme Court's decision not only removed legal barriers but also catalyzed broader discussions about LGBTQ+ rights and same-sex marriage. This legal shift significantly impacted public perceptions, paving the way for increased acceptance and normalization of same-sex relationships¹.

Cultural Representation: Media and cultural representation have played a crucial role in shaping attitudes. Films and media portrayals that depict LGBTQ+ individuals and their experiences contribute to a more inclusive narrative. For instance, the success of movies like *Shubh Mangal Zyada Saavdhan* (2020) underscores how positive media representation can influence public opinion and challenge existing stereotypes².

Social Activism: Persistent activism and advocacy have been instrumental in advancing public awareness and support. LGBTQ+ activists and organizations have worked tirelessly to educate the public and fight for equal rights, contributing to a gradual but noticeable shift in societal attitudes. Public events such as the Delhi Queer Pride Parade also reflect growing acceptance and support³.

Generational Shifts: Generational differences further highlight the evolving landscape. Younger

⁴⁸ International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Intersex Association (ILGA). (2024). Global Overview on Same-Sex Marriage.

generations, exposed to diverse perspectives through the internet and global influences, exhibit greater support for same-sex marriage compared to older cohorts. This generational shift underscores the role of progressive values in changing public opinion⁴.

Together, these factors illustrate the dynamic and multifaceted nature of societal change regarding same-sex marriage in India, marked by ongoing legal, cultural, and social developments.

