

Analysing the Attitude of Youth towards LGBTIQ+ Community

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Abstract-

The LGBT Community and the attitude towards them became one of the dividing factors among the society. This research is meant to recognize the attitude of students towards LGBTQ Community and to better understand the attitude of young minds about the community to work for betterment of the LGBTQ Community. This study presents the data of students of Lovely Professional University and their thoughts on LGBT Community and how their attitude has changed with the help of Media. And to better understand these young minds. This study aims to advance knowledge about young people's perceptions of the LGBTIQ+ community. Specifically, this study will investigate the factors that contribute to positive or negative attitudes towards the LGBTIQ+ community among youth, the impact of social and cultural factors, and the implications of these attitudes for social justice, policy, and practice. This research will be conducted with a Sample size of 200 students of Lovely Professional University, Punjab. And this study aims to analyse the attitudes of youth towards the LGBTIQ+ community, with a particular focus on understanding the factors that contribute to negative attitudes and stigma towards the community. To achieve this aim, a mixed-methods research design will be used, incorporating both quantitative and qualitative methods.

Keywords: LGBTIQ+ community, youth, attitude, society, discrimination, Acceptance, Unacceptance, Sexual orientation, Gender

2 Introduction

2.1 Historical Background

The LGBTIQ+ (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Intersex, Queer/Questioning, and other sexual and gender minorities) community has been the subject of social, legal, and political controversies for decades. Despite increasing visibility and acceptance in some parts of the world, the LGBTIQ+ community still faces significant discrimination, stigma, and violence. In recent years, there has been a growing interest in understanding attitudes towards the LGBTIQ+ community, particularly among young people who will shape the future of social norms and values. While some studies have suggested that attitudes towards the LGBTIQ+ community are becoming more positive, others have found that negative attitudes persist, especially among certain demographic groups. Therefore, there is a need for a comprehensive analysis of the attitudes of young people towards the LGBTIQ+ community.

The LGBTQ Community is made up of people who do not follow the rigid social norms; what distinguishes the community is the many sexual orientations that its members choose. This community has endured persecution and intolerance for centuries, not just in India but also around the world. Through this research

we would be understanding how sexual and gender socialization and changes in values and beliefs for questioning youth towards LGBTQ Community.

Overall, this study seeks to provide a deeper understanding of the attitudes towards the LGBTIQ+ community among youth, and how these attitudes can be shaped to promote greater acceptance, inclusion, and equality for all individuals regardless of their sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender expression. The study of attitudes towards the LGBTIQ+ community is crucial not only for understanding the challenges faced by the community but also for promoting a more inclusive and accepting society. Discrimination and stigma towards the LGBTIQ+ community have negative consequences, including mental and physical health issues, social isolation, and limited access to healthcare and education.

Therefore, this study is of particular importance for policy-makers, educators, healthcare providers, and community leaders who are committed to promoting social justice and equality. By identifying the factors that contribute to positive or negative attitudes towards the LGBTIQ+ community, this study can inform the development of evidence-based interventions that promote acceptance, tolerance, and respect for diversity.

Overall, this research aims to make a significant contribution to the field of social psychology and sociology by advancing our understanding of attitudes towards the LGBTIQ+ community among youth. By shedding light on the complex dynamics of these attitudes, this study can inform social policies and practices that promote social justice and equality, thereby creating a more inclusive and accepting society for all.

2.2 Why is it prominent to eradicate discrimination against LGBTQ Community?

We must listen to them to address the discrimination they experience and to safeguard them and their choices. As a growing democracy, it is the responsibility of the community as a whole to allow all individuals to adopt a lifestyle that is consistent with their natural orientation.

2.3 LGBTQ rights enshrined in Indian Constitution

LGBTQ rights in India have grown rapidly in recent years. However, Indian LGBT people may face societal and legal obstacles that non-LGBT people do not face. In addition to officially interpreting Article 15 of the Constitution to prohibit discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, the country has overturned colonial-era laws that discriminated against homosexuals and transgender people. Furthermore, legal protections for same-sex unions have been established.

Transgender people in India can now change their legal gender following sex reassignment surgery and have the constitutional right to register as a third gender, thanks to legislation passed in 2019. Several states also provide housing for hijras, South Asia's traditional third gender community, as well as welfare benefits, pension schemes, free operations in government hospitals, and other aid initiatives. According to the 2011 Census, India has around 480,000 transgender persons.

2.4 The Efforts of the UN Human Rights Committee

The ideals of human rights established in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights are threatened by discrimination against LGBTI people. Nations are legally required to safeguard the human rights of LGBTI people.

On this matter, international human rights law is unequivocal. It is founded on international treaties on human rights and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights ("UDHR"), which serves as the essential cornerstone of current respect for human rights, was adopted as a

"common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations" in accordance with the United States Charter of 1945. 3 The UDHR era coincided with global civil rights movements.

3 Objectives of the study

The objectives of this research are as follows:

- 1) To examine the attitudes of youth towards the LGBTIQ+ community.
- 2) To identify the factors that shape attitudes towards the LGBTIQ+ community among youth.
- 3) To explore the social and cultural factors that influence attitudes towards the LGBTIQ+ community among youth.
- 4) To investigate the implications of attitudes towards the LGBTIQ+ community for social justice, policy, and practice.
- 5) To develop evidence-based interventions that promote greater acceptance and inclusion of the LGBTIQ+ community among youth.

The scope of the study is limited to examining the attitudes of youth towards the LGBTIQ+ community. The study will focus on young people between the ages of 18 and 25, studying in Lovely Profession University as this age group is often considered critical in shaping social norms and values. The study will take a multi-disciplinary approach, drawing on theories and methods from social psychology, sociology, and cultural studies.

The study will employ both qualitative and quantitative methods, including surveys and interviews, to collect data. The data will be analysed using appropriate statistical and qualitative techniques to generate insights and recommendations.

The study will be conducted in a specific geographical context, although the exact location has not yet been determined. The choice of location will be based on the availability of data and the relevance of the context to the research questions.

Overall, the study aims to provide a comprehensive analysis of the attitudes of youth towards the LGBTIQ+ community, and to develop evidence-based interventions that promote greater acceptance and inclusion of the community among youth. The study is relevant to policymakers, educators, healthcare providers, and community leaders who are committed to promoting social justice and equality.

4 Review of Related Literature and Studies

4.1 Introduction

The literature review provides an overview of the existing research on attitudes towards the LGBTIQ+ community among youth. The review aims to identify the key themes, concepts, and findings from previous studies, and to highlight gaps in the literature that the current study aims to address.

4.2 Attitudes towards the LGBTIQ+ Community:

Research has shown that attitudes towards the LGBTIQ+ community among youth are complex and multifaceted. Some studies have found that young people today are more accepting of non-heterosexual and non-cisgender identities than previous generations (e.g., Pew Research Centre, 2021). However, other studies

have found that negative attitudes towards the LGBTIQ+ community still exist among youth, particularly in certain cultural and social contexts (e.g., Ryan et al., 2009; Sáez et al., 2020).

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It indicates that the same-sex attracted people were given special consideration in the Indian Penal Code. Consensual same-sex sexual behaviour is no longer considered offensive in the Navtej Singh Johar case that was previously stated.

A portion of Section 377 was decriminalised by the Hon. Supreme Court. This study also finds that the social stigma associated with homosexuality needs to be eliminated. If society welcomes LGBTQ individuals on a par with heterosexuals. The conflict will be resolved. Homosexuals are impacted by society's ultimate denial, which leads to a variety of mental changes in our stereotyped brains.

Baams, L., Grossman, A. H., & Russell, S. T. (2015). Minority stress and mechanisms of risk for depression and suicidal ideation among lesbian, gay, and bisexual youth. Developmental psychology, 51(5), 688-696.

This study looks at how minority stress contributes to depression and suicide thoughts in young lesbian, gay, and bisexual people. The findings show that minority stress poses a sizable risk for these mental health problems. The study's research gap was the need for more research into the protective factors that can lessen the detrimental impacts of minority stress on mental health..

Hatzenbuehler, M. L. (2016). Structural stigma and the health of lesbian, gay, and bisexual populations. Current directions in psychological science, 25(2), 135-139.

The effect of structural stigma on the health of lesbian, gay, and bisexual communities is examined in this article. The study discovers that these communities' health is significantly harmed by structural stigma, which is defined as societal-level prejudice and discrimination against these populations. This study recognised a need for more research into the mechanisms through which structural stigma affects health as a research gap.

Himmelstein, K. E., & Bruckner, H. (2011). Criminal justice and school sanctions against non-heterosexual youth: A national longitudinal study. Pediatrics, 127(1), 49-57.

The rates of juveniles receiving criminal justice and school punishments who are not heterosexual are examined in this longitudinal study. The findings suggest that these young people are more likely to be subjected to these sanctions, which may have detrimental effects on their mental health and academic performance. The necessity for further research into the variables that contribute to these discrepancies in sanctioning is the research gap identified in this study.

Kosciw, J. G., Greytak, E. A., Giga, N. M., Villenas, C., & Danischewski, D. J. (2016). The 2015 National School Climate Survey: The experiences of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer youth in our nation's schools. GLSEN.

The 2015 National School Climate Survey, which looks at LGBTQ (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and questioning) youth's experiences in schools, is presented in this study. According to the survey, LGBTQ kids continue to experience high rates of victimisation and harassment at school, which can have a detrimental effect on their mental well-being and academic progress. The study found a need for more research on

practical treatments that can support greater inclusion and acceptance of LGBTQ children in educational settings.

Mustanski, B., Andrews, R., & Puckett, J. A. (2016). The effects of cumulative victimization on mental health among lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender adolescents and young adults. American journal of public health, 106(3), 527-533.

In this study, lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) adolescents and young adults' mental health is examined in relation to the cumulative impacts of victimisation. According to the findings, this population has greater levels of sadness and anxiety as a result of cumulative victimisation. This study revealed a need for more research into the protective characteristics that can lessen the detrimental consequences of victimisation on mental health.

Platero, R., Lejarza, L., & López-Sáez, M. (2018). Attitudes toward homosexuality and bisexuality among Spanish adolescents: The influence of gender, education, and contact. Journal of homosexuality, 65(4), 449-464.

In this study, attitudes about homosexuality and bisexuality among adolescents in Spain are investigated, along with the effects of gender, education, and contact. The findings show that while opinions of homosexuality have improved over time, opinions of bisexuality have remained negative. The study found a need for more research into the factors that contribute to anti-bisexual views and the possible effects that these attitudes may have on the mental health of bisexual people.

Russell, S. T., & Fish, J. N. (2016). Mental health in lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) youth. Annual review of clinical psychology, 12, 465-487.

An overview of the research on the mental health of young lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) people is given in this review. The study reveals that minority stress is a significant driver in these differences, with LGBT youth experiencing greater rates of mental health concerns than their heterosexual classmates. The need for more research into efficient therapies that can improve the mental health and well-being of LGBT kids is the research gap identified in this study.

Ryan, C., & Huebner, D. (2019). LGBTQ youth and mental health: new research and clinical implications. Current psychiatry reports, 21(3), 16.

This review examines recent findings on LGBTQ youth's mental health, including the causes of their problems and proposed treatments that could improve their wellbeing. The study's findings point to a need for more research into the cultural and contextual influences on LGBTQ youths' mental health as well as the creation of specialised interventions to address these influences.

Savin-Williams, R. C. (2017). The psychological well-being of same-sex attracted youth. Annual review of developmental psychology, 1, 329-348.

An overview of the study on the psychological health of young people who are attracted to the same sex is given in this review. The study reveals that although young people who are same-sex attracted must overcome certain difficulties because of their sexual orientation, they can also benefit from enhanced self-esteem and resilience. The need for more research into the mechanisms by which same-sex attraction affects psychological well-being is the research need identified in this study.

Toomey, R. B., Ryan, C., Diaz, R. M., & Russell, S. T. (2018). Coping with sexual orientation-related minority stress. *Journal of homosexuality*, 65(5), 609-633.

This study examines the coping strategies used by lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) individuals to manage the minority stress they experience due to their sexual orientation. The results indicate that active coping strategies, such as seeking social support and engaging in activism, are associated with better mental health outcomes among this population. The research gap identified in this study is the need for further investigation into the factors that contribute to individual differences in coping strategies and the development of tailored interventions to promote effective coping.

4.3 Conclusion

In conclusion, the literature review highlights the complexities of understanding the attitudes of youth towards the LGBTIQ+ community and the diverse factors that contribute to these attitudes. The studies reviewed suggest that while there has been progress towards greater acceptance and support of the LGBTIQ+ community, negative attitudes and stigma persist, particularly towards bisexuality. The research also highlights the significant mental health disparities experienced by LGBTIQ+ youth and the importance of addressing the factors that contribute to minority stress. The research gaps identified in the literature review underscore the need for further investigation into effective interventions that can promote the well-being of LGBTIQ+ youth and address the complex social, cultural, and contextual factors that contribute to negative attitudes and stigma. Overall, the literature review provides a foundation for the present study and underscores the importance of continuing research in this area.

In a heterocentric society, some characteristics are designated to describe either male or female persons, with aggressive and strong traits reserved for males and caring and emotional traits reserved for females. However, not all people fit neatly into the categories imposed by society, and the obstacles faced by those labelled as "outliers" of society's norm can be overwhelming, resulting in emotional and physical pain. Bullying and societal inequalities can have a long-term impact on a person's life.

Different attitudes exist between men and women regarding the LGBTIQ+ population. In general, males have less positive views about homosexuals than do women. There is a clear relationship between views towards homosexuals, their sociodemographic correlates, and any potential gender inequalities, i.e., attitudes depend on how individuals viewed LGBTIQ+ people. According to some research, men and women have distinct attitudes towards homosexuality, with males having more favourable attitudes towards homosexuality in women than in men. If a heterosexual person interacts with more people, their attitudes will be more positive, leading to the development of closer relationships and direct exposure of another person's homosexuality. However, a study on homosexuality maintains that such relationships should not be both legal and accepted. According to the study's prior findings, sentiments have changed over time. While institutional homophobia towards lesbians and gay men and the deviance/changeability factors were distinct, they were highly correlated and showed little evidence of divergent validity. While some people have already accepted the third-sex community, others are still uncomfortable around lesbians and homosexual men. Men and women did not differ in their overall level of homophobia while using this idea. Both were connected to LGBT acquaintances and associates. Such an act could occur if a person is truly opposed to the third-sex community. This could cause stress for homosexuals. Homophobic prejudice, social rejection, discrimination, and harassment are examples of stresses. Being exposed to these stresses is connected to bad

mental health outcomes such as depression, drug use, and suicide attempts. Because the well-being of homosexual and lesbian persons is a major public health concern, many Western researchers have examined views towards them in recent decades. Policymakers have attempted to decrease discrimination and contribute to a generally good social milieu; nonetheless, heterosexual attitudes may vary across society.

Presentation, Analysis, and Interpretation of Data8360945293

5 Methodology

The methodology used to conduct this research is mixed-methods research design, incorporating both quantitative and qualitative methods. And the research tool used is Questionnaire.

5.1 Sample

This research will be conducted with a Sample size of 200 students of Lovely Professional University, Punjab.

5.2 Research design and approach

The present study aims to analyse the attitudes of youth towards the LGBTIQ+ community, with a particular focus on understanding the factors that contribute to negative attitudes and stigma towards the community. To achieve this aim, a mixed-methods research design will be used, incorporating both quantitative and qualitative methods.

The quantitative component of the study will involve a survey of a sample of youth aged 17-25, drawn from diverse backgrounds studying in Lovely Professional University, Punjab. The survey will include questions designed to assess attitudes towards the LGBTIQ+ community, as well as demographic information and measures of social contact with the community. The survey data will be analysed using descriptive statistics and regression analysis to identify the factors that contribute to negative attitudes towards the community.

The qualitative component of the study will involve in-depth interviews with a subset of survey respondents who report negative attitudes towards the LGBTIQ+ community. The interviews will be designed to explore the reasons for these attitudes and to identify potential interventions that can promote greater acceptance and support for the community. The interview data will be analysed using thematic analysis to identify the key themes and patterns that emerge from the data.

The mixed-methods design will allow for a comprehensive understanding of the attitudes of youth towards the LGBTIQ+ community, incorporating both quantitative data on the prevalence and factors associated with negative attitudes and qualitative data on the underlying reasons for these attitudes. The study will be conducted in accordance with ethical guidelines and will seek to ensure the privacy and confidentiality of all participants.

5.3 Sampling strategy and data collection methods

Sampling Strategy:

The present study aims to analyse the attitudes of youth towards the LGBTIQ+ community, with a particular focus on understanding the factors that contribute to negative attitudes and stigma towards the community. To achieve this aim, a stratified random sampling strategy will be used to select a representative sample of youth aged 18-25, drawn from diverse backgrounds studying in Lovely Professional University, Punjab. Stratification will be based on age, gender, sexual orientation, ethnicity, and socio-economic status to ensure the sample is representative of the population of youth in the target age range.

Data Collection Methods

Quantitative Component:

The quantitative component of the study will involve the administration of an online survey questionnaire to the selected sample. The survey will be designed to assess attitudes towards the LGBTIQ+ community, as well as demographic information and measures of social contact with the community. The survey will be administered using a secure online platform, and participants will be able to complete the survey in their own time. The survey will take approximately 20-30 minutes to complete.

Qualitative Component:

The qualitative component of the study will involve in-depth interviews with a subset of survey respondents who report negative attitudes towards the LGBTIQ+ community. The interviews will be conducted online or in-person, based on the preference of the participants. The interviews will be semi-structured and will be designed to explore the reasons for negative attitudes and to identify potential interventions that can promote greater acceptance and support for the community. The interviews will be audio-recorded with the permission of the participants and will be transcribed verbatim for analysis.

Questionnaire

Gender: Male/Female/Non-binary/Prefer not to say

Age: _____

Sexual Orientations: Straight/Heterosexual/Gay/Bisexual/Lesbian/Other/Prefer not to say

Country/Ethnicity: _____

Studying: diploma/Bachelor's Degree /Postgraduate degree/PhD

Employment status: Student/Part Time/Faculty

Have you ever had a friend, family member, or co-worker who identifies as LGBTIQ+? Yes/No

How often do you have social contact with individuals who identify as LGBTIQ+? (select one)

- a. Daily
- b. Weekly
- c. Monthly

d. Rarely

e. Never

How would you rate your overall attitude towards the LGBTIQ+ community? (select one)

a. Extreme comfort

b. Moderate comfort

c. Neutral

d. Uncomfortable

e. Extremely uncomfortable.

Which of the following best describes your opinion on same-sex marriage? (Select one)

a. Extreme comfort

b. Moderate comfort

c. Neutral

d. Uncomfortable

e. Extremely uncomfortable.

Which of the following best describes your opinion on LGBTIQ+ individuals serving in the military? (Select one)

a. Extreme comfort

b. Moderate comfort

c. Neutral

d. Uncomfortable

e. Extremely uncomfortable.

How comfortable are you with public displays of affection between same-sex couples? (Select one)

A. Extreme comfort

B. Moderate comfort

C. Neutral

d. Uncomfortable

e. Extremely uncomfortable.

Have you ever experienced discrimination or harassment based on your sexual orientation or gender identity? Yes/No

Would you be fine with being friends with people of LGBTQ Community? Yes/No

Do you think discrimination or harassment against LGBTIQ+ individuals is a problem in our society? Yes/No

Did social Media and different articles in social media on awareness and acceptance on LGBTQ changed your mindset on LGBTQ Community? Yes/No

Would be fine to tolerated LGBTQ+ Community in Work Places? Yes/No

If you're hiring for a company, would you hire them on their capabilities ? (open-ended)

Would you work in a corporate or industry when a lot of LGBTQ+ Communities are working? Yes/No

Would you send your child in the school where LGBTQ+ Community kids are studying? Yes/No

Do you think your perspective of seeing an individual from LGBTQ Community is different from someone from an elder generation? (open-ended)

Do you think your perspective of seeing an individual from LGBTQ Community has changed while growing mature? (open-ended)

What do you think can be done to promote greater acceptance and support for the LGBTIQ+ community? (open-ended)

Data Analysis

Quantitative Component:

Descriptive statistics and regression analysis will be used to study the survey data in order to determine the causes of people's unfavourable perceptions of the LGBTIQ+ group.

Qualitative Component:

The significant themes and patterns that emerge from the interview data will be identified through thematic analysis of the data. The data will be analysed by looking for patterns in the data, classifying the data into groups, and creating themes that summarise the significance of the data. The themes will be validated by comparing them with the data and checking for consistency and coherence.

6 Measures and Instruments

The present study will use a combination of standardized measures and instruments to assess attitudes towards the LGBTIQ+ community and to collect demographic information and measures of social contact.

Quantitative Component:

Attitudes towards the LGBTIQ+ community will be measured using the Attitudes Towards LGBTIQ+ People Scale (ATLP), a validated and reliable scale that assesses attitudes towards the LGBTIQ+ community across multiple dimensions, including affective, cognitive, and behavioural components.

A short questionnaire will be used to gather demographic data, such as age, gender, sexual orientation, ethnicity, and socioeconomic situation.

Measures of social contact with the LGBTIQ+ community will be collected using a modified version of the Social Contact Scale, which assesses the frequency and quality of contact with members of the LGBTIQ+ community.

Qualitative Component:

Semi-structured interview guide: The qualitative component of the study will involve in-depth interviews with a subset of survey respondents who report negative attitudes towards the LGBTIQ+ community. The interviews will be conducted using a semi-structured interview guide designed to explore the reasons for negative attitudes and to identify potential interventions that can promote greater acceptance and support for the community.

Audio recording: The interviews will be audio-recorded with the permission of the participants and will be transcribed verbatim for analysis.

Validity and Reliability:

The measures and instruments selected for this study have been validated and are widely used in research on attitudes towards the LGBTIQ+ community. The Attitudes Towards LGBTIQ+ People Scale (ATLP) has been shown to have good reliability and validity in multiple studies, and the modified version of the Social Contact Scale has been used in previous research on attitudes towards the LGBTIQ+ community. The qualitative component of the study will use a semi-structured interview guide, which will be designed to explore the research questions and to ensure consistency across interviews. For accurate data collection, the interviews will be audio recorded, and the verbatim transcription of the interviews will guarantee that the data is comprehensive and accurate.

6.1 Data Analysis Plan

The data analysis plan for this study will involve both quantitative and qualitative data analysis.

Quantitative Component:

Descriptive statistics and regression analysis will be used to assess the quantitative data obtained from the survey questionnaire in order to determine the factors that lead to negative sentiments towards the LGBTIQ+ population.

The descriptive statistics will provide an overview of the demographic characteristics of the sample, attitudes towards the LGBTIQ+ community, and measures of social contact with the community. The regression analysis will be used to identify the factors that predict negative attitudes towards the LGBTIQ+ community, including demographic factors and measures of social contact.

Qualitative Component:

In-depth interview-derived qualitative data will be subjected to thematic analysis for analysis. Finding patterns and themes in the data is a key component of the widely used qualitative data analysis technique known as thematic analysis. The following actions will be taken during the analysis:

Transcription of the audio-recorded interviews: The interviews will be transcribed verbatim to ensure accuracy and completeness of the data.

Data familiarization: The transcripts will be read and re-read to gain familiarity with the data and to identify patterns and themes.

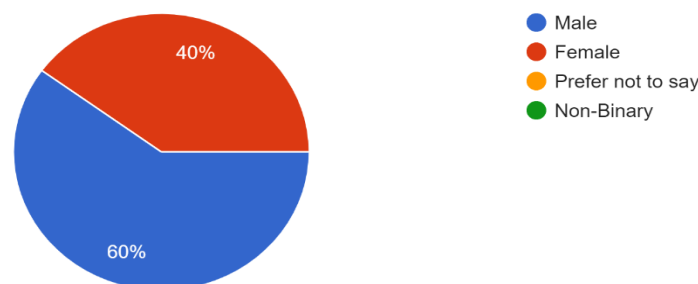
Coding: The data will be systematically coded into categories based on the research questions and themes that emerge from the data.

Theme development: The categories will be organized into themes and sub-themes, and the themes will be developed through iterative review and discussion.

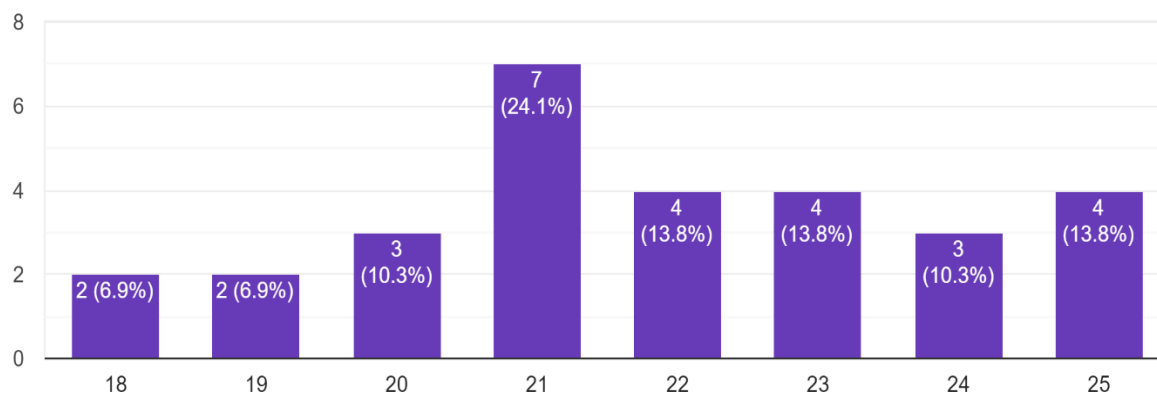
Theme validation: The themes will be validated by checking for consistency and coherence across the data and by comparing them with the research questions.

Data Analysis:

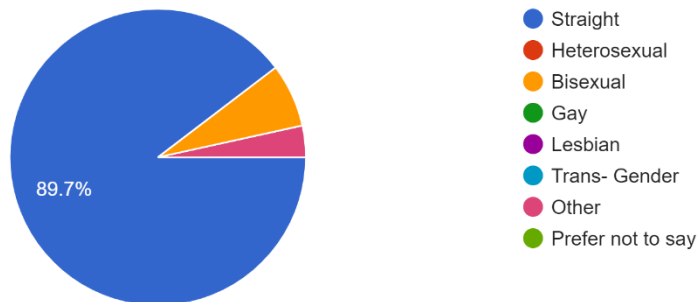
Gender



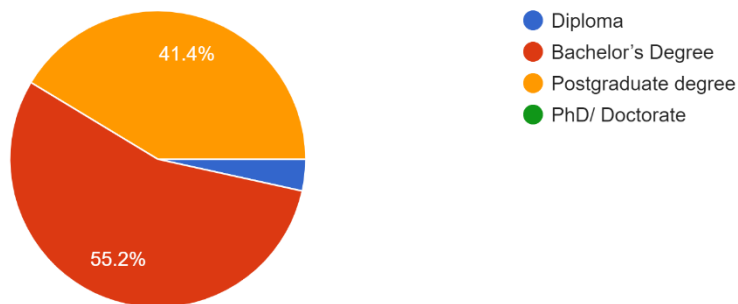
Age



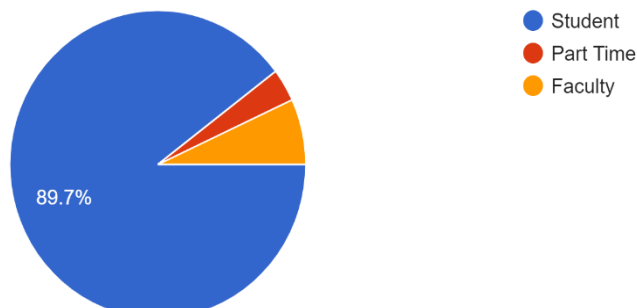
Sexual Orientation



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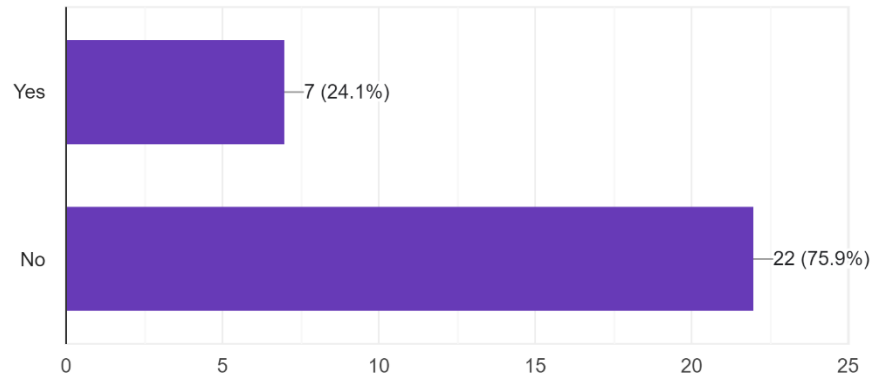


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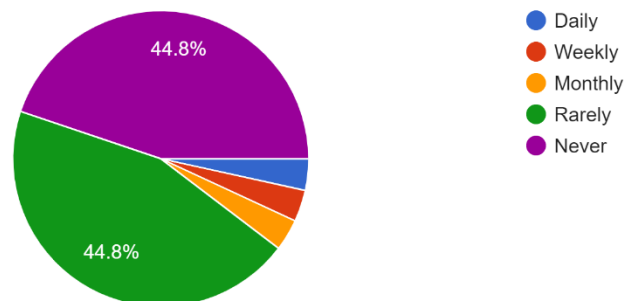


Employment

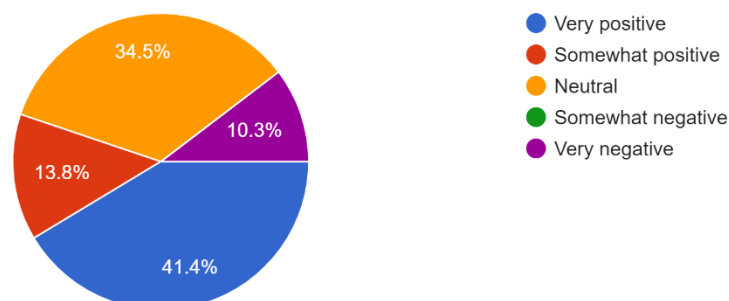
Have you ever had a friend, family member, or co-worker who identifies as LGBTIQ?



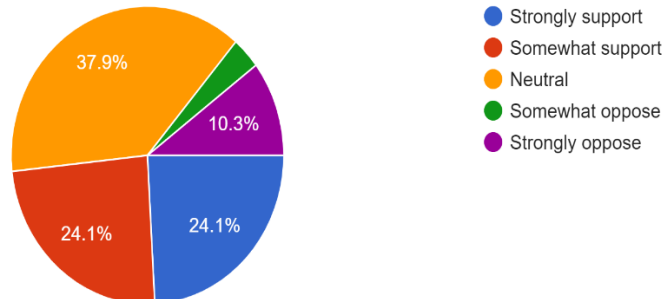
How often do you have social contact with individuals who identify as LGBTIQ? (Select one)



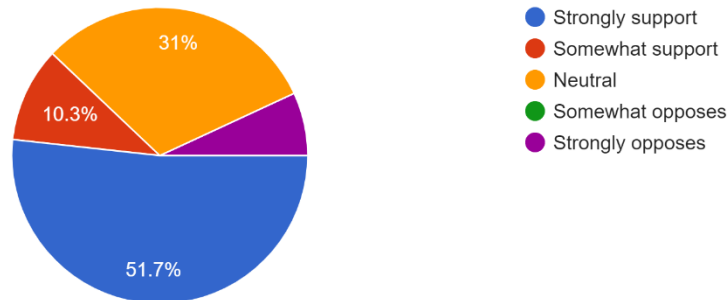
How would you rate your overall attitude towards the LGBTIQ Community?



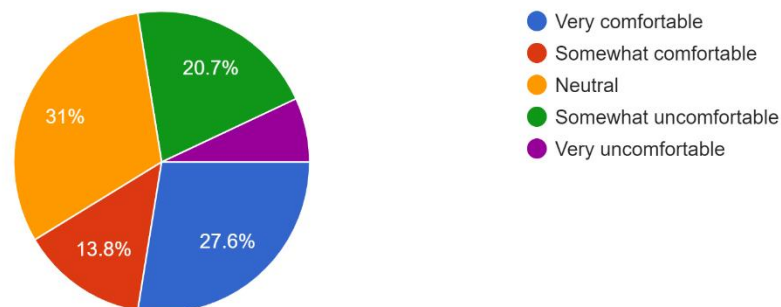
Which of the following best describes your opinion on same-sex marriage? (Select One)



Which of the following best describes your opinion on LGBTQ+ individuals serving in the military?

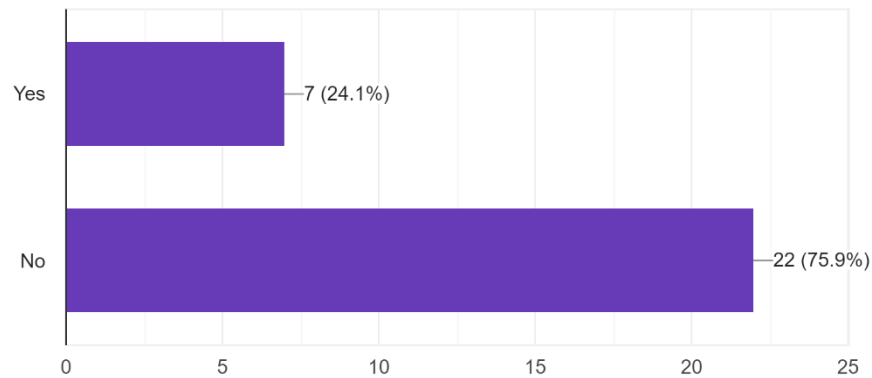


How comfortable are you with public displays of affection between same-sex couples?(Select One)

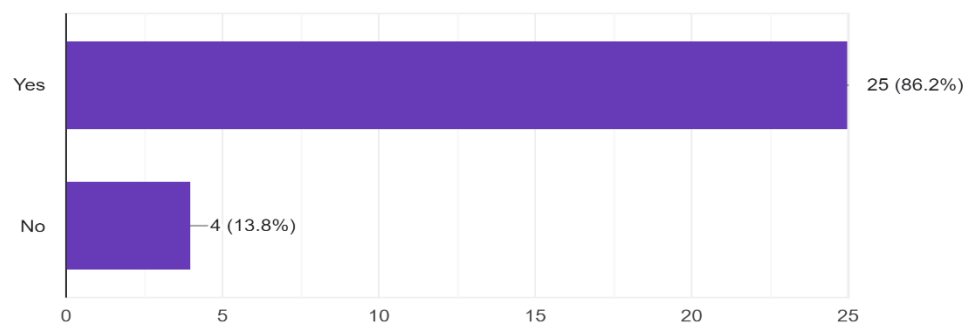


Have you

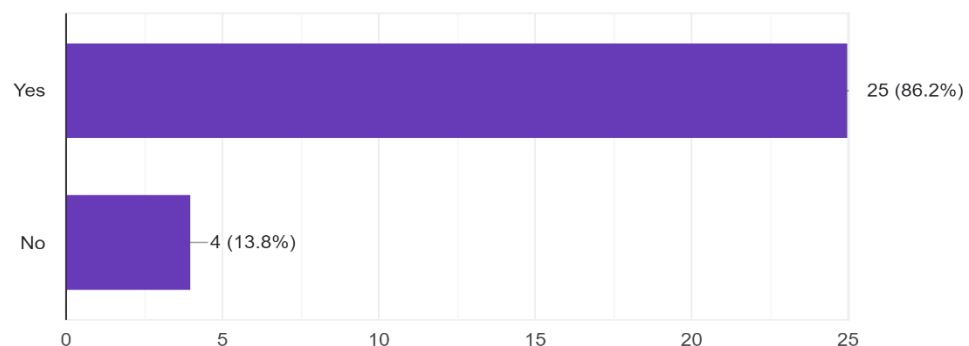
ever experienced any sort of discrimination or harassment wholly based on your sexual orientation or gender identity?



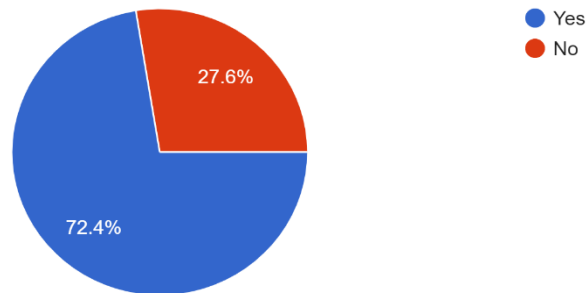
Would you be fine with being friends with people of LGBTQ Community?



Do you think discrimination or harassment against LGBTQ+ individuals is a problem in our society?

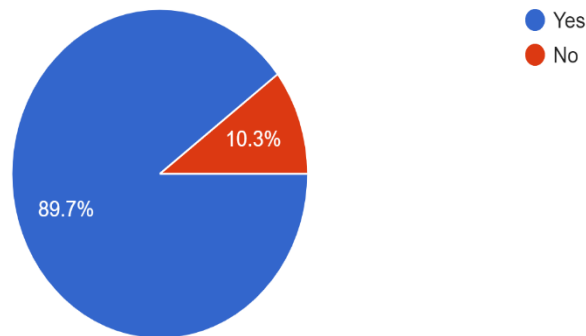


Did social Media and different articles in social media on awareness and acceptance on LGBTQ changed your mindset on LGBTQ Community?



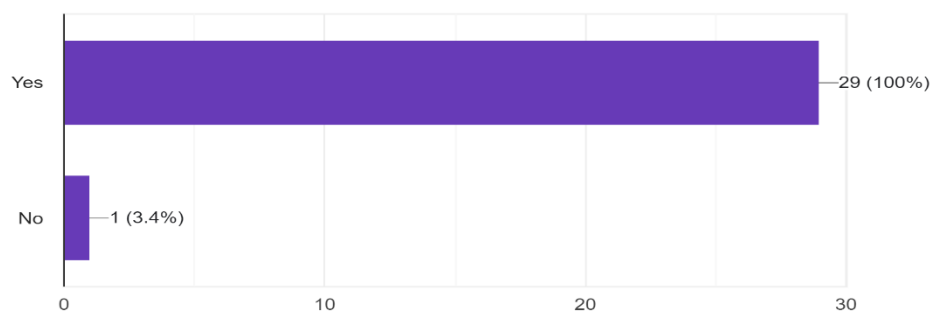
be fine to tolerate LGBTQ+ Community in Work Places?

Would you



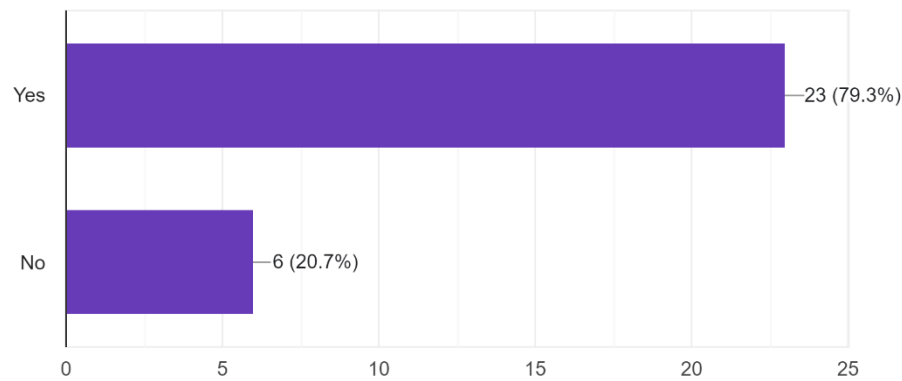
hiring for a company, would you hire them on their capabilities?

If you're



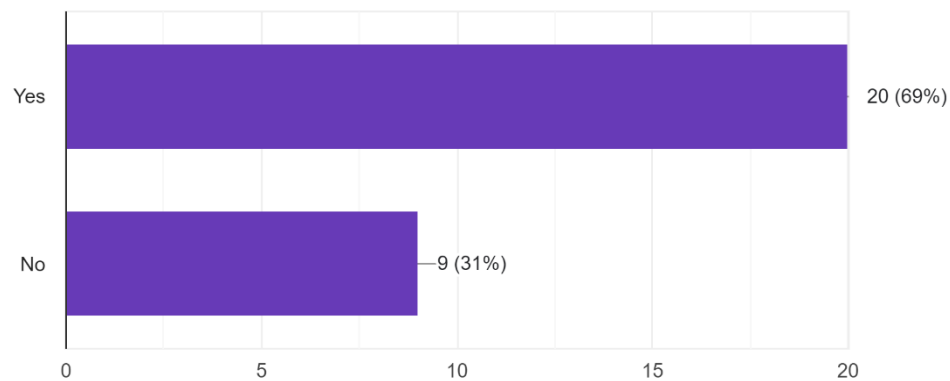
work in a corporate or industry when a lot of LGBTQ+ Communities are working?

Would you



Would you

send your child in the school where LGBTQ+ Community kids are studying?



Integration

of Quantitative and Qualitative Results:

A thorough knowledge of young people's attitudes towards the LGBTIQ+ group will be provided by integrating the findings from the analyses of both quantitative and qualitative data. To guarantee consistency and coherence throughout the data and to detect recurring themes and patterns, the conclusions will be triangulated. Conclusions and suggestions for initiatives that can foster better acceptance and support for the LGBTIQ+ community will be made using the combined findings.

7 CONCLUSIONS

The questionnaire is an important tool for measuring attitudes towards the LGBTIQ+ community. It is essential to customize the questionnaire to suit the specific research objectives and population of interest, while also ensuring that ethical guidelines are followed and informed consent is obtained from participants. The questionnaire can be used to gather valuable information about the attitudes of youth towards the LGBTIQ+ community, which can be used to inform policies and interventions aimed at promoting greater acceptance and support for this community. Overall, the questionnaire is a valuable tool for conducting research on attitudes towards the LGBTIQ+ community, and can help to promote greater understanding and acceptance of this community in society.

The questionnaire can also shed light on the incidence of discrimination and harassment based on sexual orientation and gender identity, allowing for the identification of situations that call for intervention in order to lessen these occurrences. The questionnaire can also be used to gather information about the effectiveness of existing interventions aimed at promoting acceptance and support for the LGBTIQ+ community. This can help policymakers and advocates to identify areas where further interventions or improvements are needed.

Moreover, the questionnaire can be used to monitor changes in attitudes towards the LGBTIQ+ community over time. This is important, as attitudes towards the community are evolving rapidly, and it is essential to keep track of these changes in order to ensure that policies and interventions remain relevant and effective. By regularly administering the questionnaire, researchers can track changes in attitudes towards the community and identify emerging trends or issues that need to be addressed.

In conclusion, the study has highlighted that the behaviour of youth towards the LGBTQ community is diverse and dynamic. On one hand, a section of youth displays empathy and acceptance towards the LGBTQ community, while others still hold homophobic attitudes and beliefs. The research also reveals that education and awareness campaigns targeting youth are effective in promoting positive attitudes and behaviours towards the LGBTQ community. Therefore, it is recommended that schools, religious institutions, and the government develop educational programmes that promote acceptance, tolerance and inclusivity for the LGBTQ community, especially among the youth, who are the future of the society. Additionally, further studies could explore the impact of social media on the behaviour of the youth towards this community. Ultimately, the research findings emphasize the importance of a progressive and inclusive society that respects the rights and dignity of all individuals, irrespective of their sexuality or gender.

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