

The Significance of the Same Sex Wedding On the Perspective of the Same Sex Relations

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ABSTRACT: According to this research, lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgendered (LGBT) people's perception of same-sex love relationships is influenced by the fact that they are officially recognized same-sex marriages. Approximately 288 participants took part in an open-ended Web-based survey, in which they were asked to explain how legally recognized same-sex marriage impacted their perspective on their personal romantic relationship, as well as their perspective on romantic relationships generally. Specifically, the findings indicate that legally recognized same-sex marriage influenced participants' comprehension of romantic relationships in two ways: by making established relationships appear more real and so by serving as just a tool throughout which participants realized their desires for an ideal potential partner as well as relationship characteristics. The findings indicate that for same-sex couples, legally recognized same-sex wedding is perceived as both advantageous and difficult.

KEYWORDS: Homosexual, LGBT, Romantic Relationships, Same-Sex Couples, Sex Partnerships.

1. INTRODUCTION

In certain areas of the United States and selected nations during the last decade, several kinds of legal recognition of same-sex couples have emerged. These civil partnerships are the outcome of decades-long civil rights struggle by lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgendered (LGBT) groups. Although there were marriage-like partnerships accessible in certain places, the advantages for same-sex couples in the United States were inferior to those given to counter-sex couples. However, in May 2004 Massachusetts became the first country to recognize same-sex marriages and give equal sex couples the same legal advantages as heterosexual couples in the state. While the LGBT community continues to fight for acceptance and legal recognition of homosexual marriage across the U.S. and throughout the globe, thousands of homosexual couples have benefited from their new legal access to marriage privileges in Massachusetts. As such, the legal recognition of same-sex marriage is a reference in the same-sex marriage fight in Massachusetts [1]. While legally recognized marriage represents an obvious shift in homosexual partnerships in the eyes of the law, whether and how homosexual marriage may alter the meaning of romantic connections in the views of LGBT community members is less apparent. This research focuses on the consequences of legally recognized homosexual marriage at the ship-level by investigating the effect of legal identical marriage on the concept of romantic relationships among LGBT persons [2].

1.1 Equal Sex Partnerships and Marriage:

A distinctive element of homosexual relationships is that they are implemented in a stigmatized and non-institutionalized environment. Prior study on equal sex partnerships indicates that committed same sex relations share with their heterosexual counterparts many traits and characteristics. For example, research has shown that homosexual and heterosexual couples have

comparable temptations and limitations to commitment and jealousy. Similar relationship maintenance methods include same-sex and heterosexual couples [3]–[5]. However, research into homosexual interactions also emphasizes the distinctiveness of same-sex unions because of the denial of civic and social acknowledgment of their connections. In their assessment of the literature on the stability and commitment of homosexual couples, researchers indicated that the absence of normative institutional status for homosexual couples leads to distinct ways of engagement. For example, members of same sex couples may get greater support and acceptance from a 'selected' family consisting of friends than from their families, and may be acknowledged as a pair exclusively in that smaller group. The performance of relational engagement may thus only be active inside a restricted social network. For some same-sex couples, engagement leads to the seclusion of LGBT members to preserve the exclusive nature of their relationship. Other same-sex couples have chosen a commitment without exclusivity restrictions [6], [7].

Legally recognizing homosexual marriage requires a review of the connection between a lack of institutional normative status and a related relationship between homosexuals. While legal identity marriage does not ensure that same-sex relationships are accepted by society at large, it is an important step forward towards greater regulatory status for same-sex couples and offers civil institutionalization of relationship vessels. Therefore, it is essential to study how this step towards normative Institutionalization affects the way LGBT persons make sense of engagement and romantic relationships, to continue to comprehend same-sex interactions. The aim of this research is to investigate ways that LGBT community people may see the effect of legally recognized same-sex marriages on their personal Romanesque or Romantic relationships in general [8]–[10].

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Participants:

Of the 288 participants, there were 169 women, 113 men and 6 either male or female. Players aged 19 to 66 years ($M = 31,6$, $Mdn = 30$, $SD = 9,6$) The majority of participants were from the Caucasian language ($N = 262$), 15 from African Americans, 3 from Asia, and 8 from racial and ethnic background. Participants recognized each other as homosexual or lesbian ($N = 235$), bisexual ($N = 44$) and both transgendered and queer ($N = 9$). These identifications were maintained by those participants for an average of 11 years ($Mdn = 10$, $SD = 7.89$). Most participants called themselves "completely" ($N = 161$) or "mainly" ($N = 114$), while the remainder ($N = 13$) said they were for just a few individuals. Currently, most participants were engaged in a main romantic relationship (67 percent, $N = 193$), which varied from one to 36 years ($M = 5,5$, $Mdn = 4$, $SD = 4,98$).

2.2 Procedure:

Data gathering lasted for six weeks. Collection began two months after a decision in favor of same sex marriage was ruled by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts and concluded 6 weeks before same sex couples were given marriage licenses in Massachusetts. Participants were recruited using a snowball technique. First, the author said that he invited individuals to numerous Massachusetts LGBT lusters and too many Boston LGBT recreational and social associations via membership lists. Following a web-based survey, the participants were invited to forward the URL to other LGBT community members who may be interested. This approach resulted in 166 individuals residing in Massachusetts and 122 living in one of the other United States. During the data

collection, residents of other Member States were anticipated to be able to acquire in Massachusetts legally recognized same-sex marriages; thus the data of non-Massachusetts participants were kept for analytical purposes.

The notice on recruiting told prospective participants that the research was undertaken to improve their understanding of what LGBT people felt about legal recognition of homosexual weddings, and that participation would require them to complete an anonymous online survey. A web-based survey URL was given to interested participants. The welcome page for the survey reaffirmed the project's objective and emphasized that the participation was anonymous. The poll asked participants to answer many open questions, followed by demographics and closed topics. This study examines ways in which participants have connected their understanding of lawful homosexual marriage to romantic relationships and focuses on participants' responses to the following unfinished topic: "How could the legal recognition of homosexual marriage change your own romantic relationship(s)? After the survey was completed, participants saw a final screen which thanked them for their involvement and requested them to share the research URL on to other LGBT people who may be interested.

2.3 Analysis:

The answers of the participants were examined utilizing a grounded theory inductive approach. An inductive approach was used to lead the analysis by the participants' voices. When this method is used, the categories and themes arise instead of conceptual categories from the participants' answers. Responses to each question were evaluated and sub-themes of answers were recorded after coding processes. Until the saturation was achieved, a continuous comparison procedure was used to compare developing subthemes. No new subthemes were discovered at that time and all of the answers fit into a subtheme. Throughout the study, conceptual links between the subthemes were observed and the development of themes and categories informed.

Additional measures have been made to guarantee the authenticity and reliability of the data analysis in addition to the continuous comparison process. A colleague who has qualitative techniques experience examined the data and agreed with the coding findings in order to verify the validity of the coding process. In order to verify the authenticity of the coding, five LGBT community members were invited to examine the analysis and verified that the descriptions are in line with their experiences. Finally, the author analyzed the subjects and created a theoretical account to explain the findings.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

All were asked how legally recognized same-sex weddings might modify their romantic relationship or how they conceive about romantic partnerships. A minor proportion of the sampling (6 percent) showed that they did not perceive any effect on their concept of romantic relationships as legal recognition of homosexual marriage. This lack of influence was mainly because the legislation or government seemed to be of little importance when contemplating same-sex partnerships. The majority of the sample showed how the legal recognition of same-sex marriage was believed to affect their experience with romantic relationships. These answers may be grouped in two categories: to make connections more genuine and to convey wishes. Themes and sub-themes are addressed further in each category. The presentation of the findings depends on the

extracts from the answers of the participants to give importance to their voices. The examples selected reflect the answers of many.

3.1 Mutual and Existing Relationships:

LGBT couples have a unique experience with a new alternative for the performance of love relationships once they have probably set up a system of relationship expression and maintenance. The potential effect of the same-sex marriage on comprehending current connections is even more intriguing when you realize that the same-sex couples may, partly in response to a lack of formal legitimacy for their relationship, have created their relationship system. Analyzing the answers of participants showed a group of replies focused on how same-sex marriage makes existing relationships more genuine. In this area, two topics developed. The first subject, real to others, expressed the conviction of former participants that other people could now 'see' their connections and consisted of two subtopics dealing with acknowledgment from civil authorities and some heterosexuals. The second theme, which became genuine, indicated participants' knowledge that their perspective of their current relationships was reassessed and seen as being more significant by the prospect of same-sex marriages. Become genuine to other people. Many participants viewed same sex marriage as a change in their thinking about current love connections not because of dynamics in the partnership but because marriage might change the outsiders' view of the relationship. For example, "I believe that same-sex marriage changes the way I see our relationship, as well as other lesbian and gay partnerships. I am like my girlfriend, I adore her no matter what, but I believe that our connection will be different, better since others have to view our relationships as genuine now". Two subthemes developed on the basis that "other" are civil authorities or heterosexual authorities.

Civil advantages for genuine connections. Participants acknowledged that civil advantages of legally recognized same-sex marriage might change the social position of same-sex partnerships. Most participants said this with a view to making relationships more genuine, more serious, or more secure". Therefore I feel weird to say this, but it seems like homosexual relationships truly count all of a sudden to be able to obtain a genuine state marriage certificate and share advantages such as health insurance, property ownership and even tax sharing. I mean, yes, of course they counted before, but now they simply appear to count more, with all the legal things". Another said, "It makes me think about my 5-year-old relationship differently since the government will have to recognize it. Like a new level, it simply feels more serious. I want us to marry, and then we can be safer than we could ever do without it". Finally, another participant described in patriotic words her modified perspective of her relationship and the civil recognition of the same sex marriage: Not only does the same sex marriage make me more serious about my relationship, it helps me take my nation more seriously. I felt repressed and not truly part of America. This feels like there's finally a light in the dark, since it's going to end up being a dyke and the government says that my connection is important and I count, too. Now I feel like I shouldn't screw up my relationship since it's so essential.

3.2 Disclosing Desires:

In addition to making same-sex relationships more genuine, the previously unknown and sometimes unexpected wishes of participants also showed a legal identity of marriages. In this second group of answers, two themes emerged. Firstly, individuals who are not presently engaged

in a romantic connection or participating in an unpleasant relationship viewed legal homosexual marriage as influencing their views of the future by showing prospective partners desirable qualities. Secondly, the partners as well as the non-partners stated the manner in which legal recognition of same-sex marriage showed their desire or opposition to a romantic partnership ideal. Legal legalization of homosexual marriage puts LGBT people into the unusual situation that they have to explore a relationship choice previously inaccessible in their adult life. Many participants reconsidered the nature of a possible relationship partner after legally recognized marriage was made accessible to same-sex couples. This reassessment surprised many participants, as shown in this example. "I didn't believe that the judgment of the court on same sex marriage affects me too much, since I am alone but I must acknowledge it. I met new individuals and wondered, "Would he be material for marriage?" I don't think as much previously about the long-term possibilities of partnerships". Others reported a greater degree of care about prospective partner traits resulting from legally recognized same-sex marriage: "Now we can marry, I try to be more cautious about who I am. I think now I've got greater standards. I'm worried I will get engaged with someone who wouldn't make a decent wife down the road, and if feasible I want to prevent that. It's odd, but I feel I appreciate more and more the prospect of a commitment". The same-sex marriage has affected the perspective of future relationships by serving as a new test for prospective mates for certain participants.

Researchers consider same-sex marriage to be excellent since it may be utilized as a marvelous instrument to remove prospective players from their spouses. I have gone on several early dates after the court ruling and I can say that I am checking the marriage subject in another manner today, and I can see how it reacts. I know that I want someone who wants to develop a relationship, which is a plus in their favor if they are pleased with the formal marriage. If they squabble about, I know they won't work immediately. Although earlier cases included individuals who wanted to marry one day, participants who did not ever want to marry likewise viewed the same sex marriage as altering their views about relationships. For example, I don't want to get married, therefore I find it difficult for me to locate a person in connection to this marriage issue. I know, ladies won't think I'm not a suitable prospective spouse and move on because I don't want to get married. Now I must be cautious to put my marriage emotions out in front of someone early so that I don't get wounded later. It hurts, since previously I felt as if I had more people for myself, and now I had to restrict myself to other types of un-marrying, finding a wonderful lady wasn't difficult enough.

The legal recognition of same-sex marriage therefore influences not only those who are already involved in romance relations, but also those LGBT members who look for potential partners through a different approach to the characteristics they want in a potential partner and who function as a tool to determine whether or not a potential partner has desirable characteristics. Romantic revelation and resistance. In addition to fulfilling their need for partnership qualities, participants stated how their desire to idealize relationship features was shown through law. Two sub-themes have developed about the desirable relationship features. First, participants stated that legally accepted same-sex marriage would help them in their relationships to fulfil their desire for idealized "traditional" romance. The second subtheme depicts a response to the romantic ideal of partnerships in which participants recognized their reluctance.

3.3 Wishing Romanticism:

Many participants acknowledged that homosexual marriage helped them understand that they wanted for their own relationships elements of "fairytale" straight weddings and marriages. For instance, "Since marriage has been legal, I recognized for a long time, in my relationship, that I suppressed the urge for some things. I always believed that I would never have great beautiful wedding, honeymoon and anniversary celebrations, professional wedding pictures displayed everywhere in the home because I was homosexual, but now I realize I can have everything, and goddamn it, I want it". I always thought. Another participant focused on the imagined romanticism of a wedding, "I suppose I was just like every young girl as I grew up. I imagined my wedding day, the gown, flowers, limo, everything. But I let everything go when I discovered that I was a lesbian. But now that we can marry, I know that I don't have to miss a beautiful fantasy wedding".

The discussion on finding the appropriate vocabulary for same-sex relationships was mirrored in the participants' argument, that the name 'marriage' in itself was more romantic than the words for committed relationships presently used for same-sex couples. For example, "The legal ruling is excellent since it describes partnerships as romance. I mean, we can speak of "marriage," "married," and these terms will be legally true. I believe that the terms 'wife' and 'husband' are romantic. I mean, is it not so much romantic that we say we have a "binding ceremony" and a "partner"? Interestingly enough, several participants spoke about homosexual marriage which revealed their yearning for romance, but also how such a romance should be performed in homosexual partnerships. Consider the use of an idealized love script for the same sexual connection as stated by one of the participants:

Marriage has made my girlfriend legal and I really contemplate marriage. We were together for a while, so it'd be practical and romantic. But we've got a problem now: becoming involved. We both want a romantic proposal to surprise and to receive a diamond ring, and obviously neither of us wants to be asked for the next one. In the conventional engagement tale, we both want to be the "girl." Of course, we cannot break this fantasy commitment, but we find it difficult to come up with a similarly romantic alternative. Another participant voiced difficulty at adapting to a same-sex ceremony the romantic element of a conventional wedding: "I believe my partner and I re-ally are romantic; they want to have in our own many parts of Jewish wedding but the issue is that they are so gendered. Things include shattering the glass and the husband's bride seven times. We want to do this but find it hard to adapt them to two guys and to retain the traditional element that makes them so romantic for both of us."

In exposing the aspirations of or the opposition of the participants to a romantic ideal in partnerships, legal homosexual marriage influences the implicit connection theories of participants or their beliefs on relationships. This is important since implicit connection theories have been proven to impact the system to comprehend relationships and to influence relationship happiness, stability and emotions towards partners. Thus, in explaining how the relationship perceptions, expectations and wishes of participants were affected by same-sex marriage, the findings indicate that whether or not the same-sex couple are married may impact their connection results.

However, this study is different from prior studies, since Massachusetts became the first country to give the same-sex couples the same marriage benefits as heterosexual couples following the announcement. Thus, the research represents the participants' view of legally recognized homosexual marriage not as a hypothesis but as an imminent fact. Secondly, this research

examined the effect of same-sex marriage on the significance of romantic relationships both for non-partners and for those engaged in a partnership and, therefore, provided a more complete view on the consequences of same-sex marriage for the LGBT population. This research is restricted in two respects. It is worth noting. First, the ethnic variety and the small number of transgendered individuals are restricted in the sample. Second, the data collecting technique required that participants have internet access, which may have resulted in a sample partition, which may not sufficiently reflect the prospects of people without computer skills and those on lower income. Future research should continue to explore how homosexual marriage affects the understanding of homosexual interactions in the broader LGBT community by enhancing the limitations of this study.

Legally recognized same-sex marriage affected the perception of relationships among participants and themselves. With homosexual marriage it is possible to make relationships more genuine and to reveal our wishes for partnerships and relationship partners. The findings show that same-sex couples are both benefited and challenged by legally recognized marriage. It is essential to remember that the same-sex marriage in Massachusetts and across the country was still a contentious subject at the time this article was published. So while in the United States and other countries the future of homosexual marriage may still be unknown, it is obvious that homosexual marriage affects the meaning of LGBT marriages and that interplays between same-sex marriage and the understanding of homosexual marriages continue to develop throughout the battle for and against same-sex marriage.

4. CONCLUSION

This research provides an unprecedented viewpoint on homosexual marriage. The bulk of prior study on homosexual marriage focuses on the legal, rhetorical and political elements of the fight to and against homosexual Marriage inside both the LGBT community and the LGBT community. Additional research has focused on homosexual marriage by studying the symbolic and theological significance of gay and lesbian relationship rituals, such as holy unions and commitment ceremonies. Two remarkable studies have provided additional in-depth information on same-sex marriage and comparable commitments among partners. Researchers contrasted characteristics of homosexual couples with their married straight siblings who had civil unions in Vermont and LGBT couples in their social networks who did not have civil unions. They discovered that although lesbian and gay couples with a union were less conventional than their heterosexual peers, there was no difference between homosexual and non-civilian couples. A more detailed look at same sex couples who have chosen to participate in a ceremony of commitment.

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