



A Socio-Legal Analysis of Public Sentiment Regarding Adoption Rights for Same-Sex Couples

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Abstract

Adoption by same-sex couples remains a contested issue at the intersection of law, society, and public morality. While global legal systems have witnessed progressive recognition of LGBTQ+ family rights, adoption law continues to be shaped significantly by public sentiment and socio-cultural norms. This paper presents a socio-legal analysis of public attitudes toward adoption rights for same-sex couples and examines how these attitudes influence legislative development, judicial interpretation, and policy reform. Employing a doctrinal and empirical approach, the study analyses historical legal milestones, survey-based public opinion data, and comparative jurisdictional frameworks to assess evolving societal perceptions.

The paper highlights demographic variations in public sentiment, including age, education, religious affiliation, and political ideology, and evaluates their implications for adoption law. It further engages with empirical research on child welfare outcomes, demonstrating that children raised in same-sex adoptive families exhibit developmental and psychological outcomes comparable to those raised in heterosexual households. Despite this evidence, resistance rooted in stigma and moral conservatism continues to impede full legal equality. The study argues that public sentiment functions both as a driver of reform and a structural constraint on the realization of equal adoption rights. It emphasizes the need for evidence-based policymaking, public legal awareness, and a child-centric framework that prioritizes welfare over parental sexual orientation. The paper concludes that aligning legal norms with constitutional principles of equality and dignity is essential to advancing inclusive adoption regimes in contemporary democratic societies.

Keywords: Same-sex adoption; Public sentiment; Socio-legal analysis; Child welfare; LGBTQ+ rights.

Introduction

Adoption constitutes a primary means by which same-sex couples establish families. The growing visibility of gay, lesbian, and broader LGBTQ+ persons and relationships has widened opportunities for family formation through both marriage and adoption. Adopting children can enhance the search for family belonging along multiple social constructs. However, sociologically inadmissible interruptions still prevail with respect to legislative reforms.

An objective, evidence-based socio-legal analysis of public sentiment regarding adoption rights for same-sex couples, while not conferring legitimacy upon emotional feelings or belief systems, has particular relevance to the intersection of law and same-sex adoption. Public attitudes remain heavily intertwined with the

development, advancement, and pervasiveness of adoption legislation throughout the ages. Information and action concerning these matters, grounded in a societal perspective, remain vital to the socio-legal environment and form a good basis for public discourse concerning the same-sex adoption scenario.

Recent empirical studies document substantial public sentiment variations regarding adoption rights for same-sex couples across jurisdictions and temporal contexts. The proceeding sections first trace the historical and legal foundations pertaining to same-sex adoption rights to inform the socio-legal analysis. The analysis itself is then modeled through the lens of public opinion, examining measurement and trend processes, demographic variations, the legal landscape and relevant jurisdictional comparisons, and pertinent social

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dimensions. Concluding sections discuss policy recommendations and summarize the extent and significance.

Proper regulation of public attitudes, further investigation into the extent of public understanding pertaining to adoption law, the devaluation of premises concerning the sexual orientation of adopting parties as irrelevant to investing children with parental rights, and guidance toward broader conversational and comprehension frameworks among the public are all critically important. (Scherman et al., 2020)

Research Methodology

This study employs a socio-legal research methodology combining doctrinal legal analysis with empirical and comparative approaches. The doctrinal component examines constitutional provisions, statutes, judicial decisions, and international human rights instruments relating to adoption and LGBTQ+ family rights. To assess public sentiment, the study relies on secondary empirical data, including survey findings, opinion polls, peer-reviewed literature, and institutional reports analyzing societal attitudes and child welfare outcomes in same-sex adoptive families.

A comparative method is used to evaluate adoption laws and public opinion trends across selected jurisdictions, situating the Indian legal position within a broader international context. The analysis is guided by a child-centric and rights-based framework, emphasizing principles of equality, non-discrimination, and dignity. The research is descriptive and analytical in nature and is based entirely on secondary sources, aiming to contribute to informed legal and policy discourse on same-sex adoption rights.

Historical and Legal Foundations

The first known LGBT adoption case occurred in the 1970s. Although many requests were denied, Becky Smith and Annie Afleck became the first lesbian couple to jointly adopt in California in 1986. New Jersey was the first state to permit joint adoption for gay couples, adopting relevant legislation in 1997. The nationwide legalization of same-sex marriage by the Supreme Court in 2015 constituted a major milestone, yet critical issues, including adoption rights, remained unresolved. Laws in Alabama, Mississippi, and Texas, among other states, hinder adoption rights for LGBT individuals and couples (Roberts, 2016). Proposed policies are informed by social and political factors that inhibit the LGBT community's access to adoption and related services.

The adoption rights of LGBTQ+ families have evolved considerably since the first known LGBT adoption case in the United States. Relevant milestones include the 1970s adoption of pro-LGBT family planning policies by the New York City Adoption Agency, the Board of Children's Guardian's 1987 refusal of an adoption petition by a gay male couple (which led to a landmark

decision by the New York court in favor of joint rights), and New Jersey's legal recognition of adoptions by same-sex couples in 1997. The 2003 *Lawrence v. Texas* Supreme Court ruling, followed by the nationwide legalization of same-sex marriage in 2015, completed the adoption rights trajectory, enabling LGBT families to adopt children with the same rights and responsibilities as heterosexual households (Scherman et al., 2020).

Public Opinion: Measurement and Trends

Public opinion regarding the rights of same-sex couples to adopt children is of great importance in the socio-legal context, and a clearer picture of public sentiment has emerged through systematic research. Some difficulties continue to surface in the academic literature, such as preferences for certain methods of measuring sentiment across the relevant studies. The frameworks and benefits of several methods can be discussed, followed by a summary of trends in public sentiment over time and across demographic groups.

Polling data from Gallup and other sources remains a cornerstone of research on public views toward same-sex adoption, and it generally indicates a significant majority of support among US respondents (Roy & Abaid, 2017). Attempting a moderate survey selection strategy, the present analysis relies on robust peer-reviewed journals and rarely academic-published reports, where possible. By virtue of a low-cost platform, Twitter can be accessed effectively for subnational analyses within public opinion research, and common standard approaches can be applied to mitigate the effects of sampling bias, non-representativeness, and data manipulation (Morini, 2017). Sentiment scores and tweets can be aggregated across micro-regions to yield sentiment maps that reveal relative support for adoption rights among same-sex couples down to the county level. Visually appealing estimates such as these can thus be valuable when timeliness and spatiotemporal precision are of particular concern—after natural disasters, for example. Following a similar concern with moderation, academic journals confer priority once more, rather than monographs, authoritative reports, or other high-profile donation-promotion vehicles. Given that only the initial grouping draws on survey sources rather than Twitter, it has the same compatibility with a broader conference audience. Age—youth and seniority, in particular—gender, religion (especially church attendance), education (specifically university-plus), geographic region (partly urbanisation), and community—in both the generic sense and specifically with regard to the LGBTQ+ response—feature consistently across analyses; other characteristics, including race-ethnicity, appear with more variation. Given the evolution of views over time, examination of support—rather than a more customary focus on opposition or net attitude—represents a useful alternative.

Methodological Approaches to Assessing Sentiment

Documenting public sentiment can be challenging, as the methods of assessment influence outcomes. This section compares quantitative and qualitative approaches that academicians have used to date in the context of adoption rights for same-sex couples. The principal quantitative methods are surveys, polls, and social media analyses, while the principal qualitative method is interviews. Whether quantitative or qualitative, all approaches require careful consideration of sampling and aggregation to maximize validity, reliability, and representativeness. Standard indicators of sentiment include support, opposition, and ambivalence, which vary across demographics and over time; however, they all provide valuable insight into policy relevance. Surveys remain the most commonly employed methodology, and additional insights can be gained through poll analysis, social media monitoring, and qualitative interviews (Scherman et al., 2020). Surveys typically elicit sentiment through two or more questions. Poll measures—such as tracking efforts that follow the same respondents over time—are remarkably comparable within Canada, while social media studies often assess sentiment in near real-time. An extensive qualitative literature documents perceptions both of same-sex parents and of adoption per se. However, broader trends favour quantitative approaches, with many projects under way either currently or recently.

Legal Landscape and Jurisdictional Comparisons

Geographic variation has long been a significant factor regarding fundamental rights in general, and adoption rights more specifically. In the United State, the legal landscape regarding such rights for same-sex couple has evolved considerably. Historically, same-sex couples have faced obstacles regarding U.S. adoption laws. Statutes, court rulings, and regulatory pronouncements create dissimilar frameworks across states. Many states permit adoption by unmarried individuals but simultaneously impose prohibitions or severe constraints on same-sex couple adoption (Scherman et al., 2020). Other states enforce adoption laws that enable same-sex couples to adopt jointly, while situations not categorized as joint adoption remain problematic (Roberts, 2016). The absence of a more unified nationwide adoption policy renders public sentiment and attitudes toward same-sex couple adoption an essential focus of analysis.

This section links jurisdictional variation on same-sex couple adoption to public opinion data. Three sets of topics, each subdivided into three components, form the basis of examination. First, the discussion considers how the legal frameworks regulating adoption across states are structured, identifying core legal principles and outlining complementary public attitude indicators. Second, it analyzes salient constitutional provisions and

principles as well as related judicial rulings that serve as constraints on public opinion and sentiment, along with corresponding attitude data. Finally, the investigation considers fundamental international human rights treaties ratified by the U.S. and the implementation of associated domestic norms, describing impacts and support related to public sentiment. The examination highlights a number of specific enabling and constraining elements across these different topic areas.

Adoption Law Frameworks

Adoption law frameworks vary broadly among jurisdictions, influencing the capacity of same-sex couples to pursue adoption. The scope of this section encompasses statutory regulations, licencing procedures, and eligibility requirements—factors that define either permissive or prohibitive adoption conditions. Provisions permitting same-sex couple adoption exist in jurisdictions including Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Japan, New Zealand, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. Other jurisdictions prevent same-sex couple adoption either through explicit restrictions in legislation or through a system of licensing that is, in practice, unattainable. In the absence of legalisation, same-sex couple adoption is restricted in places such as the Bahamas, Belarus, Guyana, Hungary, Jamaica, Malaysia, the Maldives, Malta, Singapore, and the Solomon Islands. Jurisdictions that remain ambivalent towards adoption or actively oppose same-sex couple adoption include Afghanistan, Angola, Barbados, Botswana, Cuba, Egypt, Gambia, Ghana, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Kenya, Lebanon, Libya, Maldives, Mauritius, Mongolia, Namibia, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria, Tanzania, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Yemen, and Zambia (Scherman et al., 2020)

Constitutional and Human Rights Considerations

Contemporary democratic constitutions almost universally recognize a range of fundamental or human rights (Britain, 2020). These universally accepted rights typically include the right to equality, the right to freedom from discrimination and the right to protection of the family or children. There are also numerous binding international treaties relating specifically to the protection of children, to equality and to discrimination against certain classes of persons. Many of the fundamental principles set out in these treaties have been incorporated into the respective domestic laws of New Zealand. Therefore, any examination of the question of same-sex couple adoption, while primarily conducted through the lens of public sentiment and its socio-legal implications, must also explore whether the nation's fundamental principles prohibit or allow such adoptions. The legal landscape and public opinion are interactive and for sound legislative reform or development to take place, the content of the legal principles must be

understood. Sections 4.2.1 and 4.2.2 examine technical legal aspects of these rights within the context of statutory adoption law while section 4.2.3 traces the evolution of the relevant common law principles and assesses how they cohere with adoption legislation. All three aspects are relevant to the current assessment. Rights that are not explicitly available for enforcement cannot directly motivate legislative change, advice provided by counsel to policy-makers is crucially shaped by the established legislative context, and jurisprudential developments that embrace the spirit of protecting children from the impact of undesirable public opinion create considerable ground for initiatives to widen access to same-sex adoption (Scherman et al., 2020).

Socio-Legal Implications of Public Sentiment

Shifts in public sentiment impact political agendas, legislative proposals, and governmental actions concerning the rights of same-sex couples to adopt children. In countries where same-sex marriage is legalized, public attitudes about adoption often evolve as well, yet these changes in sentiment do not uniformly occur. Attitudes toward adoption by same-sex couples and the policy frameworks surrounding it remain areas of active debate and discussion in numerous jurisdictions. Socio-legal institutions provide enduring value for many prospective and existing same-sex parents and LGBTQ+ families. Individuals may engage with formal institutions only when convenient or necessary, yet seldom does society provide more evident structures compared to the evolving nature of formal law. Sentiment regarding adoption by same-sex couples, while evolving, remains a prominent barrier to equality within many governmental, legal, and social frameworks (Scherman et al., 2020). Public attitudes continue to act as both an impetus for modernization and a lingering area of constraint, thereby contributing to continual legal challenges surrounding same-sex couples adoption rights. Empirical data regarding public sentiment informs policy proposals originating from legislative bodies, as well as the prioritization of policy reform efforts. Various jurisdictions conducting polling or surveys of public sentiment regarding adoption by same-sex couples demonstrate differing approaches to precautionary or preventive concerns versus the assertion of greater rights. For instance, the former may regard legal recognition of adoption by same-sex couples as a tentative or temporary step requiring additional corresponding procedural tweaks, while the latter approach situates legal recognition of adoption by same-sex couples within deeper frameworks of civil and socio-legal equality. Moreover, formal polling and interrogative methods provide direction for proposed legislation, address the degree of contiguity between public and institutional attitudes, and elucidate literature gaps toward which additional legal or academic research might endeavor.

Policy Formulation and Reform Debates

Public sentiment regarding adoption rights for same-sex couples informs policy proposals, legislative debates, and expected timing of reforms. Many jurisdictions exhibiting public support for same-sex marriage nevertheless restrict access to adoption for same-sex couples. Party systems and dominant frames of reference shape the ways in which public sentiment enters policy discourse and its substantive influence on the content of policies proposed or enacted at different stages of the adoption reform cycle (S. Scott & E. Scott, 2015). Proposals seeking to facilitate children's access to parental care through adoption by same-sex couples typically adopt a rights-based frame ("it is a right") coupled with reference to the time and financial resources devoted to building one's family. In contrast, jurisdictions in which public sentiment remains strongly opposed to same-sex marriage typically adopt a precautionary frame and cast policy proposals to enhance same-sex couple adoption in terms of such public support as may already exist for conditional access to marriage ("there is some public support"), or as measures intended to facilitate access to family formation more broadly where the option of marriage is not publicly supported among core constituencies.

Access to Justice and Equality in Adoption

Gaining access to justice and achieving equality in adoption requires considering the parental relationship from legal and socio-emotional perspectives (Scherman et al., 2020). Adoption is a dynamic process that extends beyond becoming a parent to include physical, emotional, social, and economic responsibilities toward the child. Statutory changes that permit same-gender marriage have not automatically eliminated social stigma surrounding same-gender adoption, and ongoing measures remain necessary to ensure equal opportunities for adoption by same-gender couples. Meeting the needs of children placed for adoption also calls for heightened attention, as prospective parents sometimes secure approval from agencies lacking adequate training or familiarity with contemporary child-rearing practices. Striking a balance between enabling the formation of families through adoption and safeguarding children's welfare is a complex challenge that has yet to be uniformly addressed in all jurisdictions. Despite considerable progress in regulating and legalizing adoption by same-gender couples, discrimination persists, particularly in provinces and states with no explicit provisions prohibiting such biases. In regions lacking equal recognition of same-gender relationships, children remain vulnerable to discrimination during formative and educational phases, even when same-gender adoption is legal (Tasker & Bellamy, 2019). Consequently, family members perceive fewer barriers to obtaining formal legal authority to serve as guardians (Roberts, 2016). Addressing the perception of lesser classification in welfare decisions constitutes a crucial step toward enhancing the perspective of adoption by same-gender couples.

Ethical and Social Dimensions

Substantial evidence exists confirming the widely held belief that children raised in same-sex adoptive households fare just as well as those raised in traditional married heterosexual parent households. Research over several decades has clearly indicated that same-sex parents are just as qualified to adopt and parent children as heterosexual parents. Nonetheless, public sentiment toward same-sex adoption remains ambivalent. Much larger portions of the population perceive benefits of public policies necessary to authorize or facilitate same-sex adoption than are sympathetic to couples seeking to adopt when they are same-sex rather than different-sex couples. Even larger majorities recommend limiting government influence on who may adopt, and there are similar levels of disinterest in restricting the availability of nontraditional parental arrangements. Addressing newly adopted children's welfare was the third most commonly mentioned reason for opposition to same-sex adoption. These contrasting public sentiments place important evidentiary and procedural constraints upon jurisdictional or institutional initiatives designed to facilitate the adoption of children by same-sex couples. Public semantic inquiries are often casual, splintered, and disaggregated, making it difficult to furnish reliable conclusions. The distinctive quantifiable ambience of sentiment relevant to same-sex adoption remains unexamined. Children adopted into same-sex parent households are believed to have equal or better welfare outcomes than children placed in mixed-gender arrangements. Widespread agreement across politics and professional sectors asserts that their needs—and those of other children—are neither specifically enhanced nor detrimentally compromised by permitting same-gender adoption. Public consideration of welfare therefore invokes the need for narrative evidence to clarify what children specifically gain or lose from procedural changes that either favour or inhibit various forms of parental availability relevant to their accommodation (Scherman et al., 2020).

Child Welfare Outcomes

Adopted children's welfare is a paramount concern that intersects with citizen sentiment and debates about same-sex-couple adoption rights. Empirical research shows such children fare just as well in same-sex adoptive families as in heterosexual families, countering arguments against same-sex adoption on welfare grounds (Tasker & Bellamy, 2019). Public perceptions notwithstanding, studies across multiple jurisdictions indicate that children adopted by same-sex couples exhibit psychological well-being and developmental progress comparable to that of children adopted by mixed-sex couples (Scherman et al., 2020). Therefore, even given the above, scepticism remains present within public views.

Research indicates that children with a lower likelihood of adoption, such as those perceived as having special

needs or being older, are nonetheless often placed in same-sex adoptive households. Internationally, perspectives are noted on such topics as sibling placement, teenagers, and children with unique medical or behavioural needs. Studies consistently illustrate that, while maintaining a clear majority in favour of adoption by married heterosexual couples, sub-populations of lawyers, child protection workers, and social workers regard same-gender couples' adoption suitability highly, frequently viewing sexual orientation as a non-issue, and position same-gender couples positively.

Stigma, Family Formation, and Social Integration

Publicity significantly promotes both social acceptance for diverse family forms and social integration for children raised in such families. Same-sex couples commonly report substantial support networks, matching those of other parent groups and suggesting high visibility for non-heteronormative households and lifestyle choices (S. Scott & E. Scott, 2015). Such social acceptance further aids family formation and child-rearing by couples who deem themselves unsuitable foster or biological parents. Empirical investigations reveal that children adopted by same-sex couples fare well on numerous welfare indicators and express strong motivation to honour the bonds formed in their process of adoption. The absence of stigma directed toward same-sex families therefore enhances the chances of satisfactory placement and developmental progress for these children (H. Farr & P. Vázquez, 2020).

Families headed by sexual minorities can pursue formalisation at various points, including dating, cohabitation, and parental involvement. These processes may vary in explicit temporal ordering and documentation, with corresponding differences in risk assessment and recognition by prospective legal systems. The ability of online searches to expose apparently concealed family backgrounds may therefore have relevance for already partial adoption processes. Both family formation and placement progress remain monitored long after formalisation, with continual attention to the long-term availability of these family structures.

Policy Recommendations and Future Outlook

Public policy on adoption by same-sex couples reflects societal concerns about child welfare and the appropriateness of sexual minorities as caregivers. Consequently, there is a pressing need to enhance the collection of reliable, impartial, and relevant data on contemporary attitudes toward such adoption. Furthermore, proposed policies governing the adoption of children by same-sex couples warrant careful examination to assess their adherence to prevailing social conventions and democratic principles. In light of these considerations, three specific strategies emerge as promising avenues for obtaining information and suggestions from the community.

First, the establishments of an on-line site where the public can, on an anonymous basis, convey their thoughts and emotions regarding the adoption of children by same-sex couples would provide crucial insights. This internet medium should allow individuals to articulate their concerns or endorse the adoption of children by same-sex couples. The creation of such a forum would simultaneously garner support for future independent research and promote healthy societal debate on the matter. It is vital to emphasize that the objective is not to sway public sentiment, but to capture genuine opinions on the subject.

Second, the conduct of semi-structured interviews with professionals engaged in the care and education of children, particularly kindergarten or preschool-age children, would also yield a wealth of valuable perspective. Such experts are the intended audience for the policy initiatives under consideration, and their viewpoints would constitute a key component in gauging the anticipated extent of opposition to, or support for, the proposals.

Third, a limited number of interviews with adoption agencies and their personnel would serve as an additional source of insight on the practicality and relevance of the proposed measures, stimulating further reflection on the policy under examination (S. Scott & E. Scott, 2015).

Conclusion

The analysis demonstrates that public sentiment influences socio-cultural attitudes and legal places for same-sex couples adoption. Enhanced awareness of adoption issues and evidence on parenting quality in same-sex households has contributed to this shift. While opposition persists among conservative Christian communities, overall support prevails. Alternative routes to equality, including official seals of approval and attention to child welfare, have emerged. Continued resistance to constitutional bans on same-sex marriage is expected in an inclusive framework where stability challenges do not unduly delay access to rights (Scherman et al., 2020).

Future research on public sentiment towards same-sex couple adoption could explore longitudinal patterns, analyse comment sections of public media for additional insights, and distinguish views on alternative family structures (e.g., cohabiting unions or plural partnerships). The privacy of same-sex households, especially in provinces enforcing confidentiality, hampers equitable access. Even where accessibility exists, agency and child welfare services remain unmonitored, potentially heightening vulnerability. Further studies on the adequacy of existing legislation could inform policy discussions.

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