

“Attitude towards Feminism and Homosexuality among Millennials and Post-Millennials Males”

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Abstract: *Today women are playing a very important role in our society, they expect equality in all opportunities, treatment, respect and social rights, and to achieve this fully they started a movement of feminism. While Homosexuality is being practiced from very beginning in our society but still it is a taboo in our society. Same time it is being observed that the thought process, belief system and attitude of people towards various issues change with the time. Thus, present study aimed at comparing the attitude of millennials and post-millennials on a very major contemporary issue that is feminism and homosexuality. Sample size is 120 males (60 Millennials and 60 Post-Millennials). FEM Scale and Attitude Towards Homosexuality (AHQ) Scale had been administered on the participants. Significant difference had been found on both the variables.*

Keywords: *Feminism, Homosexuality, Millennials and Post-Millennials.*

I. INTRODUCTION

An attitude is defined as “a predisposition or a tendency to respond positively or negatively to a certain idea, object, person, or situation” (Ahmad, 2008). Many feminist theorists believe that gender is not innate; rather gender is something we do (West & Zimmerman, 1987) and perform (Butler, 1990). Generally, males and females who have high masculine and feminine traits perform their gender roles on the basis of traditional norms. In the United States, a successful man’s performance of high masculinity requires that the man be tough, in control, and aggressive, sometimes even violent (Kimmel, 2000). Everybody has different view and opinion about feminism. If we see it in a current scenario it is a very controversial term. Many males and females do support feminism and have knowledge about what feminism actually is but majority of population in India have lots of misconception about the term “feminism” and “feminist”. In this society there are lots of stereotypes and schemas about what females should do and what she should not do, what are her gender roles, how females should dress up and how she should follow her traditions, norms etc. women would only be considered successful when she will be nurturing, physically attractive and passive (Wood, 1993). Research has shown that feminists are frequently construed as unfeminine (Alexander & Ryan, 1997; Caplan, 1985; Henderson-King & Stewart, 1994). Because of these shoulds and musts, which society has been imposing since very back, this current research is being conducted to know that what are the views of males on these stereotypes, how they are taking the changes and what are their attitude towards feminism.

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There are four types of generations-

- Baby boomer, who were born between 1944 – 1964.
- Gen X, who were born between 1965 – 1979.
- Millennials born between 1980 – 1994.
- Gen Z / Post-Millennials born between 1995 – 2015

This research has been conducted on millennials and post-millennials males. Therefore, to know and understand about these terms is necessary -

Millennials

The term coined in 1987 by William Strauss and Neil Howe. Psychologist Jean Twenge described millennials as "Generation Me" in her 2006 book *Generation Me: Why Today's Young Americans Are More Confident, Assertive, Entitled – and More Miserable than Ever Before*, which was updated in 2014. According to the Pew Research Centre, millennials are born from 1980 to 1994 and also The American Psychological Association describes Millennials as those who were born between the years 1981 and 1996.

Post-Millennials

Post-millennials are those who were born after 1996 and are between the age of 18 – 20 in 2017 "post-millennials" generation is already the most racially and ethnically diverse generation. The parents of post-millennials are more well-educated than the parents of millennials and those of previous generations.

If females are in the workplace or any other field they need an equal opportunity to earn a sense of success and living. Society see a female as a care-giver and a person who looks after family and children but things are not same anymore, females are now participating in each and every field. According to the research of (Ralph, 1988) Diana Ralph made a power pyramid that shows how power informs the decision making process, where the feminist researcher is on the bottom of the structure, she has more difficulty in controlling the choices which are being made. Society needs to understand that feminism is for everybody and it is for the betterment of the society instead of "keeping females above males". As if we observe past 15 – 20 years there are lot of changes that had been done for females, various movements have been started for females, various rights were given to them, everybody is promoting and empowering girl child and females, since they are changing in the terms of knowledge, thinking, literacy at very fast past. Now, they already know what is right and wrong for them, they know about their rights and they know that they should be treated equally in this society in all the aspects, where on the other hand, we doesn't taught males that they are not same old females who you can deal with the same attitude or with same belief systems. Males can not apply or impose their old stereotypical belief systems on females anymore as now females are having total different approach towards self and fundamentals of life. Is it very important to know the attitude of males towards feminism as because both the gender are a part of society and they have to live together and such huge differences in belief systems and schemas are going to create conflict among them.

Feminism

The global idea of feminism in general is a belief that men and women deserve equality in all opportunities, treatment, respect, and social rights. Inequality which is being done on the basis of gender, Feminists are people who try to acknowledge that issue and stop it from continuing. It has been seen that in most cultures throughout history males have received more opportunities and privileges than women.

Basic idea of feminism is very simple but there are people who think that feminism is only about hating men or to get non-acceptable privileges from society. Some people also have the stereotype that all feminists are angry, bitter women who only want to subjugate men. Of course, this stereotype offends actual feminists. Why is there such a big difference between stereotype and reality when it comes to feminists? There is more than one, in fact, lots of different, specific types of feminism. Here are four of those types now - radical feminism, socialist feminism, cultural feminism, and liberal feminism.

Radical Feminism

The stereotype regarding feminism that I discussed above is most closely related to this radical feminism only. Radical feminism is a movement that believes sexism is so deeply rooted in society that the only cure is to eliminate the concept of gender completely. Radical feminists want changes, such as finding technology that will allow babies to be grown outside of a woman's body, to promote more equality between men and women. This will allow women to avoid missing work for maternity leave, which radical feminists argue is one reason women aren't promoted as quickly as men. In fact, radical feminists would argue that the entire traditional family system is sexist. Men are expected to work outside the home while women are expected to care for children and clean the house. Radical feminists note that this traditional dichotomy maintains men as economically in power over women, and therefore, the traditional family structure should be rejected.

Socialist Feminism

Radical feminism is the most extreme form. The second type of feminism, called **socialist feminism**, is slightly less extreme but still calls for major social change. Socialist feminism is a movement that calls for an end to capitalism through a socialist reformation of our economy. Basically, socialist feminism argues that capitalism strengthens and supports the sexist status quo because men are the ones who currently have power and money. Those men are more willing to share their power and money with other men, which mean that women are continually given fewer opportunities and resources. This keeps women under the control of men.

In short, socialist feminism focuses on economics and politics. They might point out the fact that in the United States women are typically paid only \$0.70 for the exact same job that a man would be paid a dollar for. Why are women paid less than men for the same work? Socialist feminists point out that this difference is based on a capitalist system.

Cultural Feminism

The third type of feminism is cultural feminism. Cultural feminism is a movement that points out how modern society is hurt by encouraging masculine behavior, but society would benefit by encouraging feminine behavior instead. A movement that believes all individuals should be free to explore equal opportunities and rights.

Liberal Feminism

They argue that society holds false belief that women are, by nature, less intellectually and physically capable than men. Liberal feminists fight for complete gender equality through social, political and legal means.

Many males do support females and the feminism and also have appropriate knowledge about the this term but the issue is they are not getting enough respect for being a feminist-male, they are being bullied or teased by the society, their friends, family and peer group. Many males do believe and support in feminism but just because of societal pressure they find it very hard to accept it socially. Very few of them have courage to accept socially and actually fight for the women rights. Generally, society doesn't support enough them to indulge in such things.

Social media is the biggest cause through which feminism got so controversial, as whenever any female does any crime or any mal-activity, they post the act openly and start blaming feminism instead of knowing the real intentions behind this movement. They think feminism is the green card of doing anything a female want but this is not the truth, in-fact with the help of feminism we can control the act done by females also (such as- fake cases, other crimes) as feminism promotes equality. Feminism treats both males and females equally rather than giving advantages to females specifically. People have available knowledge about feminism in books, or on internet but they still choose to be in dark or act like that, they are not interested in knowing about feminism because once they truly know about this term then it will trigger their schemas and stereotypes and then they will be caught up in the conflict and to stay out of this situation they choose bashing about feminism and feminists. They are doesn't strong enough to challenge their belief systems. And in the case of Millennials, naturally they are not that open minded and open to change, they tend to stick with their learned and persisting beliefs. Post-Millennials are more likely to be open-minded, diverse and open to change, they have new beliefs and they know what is the need of the current world and they are shifting or changing their belief system and stereotypes which they have learned from their parents according to the need of the situation.

Homosexuality

Homosexuality can refer to both attraction and sexual behavior between people of the same sex, or to a sexual orientation. Although homosexuality does not appear to be adaptive from an evolutionary standpoint, because homosexual sex does not produce children, there is evidence of its existence through human history.

The word homosexuality came into account in 1860, when it appeared in a pamphlet that took the form of an open letter to the German Minister of Justice (the German word is *homosexualitat*). At that time, when the concept of homosexuality came into consideration, it was defined as abnormality; a behavior that is not normally done by people and that is socially not accepted, or rather a sin or a mental illness, by different people of the world.

It was strange for the people to accept the concept of indulging in sexual acts with the people of same sex. In the western history homosexuality was considered as morally bad in the religious view. Powers seem to be shifted from religious to secular authority by the western culture. Same sex behavior like other sins received scrutiny from the law, medicine, psychiatry, sexology and human rights activists. Gradually, different religious categories such as demonic possession, drunkenness and sodomy were transformed into scientific categories of insanity, alcoholism and homosexuality, shifting the concept of homosexuality from religious to scientific view and considering it as sodomy, legally defined as anal, oral or copulation between two individuals of the same sex. Modern history of homosexuality started to take place in the mid-19th century. Writings of a Gay Rights Advocate, Karl Heinrich Ulrichs criticized German law that criminalized same sex relationship between men. He hypothesized that some men have been trapped by a woman's spirit in their bodies and these men constituted a third sex known as *urnings*. He also hypothesized about the lesbian women and said these women are born with a man's spirit trapped in their bodies.

Homosexuality was first coined by a Hungarian journalist, Karoly Maria Kertbeny in 1869. He was against the German law that criminalized homosexual behavior. According to Kertbeny, homosexuality is inborn and it cannot be changed. He argued about homosexuality being a normal variation as it occurs naturally. Gradually, Richard Von Krafft – Ebing, a German psychiatrist maintained an early theory of pathology and considered homosexuality as a degenerative disorder. Richard's 'Psychopathia Sexualis' viewed sexual behavior according to Darwin's theory and non-procreative sexual behavior were regarded as form of psychopathology. According to theories of pathology, adult homosexuality is considered as a disease as it is deviating from normal heterosexual behavior. There are several factors responsible including the internal and external deficits that occur either during the pre-natal period or post-natal period. These reasons include intrauterine hormonal exposure, excessive mothering, inadequate or hostile fathering, sexual abuse etc. Theories of pathology suggest that homosexuality is a sign of defect, is morally bad or is a social evil. Psychiatrist and psychoanalyst, Edmund Bergler believed that homosexual people were human beings who needed mental help. According to him, their shell is a mixture of superciliousness, fake aggression, and whimpering. Like all psychic masochists, they are subservient when confronted with a stronger person, merciless when in power, unscrupulous about trampling on a weaker person. This theory of pathology leads to many of the pathological assumptions of human sexuality in the Psychiatric Diagnostic Manual of the mid-20th century. Another theory in the history of homosexuality was that of 'Immaturity'. This was a psychoanalytic theory given by Sigmund Freud. He opposed the idea of separating homosexuals from the rest of the mankind as a group of different and special character. He also argued homosexuality cannot be a degenerative condition as it is found in people whose efficiency is unimpaired and who have high intellectual development and ethical culture. According to Sigmund Freud, every individual is born with a tendency to be bisexual and homosexual behavior is just a normal phase of heterosexual development. When this homosexual behavior is arrested or fixated during the psychosexual development, this leads to homosexual individual as an adult. This is the theory of immaturity that Freud talked about. Towards the end of this life, Freud wrote: "homosexuality is assuredly no advantage, but it is nothing to be ashamed of, no vice, no degradation, it cannot be classified as an illness, we consider it to be a variation of the sexual function produced by a certain arrest of sexual development. There is a gender belief in the society that talks about the gender binary system that included masculine and feminine.

According to this system, people are either masculine or feminine and are supposed to behave and carry out certain acts fixed for these two different genders. Genderbeliefs say that there are only two sexes and every individual is categorized into either man or woman at birth and they need to conform to the category to which they have been assigned.

Thereafter. According to Sigmund Freud, lesbians have a masculine psychology whereas gay men have extra fragments of their mothers' (X) - female chromosomes, hence having a psychology of a woman. After the death of Sigmund Freud, psychoanalysis of next generation again started to consider homosexuality as pathological. Views were based on the Hungarian emigrant, Sandor Rado. According to Rado, innate bisexuality and normal variation of homosexuality does not exist and heterosexuality was the only biological norm. He re-conceptualized homosexuality as 'phobic' avoidance of other sex caused by inadequate parenting.

Today, in the contemporary era, homosexuality has been accepted by several countries across the world, Netherlands being the first country to recognize gay marriage in 2000. Slowly and gradually, by 2013, 15 countries plus sections of two other countries have done so (Itaborahy&Zhu, 2013; Masci, Sciapac&Lipka, 2013). Despite of this, still there are misconceptions regarding the concept of homosexuality. The time has gone when homosexuality was considered as a sin; it is now considered as a crime. Sadly, in India, homosexuality is considered a taboo. Being a gay or a lesbian is still not considered normal. People have a very weird as well as negative attitude towards the people of this category. Under Section 377 of the Indian Penal Code, indulging in homosexual acts is considered a criminal offense. This section of the Indian constitution that was first introduced in 1860 criminalizes all sexual acts that are "against the order of the nature". It is considered that a woman and a man indulging in sexual acts is normal and with respect to the nature but any kind of sexual activity done by the people of same sex is a criminal offence. It is stated as an unnatural offence and anyone who voluntarily gets involved into the carnal intercourse that is against the order of nature with any man, woman or animal shall be punished with life time imprisonment, or with imprisonment of either description for term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine. In 2009 the section was decriminalized by the High Court of Delhi with respect to sexual activity between two consenting adults but on 11 December, 2013 the Supreme Court of India again criminalized the section 377. This decision of the Supreme Court was supported by many religious leaders by referring homosexuality against Indian culture, against the nature and science. It was considered as "a bad addiction" by Baba Ramdev as he stated to "cure" homosexuality through yoga. Also, it is considered that the chances for the spread of HIV/AIDS and other infections are more with respect to the sexual intercourse between people of the same sex (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2012), also because of having sex with multiple partners. Section 377 has been extended stating that any kind of consensual sexual acts including fellatio and anal penetration may be punishable under this law. However, on 24th August, 2017, the Supreme Court has given the LGBT community freedom to express their sexual orientation freely and it has been brought to notice that the country's sexual orientation is protected under the country's Right to Privacy Law. But still Section 377 is not decriminalized. Apart from this, same sex marriages are not legalized in India, and they are offered very limited rights with no civil union or domestic partnership for same sex couples. Moreover, homosexual people cannot legally adopt a child in India.

Living in a heterosexual world is full of complications and challenges. There are many religious and community leaders who carry anti-homosexual attitudes, which reflect the widespread prejudice in India (Narain A, Chandran V, 2012). It is difficult for homosexual group to adjust in a society where their sexuality is not respected. The lack of social recognition of homosexual has an effect on their capacity to fully enjoy their rights as citizens. They are more likely to experience intolerance, discrimination, harassment and the threat of violence due to their sexual orientation. On the other hand, heterosexual are less likely to experience this (Chatterjee & Subhrajit, 2014). Because of all this, homosexual group go through a lot of struggles in their lifetime. They hide their sexuality and eventually getting married to the opposite sex ruins theirs' as well as their partner's life too, with no sense of satisfaction in the marriage. And those people who identify themselves as being a gay or a lesbian, especially in the Indian society, are being judged, mocked and socially isolated, that may have a direct effect on their mental health. In a study by Laura Baams in 2016, it was found that homosexual group exhibited significantly higher level of depression, traumatic distress and lifetime suicide score.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

- In late 18th century males have played role in supporting Western women's struggles for equality (Kimmel and Mosmiller, 1992). In the 'first-wave' feminist movement of the 19th and early 20th centuries, men supported campaigns for women's suffrage (John and Eustance, 1997), although some women preferred to organize separately from men (Sarah, 1982).

- To support feminism for males is not an easy thing (Heath, 1987). There is a history of men supporting British women's struggles for equality (John and Eustance, 1997), the 'second-wave' feminist movement of the 1960s and 70s was highly defined as a women's movement and was primarily made up of women's groups (see, for example, Coote and Campbell, 1987). Now, there appear to be a growing number of mixed-gender feminist groups in Britain, which seems to reflect a more general openness amongst feminists to working with men (Bindel, 1999, Walter, 1999b, Banyard, 2010). Since these groups represent, to a large extent, a new development in feminist political practice, they merit investigation, and thus they are the subject of this research.

- The question of men's relationship to feminism has been, and remains, contentious (Jardine and Smith, 1987, Luxton, 1993, Digby, 1998, Bryson, 1999, Goldrick-Jones, 2002, Ashe, 2007, Elliott, 2008). Conflict have ranged from whether men even have the right to call themselves feminists to whether they should attend feminist conferences or participate in events such as 'reclaim the night' marches. Feminists have raised concerns about the potential effects of men's presence on the internal dynamics of feminist groups, suggesting that men tend to dominate and therefore that women may be sidelined or silenced (Luxton, 1993, Taylor, 1998, Elliott, 2008).

- The debates about men in feminism outlined above originated in the secondwave feminist movement, yet contemporary feminist activists are working in a very different political context. Some have argued that this 'different historical moment' (Bartky, 1998) requires new feminist strategies. Walter (1999) argues that changes in gender relations over the past 40 years have made it easier for feminist women and men to work together.

- Millennials have more rigid stereotypes, schemas and negative attitude towards feminism because they violate gender roles (Glick, 1997).
- Millennials have negative attitude towards working and literate daughter or daughter-in-law (Aksari, 2010).
- Millennials are now second largest generation in the United States after baby boomers, in fact Millennials are only right now shaping the country.
- According to Kathleen Gerson, two-third of Millennials still think that it is easier for males to get ahead in every field. But it has been seen that despite lots of stereotypes Millennials had working mother as well as working wives and their husband do help them at home, and other daily activities and even in traditional families got the message that equality is possible and important.
- Post-Millennial generation are more diverse and modern and even the parents of post-Millennials are more educated than the parents of Millennials and this contributes in developing new view about the world (Richard Fry and Kim Parker).
- Post-Millennials are more open minded, liberal, self-expressive creative and open to change. They are less likely to go in military and are less religious (Pew research).
- According to Jenny Anderson, 2017, in 1994, 42% of American high school students (seniors) said that the best kind of family is that in which a man was achiever and the woman took care of the home, children and family.
- Millennials who born between 1980-1994 are having a stereotypical set of views on gender but on the other hand when it comes to workplace equity, they believed that women should have exactly the same opportunities as men are having in business and politics. But when it comes to life and gender role, their opinions were significantly more traditional than previous generations (Joanna Pepin and David Cotter).
- Scambler, E., et al. (2014) in his article he discussed the European research project *The Role Of Men In Gender Equality* (2011-2012). Main focus on; to know the role and positioning of men concerning gender equality and the results were that the acceptance of equal rights is increasingly are coming under practice.
- Anderson, K. J., Kanner, M. and Elsayegh, N. (2009), conducted studies to know the empirical accuracy of the stereotypes and schemas that feminism are men-haters and the results were found that feminist reported lower level of positive attitude towards men than did non-feminists.
- According to Jeff Hearn (1998), the intersections between men, masculinity and violence area unit supported many grounds. Firstly, men belong to the social class that's related to power, so men's violence is seen "as associate expression of the facility and management that men exert over ladies within the society" (Gondolf 2002). Secondly, being violent is socially accepted for men and is seen as an explicit method of being a boy and/or man. Moreover, men management violent (state) establishments. They thereby produce an explicit image of violence, that isn't seen as negative however fairly often if not strictly positive, then a minimum of a justified development (military, media, sport) (Hearn 1998).
- Social role theory provides some insights to understanding this phenomenon. Social role theory suggests that inferences about presumed homosexuality are influenced by gender associated beliefs (Bem, 1981).

Extant research has shown that respondents tend to associate homosexuality with men who are described as possessing female traits, occupying female roles, or having female characteristics. However, a woman who is described as having masculine characteristics is less likely to be associated with being a lesbian (Deaux and Lewis, 1984). This suggests that violation of gender roles, including homosexuality, will be viewed more extreme for men than for women, thus explaining the existence of gender differences in attitudes towards homosexuals, with men holding more negative views when the target person being evaluated is a male homosexual.

- In a meta-analytic study of sex differences in attitudes toward homosexuals in USA and Canada, Oliver and Hyde (1995) found that men held more negative attitudes toward homosexuality than do women. Generally, men were found to be more negative than women toward homosexual persons and homosexual behaviors (e.g., Herek, 1988; Whitley and Kite, 1995).

- Men's attitudes towards homosexual persons were particularly negative when the person being evaluated was a gay man or of unspecified sex. Whitley and Kite(1995) noted that this difference in negative attitudes towards homosexuals between the sexes stems from the perception that violating gender roles is more serious for men than for women. Research findings conducted in the US have largely supported this assertion (e.g., Gentry, 1987; Herek, 1988).

RATIONALE

The purpose of the present research is to find out whether there is any difference between the attitude of millennials and post-millennials towards feminism and homosexuality. In India, due to various factors people still have wrong associations and stigmas about feminism and homosexuality and because of this various homosexuals and feminists are facing negative attitude or hatred towards them and it is somehow affecting their mental health and self-esteem. This research was carried out to highlight the issue to bring the knowledge, awareness and sensitization among people about these issues.

OBSERVATION

- At the time of collecting my data it was being observed that, while reading questions, millennial males have shown weird facial expressions whereas post-millennial males doesn't bother much..

III. METHODOLOGY

OBJECTIVE:

- To compare the attitude towards feminism and homosexuality among male Millennials and Post-Millennials.

HYPOTHESIS-

- There will be no significant difference between the attitude towards feminism among male Millennials and Post-Millennials.
- There will be significant difference between the attitude towards homosexuality among male Millennials and Post-Millennials.

SAMPLE SIZE : A sample of total 120 males has been taken (60 Millennials and 60 Post-Millennials). The data has been collected from the males residing in Lucknow and other cities in India.

Sampling Technique: Purposive

RESEARCH DESIGN: Comparative

TOOLS:

1.FEM Scale-

A 20 item scale measuring attitude towards feminism. The items are in likert format, with 5 response alternatives developed by Eliot Smith, Myra Marx Ferree and Frederick D. Miller in 1975, deals primarily with traditional sex roles norms and anti-feminist stereotypes.

2.Attitude Towards Homosexuality (AHQ)-

Developed and tested a 21-item Likert-type scale that assesses attitudes towards homosexuality. Preliminary studies indicate that the scale has excellent internal consistency and good test-retest reliability. Few items are reverse scored

IV. RESULT AND INTERPRETATION

Table 1. Comparison of difference between attitude of Millennials and Post-Millennials towards Feminism-

Group	N	Mean	S.D	t-value
Millennials	60	42.95	20.428	2.9288*
Post-Millennials	60	54.53	25.379	

Table 1. reflects that there is significant difference between the attitude of millennial and post-millennial males towards feminism (t = 2.928, p<0.05), the mean value of the millennials and post-millennials are 42.95 and

54.53 respectively. The mean scores of the two groups were put to t-test for knowing the significant difference, the t-value was found to be 2.9288 which was significant at 0.05 level of confidence. It reveals that the post-millennials have more positive attitude towards feminism as compared to millennials. Hence, Null hypothesis is rejected.

Table 2. Comparison of difference between attitude of Millennials and Post-Millennials towards Homosexuality-

Groups	N	Mean	S.D	t-value
Millennials	60	35.07	11.728	15.315*
Post-Millennials	60	86.10	23.362	

Table 2. clearly represent that there is significant difference between millennials and post-millennials male's attitude towards homosexuality ($t = 15.315$). The mean scores of the two groups were put to t-test for knowing the significant difference, the t-value was found to be 15.315 which was significant at 0.05 level of confidence. It shows that the post-millennials have positive attitude towards homosexuality as compared to millennials. Hence, Null hypothesis is not rejected.

V. DISCUSSION

The purpose of the study was to examine the difference between the attitude of Millennial and Post-millennial males towards feminism and homosexuality. After thorough analysis of the data, it has been found that millennials and post-millennials have very different attitude towards feminism and homosexuality, there is significant difference between the two populations which can we see in table.1 and table. 2. Millennials are more rigid, negative and have stereotypical beliefs whereas post-millennials are more diverse, open-minded and ready for change. Research papers reviewed above are covering that post-millennials have positive attitude towards feminism and homosexuality, at-least they are accepting change and also majority of them are the part of changes which are going in our society but majority of millennials are rigid and negative regarding these issues.

The result reveal that there are significant differences between the attitude of millennial and post-millennial males towards feminism and homosexuality (Table 1 & Table 2).

Hence, there is urgent need to spread awareness regarding the cause of homosexuality and the negative consequences they are facing due to the stigmatization, leading to their poor mental health and self-esteem and same goes with feminism.

VI. CONCLUSION

- The findings clearly stated that there is significant difference between the attitude of millennial and post-millennial males towards feminism. Millennials have rigid and negative attitude towards feminism whereas post-millennial males have much more positive attitude towards feminism movement.
- There is significant difference between the attitude of millennial and post-millennial males towards homosexuality. Post-millennials are more open minded and accepting the changes which are happening around us in our society whereas millennials still consider it as shameful act and mental illness.
- Stigmatization, homophobia, might be the contributing problem for the poor mental health of homosexuals.
- Knowledge and awareness regarding both feminism movement and homosexuality is very necessary for our society. Open discussions are much needed about these sensitive issues.

VII. IMPLICATIONS

- Sensitization towards the mental health of feminist and homosexuals who are facing negative attitude towards them from this society.
- Awareness among people regarding these sensitive issues.
- Family, friends, colleagues could help by their support to cope them from any these (negative attitude, hatred etc) issues.
- A sample of diverse population could be taken in further studies to have more valid generalized results.
- Intervention could be planned for the treatment of the homosexuals and feminist populations who are undergoing depression, anxiety, personality crisis, low self-esteem and other mental health issues because of these negative attitudes towards them.
- Some responses are in extreme negatives and positives because of personal biasness.
- Sample size of present study is small.
- Limited literature was available to support my research

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