

## Study of Attitude towards Marriage among Male and Female Adults

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### Abstract

**Aim:** The aim of the study was to assess attitude towards marriage among male and female adults. **Material and Method:** Sample of 200 adults were taken from which 100 were males and 100 were females. For data collection, Marriage Attitude Scale(1988) by Promod Kumar was used. **Results:** A significant difference was found between the mean scores of Attitude towards Marriage of male and female adults. **Conclusion:** It was concluded that male and female adults differ in marriage attitude. Female adults have better marriage attitude as compared to male adults.

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### Introduction

The state of being united to a person of the opposite sex as wife or husband in a relationship recognized by law or society has been defined as marriage. Marriage is a popular ritual in all cultures and is attributed to private functions such as sexual gratifications and social functions like division of labor between genders. Marriage primarily serves for reproduction, care of children and continuation of race (Encyclopedia, 2015). It is not only culturally significant thing but also it is evolutionary significant. Seligman (2014) invalidates the view of many social scientists that marriage is a socially concocted institution and asserts marriage is invented by evolution but culture. Marriage is a big transition in life (Fricke et al., 1998). With the advancement of time ( or generations), society changes in various ways. Attitude change regarding marriage is obvious too. Chaturvedi and Singh (2015) investigated into “attitude of Indian youth towards marriage and family relations”. The study was conducted on 240 subjects including 140 males and 100 females. The age range varied from 18 to 32years. Altogether 12 items from social change attitude scale were used to measure the attitude of the subjects toward marriage and family relations. The findings of the study revealed a positive change in the attitudes among the youth in terms of decision making at home, sharing of household work by both partners, acceptance of wife’s decisions by husband, need for economic independence of wife and obsolescence of purdah system. Positive attitudes towards the female child and significance of Parents consent in marriage are indicated. Sexual satisfaction is still seen as the primary aim of marriage in significantly larger number of males than females. Bhavana and Roopa (2015) conducted a study “To assess and compare the attitude of youth towards marriage and changing trends in marriage “. The sample consisted of 300 youths, of which 150 were males and 150 were females between the age ranges from 18 to 23 years who were