

A Comparative Study of Degree and B.Ed. College Students' Attitude Towards Marriage



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Abstract

The present study aim was to examine the differences between degree and B.Ed. college students' attitude towards Marriage with regard to gender and discipline. The investigator has adopted the survey method of research. The sample consists of 200 Degree and B.Ed. college students from two degree college and two education college selected by random sampling technique. The investigator used Standardized scale of Attitude Towards Marriage by Pramod Kumar, (1988) to test the attitude of college students towards marriage. . To find out the interpretation of the raw scores, the data were analysed using mean, standard deviation 't' test. The findings show (a) there is significant difference in the attitude of Degree and B.Ed. college students towards Marriage and there is significant difference in the attitude of degree and B.Ed. college students towards marriage with regard to (i) gender, and (ii) discipline and (b) Degree college students are having more attitude towards marriage in comparison to degree college students.

Keywords: Marriage, Attitude, Degree, B.Ed. College Students, Sirsa District

Introduction

This study Endeavour's to investigate degree and B.Ed. college students attitude towards marriage with regard to gender and discipline . Marriage is vulnerable in modern society. The forever changing views of the family and attitudes towards marriage are being driven by young adults who have experienced and grown up with unmarried or divorced parents. Marital attitudes and expectations form a perception of reality about relationships derived by experience. (Riggio and Weiser, 2008). Throughout an individual's lifetime, one might form attitudes and expectations regarding marital life by observing their parents relationship, through their own romantic experiences or by simply observing the process of courtship and marriage of others. (Riggio and Weiser, 2008) Highly embedded positive marital attitudes can influence behaviour and enhance relationships by viewing them as happy and successful and highly embedded negative marital attitudes can also affect beliefs regarding relationships and have less positive expectations. (Riggio and Weiser, 2008). Furthermore, in recent years young adults tend to postpone marriage and in some cases relationships altogether, in exchange for freedom, independence and more attention given to education and a focus to their careers within society and to fulfil their own needs as individuals before entering into marriage.

Marriage involves the union of two individuals who decide to live in an intimate relationship for the major portion of their life. It is said to be one of the deepest and most complex forms of human relationships. Landis (1954) observes, "Marriage and family are not optional; they are necessary. They meet man's deepest needs." It provides for the reliable satisfaction of certain vital personal needs-both physical and psychological. But a good marriage does not simply happen, not even when choice of marriage partner is most carefully made. It has to be worked out jointly (Kumar, 1986). The process of changing two single lives into one shared life requires a great deal of mutual commitment and accommodation (Locke & Williamson, 1958). One is required to develop a proper attitude, skill and temperament to be successful in marriage. Ruch (1970) rightly says that being the right person is more a matter of becoming the right person. The ease in becoming the right person to a great extent depends on the attitude

one holds towards marriage (Srivastav, 1974). The marriage ceremony is one of the oldest customs of mankind and the Indian culture is no exception, and it is considered one of the most important events of one's life. In India, the Kanyadana (literally meaning, donating a virgin) or giving away one's daughter in marriage, was considered the greatest sacrifice a man could perform. It was also a duty performed by the bridegroom to perpetuate his lineage. By making marriage a sacrament, the Hindus elevated the physical union to spiritual dimensions. Many in India consider marriage an integral part of human condition, binding not only in this life, but in the afterlife as well. Marriage is a selection of one or more men to one or more women which is recognized by custom or law, and evolves certain rights and duties both in the case of the parties entering the union and in the case of the children born out of it."

According to Lewis, "Marriage is relatively permanent bond between permissible mates." According to Horton and Hunt, "Marriage is the approved social pattern whereby two or more persons establish a family." • According to Hoebler, "Marriage is the complex of social norms that define and control the relations of mated pair to each other, their kinsmen, their offspring and society.

Review of Literature

Treas, Judith et al. (2016) analyzing the 11 attitude items for the pooled ISSP samples, we find a change in public opinion toward greater acceptance of all sorts of non-marital arrangements. Over time respondents became more approving of unmarried cohabitation, single parenting, and sex between single people. The deinstitutionalization thesis stands on shakier ground for indicators of attitudes about the nature of marriage and appropriate behavior for married people. On the one hand, declining support for gender specialization was far and away the biggest change away from marital conventions. On the other hand, the public became even more disapproving over time of married people having sex with someone besides the marriage partner. Furthermore, comparing the baseline year with the most recent survey, there was no change in the view that a bad marriage is better than no marriage at all.

Ryan (2016) revealed in his study that several surveys have been done to investigate students' attitudes toward marriage, notable among them, that of Rockwood and Ford (4). In most of these studies as well as in those that have been done on attitudes toward dating and mate selection usually the personality adjustment of the students expressing the attitudes was not specially considered and in some instances the attitudes of the maladjusted were themselves a matter of consideration. In the present study, however, an attempt was made to measure the attitudes toward age, educational, familial, and economic factors in marriage, of students whose adjustment was average or better in terms of a standardized personality test.

Leslie Walters-Palmer (2014) there were no significant results for sex of the stimulus person or sex of the subject. The most significant variable was

cheating/workaholic spouse. The results indicate that parental marital status does not have a significant effect on the attitudes of the adult children regarding marriage and divorce. Overall, responses indicated positive attitudes about marriage and commitment.

Trotter (2012) conducted a study on how parents' romantic relationships influence college students' attitudes towards their own romantic relationships. This study proposes that marriages are in danger of failing because of the increase in unhealthy relationships based on unhealthy parental models. Trotter argues that when individuals get married, they do not expect their marriage to end in a divorce. However, because of high divorce rates, low marriage rates, a high number of non-marital cohabitations, and a high number of unmarried females with children, it is hard to demonstrate a healthy example of romantic relationships and marriage for others to emulate. Additionally, mass media is continually sending out messages illustrating examples of "casual attitudes" about relationships. In a sense, media reinforces the idea that it is normal to engage in sexual relationships with no strings attached.

Campbell and Wright (2010) conducted a study exploring the beliefs and practices of marriage in the United States. They concluded that beliefs about marriage have remained relatively stable over time. The study strongly supports the claim that Americans continue to define marriage as monogamous and lifelong, believing strongly in the importance of having a committed partner and disapproving of infidelity. Yet, although many Americans claim to disapprove of infidelity, extramarital sex is not uncommon. In addition, individuals who come from families of divorce or remarriage are more likely to engage in extramarital sex. The definition of marriage has not changed but the practices of marriage have, such as ceremonies, gender roles, and values.

Abowitz et al. (2009) examined the differences of gender in the way college students view romantic relationships. They found that males are more likely to believe that cohabitation will improve marriage. Yet, according to this study, females are more likely to believe that couples stop "trying" after the wedding. O'Reilly et al. (2009) assessed the qualities college females want in prospective marital partners. Their data identified female participants' primary qualities in a marital partner as being considerate, dependable, and intelligent.

Finding a partner who is intelligent is an indication to their own intellectual pursuits. Females also want males who have the ability to develop an intimate and satisfying relationship. Economically, O'Reilly et al. found that females no longer need a man to provide for them. As a result, females can now afford to be more selective in choosing a partner.

Arnald Thorton, William Minn, Jennifer Barber(2008):-This continuation project will study two central dimensions of life today: 1) marriage and the marital process, including cohabitation and nonresidential unions; and 2) childbearing, involving

both the bearing and rearing of children. In addition, we examine family matters related to marriage and childbearing, including gender roles, family relations, and the courtship process. Although we begin from an interest in behavioral aspects of marriage, childbearing, and related family matters, this research centers on the systems of attitudes, values, beliefs, preferences, and social norms underlying and providing motivations for family life, marriage, cohabitation, childbearing, and childrearing. Whereas extensive research has been conducted concerning family, 'marriage and childbearing behavior, relatively little work has been done on the ideational phenomena underlying and motivating these behaviors. Our research focuses both on values, attitudes, and beliefs concerning family, marriage, and childbearing and on attitudes, values, and beliefs concerning individual and social development, the place of individuals within society, individual autonomy and equality between individuals matters that are closely connected to family, marriage, and childbearing. Our overall goal is to examine the forces influencing these attitudes, values, and beliefs.

Richley (2002) gives a more inclusive definition of marriage. In his book "Cultural Anthropology", he defines marriage as a socially accepted sexual and economic union involving a lasting commitment between two or more people who have parental rights and obligations to any children of the union. This definition outlines some basic functions of marriage; these functions include; channelling sexual behaviour into a stable relationship, fulfilling the economic needs of marriage partners, providing an institution for the care of children to a stage where they become self-sufficient and finally promoting a society's kinship group. The definition is not without problems since it assumes that marriage provides a basis for being responsible for any children in the union. It is evidently clear that not in every marriage do spouses take care of children, some children are not self-sufficient and in some cases, these children are responsible for the spouses.

Statement of the Problem

A Comparative Study of Degree. and B.Ed. College Students' Attitude Towards Marriage.

Definitions of Terms Used

Attitude

Attitude is a predisposition or a tendency to respond favourably or unfavourably towards a designated class of stimuli such as idea, object, person, or situation, here it is towards marriage.

Degree College Students

The students who take admission after completion of 10+2 in arts, commerce, science, computer, streams (BA./ B.Sc./ B.Com./ BCA are called degree college students.

Attitude towards Marriage

According to Allport, A mental and neural state of readiness, organized through experiences, exerting a directive or dynamic influence upon the individual's response to a objects with which it is related.

B.Ed. College Students

Takes admission after completion of Graduation / Post Graduation in Government/Private/Aided College to complete the B.Ed. degree for becoming a Teacher of TGT/PGT Level.

Justification of Study

The adolescents having age range from 18-35 years fall in the stage in which they have to decide to do marriage which is the essential part of their life. The marriage is also the essential component mentioned in our religion also the adolescents were selected to give their views regarding their attitude towards marriage. The investigator selected the topic "A Study of Attitude of Degree College and B.Ed. College Students' of Sirsa District Towards marriage" which remained untouched in Sirsa district.

Objectives of the Study

1. To study the difference between the attitude of Degree college and B.Ed. college students towards marriage.
2. To study the difference between the attitude of male & female Degree college students towards marriage.
3. To study the difference between the attitude of male & female B.Ed. college students towards marriage.
4. To study the difference between the attitude of Arts & Science Degree college students towards marriage.
5. To study the difference between the attitude of Arts & Science B.Ed. college students towards marriage.

Hypotheses of the Study

1. There is no significant difference between the attitude of Degree & B.Ed. college students towards marriage.
2. There is no significant difference between the attitude male & female Degree college students towards marriage.
3. There is no significant difference between male & female B.Ed. college students towards marriage.
4. There is no significant difference between Arts & Science Degree college students towards marriage.
5. There is no significant difference between Arts & Science B.Ed. college students towards marriage.

Delimitations of the Study

1. The Sample size was delimited to Sirsa district.
2. Sample size was delimited to 200 Degree & B.Ed. College students.
3. The sample size was delimited only two degree college and two B.Ed. college.

Research Design

Research Methodology

The investigator has adopted the survey method of research, to study the attitude of B.Ed. and Degree college students towards marriage. The present study consists of 200 B.Ed. and degree college students from two colleges of education and two colleges of degree selected by random sampling technique.

Periodic Research

Tool Used

Standardized scale of Attitude Towards Marriage by Pramod Kumar, (1988) was used to test the attitude of college students towards marriage

Statistical Techniques Used

The following statistical techniques were used:

1. Mean
2. Standard Deviation

3. t-ratio used to test the significance of difference between means.

To find out the interpretation of the raw scores, the data were analysed using mean, standard deviation's' test.

Analysis and Interpretation Of Data

H: 1

There is no significant difference in attitude of Degree and B.Ed. College students towards marriage.

Table 1
Difference in the Attitude of Degree and B.Ed. College Students towards marriage

Variables	N	Mean	S.D.	df	t value	Level of Significance
Degree College Students	100	83.16	5.22	198	6.84	Significance at Both Level i.e. 0.5 and 0.1 level
B.Ed. College Students	100	78.22	4.98			

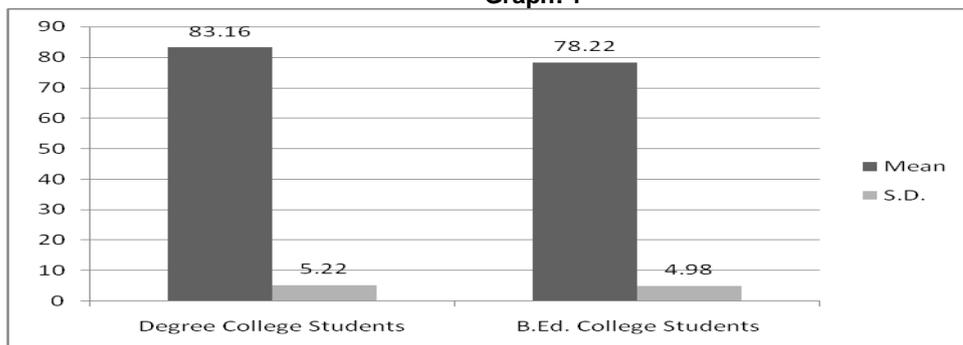
df = 198, .01 = 1.96, .05= 2.58

Interpretation

In table No.1 the mean and S.D values of attitude of Degree and B.Ed.. College students towards marriage are 83.16, 5.22 and 78.22, 4.98 respectively. The calculated 't' value is 6.84 which is more than standard table values at both levels of significance . Therefore hypothesis No. 1 is rejected. It is analyzed that, there exists significant difference

between attitude of Degree. and B.Ed. College students towards marriage. Further the mean value of attitude of Degree College students towards marriage is more than B.Ed. college students and it is concluded that the attitude of Degree College towards marriage is more than attitude of B.Ed.. College towards marriage.

Graph: 1



H: 2.

There is no significant difference between the attitude of male & female Degree college students towards marriage.

Table : 2
Difference between the Attitude of Male & Female Degree College Students Towards Marriage

Variables	N	Mean	S.D.	df	t value	Level of Significance
Male Students	50	84.22	5.67	98	3.34	Significance of Both Level i.e. 0.5 and 0.1 level
Female Students	50	80.89	4.16			

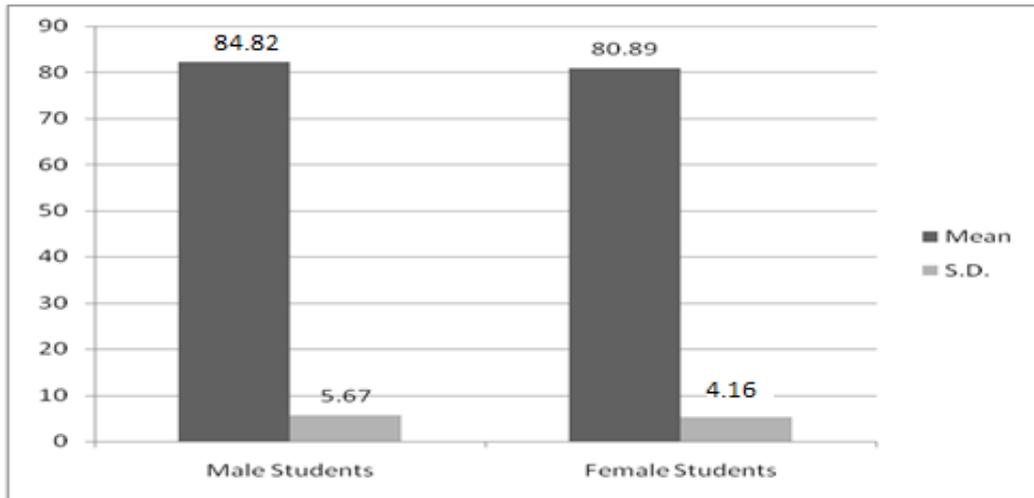
df = 98, .01 = 1.98, .05= 2.62

Interpretation

In table No : 2 the mean and S.D. value of attitude of male and female Degree College students towards marriage is 84.22, 5.67 and 80.89, 4.16 respectively. The calculated 't' values is 3.34, which is more than standard table values at both level of significance at df=98, therefore hypothesis No. 2 is rejected. It is analyzed that, there exists significant

difference between attitude of male and female Degree College students towards marriage. Further the mean value of attitude of male Degree College students towards marriage is more than attitude of female Degree College students towards marriage and it is concluded that the attitude of male Degree College students towards marriage is more than attitude of female Degree College students.

Graph : 2



H: 3

There is no significant difference between the attitude of male & female B.Ed. college students towards marriage.

Table: 3

Significant difference between the Attitude of Male & Female B.Ed. College Students towards Marriage

Variables	N	Mean	S.D.	df	t value	Level of Significance
Male Students	50	80.75	5.64	98	5.74	Significant at Both Level i.e. 0.5 and 0.1 level
Female Students	50	75.12	4.02			

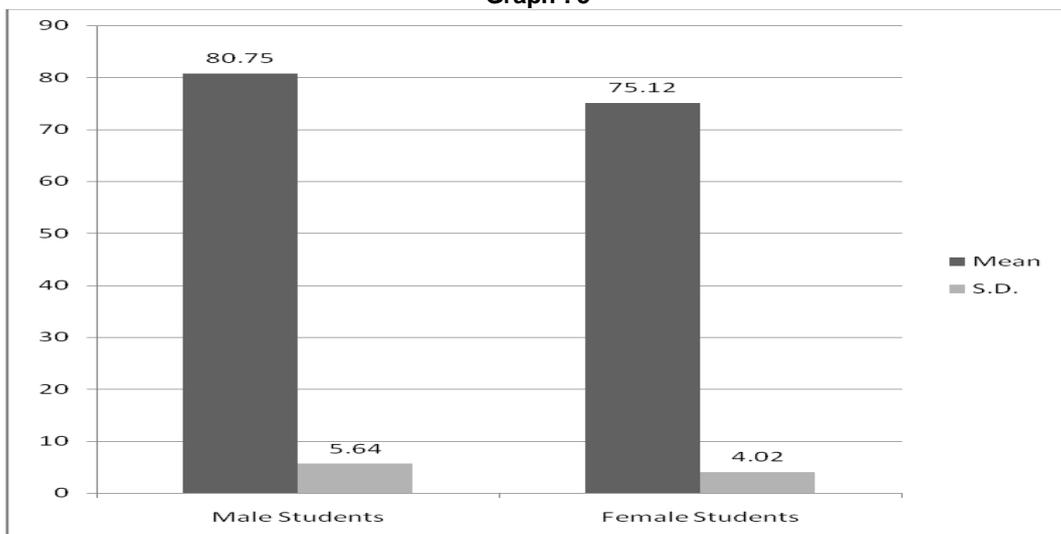
df = 98, .01 = 1.98, .05 = 2.62

Interpretation

In table: 3 the mean and S.D values of attitude of male and female B.Ed. College students towards marriage are 80.75, 5.64 and 75.12, 4.02 respectively. The calculated 't' value is 5.74, which is more than standard table values at both level of significance at df=98, therefore hypothesis No. 3 is rejected. It is analyzed that, there exists significant

difference between attitude of male and female B.Ed. College students towards marriage. Further the mean value of attitude of male B.Ed.. College students towards marriage is more than towards marriage and it is concluded that the attitude of male B.Ed.. College students towards marriage is more than attitude of female B.Ed.. College students.

Graph : 3



H: 4

There is no significant difference between Arts & Science Degree college students towards marriage.

Table :4
Significant Difference between Arts & Science Degree College Students towards Marriage

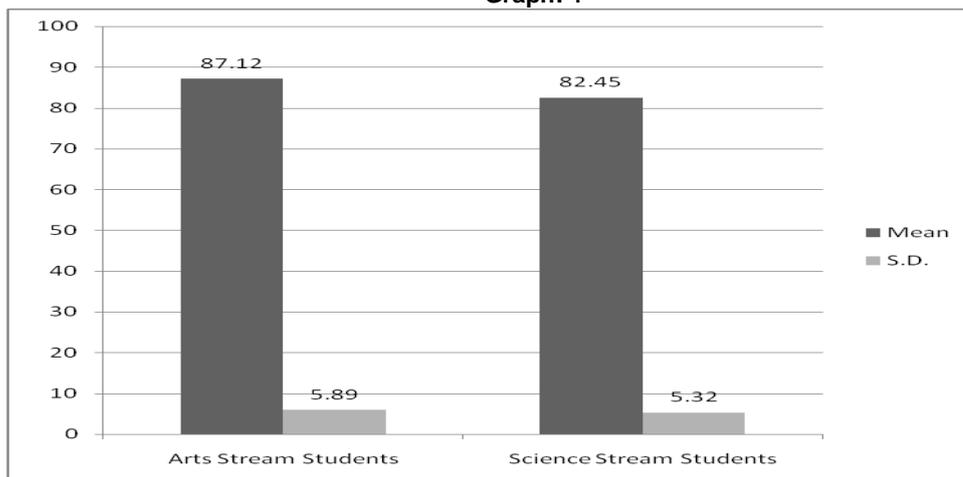
Variables	N	Mean	S.D.	df	t value	Level of Significance
Arts Stream Students	50	87.12	5.89	98	4.16	Significant at Both Level i.e. 0.5 and 0.1 level
Science Stream Students	50	82.45	5.32			

Interpretation

In table No.4 the mean and S.D values of attitude of arts and science students of Degree College students towards marriage are 87.12, 5.89 and 82.45, 5.32 respectively. The calculated 't' value is 4.16, which is more than standard table values at both level of significance at df=98, therefore hypothesis No. 4 is rejected. It is analyzed that, there exists significant difference between attitude of arts

and science students of Degree College students towards marriage. Further the mean value of attitude of arts student of Degree College students towards marriage is more than attitude of science students of Degree College towards marriage and it is concluded that the attitude of arts students of Degree College towards marriage is more than attitude of science students of Degree College towards marriage.

Graph: 4



H : 5

There is no significant difference between attitude of Arts & Science B.Ed. college students towards marriage.

Table: 5
Significant difference between Attitude of Arts & Science B.Ed.College Students towards Marriage.

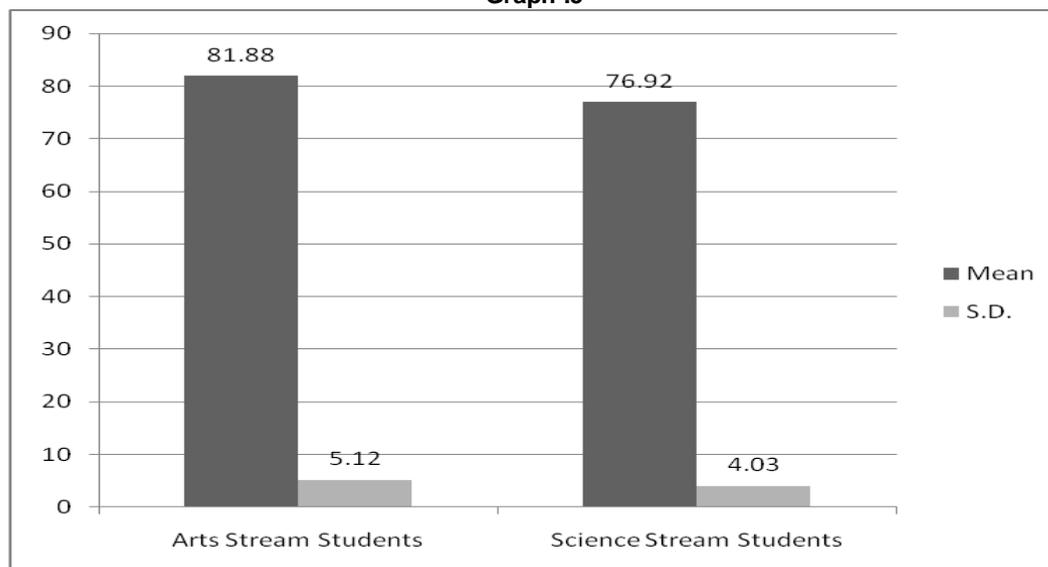
Sr. No.	Variables	N	Mean	S.D.	df	t value	Level of Significance
1.	Arts Stream Students	50	81.88	5.12	98	5.38	Significance of Both Level i.e. 0.5 and 0.1 level
2.	Science Stream Students	50	76.92	4.03			

Interpretation

In table: 5 the mean and S.D values of attitude of arts and science students of B.Ed. College students towards marriage are 81.88, 5.12 and 76.92, 4.03 respectively. The calculated 't' value is 5.38, which is more than standard table values at both level of significance at df=98, therefore hypothesis No. 5 is rejected. It is analyzed that, there exists significant difference between attitude of arts and science

students of B.Ed. College students towards marriage. Further the mean value of attitude of arts student of B.Ed. College students towards marriage is more than attitude of science students of B.Ed. College towards marriage and it is canceled that the attitude of arts students of B.Ed. College towards marriage is more than attitude of science students of B.Ed. College towards marriage.

Graph :5



Main Findings

1. The mean and S.D values of attitude of Degree and B.Ed. College students towards marriage are 83.16, 5.22 and 78.22, 4.89 respectively. The calculated 't' value of $df=198$ is 6.84 which is more than standard table values at both levels of significance at $df=198$, Therefore hypothesis No. 1 is rejected.
2. The mean and S.D values of attitude of male and female Degree College students towards marriage are 84.22, 5.67 and 80.89, 4.16 respectively. The calculated 't' values is 3.34, which is more than standard table values at both level of significance at $df=98$, therefore hypothesis No. 2 is rejected.
3. The mean and S.D values of attitude of male and female B.Ed. College students towards marriage are 80.75, 5.64 and 75.12, 4.02 respectively. The calculated 't' value is 5.74, which is more than standard table values at both level of significance at $df=98$, therefore hypothesis No. 3 is rejected.
4. The mean and S.D values of attitude of arts and science students of Degree College students towards marriage are 87.12, 5.89 and 82.45, 5.32 respectively. The calculated 't' value is 4.16, which is more than standard table values at both level of significance at $df=98$, therefore hypothesis No. 4 is rejected.
5. The mean and S.D values of attitude of arts and science students of B.Ed. College students towards marriage are 81.88, 5.12 and 76.92, 4.03 respectively. The calculated 't' value is 5.38, which is more than standard table values at both level of significance at $df=98$, therefore hypothesis No. 5 is rejected.

Conclusion

Study on attitude of Degree and B.Ed. college students towards marriage revealed that, majority of male and female students of Degree and B.Ed. college students had moderate attitude towards marriage. The study also highlighted there is

significant difference in the attitude of Degree and B.Ed. college students towards Marriage with regard to (i) gender, and (ii) discipline. Male showed stronger intent to marry compared to that of females, as previously mentioned in the literature review, males still feel pressures from their family and social groups to marry. This would suggest that the traditional trend of males holding a higher regard for marriage still exists within our society. Degree college students are having more attitude towards marriage in comparison to B.Ed. college students. The findings from this study suggest that the higher education level of the individual the less intentions they will have to marry. (Bumpass and Lu, 1999). The findings from this study correspond with the results from the present study. So perhaps by individuals not receiving a high education level or any education at all, they are possibly sacrificing their future marital status. The impact of economic circumstances has had an effect on females and males intent to marry, Smock and Manning (1997) found that females from low-economic background would be more intent to marry compared to males, as Smock and Manning (1997) suggested, this is probably because females would have an idea that marriage brings traditional values such as the male as the breadwinner

However, although there have been many changes to the union of marriage and certain views and attitudes towards it, marriage seems to still hold a substantial relevancy within the 21st century and it has become clear that it still remains a goal of many young adults within society today.

Educational Implication

Education has broadened the periphery of thinking and helped people to develop analytical power. The modern education has broadened the minds of the people regarding marriage i.e. why the developed countries like USA, UK, France etc. are encouraging the attitude towards marriage. This study serves as beacon light for social quality. It is also important for change the attitude of people. It has not

only altered their perception about marriage but also about social concern such as life and relationship.

1. Develop Analytical Power
2. Social Quality
3. Periphery of Thinking
4. Change the mind of people After all a marriage is all about coming together of two souls irrespective of social background and class.

Suggestions

1. Present study is limit to marriage attitude only but further study can be undertaken in other aspects i.e. inter caste marriage inter religious marriage.
2. The scope of the present study can be enlarged.
3. Similar study should be conducted on a large scale sample in entire State for future study.

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