

To study opinion regarding necessity of marriage among female of the Mehsana and Ahmadabad city

■ Neeta P. Chaudhari, Jiju N. Vyas and Neha Tiwari

Received: 02.04.2019; Revised: 03.10.2019; Accepted: 17.10.2019

■ **ABSTRACT** : The present study was conducted in Mehsana (urban and rural area) and Ahmadabad (urban and rural area) city. The sample size was 720 women and they were selected from both the cities. The women who were educated upto 12th standard, graduate and post graduate were randomly selected for the study. Purposive random sampling technique was used for selection of the sample. The research design for the present paper was two pronged approach. A descriptive survey with pre-tested, validated interview schedule was used to acquire the information needed for knowing ideas about opinion of marriage.

■ **KEY WORDS**: Women, Marriage, Opinion, Education, Goals of marriage

■ **HOW TO CITE THIS PAPER** : Chaudhari, Neeta P., Vyas, Jiju N. and Tiwari, Neha (2019). To study opinion regarding necessity of marriage among female of the Mehsana and Ahmadabad city. *Asian J. Home Sci.*, 14 (2) : 269-274, DOI: 10.15740/HAS/AJHS/14.2/269-274. Copyright@ 2019: Hind Agri-Horticultural Society.

See end of the paper for authors' affiliations

Neha Tiwari
Krishi Vigyan Kendra (J.A.U.),
Amerli (Gujarat) India
Email : nehatiwari@jau.in

Traditionally, marriage among Hindu was considered as a sacrament and hence, perpetual. It was viewed as an obligation from the religious and social view points. Entering the marital relationship itself was considered responsible for making people accept the new marital situation ungrudgingly. It was taken as a sacred and eternal union of two human beings (Kapadia, 1966).

The influence of industrialization, urbanization and education of women brought about a new social awakening. Men and women began to challenge the social practices and assert their individual rights. As a result, importance has increased to mutual happiness and satisfaction in married life (Kapur, 1970).

The nature and meaning of marriage:

Marriage involves the union of two individuals who

decide to live in intimate association for the major portion of their lives. It is one of the deepest and most complex involvements of human relationship. It is a corner stone of society and an important part of the social system (Kapur, 1973). Krishna (1956) Observed: "Marriage is not a mere convention but an implicit condition of human society. It is an adjustment between the biological purpose of nature and the sociological purposes of man". In Indian society and especially in Hindu culture, the ideal marriage is a higher status achieved in personal social development, a sacrament from the religious standpoint. The aim of Hindu marriage is said to be Dharma (religious), Praja (Progeny) and Rati (Pleasure). In Indian Society, a married couple is forced to stay together until death parts them whether they have adjusted to each other or not. Different individuals have different definition of marriage. It either means sacrament, social norm, and positive

factor in satisfaction as a test of maturity or as an agent of identity formation.

Aims and importance of marriage:

The reasons why people marry cover the array of human desires: to eat, to gain sexual satisfaction, to have children, to escape from feeling of isolation and loneliness, to achieve social status, to establish a relationship of mutual understanding etc. Having or developing common or compatible goals that is essential for a successful marriage. These goals may include: Economic goal, sexual goal, confirmatory goal, status goal and development goal.

Success in marriage:

The alarming divorce rate has prompted social scientists to turn their attention to successful marriage and what makes them work. Until recently marital “success” meant longevity, that is, how long a couple lasted in the relationship called marriage. Divorce was universally regarded as a failure on the part of both partners. However, the changes in values in recent years have shifted the emphasis to the quality of the marital relationship rather than its duration. Success in marriage is interpreted more in terms of marital satisfaction, especially in the relationship aspects of love, intimacy, and companionship. Divorce is often taken to be the price one may have to pay to end a dead or destructive relationship, presumably in order to seek a more satisfying one. Such changes pose some nagging questions. Must marital happiness exact such a high price? Can’t people live in long-lasting relationships without becoming bored or having a devitalized relationship? In other words, is it possible to have marriages that are both happy and enduring? Although there is no fool proof recipe for long – lasting happy marriages, an overview of numerous marital studies provide some valuable clues. First, a major factor that turns up in almost every longitudinal study of marriage is “Joint problem-solving ability.” This factor is mentioned by over two-thirds of the highly satisfied couples but barely by one-third of the unsatisfied couples. Second, when asked specifically to cite the factors they believe contribute to the longevity of their marriage, almost half of the satisfied couples said they “have fun” together and cherish such experiences. Yet fun, humour and playfulness are not even mentioned by the mildly satisfied and unsatisfied couples. Third one of the best

predictors of marital success is the quality of the couple’s communication before marriage, presumably because it is more important how differences and problems are handled than their occurrence, especially early in the marriage. Forth, one of the strongest predictors of marital success is “affective affirmation- “the communication of loving, accepting attitudes or the unconditional approval of one’s mate. That is, if a partner is accepted as he is, he’s more apt to do things her way, and she moves toward his way. Jeanette and Lauer (1985) conducted a survey of 352 couples with enduring marriages to see what made their marriages happy. Couples were asked a number of questions about marriage, ranging from money, sex, and attitude toward their spouses as well as marriage in general. They were also asked to select the answers that best explained why their marriages lasted. The most frequently given reason for a lasting, happy marriage is having a positive attitude toward one’s partner. These individuals see their spouse as their best friend and they like him or her as a person. They are not blind to their partner’s faults, but they feel the person’s likable qualities more than offset his or her short-comings. The second key to a lasting happy marriage is a commitment to marriage as a long-term relationship and sacred institution. Many couples feel that the present generation takes marriage to vows too lightly and is unwilling to work through difficult times; in contrast, these couples feel that commitment includes the willingness to be unhappy for a while. Sometimes you have to grit your teeth and plunge ahead in spite of troubles, especially when both partners are working on problem. Today’s era is a revolutionary period in which female role is changed a traditional female role. As a dual career female faced so many problems of marriage and family life such as child rearing, housekeeping, social work, and other related problems so she had accrued problem to balancing her marital life. Therefore the present paper attempts to the opinion for necessities of marriage.

Objective:

To study opinion regarding necessity of marriage among female of the selected study areas.

■ RESEARCH METHODS

The present study was conducted in Mehsana (urban and rural area) and Ahmadabad (urban and rural area) city. The sample size was 720 women and they

were selected from both the cities. The women who were educated upto 12th standard, graduate and post graduate were randomly selected for the study. Purposive random sampling technique was used for selection of the sample. The research design for the present paper was two pronged approach. A descriptive survey with pre-tested, validated interview schedule was used to acquire the information needed for knowing ideas about opinion of marriage. All the data in the paper was coded to maintain confidentiality and facilitate data entry, documentation and discussion of finding. A three point ordinal scale was used regarding positive and negative opinion about marriage necessity of and counted in term of agree disagree and undecided.

■ RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1 reflects positive personal opinions regarding necessity of marriage due to personal aspects as expressed by the respondents.

Weighted mean percentage was calculated for each area by giving weightage to the statement. It was found the statement “marriage is a necessity of every individual” had the highest weighted mean, the second highest weighted mean (23.60 % and 23.25 %) was observed in the statement “everyone gets marriage that is why I to

believed in marriage”, one can obtained true love through marriage. “Marriage is necessity for old age security”, “economic sound through marriage”, “One becomes beautiful after marriage and marriage made life meaningful”.

In general when the positive opinion regarding marriage due to personal were ranked third in weighted mean was observed it was found that respondents Ahmedabad urban and Mehsana rural had higher weighted mean (38.29 % and 21.23 %, respectively), whereas respondents from Mehsana urban and Ahmedabad rural were far away from positivity.

Ranjan (2008) presented views on significant difference shown between married and unmarried person towards attitude on six components *viz.*, love and affection, sexual relation, human race, acceptance, satisfaction, person’s expectation, and attitude towards marriage. The statistical technique of ANOVA was applied to check the difference in significance between the variables.

Table 2 revealed disagreements with selected opinions of personal aspects towards necessity of marriage. Very few respondents had negatively reacted with necessity of marriage. Majority respondents believed in marriage with commanding all aspects

Table 1 : Positive personal opinions regarding necessity of marriage

Sr. No.	Personal aspects	Expected weighted percentage	Mehsana urban observed percentage	WXA	A'bad urban observed percentage	WXB	Mehsana rural observed percentage	WXC	A'bad rural observed percentage	WXD	Weighted mean
		W	A		B		C	D			
1.	Marriage is a necessity for old age security	20	17.36	347.2	24.30	486	24.30	444.4	23.61	472.2	21.87
2.	Find chance to express love and affection through marriage	20	20.41	408.2	24.16	483.2	24.16	341.6	27.5	550	15.41
3.	Economic soundness is obtained through marriage	20	20.83	416.6	23.61	472.2	23.61	430.4	21.52	430.4	21.87
4.	I believe that marriage a necessity for every individual	10	25	250	22.22	222.2	22.22	250	25	250	24.30
5.	I believe that one becomes beautiful after marriage	10	25	250	15.27	152.7	15.27	250	22.22	222.2	21.87
6.	Because everyone gets married, I too believe in marriage	01	21.52	21.52	22.91	22.91	22.91	25.69	24.30	24.30	23.60
7.	One can obtain true love through marriage	07	24.16	169.12	25.41	177.87	25.41	194.39	15.69	109.83	23.25
8.	Steadiness comes after marriage	05	23.61	118.05	12.5	62.5	12.5	59.4	16.66	83.3	16.16
9.	Married people are more mature	05	16.66	83.3	22.22	111.1	22.22	90.25	22.22	111.1	19.78
10.	Marriage made life meaningful	02	16.66	33.32	19.44	38.88	19.44	37.5	28.47	56.94	20.83
	Total	100		1978		3829		2123		361	
	Weighted mean			19.78		38.29		21.23		3.61	

which is established by society. The minor differences of weighted mean were observed between Mehsana and Ahmadabad urban and rural of 10.18, 8.61, 13.42 and 12.69 per cent, respectively.

The study concludes that the majority of people supported the statement, “unmarried individual lacks confidence” with the weighted mean of 20.55 per cent and zero weighted mean was achieved by for the statement “marriage is useless and a headache.”

Table 3 revealed that majority of the respondents expressed that all positive social norms were necessary for marriage such as “marriage is required for family building”, “providing motherhood”, “steadiness in life”, “obtain social status and establish new relationship”. The weighted mean for all the statements ranged between 24 to 25 per cent. All the respondents of Mehsana and Ahmadabad urban as well as rural had acquired very similar weighted mean of 24.62, 24.02, 25.01 and 24.59 per cent, respectively.

Singh *et al.* (2010) suggested marital adjustment and psychological well being among females of early and late marriage is very important. Women were not

been allowed to develop self confidence and it is so because before marriage the female is under thumb of patriarch, and after wedding in awe of her husband and father in law. However, their socio-cultural conditions, emotional and psychological well-being are now receiving due attention in terms of an exclusive “women centered” label. In this context, the present study was designed to study the relationship between marital adjustment and well being among married females.

The finding of the present study also concluded that marriage is the media for develop bonding person together with family, community and society. Which are in line with the result of Singh *et al.* (2010).

Table 4 shows social attitude towards marital adjustment in which respondents of both places believed that marriage is a social foundation and it is a bundle of responsibilities in the range of 25 to 29 per cent weighted mean. Very few had agreed that unmarried individual had abnormal sexual desire and marriage is a long term condition having weighted mean of 22.21 per cent. Mehsana urban and rural has weighted mean of 18.03 and 18.83 per cent which is almost similar. And similarly,

Table 2 : Negative personal opinions regarding necessity of marriage

Sr. No.	Personal aspects	Expected weighted percentage	Mehsana urban observed percentage	WXA	A'bad urban observed percentage	WXB	Mehsana rural observed percentage	WXC	A'bad rural observed percentage	WXD	Weighted mean
		W	A	B	C	D					
1.	I believed that everyone has faith on married person	10	21.55	215.5	17.08	170.8	22.22	222.2	23.19	231.9	9.65
2.	Unmarried individual lacks confidence	10	3.47	347	2.08	20.8	15.27	152.7	8.33	83.3	15.09
3.	Individual gets character certificate by marriage	10	17.36	173.6	18.75	187.5	20.41	204.1	25.69	256.9	20.55
4.	Unmarried individual mostly feel loneliness	10	15.27	152.7	2.57	25.7	25.41	254.1	19.2	192	15.61
5.	Unmarried has negative and unhealthy opinion towards opposite sex	05	19.58	97.9	17.08	85.4	24.16	120.8	11.52	57.6	18.08
6.	Marriage is useless and a headache	05	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
7.	Unmarried individual is a always point for discussion	10	14.86	148.6	17.63	176.3	18.75	187.5	20.15	201.5	17.84
8.	Marriage is sign of stupidity	05	1.66	8.3	1.24	6.2	3.19	15.95	2.91	14.55	2.25
9.	Meaning of marriage is to lose independence	05	8.33	41.65	7.08	35.4	12.36	61.8	10.27	51.35	4.75
10.	I believed in contract marriage	05	1.38	6.9	5.55	27.75	00	00	00	00	1.73
11.	Film and T.V. Serial make marriage ideal	10	9.02	90.2	6.94	69.4	6.11	61.1	11.25	112.5	8.33
12.	Marriage affects professional life	05	10.55	52.75	11.25	56.25	12.5	62.5	13.61	68.05	11.97
	Total	100		1018.1		861.5		1342.75		1269.65	
	Weighted mean			10.18		8.61		13.42		12.69	

Table 3 : Positive social opinion regarding necessity of marriage

Sr. No.	Social aspects	Expected weighted percentage	Mehsana urban observed percentage	WXA	A'bad urban observed percentage	WXB	Mehsana rural observed percentage	WXC	A'bad rural observed percentage	WXD	Weighted mean
		W	A		B		C		D		
1.	An individual obtain enjoyment of children through marriage	20	25	500	25	500	25	500	25	500	25
2.	By marriage one gets motherhood	30	23.75	712.5	23.61	708.3	25.97	779.1	24.02	720.6	24.33
3.	Marriage gave steadiness to society	20	25	500	22.22	444.4	23.61	472.2	24.44	488.8	23.81
4.	I believed that one get married to obtain social status	10	25	250	25	250	25	250	25	250	25
5.	New relationship is established through marriage	10	25	250	25	250	25	250	25	250	25
6.	Marriage is holy bund between two	10	25	250	25	250	25	250	25	250	25
	Total	100		2462.5		2402.7		2501.3		2459.4	
	Weighted Mean			24.62		24.02		25.01		24.59	

Table 4 : Negative social opinion regarding necessity of marriage

Sr. No.	Social aspects	Expected weighted percentage	Mehsana urban observed percentage	WXA	A'bad urban observed percentage	WXB	Mehsana rural observed percentage	WXC	A'bad rural observed percentage	WXD	Weighted mean
		W	A		B		C		D		
1.	Person who is unmarried has abnormal sexual desires	20	10.41	208.3	8.33	166.6	8.61	172.2	7.36	147.2	27.42
2.	Marriage is social bonding	30	25	750	25	750	25	750	25	750	25
3.	Bundle of responsibility obtained through marriage	20	8.33	166.6	9.02	180.4	11.80	236	12.5	250	29.16
4.	Marriage is long term condition	30	22.63	678.9	21.25	637.5	24.16	724.8	20.83	624.9	22.21
	Total	100		1803.8		1734.5		1883		1772.1	
	Weighted Mean			18.03		17.34		18.83		17.72	

Table 5 : Positive psychological opinion regarding necessity of marriage

Sr. No.	Psychological aspects	Expected weighted percentage	Mehsana urban observed percentage	WXA	A'bad urban observed percentage	WXB	Mehsana rural observed percentage	WXC	A'bad rural observed percentage	WXD	Weighted mean
		W	A		B		C		D		
1.	Mental security is obtained through marriage	20	25	500	25	500	25	500	25	500	25
2.	Internal instructs are satisfied after marriage	20	24.16	483.2	23.74	474.8	22.77	455.4	19.86	397.2	22.63
3.	Pleasure come after marriage	10	24.30	243	21.52	215.2	25	250	25	250	23.95
4.	Complete sexual enjoyment through marriage	30	25	750	25	750	25	750	25	750	25
5.	Individual obtained real happiness after marriage	10	24.16	241.6	22.91	229.1	26.25	262.5	21.66	216.6	23.74
6.	Marriage provide regular sexual satisfaction	10	25	250	25	250	25	250	25	250	25
	Total	100		2468		2419		2468		2364	
	Weighted mean			24.68		24.19		24.68		23.64	

Ahmadabad urban and rural has similar weighted mean of 17.34 and 17.72 per cent.

Investigation of Martin (2000) concluded that majority of respondents who were juniors and seniors in high school between the ages of 17 and 18 supported marriages and viewed it as a lifelong commitment, expressed negative attitudes about divorce and had ambivalent attitudes about premarital sex. Majority of adolescents indicated that they would or have engaged in sexual intercourse before marriage and had acceptance for premarital counseling and psycho educational intervention. The result of present study was in the line with Martin (2000) study. This shows that after decade too opinion has not changed.

Table 5 revealed that majority of respondents believed that psychological satisfaction comes through marriage because this relation provides mental security, satisfies internal instincts, complete sexual pleasure and satisfaction is achieved and obtain happiness. The weighted mean ranged from 22 to 25 per cent. The weighted mean was almost similar for Mehsana and Ahmadabad rural and urban as mentioned in the table.

Kang and Bawa (1999) reported that both males and females admitted necessity to get married because it gave them emotional security. They were of the opinion that people who don't married, lack confidence. They want to get married to get the opportunity to satisfy the feeling of motherhood / fatherhood whereas some felt that they would loose independence if they get married. Present results are in corroboration with these findings. In the present study, the graduate males had a positive attitude towards marriage as compared to 12th passed males. It shows accommodation, development of proper attitude, skill and temperament is considered necessary to be successful in marriage.

Conclusion:

It can be concluded from the study that respondents had better opinion regarding necessity of marriage. It

was found in the study that education is an important aspect at every stage of human life. So, therefore, it is necessary that marriage related courses should be a part of course offers for higher secondary and college going students. Awareness programme should also be organized by the government and non-government organization so that it will help women to develop their positive opinion regarding marriage.

Authors' affiliations:

Neeta P. Chaudhari, ASC Mahila Arts and Home Science College, Mehsana (Gujarat) India

Jiju N. Vyas, Polytechnic in Home Science, Junadh Agricultural University, Amreli (Gujarat) India

■ REFERENCES

Jeanette and Lauer (1985). Marital adjustment for maturity that aspects and understands growth and development of the spouse”, *18*(4) : 98-99.

Kang, T.K. and Bawa, S.K. (1999). Attitude of young adults towards marriage. *Indian J. Psychometry Edu.*, **30** (1) : 39-42.

Kapadia, K.M. (1966). Marriage and Family in India, 3rd Ed., Bombay : Oxford University.

Kapur, P. (1970). *Marriage and the working women in India*. Vikas Publications, Delhi.

Kapur, P. (1973). *Love marriage and sex*. Vikash Publishing House Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.

Krishna, R.S. (1956). Religion and society (2nd Ed.), George Allen and Unwin Ltd., London.

Martin (2000). Expressed attitudes of adolescents toward marriage and family life, Dissert. *Abstrs. Internal. Section B : The Sciences & Engineering*, **60** (9B) : 4965.

Ranjan (2008). A study of security and Insecurity of married and Unmarried people of Kanpur.

Singh, S., Singh, U. and Neelam (2010). Marital adjustment and psychological Well-being among females of early and late marriage. *J. Well-being*, **4**(2) : 15-20.

