



GENDER ROLE A AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS MARRIAGE IN YOUNG ADULTS

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Abstract : A Gender Role, also known as a sex role, is a social role encompassing a range of behaviours and attitudes that are generally considered acceptable, appropriate, or desirable for people based on their biological or perceived sex. The social institution of marriage has maintained its importance in cultures across the world. In recent times though, globalization has paved the way for significant changes in how marriage and the gender roles of men and women are viewed. Indian society has also begun to embrace these changes and we see a very different view of gender roles and attitude towards marriage in today's youth. The main objective of this study is to assess the relationship between Gender Role Attitudes and Attitude Towards Marriage based upon factors such as age, gender, spiritual belief and sibling position. The results of the study indicate that there exists a relationship between Gender Role Attitudes and Attitude Towards Marriage. The study also revealed that there exists a difference between Gender Role Attitudes and Attitudes Towards Marriage based upon gender, sibling position and spiritual beliefs.

Keywords: Gender Role Attitudes, Attitude Towards Marriage, young adults, Egalitarian Gender Role, Traditional Gender Role.

I. INTRODUCTION

Introduction

A Gender Role, also known as a sex role, is a social role encompassing a range of behaviours actions and attitudes that are generally considered adequate, pertinent, or desirable for people based on their perceived sex. Gender Roles are usually revolving on ideologies of masculinity and femininity irrespective there being their own fair share of exceptions and variations. The technicality and in – depth perception of these gendered expectations may differ significantly among cultures, while others could be common throughout a range of cultures.

Men and women's roles according to gender are classified as traditional and egalitarian roles, generally. Roles attributed to women in traditional roles consist of non-egalitarian accountabilities such as being responsible for domestic affairs and not being active in professional life. Roles attributed to men in traditional roles consist of accountabilities such as being the head of the house and also responsible for breadwinning. Egalitarian roles, however, are equal sharing of accountabilities in family, professional, social and educational life

Men and women offer different views on the roles of biology and societal expectations when it comes to gender differences in the workplace. There also exists a part of the population that believes that gender is not bearing on what the man / woman can / should achieve at workplace. The belief that the gender differences at work are biological rather than societal can have widespread implications. All things considered, we can't contend with science. Initiatives designed to help advance women will not succeed if the underlying belief of male leadership is that biological differences affect women's ability to lead (Marcus, 2017).

The social institution of marriage has maintained its importance in cultures across the world. In recent times though, globalization has paved the way for significant changes in how marriage and the gender roles of men and women are viewed (Archana,2014). Indian society has also begun to embrace these changes and we see a very different view of gender roles and Attitude Towards Marriage in today's youth. According to a survey conducted it was found that the average marital age in India is 22.8 years.

Gender Role Attitudes

Gender Role Attitudes in simple words refers to views held by individuals regarding the roles men and women should play in society. Gender Role Attitudes reflect social definitions of femininity and masculinity and define gender-appropriate behaviours based on culturally specific norms. Gender Role Attitudes of the men and women are influenced from many aspects of social and cultural stereotypes.

Davis & Greenstein (2009) conducted on the following with their results being that Gender Role Attitudes– or individuals’ support for the notion of separate spheres for men and women – have wide-ranging consequences for outcomes including female labour force participation, the household division of labour, age at marriage, and gender-based violence.

Marie (2013) conducted a study to examine the evolution of Gender Role Attitudes in Luxembourg and Values Study (EVS) data from 1999 and 2008 was used for examination. The article focuses on three aspects of attitudinal change. First, it analyses whether the gender role beliefs have changed during the past decade. Second, it examines whether these changes have been equally experienced by men and by women of different age categories. Third, it analyses whether the gender gap in attitudes towards gender roles diminishes over time. The results stated that during the past 10 years Luxembourg’s residents have become significantly less traditional when it comes to attitudes towards the childcare and economic aspects of gender roles. Young women are the strongest supporters of more egalitarian division of labour between the sexes, while young men lag behind their female counterparts.

Myriam Halimi et al., (2016) conducted a research stating that because of the importance of Gender Role Attitudes (GRA) for both academic and social outcomes, it is crucial to understand how Gender Role Attitudes (GRA) is constructed and changes over time. The review reveals that the studies mostly apply a deterministic view to studying the construction of Gender Role Attitudes (GRA), focusing predominantly on parent–child transmission. Effects of the school environment and individuals’ own life experiences are under-studied. Also, data are mostly cross-sectional and leave little room for investigating evolutions of Gender Role Attitudes (GRA) over time.

Mandy (2011) authored an article addressing variations in Gender Role Attitudes among women and men across highly developed countries. using comparative survey data, investigating factors that explain Gender Role Attitudes on the basis of educational attainment, family background, personal experience as working women, and cost-benefit considerations, as well as the influence of cultural climate and structural context. Results show that individuals with a higher level of educational attainment, as well as those who were themselves offspring of a working mother, had a higher propensity to support more egalitarian gender roles. Furthermore, being employed made women more prone to hold rather gender

equal role attitudes. Having a child had a traditionalizing effect among women, but not among men. On the societal level, structural rather than cultural gender equality emerged as the more influential force toward gender role attitudes.

Based on study, it was predicted that men and women would significantly differ in their gender role attitudes, spousal support, marital satisfaction, and marital conflict. Specifically, women would endorse greater egalitarian attitudes, report less emotional and instrumental support from their spouse, report more marital conflict, and be less satisfied than men with their marriages

Mickelson et al., (2006) conducted a study to examine whether Gender Role Attitudes can help us to understand the differential relation of spousal support (emotional and instrumental) to marital quality (i.e., marital satisfaction and marital conflict) in married / cohabitating men and women. Marital conflict (i.e. disagreement or tension with one's spouse) is often strongly related to marital satisfaction as a result, both outcomes were included as measures of marital quality in the present study. Based on studies, it was predicted that men and women would significantly differ in their gender role attitudes, spousal support, marital satisfaction, and marital conflict. Specifically, women would endorse greater egalitarian attitudes, report less emotional and instrumental support from their spouse, report more marital conflict, and be less satisfied than men with their marriages.

Attitude towards marriage

Marriage is the process by which two people make their relationship public and official. Marriage, also called matrimony or wedlock, is a socially or ritually recognized union between spouses that establishes rights and obligations between them and affinity. The definition of marriage varies around the world not only between cultures and between religions. Attitudes and expectations about marriage are important cognition regarding perceptions and behaviours in relationships. Marriage is a central familial process in India. For years Indian had an orthodox mindset; there conception was that marriage is possible only within the caste and community in which individual belong. Arranged marriages are considered the best way to get a boy and a girl to tie the marital knot. Indian parents are the ones who take utmost interest in it, right from the girl or boy they want their child to get married to, till the date and time of marriage.

Yadav's (2018) study indicated that the attitudes of young adults on marriage are changing with times. Female participants were found to be equally accepting of their responsibility in marital life and they view themselves as equal to males with respect to roles defined by the society. Marriage remains an important social institution across the world despite the evolution over time in the basic parameters that constitute it.

Archana (2014) conducted a study whose results were such that while there has been a gradual movement in an egalitarian direction in some cultures, in Indian society in particular, marriage continues to remain largely traditional. Marriages are still being arranged by families and follow patriarchal gender roles (Archana, 2014).

Ogletree (2015) conducted a study on Gender Role Attitudes and expectations towards marriage which base resulted that Women have been found to hold more egalitarian, less sexist attitudes than men.

Goslin (2014) conducted a study which aimed to investigate Attitudes Towards Marriage and intentions to marry amongst young adults. The analysis revealed that the female sample has strong intentions to marry someday compared to the male sample. Females also wanted to get married before males. The analysis also revealed that young adults with divorced or separated parents do not have a negative attitude towards marriage.

Hippen's (2016) study aimed examine three measures of relationship attitudes (desire for marriage, desire for long-term relationships, and importance of marriage and long-term relationships) of over 900 college students. Results showed positive change in all three measures of attitudes, with most emerging adults desiring and placing importance on marriage and long-term relationships from the very beginning of college.

Methodology

Hypotheses

H1: There is a relationship between Gender Role Attitudes scale (Egalitarian Gender Role, Female Gender Role, Marriage Gender Role, Traditional Gender Role, Male Gender Role), Attitude Towards Marriage scale (Positive Attitude Towards Marriage, Negative Attitude Towards Marriage, Attitude Towards Marriage Fears And Doubts), age.

H2: There exists a difference in Gender Role Attitudesscale (Egalitarian Gender Role, Female Gender Role, Marriage Gender Role, Traditional Gender Role, Male Gender Role) and Attitude Towards Marriage scale (Positive Attitude Towards Marriage, Negative Attitude Towards Marriage, Attitude Towards Marriage Fears And Doubts)based on gender, spiritual belief and sibling position.

Research Design

Research design is the logical and systematic planning in directing the research. The present study is performed using a quantitative methodology with a correlational research design. Between groups research design is used to understand the gender, spiritual belief, sibling position differences among the chosen variables.

Sample

A sample of 202 unmarried young adults equally divided among heterosexual men and women between the age group of 18-25 years, who are residing in the cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad are considered for this study, using comparative, non – probability purposive sampling method.

Procedure

After selecting the measures, a few arrangements were made for data collection. The questionnaires were prepared and organized. The study was initiated after taking due permission from various private colleges. Informed consent was taken from the respondents and the questionnaire was administered. In

addition to the written instructions, they were also instructed verbally and were encouraged to seek clarification on any aspect related to the study. On an average the time taken to administer the scale was 20 minutes.

Research Instrument

- **Gender Role Attitude Scale (GRAS):** The instrument was developed in 2011 to determine university students' attitudes towards gender roles was a 5-point Likert type scale for 'completely agree,' 4 points for 'agree,' 3 points for 'undecided,' 2 points for 'disagree,' and 1 point for 'absolutely disagree' by Simge ZEYNELOGLU and Füsün TERZIOGLU. The Gender Role Attitude Scale (GRAS) has 38 items and five subscales. There are eight items in the 'Egalitarian Gender Roles', 'Female Gender Roles', 'Marriage Gender Roles', 'Traditional Gender Roles' subscales, and six items in the 'Male Gender Roles' subscale. The Gender Role Attitude Scale (GRAS)'s Cronbach alpha value was found to be high (0.92). In our study; the scale's subscales' Cronbach alpha reliability coefficients were ranging from 0.80 to 0.72. The 'Female Gender Roles' subscale's Cronbach alpha reliability coefficient was found to be 0.80 when the analysis of each subscale for internal consistency. The 'Egalitarian Gender Roles', 'Marriage Gender Roles' and 'Traditional Gender Roles' subscales were found to have a Cronbach alpha reliability coefficient of 0.78. Cronbach alpha reliability coefficient of the 'male gender roles' subscales, however, was found to be 0.72. The scale's high Cronbach alpha reliability coefficients indicate that the instrument has high internal consistency. This result shows that the scale and its subscales are reliable. The highest possible score from the scale was 190 and the lowest was 38 according to this scoring scale. The higher scores from the scale indicated that the students had more egalitarian attitudes towards gender roles and the lower scores showed that the students' attitudes were more traditional.
- **General Attitude Towards Marriage Scale (GAMS):** The General Attitudes Towards Marriage Scale developed by Park and Rosen in 2013, examines individuals' perceptions of marriage using a 7-point Likert scale, ranging from 0 (Strongly disagree) to 6 (Strongly agree). The content of the General Attitudes Towards Marriage Scale includes positive attitudes, negative attitudes, as well as fears and doubts towards marriage. In the GAMS, it was determined that there were three dominant

factors. One factor was best described by items 2, 5, 8 and 9 and captured “Positive Attitudes” Towards Marriage. The second factor held items 4, 7, and 17 and described “Negative Attitudes” Towards Marriage. The third factor contained items 10, 13, and 16 and appeared to be best described by affective reactions towards marriage, specifically, “Fears and Doubts”. Correlations among the General Attitude Towards Marriage (GAMS) items ranged from $r=0.09$ ($p<.05$) to $r=0.72$ ($p<.001$). George & Mallery (2003) indicate that a Cronbach’s alpha (α) above .7 is considered acceptable, an α above .8 is considered good, and an α above .9 is considered excellent. Results revealed that $\alpha=.84$ for the General Attitude Towards Marriage (GAMS) items. Construct validity was assessed by examining convergent and discriminant validity. A Pearson correlation coefficient was computed to assess for whether or not the scores on these new measures demonstrate good construct validity. A higher total score upon adjusting for reverse scoring indicates more positive attitudes towards marriage.

Results

Table 1.0 showing the frequency of mean and standard deviation of Gender Role Attitudes scale (Egalitarian Gender Role, Female Gender Role, Marriage Gender Role, Traditional Gender Role, Male Gender Role) and Attitude Towards Marriage scale (Positive Attitude Towards Marriage, Negative Attitude Towards Marriage, Attitude Towards Marriage Fears And Doubts).

	Mean	Standard Deviation
Age	20.13	1.49
Gender Role Attitudes	63.89	15.99
Egalitarian Gender Roles	27.11	5.64
Female Gender Roles	15.41	4.20
Marriage Gender Roles	7.64	4.28
Traditional Gender Roles	8.41	6.67
Male Gender Roles	5.29	5.22
Attitudes Towards Marriage	65.12	18.29
Positive Attitudes Towards Marriage	14.87	5.58
Negative Attitudes Towards Marriage	11.42	3.88
Fears And Doubts Towards Marriage	10.53	4.81

Table 2.0 shows results correlation between Gender Role Attitudes Scale (Egalitarian Gender Role, Female Gender Role, Marriage Gender Role, Traditional Gender Role, Male Gender Role) and Attitude Towards Marriage Scale (Positive Attitude Towards Marriage, Negative Attitude Towards Marriage, Attitude Towards Marriage Fears And Doubts).

	Attitudes Towards Marriage	Positive Attitude Towards Marriage	Negative Attitudes Towards Marriage	Attitudes Towards Marriage Fears And Doubts
Egalitarian Gender Role	-0.03	0.17*	0.07	0.003
Female Gender Role	0.08	0.05	0.07	0.03
Marriage Gender Role	0.01	0.08	-0.11	-0.09
Traditional Gender Role	0.11	0.20**	0.01	-0.006
Male Gender Role	0.03	0.13	-0.07	-0.007
Gender Role Attitude	0.07	0.10	-0.003	-0.01

**Score is significant at 0.01 level (2-tailed)

*Score is significant at 0.05 level (1-tailed)

Table 2.0 shows As the Egalitarian Gender Roles increase, there is a significant increase in Positive Attitude towards Marriage, Therefore, there exists a positive relationship between the both. There also exists a significant positive relationship between Traditional Gender role Attitudes and Positive Attitudes Towards Marriage. As there is an increase in Traditional Gender Role Attitudes, the Positive Attitude Towards Marriage also increases.

Table 3.0 showing correlation between Age and Gender Role Attitudes scale (Egalitarian Gender Role, Female Gender Role, Marriage Gender Role, Traditional Gender Role, Male Gender Role) and Attitude Towards Marriage scale (Positive Attitude Towards Marriage, Negative Attitude Towards Marriage, Attitude Towards Marriage Fears And Doubts).

	Egalitarian Gender Roles	Female Gender Roles	Marriage Gender Roles	Traditional Gender Roles	Male Gender Roles	Attitudes Towards Marriage	Positive Attitudes Towards Marriage	Negative Attitudes Towards Marriage	Fears and Doubts Towards Marriage	
Age	-0.004	0.15*	0.07	-0.06	-0.06	-0.1	-0.03	-0.11	0.08	-0.09

* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Table 3.0 shows that there is a significant positive correlation between age and Egalitarian Gender Role Attitudes. This can be interpreted that as the age of respondent is increasing there is also a significant increase in their Egalitarian Gender Role Attitude. However, there is no significant relationship between age and the other dimensions of the Gender Role Attitudes and Attitude Towards Marriage.

Table 4.0 showing t-test results of both Gender Role Attitudes scale (Egalitarian Gender Role, Female Gender Role, Marriage Gender Role, Traditional Gender Role, Male Gender Role) and Attitude Towards Marriage scale (Positive Attitude Towards Marriage, Negative Attitude Towards Marriage, Attitude Towards Marriage Fears And Doubts) based on gender.

	t-test
Egalitarian Gender Role	3.91**
Female Gender Role	2.48*
Marriage Gender Role	5.33**
Traditional Gender Role	6.90**
Male Gender Role	5.16**
Gender Role Attitudes	5.13**
Positive Attitudes Towards Marriage	4.62**
Negative Attitudes Towards Marriage	2.68
Attitudes Towards Marriage Fears and Doubts	2.98*
Attitudes Towards Marriage	4.57**

**Score is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)
*Score is significant at the 0.05 level (1-tailed)

Table 4.0 shows that there is significant difference in Egalitarian Gender Role, Female Gender Role, Marriage Gender Role, Traditional Gender Role, Male Gender Role, Positive Attitude Towards Marriage, Attitude Towards Marriage Fears And Doubts based on gender. However, there is no significant difference in the dimension Negative Attitude Towards Marriage based on gender.

Figure 1.0 showing mean difference of both Gender Role Attitudes scale (Egalitarian Gender Role, Female Gender Role, Marriage Gender Role, Traditional Gender Role, Male Gender Role) and Attitude Towards Marriage scale (Positive Attitude Towards Marriage, Negative Attitude Towards Marriage, Attitude Towards Marriage Fears And Doubts) based on gender.

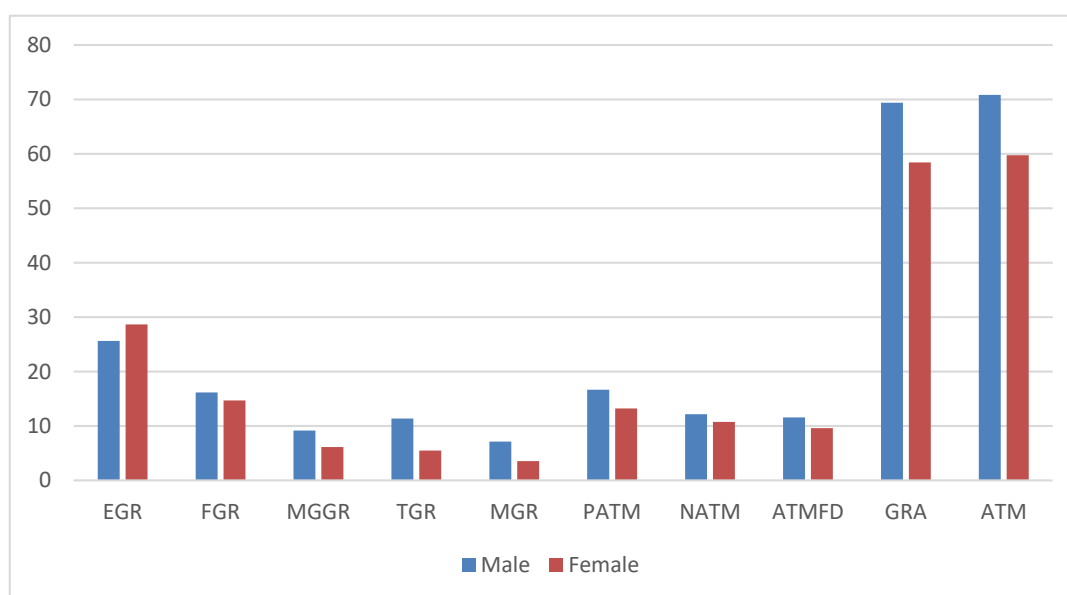


Table 5.0 showing results of Anova of Gender Role Attitudes scale (Egalitarian Gender Role, Female Gender Role, Marriage Gender Role, Traditional Gender Role, Male Gender Role) and Attitude Towards Marriage Scale based upon spiritual beliefs.)

	Anova F
Egalitarian Gender Role	0.47
Female Gender Role	7.15**
Marriage Gender Role	2.56*
Traditional Gender Role	4.43**
Male Gender Role	2.85*
Attitudes Towards Marriage	4.48**

**significant at the 0.01 level (2 tailed)
*significant at the 0.05 level (1-tailed)

Table 5.0 shows that there exists a significant difference in Female gender role, Marriage Gender Role, Traditional Gender Role, Male Gender Role, and Attitude Towards Marriage based on their spiritual belief. (Spiritual Beliefs were assessed as a question in the questionnaire, options being both Religious and Spiritual, Religious but not Spiritual, Spiritual but not Religious, Neither Spiritual nor religious, and Practical)

Table 6.0 showing results of Anova of Gender Role Attitudes scale (Egalitarian Gender Role, Female Gender Role, Marriage Gender Role, Traditional Gender Role, Male Gender Role) and Attitude Towards Marriage Scale based upon sibling position.

	Anova F
Egalitarian Gender Role	1.14
Female Gender Role	0.27
Marriage Gender Role	1.77
Traditional Gender Role	5.91*
Male Gender Role	3.55*
Attitudes Towards Marriage	0.33

**significant at the 0.01 level (2 tailed)
*significant at the 0.05 level (1-tailed)

Table 6.0 shows that there exists a significant difference in Traditional Gender Role Attitude and Male Gender Role Attitudes based on sibling position.

Discussion

The results of the study have been discussed in the context of hypotheses.

In the first phase of the research endeavour (hypothesis 1), an attempt was made to spell out the relationship between age, Gender Role Attitudes (Egalitarian Gender Role, Female Gender Role, Male Gender Role, Marriage Gender Role, Traditional Gender Role), Attitude Towards Marriage (Positive Attitude Towards Marriage, Negative Attitude Towards Marriage, Attitude Towards Marriage Fears and Doubts). May Gadallah, et al. (2017) in her study stated that Gender Role Attitudes are shaped during childhood in the natal household, it has been seen that attitudes undergo heterogeneous changes among young people as they pass through the transition to adulthood, making the causal relationships between life events and attitudes formation challenging to identify. However in the present study Egalitarian gender role and traditional gender role are positively correlated with positive Attitudes Towards Marriage.

The current study shows that there is a significant relationship between age and Egalitarian Gender Role Attitudes. In the research conducted, the results show that as one grows older, their attitude towards egalitarian gender roles also rise; that is, their attitude towards same rights and opportunities irrespective of gender grows stronger and the attitude that all genders should be treated according to the same norms, principles and standards gets stronger. Valtova (2013) in her study clearly identified that young women and men are supporters of egalitarian gender role. Another study by Roberts (2015) showed that there is no relationship between age and Attitude Towards Marriage. For young adults, the idea of marriage is more of an option, rather than a milestone for general life success. Similar to this study, the current research also proved that there is no significant relationship between age and attitude towards marriage. Thus, hypothesis 1 is partially accepted.

Hypothesis 2 states that there exists a difference in Gender Role Attitudes (Egalitarian Gender Role, Female Gender Role, Male Gender Role, Marriage Gender Role, Traditional Gender Role) and Attitude Towards Marriage (Positive Attitude Towards Marriage, Negative Attitude Towards Marriage, Attitude Towards Marriage Fears and Doubts) based on gender, spiritual belief and sibling position.

In the current study, there is a significant difference in Egalitarian Gender Role, Female Gender Role, Marriage Gender Role, Traditional Gender Role, Male Gender Role, Positive Attitude Towards Marriage, Attitude Towards Marriage Fears and Doubts based on gender. This is especially observed in the Indian population this study has taken as the sample. In the domestic setting, Indians tend to believe men should have more prominent roles as compared to women, about nine-in-ten Indians agree with the notion that a wife must always obey her husband, including nearly two-thirds who completely agree with this sentiment. Many Indians express egalitarian views toward some gender roles in the home. But traditional gender norms still hold sway among large segments of the population: Roughly a third of adults (34%) feel that child care should be handled primarily by women. A study by Golsin (2014) states that the Attitudes Towards Marriage varied slightly amongst both the gender, significantly stronger in female. Another study conducted by Pi – Ling Fan, et al. (2000) stated that young women had more egalitarian attitudes than young men but that the Gender Role Attitudes of both sexes were similarly influenced by family background. Young men experienced more change than young women, making their attitudes more similar to those of young women over time.

The current study also states that there is a significant difference between Female Gender Role, Marriage Gender Role, Traditional Gender role, Male Gender role, and Attitude Towards Marriage based on spiritual beliefs. A study conducted by Ivana and Branko (2014) stated that the spirituality factor had a statistically significant effect on beliefs about gender roles and sexual relations. In addition, results obtained from this study also show that gender did not moderate the effect of spirituality on beliefs regarding gender roles, which implies that this belief was affected by spirituality in the same way for men and women. Religious affiliations are also associated with attitude change in desire to marry (Kaitlin, 2016). Interestingly, in this research also there is significant difference in attitude towards marriage on the basis of spiritual belief. Spiritual beliefs play a really important role in the quality of marriage and attitude towards marriage in general. Studies on the same have shed light on an emerging subfield called relational spirituality, which discusses on ways diverse couples and families can rely on specific spiritual beliefs and behaviours, which in turn motivate them to create, maintain and transform their intimate relationships, for the better or the worse. This seems even more relevant in the diverse Indian society where religion and spirituality play a very central role in most lives.

The statistical results of this study also prove that there exists a significant difference in Traditional Gender Role Attitudes and Male Gender Role Attitudes based on sibling position. Bowen's family systems theory talks about sibling position and how it shapes one's personality depending upon their birth order and their functioning with others and different relationships. Since, the birth order factor has a major influence on an individual's personality, and different people of the same birth order have similar personality traits, then this researcher concludes that birth order has a major influence on the types of interpersonal relationships people have. A research conducted by Melissa (2000) states that having an older brother was associated with more masculine and less feminine behaviour in both boys and girls, whereas boys with older sisters were more feminine but not less masculine and girls with older sisters were less masculine but not more feminine.

Thus, the hypothesis 2 is partially accepted.

Implications and Recommendations

For future research and intended researchers, the results of this research provide an essential supporting structure to formulate hypotheses in the domain of Gender Role Attitudes and Attitudes Towards Marriage.

Change in Gender Role Attitudes is an unexplored dimension, despite evidence that young people's attitudes are highly conservative across a range of domains and young people face a number of challenges in transitioning from education to employment and family formation. It is also said the 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. Throughout an individual's lifetime, one might form attitudes and expectations regarding marital life by observing their parent's relationship, through their own romantic experiences or by simply observing the process of courtship and marriage of others. 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.

The nature of marriage is changing, becoming more inclusive with less specified gender roles. An individual's life is transformed through marriage; they are perceived and treated differently by society and enjoy rights that unmarried individuals do not. Married couples are perceived as more mature, stable, committed and responsible regardless of an individual's opinion or value on marriage. Attitudes and expectations about marriage are important cognition regarding perceptions and behaviours in relationship

A similar study may be conducted on a larger sample to explore the relationship between various other social factors like gender stereotyping ; gender inequality influenced by parenting styles ; if relationship between Gender Role Attitudes and live in relationships ; Attitudes Towards Marriage by divorce held young adults ; expectations towards marriage ; marital satisfaction ; family employment and Gender Role Attitudes etc.

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