Chapter No. IV

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The concept of expectations from life partner has linkages with marriage and the various ideas related to choosing a life partner. In India a majority of marriage are arranged by parents, relatives and kin choosing ones marital partner on the basis of premarital acquaintance. Love and courtship is still unacceptable even among the urban, educated middle class. The freedom to choose one’s spouse is perceived as being against the cast, religion and therefore, endogamous alliances are preferred. However new expectation and assumptions about marital ideas have also emerged. Living in a nuclear family strengthens the conjugal bonds between the spouses. Since they have the time and the opportunity to interact and communicate freely. These developments have influenced the ways in which urban couples define the objective of marriage and their marital role.

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 form 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.

The pre-marital sexual anxiety refer to fears and apprehension one hold about his being successful as far as sexual relation in marriage are concerned. These fears and
apprehensions are mainly caused by distorted notion. One developed about sex during his development years mostly based on unscientific information he gets about sex from his friends, acquaintances and cheap sex books.

In the present study two independent variables were used. They were Religion and Area. Both two variables were divided by two types. First independent variable Religion was divided in two type they were Hindu and Muslim and second independent variable Area also divided two types they were Urban and Rural. They were administered Expectations from the life partner scale (EFLPS) by Dr. Sadhna Natu and Dr. A. J. Wadker. Second Scale was Marriage Attitude Scale (MAS) and third scale was Sexual Anxiety scale (SAS) both are constructed and standardized by Pramod Kumar.

There independent variables were used a 2x2 factorial design. The dependent variables were Expectations from the life partner, Marriage Attitude and Sexual anxiety.

Mean and Standard Deviations obtained by the four group on Expectations from the life partner, Marriage Attitude and Sexual anxiety dependent variables are shown in table No. 4.1
Table No. 4.1
Descriptive statistics for dependent variables Expectations from the life partner, Marriage Attitude and Sexual anxiety.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables Divided</th>
<th>Descriptive Statistics</th>
<th>Expectations from the life partner</th>
<th>Marriage Attitude</th>
<th>Sexual Anxiety</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hindu</td>
<td>Mean 231.28</td>
<td>63.075</td>
<td>19.90</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SD 25.87</td>
<td>9.488</td>
<td>4.40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N 200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muslim</td>
<td>Mean 206.76</td>
<td>55.850</td>
<td>23.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SD 15.29</td>
<td>6.489</td>
<td>4.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N 200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>Mean 217.16</td>
<td>60.570</td>
<td>21.88</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SD 25.68</td>
<td>8.554</td>
<td>4.82</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N 200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>Mean 220.89</td>
<td>58.355</td>
<td>21.02</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SD 23.21</td>
<td>9.095</td>
<td>4.56</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N 200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table No. 4.2

Mean and SD of Independent variable Religion for Dependent variable Expectations from the life partner

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Religion</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>N</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HINDU</td>
<td>231.285</td>
<td>25.878</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUSLIM</td>
<td>206.765</td>
<td>15.296</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>219.025</td>
<td>24.523</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Graph No. 4.1

Bar Diagram of Religion for Dependent variable Expectations from the life partner

From the above table No.4.2 and graph No. 4.1 we can see the mean Expectations from the life partner score of the Hindu students was 231.28 and that of Muslim students was 206.76, at a glance those Hindu religion students showing high score than Muslim religion students. The high score indicates Hindu religion students.
have egalitarian expectations from the life partner and low score indicates Muslim religion students have Traditional Expectations from the life partner.

### Table No. 4.3

Mean and SD of Independent variable Area for Dependent variable Expectations from the Life Partner

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>N</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>URBAN</td>
<td>217.160</td>
<td>25.687</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RURAL</td>
<td>220.890</td>
<td>23.215</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>219.025</td>
<td>24.523</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Graph No. 4.2

Bar Diagram of Area for Dependent variable Expectations from the Life Partner

From the above table No.4.3 and graph No. 4.2 we can see the mean score on Expectations from the Life partner measure obtained by the urban area students was 217.16 and by the rural area students was 220.89, at a glance Urban Area students showing minor low score than Rural Area students. The minor difference score
indicates there is no significant difference between urban area students and rural area students on Expectations from the life partner.

**Table No. 4.4**

*Mean and SD of Independent variable Religion for Dependent variable Marriage Attitude*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Religion</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>N</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HINDU</td>
<td>63.075</td>
<td>9.488</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUSLIM</td>
<td>55.850</td>
<td>6.489</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>59.462</td>
<td>8.887</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Graph No. 4.3**

*Bar Diagram of Religion for Dependent variable Marriage Attitude*

From the above table No.4.4 and graph No. 4.3 we can see the mean marriage attitude score of the Hindu religion students was 63.075 and that of Muslim religion students was 55.85, at a glance Hindu Religion students showing high score than Muslim religion students. The high score indicates Hindu religion students have
positive marriage attitude and low score indicates Muslim religion students have negative marriage attitude.

Table No. 4.5
Mean and SD of Independent variable Area for Dependent variable Marriage Attitude

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>N</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>URBAN</td>
<td>60.570</td>
<td>8.554</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RURAL</td>
<td>58.355</td>
<td>9.095</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>59.462</td>
<td>8.887</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Graph No. 4.4
Bar Diagram of Area for Dependent variable Marriage Attitude

From the above table No.4.5 and graph No. 4.4 we can see the mean score on marriage attitude measure obtained by the urban area students was 60.57 and by the rural area students was 58.35, at a glance Urban Area students showing high score than Rural Area students. The high score indicates urban area students have positive
marriage attitude and low score indicates rural area students have negative marriage attitude.

**Table No. 4.6**

Mean and SD of Independent variable Religion for Dependent variable Sexual Anxiety

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Religion</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>N</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HINDU</td>
<td>19.90</td>
<td>4.403</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUSLIM</td>
<td>23.00</td>
<td>4.500</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>21.45</td>
<td>4.709</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Graph No. 4.5**

Bar Diagram of Religion for Dependent variable Sexual Anxiety

From the above table No. 4.6 and graph No. 4.5 we can see the mean sexual anxiety score of Hindu religion students was 19.90 and that of Muslim religion students was 23.00, at a glance Hindu Religion students showing low score than Muslim religion
students. The low score indicates Hindu religion students have low Sexual Anxiety and high score indicates Muslim religion students have high Sexual Anxiety.

**Table No. 4.7**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>N</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>URBAN</td>
<td>21.880</td>
<td>4.822</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RURAL</td>
<td>21.020</td>
<td>4.565</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>21.450</td>
<td>4.709</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Graph No. 4.6**

Bar Diagram of Area for Dependent variable Sexual Anxiety

From the above table No.4.7 and graph No. 4.6 we can see the mean score on Sexual anxiety measure obtained by the urban area students was 21.88 and by the rural area students was 21.02, at a glance Urban Area students showing minor high score than Rural Area students. The minor difference score indicates there is no
significant difference between urban area students and rural area students on sexual anxiety.

The four classified groups were clustered in two broad groups on the basis of Religion and Area. Then also large difference is seen in the mean values. To search the relative importance of the two independent variables the Religion and Area data were treated by Two Way Analysis of variance (ANOVA). Complete summary of the ANOVA is presented in the following table.

**Table No. 4.8**

**Complete Summary of Two Way ANOVA for the dependent variable Expectations from the life partner**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Sum of Squares</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Mean Square</th>
<th>F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A - Religion</td>
<td>60123.040</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>60123.040</td>
<td>133.926**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B - Area</td>
<td>1391.290</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1391.290</td>
<td>3.099</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religion X Area</td>
<td>665.640</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>665.640</td>
<td>1.483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error</td>
<td>177775.780</td>
<td>396</td>
<td>448.929</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>239955.750</td>
<td>399</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

** Significant at 0.01 Level Table Value = 6.70   * Significant at 0.05 Level Table Value = 3.86

From the table no. 4.8 summary of ANOVA, it was found that the one main effect has brought out highly significant results. Main effect A, which represent the factor of religion was highly significant \((F=133.92, \ df = 1 \ and \ 396. \ P < .01)\). This is significant at 0.01 level. Because the obtained ‘F’ value is greater than table values at 0.01= 6.70
The highly significant ‘F’ value denotes that the group of Hindu differs significantly from Muslim students. The mean Expectations from the life partner score of the Hindu students was 231.28 and that of Muslim students was 206.76. Here more score denotes Hindu religion students have egalitarian expectations from the life partner and Muslim religion students have traditional expectations from the life partner.

In the present study 1st objective was “To examine the effect of religion on expectations from the life partner”. The first important factor of religion which influences on expectations from the life partner was examined related to religion. The 1st hypothesis was related to expectations from the life partner and the type religion. It was “Students of Hindu religion will have egalitarian expectations from the life partner than Muslim religion students”. In the present study it was found that Hindu religion students and Muslin religion students differ from each other with regards to expectations from the life partner. The findings of the study supported the first hypothesis strongly. That’s why first hypothesis is accepted in the present study.

From the previous study, the results are consistent with the findings of Blaine J. Fowers, (1991) who found that religion is a more important part of the marriage for men. The result supports the first hypothesis stating that, “Students of Hindu religion will have egalitarian expectations from the life partner than Muslim religion students”. This hypothesis is accepted in the present study.
In worldly matters Islam is an austere than Hinduism, hence the family environment of Muslim is not frankly for their women and also they have more restrictions in their life, these all things influence on Muslim child. That’s why Muslim child beliefs develop traditionally and culture oriented due to influence of their family environment. We can observe in Hindu families culture accepts some modern things, like permission for higher education to women, modern living style, concept of love marriage etc. than Muslim family. Hence, egalitarian expectations from the life partner observed in Hindu students.

Main effect ‘B’ refers to the factor of Area, it was also varied at two levels namely urban and rural area. It was assumed that the two levels of areas do not differ from each other on the measure of Expectations from the life partner. Main effect ‘B’ had yielded ‘F’ value of \( F = 3.09, \text{df} = 1 \text{ and } 396. P > .05 \). This is not significant at 0.05 level because they obtained F value are smaller than table values \( 0.05 = 3.86 \). It means that the urban residential students and rural residential students do not differ from each other. The mean score on expectations from the life partner measure obtained by the urban area students was 217.16 and by the rural area students was 220.89. It means, in the present study there was not found significant difference between urban area students and rural area students on expectations from the life partner.

In the present study 2\(^{nd}\) objective was “To examine the effect of area of residence on expectations from the life partner” and the second important factor area of residence did not influence on expectations from the life partner was examined. The second hypothesis was related to expectations from the life partner and the area of
residence. It was “Students of urban area will have egalitarian expectations from the life partner than rural area students”. In the present study there was not found significant difference between urban and rural area students on expectations from the life partner. The findings of the study do not support to the second hypothesis. That’s why second hypothesis is rejected in the present study.

Supported study did not found related to second hypothesis. The reason behind the result is current position of rural area is improving as well as so many facilities and services are available there, due to all this things living style of rural area families have been changing. This all modernity influence on rural students, that’s why some egalitarian beliefs has been developed in their attitude, Hence, there was not found significant difference between urban and rural area students toward expectations from the life partner. The findings of the study do not support to second hypothesis that’s why second hypothesis is rejected in the present study.

Result of ANOVA further shows that the factor of Religion and the factor of Area of residence they do not work in collaboration with each other. Interaction AXB makes that fact clear. Interaction AXB is not significant F value of (F= 1.48, df = 1 and 396. P > .05) is not significant. 3rd hypothesis was “There will be no significant interaction effect of religion and area on expectations from the life partner”. It is found that factor of religion and areas of residence on the other hand were found independent of each other. That’s why this hypothesis accepted in the study.
Table No. 4.9
Complete Summary of Two Way ANOVA for dependent variable
Marriage Attitude

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Sum of Squares</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Mean Square</th>
<th>F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A - Religion</td>
<td>5220.063</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5220.063</td>
<td>80.523**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B - Area</td>
<td>490.623</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>490.623</td>
<td>7.568**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religion X Area</td>
<td>133.403</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>133.403</td>
<td>2.058</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error</td>
<td>25671.350</td>
<td>396</td>
<td>64.827</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>31515.438</td>
<td>399</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

** Significant at 0.01 Level Table Value = 6.70  * Significant at 0.05 Level Table Value = 3.86

From above table no. 4.9 summary of ANOVA, it was found that the two main effects have brought out highly significant results. Main effect A, which represents the factor of religion was highly significant (F=80.523, df = 1 and 396. P < .01). This is significant at 0.01 levels. Because the obtained ‘F’ value is greater than table values 0.01= 6.70

The highly significant ‘F’ value denotes that the group of Hindu significantly differs from Muslim religion students. The mean marriage attitude score of the Hindu students was 63.075 and that of Muslim students was 55.850 here more score denotes Hindu religion students have positive marriage attitude than Muslim religion students.
3rd objective was “To examine the effect of religion on marriage attitude” and the first important factor religion influence on marriage attitude was examined according to the finding of the present study.

In the present study the 4th hypothesis was related to marriage attitude and the types of religion. It was “Students of Hindu religion will have positive marriage attitude than Muslim religion students”. The result supports the fourth hypothesis that’s why this hypothesis accepted in the present study.

Following study of Fiona L. Tasker Martin P. M. Richards has some findings supported the above results.

Adolescents' Attitudes toward Marriage and Marital Prospects after Parental Divorce: A Review. Studies of the long-term influence of parental divorce on adolescents' attitudes toward marriage and actual marriage patterns are reviewed. It is suggested that certain circumstances of parental divorce are associated with more negative views of marriage (particularly if divorce is associated with parental conflict and deteriorating parent-child relationships). However, it is likely that parental divorce has the opposite indirect effect of increasing the likelihood of early marriage for some children of divorce via lowered educational prospects and subsequently reduced socioeconomic status, early home leaving, and earlier involvement in heterosexual relationships. Possible alternative reasons for these divergent trends in attitudes toward marriage and marital prospects of children of divorce are discussed. First, whether some adolescents hold negative attitudes toward marriage and remain single, whereas others marry early; second, whether
initially negative attitudes toward marriage change as a result of the adolescent's experience of heterosexual relationships and entry into adulthood. In this study some findings supported the hypothesis.

According to above study parental divorce, parental conflict, lower educational prospects and early marriage are associate with more negative views toward marriage. This all things occur more in Muslim families than Hindu families. That’s why in present study it is found that Hindu religion students have positive marriage attitude than Muslim religion students.

Main affect ‘B’ refers to the factor of Area, it was also varied at two levels namely Urban area and rural area. It was assumed that the two levels of areas differ from each other on the measure of marriage attitude. Main effect B had yielded F value of (F = 7.568, df = 1 and 396. P < .01). This is significant at 0.01 levels because they obtained ‘F’ value is greater than table values at 0.01= 6.70. It means that the urban area students and rural area students significantly differ from each other. The mean score on marriage attitude measure obtained by the urban area students was 60.570 and by the rural area students was 58.355. It means, the urban area students have positive marriage attitude than the rural area students.

4th objective was “To examine the effect of area of residence on marriage attitude” and the second important factor area of resident influence on marriage attitude was examined according to the finding of the present study.

In the present study found the students of urban area and the students of rural area failed to differ from each other with regards to marriage attitude. The 5th hypothesis
was related to marriage attitude and the area of residence. It was “Students of urban area will have positive marriage attitude than rural area students”. Above result supports the fifth hypothesis hence this hypothesis accepted in the present study.

The study of Landis-Kleine and others (1995) has found urban young adults generally hold positive attitudes about marriage and commitment comparatively rural young adults. Above finding of the previous study supports the hypothesis.

Beliefs of urban area young adults and rural area young adults are differ from each other towards marriage because in urban families modernity, family relationship and understanding between parent and child due to higher education is more than rural families. These things are influenced on developing the beliefs to positive marriage attitude. That’s why results were found that urban area students have positive marriage attitude than rural area students. This hypothesis accepted in the present study.

Result of ANOVA further shows that the factor of Religion and the factor of Area of residence, do not work in collaboration with each other. Interaction AXB makes that fact clear. Interaction AXB has brought out an F value of (F= 2.058, df = 1 and 396. P < .05) is not significant. 6th hypothesis was “There will be no significant interaction effect of religion and area on marriage attitude”. It is found that factor of religion and areas of residence on the other hand were found independent of each other. That’s why this hypothesis accepted in the study.
Table No. 4.10

Complete Summary of Two Way ANOVA for dependent variable Sexual Anxiety

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Sum of Squares</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Mean Square</th>
<th>F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A - Religion</td>
<td>961.000</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>961.000</td>
<td>49.145**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B - Area</td>
<td>73.960</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>73.960</td>
<td>3.782</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religion X Area</td>
<td>70.560</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>70.560</td>
<td>3.608</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error</td>
<td>7743.480</td>
<td>396</td>
<td>19.554</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>8849.000</td>
<td>399</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

** Significant at 0.01 Level Table Value = 6.70  * Significant at 0.05 Level Table Value = 3.86

In above table no. 4.10 summary of ANOVA, it was found that the main effect ‘A’ factor have brought out highly significant results. Main effect B factor is non-significant. Main effect A, which represents the factor of Religion, was highly significant ‘F’ value of (F = 49.14, df = 1 and 396. P < 0.01). This is significant at 0.01 levels because they obtained ‘F’ value is greater than table values at 0.01 = 6.70.

The highly significant ‘F’ value denotes that the groups of Hindu students differ significantly from Muslim religion students. The mean sexual anxiety score of Hindu religion students was 19.90 and that of Muslim religion students was 23.00. Here more score denote Muslim religion students have high sexual anxiety than Hindu religion students.
5th objective in the present study was “To examine the effect of religion on sexual anxiety” and the factor of religion influence on sexual anxiety was examined according to findings of the study. The 7th hypothesis was related to sexual anxiety and the types of religion. It was “Students of Hindu religion will have score low on sexual anxiety than Muslim religion students”. Above result supports the seventh hypothesis hence this hypothesis accepted in the present study.

Sexuality in Islam is largely described by the Qur’an, Islamic tradition, and religious leaders both in past and present as being confined to marital relationship between men and women. While most traditions discourage the celibacy, all encourage strict chastity and modesty with regards to relationship across gender lines, holding forth that intimacy as perceived within Islam.

The reason behind result is percentage levels of education is low among students of Muslim than students of Hindu religion as well as Islam is an austere religion and Hinduism liberal. Due to low education level in Muslim religion families have lack of scientific sexual knowledge as well as lack of communication towards appropriate sexual knowledge between parent and child. Rules and rights of Sexuality in Islam are strict than Hinduism. That’s why Muslim students have increase anxiety levels in their sexual life. Result was found that Hindu students have low score on sexual anxiety than Muslim students. The result supports to fifth hypothesis, hence this hypothesis is accepted.

Main effect B refers to the factor of area, it was also varied at two levels namely urban and rural area. It was assumed that the two levels of areas do not differ from
each other on the measure of Sexual anxiety. Main effect B had yielded an F value of \(F = 3.78, \text{df} = 1\) and 396. \(P > .05\) this is not significant at 0.05 levels because they obtained ‘F’ value is smaller than table values 0.05= 3.86. It means that the urban residential students and rural residential students do not differ from each other. The mean score on Sexual anxiety measure obtained by the urban area students was 21.88 and by the rural area students was 21.02. It means, in the present study compared to the urban area students do not differ than rural area students on Sexual anxiety.

In the present study 6th objective was “To examine the effect of area of residence on sexual anxiety” and the factor of area of resident influence on sexual anxiety was not examined according to result of present study. In the present study 8th hypothesis was related to sexual anxiety and the area of residence. It was “Students from urban area will score low on sexual anxiety than rural area students”. The result did not support to the 8th hypothesis, that’s why this hypothesis rejected in the present study.

Previous studies results were not found to the related hypothesis. The reason behind above result is improvement of the rural area and similarities between urban and rural area, Like providing several services i.e. media, internet facilities etc. by these channels rural students have been getting proper guidelines toward sexual life as well as scientific sexual knowledge. Hence in the rural area student developing positive and knowledge view toward sexual things and occurred low sexual anxiety in their life. That’s why present study do not found significant difference between urban area student and rural area student toward sexual anxiety.
Interaction effects were studied. Interaction A x B is not significant at 0.05 and 0.01 level. It brought out F value of 3.60 is not significant. This denotes that main effect A and main effect B do not function in collaboration with each other. 9th hypothesis was “There will be no significant interaction effect of religion and area on sexual anxiety”. It is found that factor of religion and areas of residence on the other hand were found independent of each other. That’s why this hypothesis accepted in the study.

Table No. 4.11
Shows the correlation of the Expectations from the life partner with Marriage Attitude

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Correlation Method</th>
<th>Expectations From The Life Partner</th>
<th>Marriage Attitude</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expectations from the life partner</strong></td>
<td>Pearson Correlation</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.208**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Marriage Attitude</strong></td>
<td>Pearson Correlation</td>
<td>.208**</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level.

From above table no. 4.11 results of Correlation indicate that there is a significant correlation at the 0.01 level. Expectations from the life partner and marriage attitude correlation coefficient score was .208. It is a significant at the 0.01 level. It means there is positive correlation between expectations from the life partner and marriage attitude.
In the present study last three hypotheses were related to correlation. It was calculated by Karl Pearson correlation method; in the present study 7th objective was “To search the relationship between expectations from the life partner and marriage attitude”. It was found there was positive correlation between expectations from the life partner and marriage attitude.

10th hypothesis was related to expectations from the life partner and the marriage attitude. It was “There will be positive correlation between expectations from the life partner and marriage attitude”. Result was found there is positive correlation between expectations from the life partner and marriage attitude. The reason behind result, when the expectations from the life partner are egalitarian then, marriage attitude occur positive. The result supports the 10th hypothesis; hence this hypothesis is accepted in the present study.

**Table No. 4.12**

**Shows the correlation of the Expectations from the life partner with Sexual Anxiety**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expectations from the life partner</th>
<th>Correlation Method</th>
<th>Expectations From The Life Partner</th>
<th>Sexual Anxiety</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pearson Correlation</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-.356**</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>400</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Sexual Anxiety                     | Pearson Correlation | -.356**                          | 1              |
| N                                 | 400                |                                   | 400            |

**Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level.**
From above table no. 4.12 results of Correlation indicates that there is a significant correlation at the 0.01 level. Expectations from the life partner and sexual anxiety correlation coefficient score was -.356. It is a negative correlation significant at the 0.01 level. It means there is negative correlation between expectations from the life partner and sexual anxiety.

In the present study 8th objective was “To search the relationship between expectations from the life partner and sexual anxiety”. It was found there is negative correlation between expectations from the life partner and marriage attitude.

11th hypothesis was related to expectations from the life partner and the sexual anxiety. It was “There will be negative correlation between expectations from the life partner and marriage attitude”. Result was found there is negative correlation between expectations from the life partner and sexual anxiety. The reason behind results, when the expectations from the life partner are traditional then, sexual anxiety level also occurs more. The result supports to the seventh hypothesis that's why this hypothesis is accepted in the present study.
Table No. 4.13

Shows the correlation of the Marriage Attitude with Sexual Anxiety

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Correlation Method</th>
<th>Marriage Attitude</th>
<th>Sexual Anxiety</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marriage Attitude</td>
<td>Pearson Correlation</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-.104**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Anxiety</td>
<td>Pearson Correlation</td>
<td>-.104**</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level.

From above table no. 4.13 results of Correlation indicates that there is a significant correlation at the 0.01 level. Marriage attitude and sexual anxiety correlation coefficient score was -.104. It is a negative correlation significant at the 0.01 level. It means there is negative correlation between expectations from the life partner and sexual anxiety.

In the present study last 9th objective was “To search the relationship between marriage attitude and sexual anxiety”. It was found that there is negative correlation between marriage attitude and sexual anxiety. 12th hypothesis was related to marriage attitude and the sexual anxiety. It was “There will be negative correlation between marriage attitude and the sexual anxiety”. Result was found there is negative correlation between marriage attitude and sexual anxiety. The reason behind results, when marriage attitude is negative then, sexual anxiety level also occurs more. The result supports to the hypothesis hence this hypothesis is accepted in the present study.