

# Assessment of Students Attitude Towards Love and Relationship

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**Abstract:** Love is a universal emotion that has become the basis of marriage and family for many societies, which researchers continue to explore. This study aims to review the relation between college students' attitude towards love and relationships. Subjects selected were 174 females and 76 male bachelor's degree students; a total of 250 students from Mamata dental college. Students were at least 18 years of age. They were asked to identify what characteristics drew them to their partner or person of interest.

Love is a perennial topic of fascination for scholars and laypersons alike. Whereas psychological science was slow to develop active interest in love, the past few decades have seen considerable growth in research on the subject, to the point where a uniquely psychological perspective on love can be identified. This article describes some of the more central and well establishing findings from psychological informed research on love and its influence. We discuss research on how love is defined, the significance of love for human activity and well-being and evidence about the mechanisms by which love is believed to operate.

**Keywords:** student's attitude, love, relationship

## 1. Introduction

Love is a phenomenon that combines all emotions, behaviours and attitudes. Not only being able to originate from positive emotions, love may be originated from negative emotions as well. Love and attraction appear to be universal emotions. It is a love that is supposed to stand the test of time, enduring all hardships. The process of two individuals connecting in a meaningful way is particularly fascinating love and attraction in the western world is seen as foundational to the formation and continuation of family, the basic bond between families, which is seen now-a-days in Asian countries but to a lesser extent. Dr. Earl Naumann (2001) illustrated this point in his book, love at first sight, based on research on a sample from the general U. S population.

Love has been typically defined as an emotional and passionate experiences between two individuals, which may be reflected in several facets such as attitude, emotion and behaviour. Various researchers explained love in different ways and tried to mate a classification of various love forms (Lee):

1) Ludus/game playing love: Represents the playful love felt

by someone who has no commitment towards love his/her partner.

- 2) Storage/friendship based love: intimate relationship developed gradually from prior friendship.
- 3) Eros/passionate love: Forceful physical/emotional attraction following commitment to a loved one.
- 4) Pragma/obsessive love: Combination between ludus and storage, refers to realistic and practical love that is not based on intense physical attraction.
- 5) Mania/possessive love: Obsessive, intense, full feeling and possessive type of love held by lovers who have a strong need to be loved.
- 6) Agape/altruistic love: -to people who need attention from loved ones without personal interest.

When the description of love concept is examined, determination of the difference between love and friendship and the efforts to measure love, Rubin's emphasis (1970) on the difference of emotions felt in love and Friendship relations are found to be amongst the first studies on love.

According to Rubin (1970), love is an attitude that combines three compounds such as intimacy, protection and commitment. Another frequently mentioned model in the literature is Sternberg's (1986) triangular theory of love. According to this model., love has three important elements. These are passion, intimacy and commitment.

In order to form a relationship, there must be some type of attraction, either physically or on a personality level initial attraction to a potential mate is highly associated with physical attractiveness. Many researchers have found their physical trait to be a major determinant in the dating and relationship process.

We predicted that physical attractiveness and similarity would be the strongest predictors of attraction, in that order. Personality is developed through a person identity which is shaped by his/her perspective on life, so we two people who share ideologies will have similar personalities. Similarity is also measured through demographic information about the participants and the person they fell in love with.

In the literature, it is seen that most of love related studies are focused on positive emotions of being in love. The findings of

the studies on this subject revealed that there are relations at significant levels between positive emotions, such as love and happiness appreciation and satisfaction and that love is one of the most important factors which predicts one's state of being well. In addition, it is also seen that there is a relationship between love, negative emotions or psychological state. Evolved in time, intimacy is disregarded, a commitment based only on passion is established. The inception of this study is to support the forthcoming and similar studies and to regard the subject as being current.

## 2. Methodology

### A. Permission

Permission was taken from the head of the department of public health dentistry. Questionnaire is explained and informed consent was taken prior to study from study subjects.

### B. Study design

A cross sectional questionnaire-based study was conducted among students of Mamata dental college, Khammam.

### C. Pilot study

Questionnaires framed are distributed among 20 students to know the reliability of questionnaire.

### D. Inclusion criteria

All Interns, final year students and few 2nd ,3rd year students who were present during the day of survey are included in the study. The duration of the study was from 31-5-2019 to 6-6-2019.

### E. Exclusion criteria

Students who were absent during the day of survey were excluded.

### F. Study procedure

The study was conducted among 250 dental students. Questionnaires were distributed to 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup> year students and interns during their working hours, that is from 9:00 am to 4:00 pm. Questionnaire includes personal data and questions.

### G. Statistical analysis

After the data is collected through questionnaire, they are entered in excel sheet and sent for analysis.

A total of 250 dental students were included in the study in which 30.4% (76) were males and 69.6% (174) were female students belonging to various academic position and response rate is 100%.

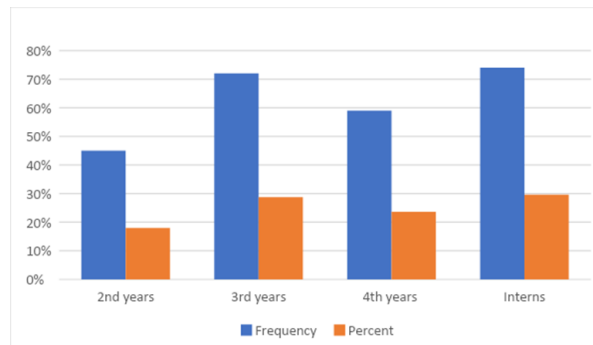


Fig. 2. Chart 2: Distribution of study participants in various academic positions

Table 1  
Mean Age groups of study

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	St. Deviation
Age	250	18	26	21.11	1.633
Valid N (list wise)	250				

Mean age groups of study is 21.11 and standard deviation is 1.633

Table 2

	Frequency	Percent	Valid present	Cumulative percent
Yes	174	69.6	69.6	69.6
No	33	13.2	13.2	82.8
Can't say	43	17.2	17.2	100.0
Total	250	100.0	100.0	

For the statement, is love really important in life, majority of the students (69.6%) answered yes, while (13.2) % answered No. Hence statistical significance was observed (p.0.017)

Table 3

	Frequency	Percent	Valid present	Cumulative percent
Different caste/religion	52	20.8	20.9	20.9
Financial status difference	20	8.0	8.0	28.9
Parents approval	76	30.4	30.5	59.4
Lack of understanding among partners	101	40.4	40.6	100

For the statement, what are the common hurdles of love, majority of the students (40.4%) answered lack of understanding among partners and (8.0%) answered financial status difference. Hence statistical significance was observed (p-0.007).

## 3. Results

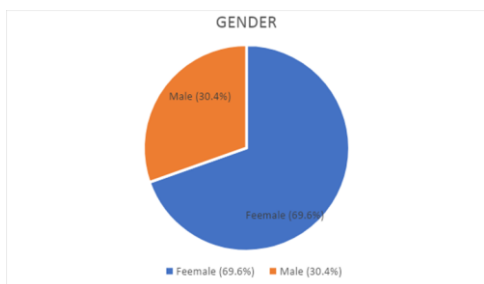


Fig. 1. Chart 1: Gender distribution of study participants

Table 4

	Frequency	Percent	Valid present	Cumulative percent
Commitment	52	20.8	20.8	20.8
Time pass of fun	13	5.2	5.2	26.8
Physical relationship	9	3.6	3.6	30.4
Emotional bond	144	57.6	57.6	88.0
Others	30	12.0	12.0	100.0
Totals	250	100.0	100.0	

For the students, what is love, the majority of the students (57.6%) answered emotional bond, while (3.6%) answered physical relationship. Hence statistical significance (p-0.019).

Table 5

	Frequency	Percent	Valid present	Cumulative percent
Important	119	47.6	47.6	47.6
Not important	37	14.8	14.8	62.4
Some time	94	37.6	37.6	100.0
Total	250	100.0	100.0	

For the statement, how important do you think, display of affection is in love, majority of the students (47.6%) answered important, while (14.8%) answered not important. Hence statistical significance (p-0.044).

#### 4. Discussion and Conclusion

Discussion concerning the findings obtained as a result of the conducted study and suggestions brought forward with in this frame work are covered below:

57.6% of the people believe emotional bond as to be the first and foremost part of love when asked in a closed answer but again when asked I. An open-ended question as to what are their expectations from the partner as love is an emotional bond because with changing trend 26.8% of the people prefer their partner to be genuine and understanding and 26.4% want to be caring, honest and protective.

Again 36.4% of the people still believe in emotional desires to be the reason for falling in love, 46.4% people believe there are other reasons to fall I'm love apart from emotional, social, and physical desires. However, the trend is changing as 7.2% of people think being physical to be the reason for falling in love.

With the increase in exhibitionism everyone wants to be different and everyone wants to be accepted by the society therefore talking about the change in definition of love, 29.2% of the people believe that love is just a status symbol. And 17.2% think that people are more towards physical needs than towards emotional, reason being westernization as said by 32% of people and then love being the social symbol 15.2% of the people said society plays an important role in changing the definition of love.

Love is changed (or) it is just the perception of people changed, this question runs in everyone's mind because now

people also suffer from side effects of love as 37.2% of the people think it distracts them from the path of making his/her career and 21.6 people believe that it makes the person to do a lot of compromises and after majority, 25.2% of people believe, there are no side effects of love.

Again 21.2% of people wants to break up with their partner as it is a time pass relationship and 49.2 people due to misunderstanding (or) ego. And for question, how people deal with broken heart majority 43.6% answered that they meet and share feelings with friends, and 34.4% of people believe that depression (or) emotional breakdown as the side effects of broken love affair.

Now a days, people are being more self-centred 80.8% of people believe parents love and affection as the highest form of love, followed by siblings (10.8%) and least being the boyfriend/girlfriend (8.4%). Hence the priority of Indian youth remains as family.

Again, asking in the nutshell, 75% of the people believe in becoming a right person rather than finding a right person. In a modified version which should be suitable to their needs and demand, and which be spacious enough so that they can move without making any compromise and without taking responsibilities but again as they move on stread of life towards making their career and so called "LIFE" they feel someone to be their but no one is ready to make compromises and no one wants to change but somewhere down the track everyone wants someone and love has not changed as started by 48% of the sample population.

The goal of this study is to further the research in theatres of love and attraction with regards to university students. Results from this study cannot be generalized to the general undergraduate students' population because there may be different regional climates that affect what students find attractive in other places, such as western countries. Additionally, the majority of students who responded that they had been in love Disney not complete the survey while others did. They also experienced distress that they were not able to complete the study. Further research could examine the qualitative as well as quantitative approach to clear up any doubts as to what information the participants are trying to provide.

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