

Does Marriage Matter to Women and Men?

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Abstract

Purpose: the transformation of marriage patterns and family formation by following transition from traditional society to a modern society causes changes in goals, function of family formation. The aim of this study was comparative investigation of the attitudes of single and married individuals about marriage function. **Materials and method:** the study performed by qualitative method. The statistical society included all married and single men and women in Tehran city. Sample size was 55 single and 57 married men. 66 single and 60 married women. They were selected using purposeful and available sampling method. First, the statistical analysis performed through content analysis of the subject's response to an open question as "What is the function of marriage" and after categorizing the responses by several psychologists, using the chi-square test was evaluated agreement between comments of married and single people. **Findings:** the response of subjects classified in six categories of physiological (physical), psychological, social, economic, religious and spiritual functions and comparison of groups showed significant differences in these categories. There was consistent between single and married people's comments about physiological function of marriage. Disagreement seen with regard to psychological, social and economic function. The married groups more than the single groups had investigated spiritual and religious category. **Discussion:** despite consistent and discrepancies resulting from the change in people's views about marriage function; as individuals consider functions and benefits for marriage, indicating the place and value of marriage in today's society and in consultations.

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1. Introduction

Marriage has meanings, value and different and sometimes conflicted functions in different historical periods and among different generations. Modernization experience, attitude of gender equality, supernal attitude to marriage, protection of youth to autonomous and equal prospective values, self-selection in marriage, etc causes changes in the concept of marriage and family structure. Varied definitions of marriage has been received: marriage is a relationship between a mature man and a woman based on patience as two unique individuals (Juvva, S. & Bhatti, R., 2006). Marriage is a process of interaction between men and women, which held under conditions, and legal, religious and customary ceremonies and its practice is acceptable by, custom, laws and social organization (Navabinejad, 1376).

decades of research have shown that marriage has certain welfare benefits in physical, psychological and economic term for married individuals comparing with single and divorced people, or cohabiting people (with white, domestic or cohabitation marriage, either). married women are less likely are became victims of domestic violence , taking action to suicide , substance abuse or alcohol or being under the poverty line are less likely . Married men lived longer; they also reported higher income and greater marital satisfaction. In addition, possibility of mass perpetration (Ducharme & Kollar, 2012). People, who have happy and successful marriage, suffer less from physical or psychological problems compared to those who are unmarried. In addition, the mortality rate among widowed, single and divorced people were stronger. The people with happy marriage experience comparing with people with failed marriage are unemployed fewer (Diener and Seligman, 2004).

2. Research Background

Doherty et al (2011) investigated the importance of marrying and staying married to multiple and very different groups. in comparing them with people who have white marriage(Cohabitation), reached to results in terms of 30 overall conclusions including marriage functions are physical health and longevity, mental health and emotional well-being, reduce crime and domestic violence, economic performance, healthy and stable families and healthy children with lower rates of delinquency, divorce and suicide amount in children.

August. & Kelly, Markey (2015) stated that romantic relationships, especially in marriage has a decisive effect on health, researches were performed with focusing on the physiological, psychological and social components. The results of national longitudinal study in America showed that in single people, the risk of mortality due to health problems such as heart disease and cancer in comparing with married people is higher (Johanson, Backlund, Sorlie & Loveless, 2000). Honarparvarn, Tabrizi, Navabinejad and Shafiabadi (1389) showed that satisfaction sense of the marriage and sexual relations play an important role in the couple's physical health and amount of the normal functions of a family.

According to research of Monin & Clark (2011), the men benefit more than women do from benefits of marriage and they reported higher marital satisfaction. Study of Miller-Martinez. Seeman, T. Karlamangla. Greendale. Binkly. Crandall about marriage, marital support and bone mass index showed that in men , bone density hasn't relation with stable and firm marriage of them , but in women , spousal supports , marital stresses reduction , and overall stable marital relationship has significant relationship with bone density and they are less at risk for osteoporosis. However, in divorced, or widowed, divorced and unmarried men, bone density significantly is less than the normal rate, that every year, this reduction becomes more. Argyle(2001) state that curriculums of schools should teach importance of social long-term relationships and how to increase the chances of a successful , durable and satisfying marriage , however, marital status , alone is not equivalent health, wealth and happiness when the marriage is unhappy or unhealthy. Couples situation that have unhappy marriage, is the worst

criterion for comparison with single people. Unhappy marriages have the negative consequences on their physical and mental health.

According to statement of Fowers (2000), happy marital legend that based on good communication, emotional pleasure, and intimacy of marriage and healthy relationship was more fragile than ever that it should abandoned. However, that does not mean that you should forget love, satisfaction, intimacy, emotional support, good communication and good sex in marriage. Alternatively, in other hand, marriage should continue solely based on a strained commitment or one should not divorce. According to opinion of Fowers, we should reconstruct marriage as fantastic opportunity to acquire and practice the virtues such as friendship, loyalty, generosity and justice in the common pursuit of our deepest aspirations in a dream manner. If we know the key of consensual marriage a good relationship, why are there still so many problems in the marriage? The key of mystery is that we abandon the fiction of the puzzle that marriage itself will fulfill all our wishes. A study from telephone survey kind in America showed that 98% of people who are not married ever want to get married, and 88% of them have mentioned that marriage is a lifelong commitment (Barlow, 2008). Therefore, the research shows that people tend to marry because marriage functions. Unfortunately, most people have unrealistic expectations about the marriage; they expect that their husbands fill all empty of them before marriage.

Many women have fantasized about their marriage, and do not realize that many of their expectations are inappropriate (Bakhshodeh, Bahrami, 1391). Marriage functions with spreading problems such as increasing the age of marriage, divorce, emotional divorce, infidelity, white marriage. Sociologists believe that increasing in divorce is not sub-wide phenomenon that it reduced in the future; but it is the result of a new concept of marriage (sarookhani, 1376; quoted from Sayyar, Raheb, Aqlima, 1391). The study of Habibpour Gatabi and Ghafari (1390) and Mohajerani (1389) indicates on the changing in pattern of age and increasing the age of marriage in Iran, Ghimire & Axim reported similar results in Nepal (2013). Sarabi & Ojaghlo (1392) state that global experience of social relations alters the value of marriage and reducing it.

Delkhamosh (1392) shows bias of youth to the autonomous and equal values in marriage. Review of Nilforooshan, Navid and Abedi (1392) suggest changing attitudes of individuals towards marriage and more positive attitudes of males to marriage in comparing with girls. Ermeki Azad , Sharifiye Saie , Isary , Talebi , (1391) consider the emergence of cohabitation patterns in large cities as deviant patterns, the patterns that however perhaps years later , can be imagined as common and fixed patterns in the family today.

Reed & McBroom (1995) also showed that the married people over unmarried people consider benefits and useful functions for marriage. Yet for most people, marriage is an important goal despite continuing widespread reports of decline in marriage rates and increasing the age of marriage. In most industrialized countries until the end of the third millennium and discuss for change and variety of marriage routes and new patterns of common life relations (the love, the unofficial marriage, same sex marriage) during findings of national surveys and some statement of prognosis of de-institutionalization process of marriage, and numerous majority of people expect to marry someday. In the United States, 80 percent of the adult population up to 40 years at least once marry. Against anti-marriage views, as well as psychological and sociological benefits of marriage stressed and marriage is not an obsolete institution (Delkhamoush, 1392). Stereotypes and minding of family institution and marriage with scientific and unbiased approach despite the seemingly obvious function and benefits of marriage especially in traditional and religious societies like Iran, perturbations such as divorce, emotional divorce, white marriage, infidelity, increasing marriage age can be seen that it makes dramatic changes in the pattern of marriage that the consequences of them occur in the next decades. This study was performed with purpose of view evaluation of unmarried and married people about the function and benefits of marriage so that changing the current functions was investigated with avoiding from oriented slogan.

3. Methodology

The study methodology was qualitative. The statistical society included all married men and women (with children on the verge of marrying at ages 45 and up) and single (18 to 40 year olds) in Tehran city. Sample size was 55 single men, 57 married men, 66 single women single and 60 married woman who selected using purposeful and available sampling method. Face to face and unstructured interviews conducted with this basic question: what is the function of marriage in your opinion? Each interview lasted 20 to 45 minutes, comments recorded, and researcher and two psychologists performed content analysis of comments.

4. Findings

Responses of subjects was analyzed about marriage function in six categories were analyzed (table 1), a few numbers didn't consider the function for marriage that was not entered in the data analysis because of the low number.

Table 1. Categorization of marriage function

Marriage function	male		Female	
	Single	Married	Single	Married
Physical (physiological)	48	34	43	45
Psychological	55	57	65	60
Social	33	21	61	34
Economic	17	14	37	6
Spiritual	2	32	4	59
Religious	12	38	20	30
It hasn't function			4	3

Physical or physiological function: to satisfy sexual needs, physical health, reduction of prostate cancer, skin succulence. Psychological: to love and to loved, relieve loneliness, happiness, earning relaxation, independence, and self-confidence. Social: earning security, support and social acceptance, reducing social pressure and reducing bad view of society to the single person. Economic: earning more revenue, storing wealth, better financial management, marrying with a rich person to get rich, religious: acting to the prophet tradition, increasing the nation of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH), avoiding sin and moral corruption spiritual: acquisition of moral values and reducing selfishness, sacrifice, forgiveness and sacrifice in the role of a parent or spouse ... The amount of comments agreement was investigated using the nonparametric chi-square test. For the few people who knew marriage without function, their views not analyzed. Primary and secondary hypotheses were as follows:

Table 2. Response combination of individuals to physical and physiological category.

total	Physical and Psychological issues as marriage benefit		single	marital status
	I know	I do not know		
121	91	30	single	
117	79	38	Married	
238	170	68	total	

With freedom degree 1 and the amount of chi-square statistic 1.721 and probability value 0.190, that it is greater than 0.05 and the null hypothesis confirmed at the level of confidence 95% means that there is not difference between married and single people's opinions about function of this issue

Table 3. The response of single and married women in physical and physiological matters.

Physical and Psychological issues as marriage benefit				
total	I know	I do not know		
66	43	23	single	marital status
60	45	15	Married	
126	88	38	total	

With the amount of chi-square statistic 1.447 and probability, value 0.229 that it is greater than 0.05 and the null hypothesis confirmed at the level of confidence 95% means that there is not difference between married and single people's opinions about function of this issue.

Table 4. Response combination of single and married men to physical and physiological category.

Physical and Psychological issues as marriage benefit				
total	I know	I do not know		
55	48	7	single	marital status of men
57	34	23	Married	
112	82	30	total	

With the amount of chi-square statistic 10.89 and probability value 0.001, that it is greater than 0.05 and the null hypothesis refused. The single men over married men have reported this function of marriage.

Table 5. Response combination of married men and women to physical and physiological category.

Physical and Psychological issues as marriage benefit				
total	I know	I do not know		
57	34	23	man	Gender of married people
60	15	45	woman	
117	49	68	total	

With the amount of chi-square statistic 3.14 and probability value 0.076 that it is greater than 0.05 and the null hypothesis confirmed at the level of confidence 95%, so there is not difference between married men and women's opinions.

Table 6. Response combination of single women and men to physical and physiological category.

Physical and Psychological issues as marriage benefit				
total	I know	I do not know		
55	48	7	man	The gender of single people
56	43	23	Woman	
121	91	30	total	

With the amount of chi-square statistic 7.87 and probability value 0.005 that it is greater than 0.05 and the null hypothesis refused at the level of confidence 95%, the single men over than single women noted to this issue.

Table 7. Combination of the individual's response to psychological issues.

Psychological issues as marriage function				
total	I know	I do not know		
121	121	0	Single	marital status
117	59	58	Married	
238	180	58	total	

With the amount of chi-square statistic 79.31 and probability value 0.01 that it is smaller than 0.05 and the null hypothesis refused at the level of confidence 95%, the single people over than married people have noted to this function.

Table 8. Response combination of single and married women to psychological issues

Psychological issues as marriage benefit				
total	I know	I do not know		marital status of women
66	66	0	Single	
60	59	1	Married	
126	125	1	total	

With the amount of chi-square statistic 1.109 and probability value 0.292 that it is smaller than 0.05 and the null hypothesis was confirmed at the level of confidence 95%, there is not difference between comments of the single and married women.

Table 9. Response combination of single and married men to psychological issues

Psychological issues as marriage benefit				
total	I know	I do not know		marital status of men
57	57	0	Single	
55	0	55	Married	
112	57	55	total	

With the amount of chi-square statistic 112 and probability value 0.00 that it is smaller than 0.05 and the null hypothesis refused at the level of confidence 95%, the single people over the married men have noted to this issue.

Table 10. Response combination of married men and women to psychological issues

Psychological issues as marriage benefit				
total	I know	I do not know		The gender of married people
57	0	57	man	
60	59	1	Woman	
117	59	58	total	

With the amount of chi-square statistic 113.07 and probability value 0.000 that it is smaller than 0.05 and the null hypothesis refused at the level of confidence 95%, the married women over the married men have noted to this issue.

Table 11. Response combination of single men and women to psychological issues.

Psychological issues as marriage benefit				
total	I know	I do not know		The gender of single people
55	55	0	man	
66	65	1	Woman	
121	120	1	total	

With the amount of chi-square statistic 0.840 and probability value 0.359 that it is smaller than 0.05 and the null hypothesis was confirmed at the level of confidence 95%, there is not different between comments of single women and men.

Table 12. The combination of individual's response to social issues.

Social issues as marriage benefit				
total	I know	I do not know		The marital status
121	94	27	man	
117	55	62	Woman	
238	149	89	total	

With the amount of chi-square statistic 23.91 and probability value 0.01 that it is smaller than 0.05 and the null hypothesis refused at the level of confidence 95%, the single people over than married people have noted to social issue.

Table 13. The response combination of married and single women to social issue.

Social issues as marriage benefit				
total	I know	I do not know		
66	61	5	man	The marital status of women
60	34	26	Woman	
126	95	31	total	

With the amount of chi-square statistic 21.66 and probability value 0.01 that it is smaller than 0.05 and the null hypothesis refused at the level of confidence 95%, the single women over than married people have noted to social issue.

Table 14. The response combination of married and single men to social issue.

Social issues as marriage benefit				
total	I know	I do not know		
57	33	22	man	The marital status of men
55	21	36	Woman	
112	54	58	total	

With the amount of chi-square statistic 6.01 and probability value 0.14, that it is smaller than 0.05 and the null hypothesis refused at the level of confidence 95%, the single men over than married men have noted to social issue.

Table 15. The response combination of married men and women to social issue.

Social issues as marriage benefit				
total	I know	I do not know		
57	21	36	man	The gender of married people
60	34	26	Woman	
117	55	62	total	

With the amount of chi-square statistic 4.61 and probability value 0.034, that it is smaller than 0.05 and the null hypothesis refused at the level of confidence 95%, the married women over than married men have noted to social issue.

Table 16. The response combination of single men and women to social issue.

Social issues as marriage benefit				
total	I know	I do not know		
55	33	22	man	The gender of single people
66	61	5	Woman	
121	94	27	total	

With the amount of chi-square statistic 18.19 and probability value 0.01 that it is smaller than 0.05 and the null hypothesis refused at the level of confidence 95%, the single women over than single men have noted to social issue.

Table 17. Response combination of individuals to economic category.

Economic issues as marriage benefit				
Total	I know	I do not know	single	marital status
121	57	67	Married	
117	20	97	total	
238	74	164		

With the amount of chi-square statistic 21.04 and probability value 0.01 that it is smaller than 0.05 and the null hypothesis confirmed at the level of confidence 95%, so, the single people over than married people know this issue as function of marriage.

Table 18. The response of single and married women in economic matters.

Economic issues as marriage benefit				
Total	I know	I do not know	single	marital status of women
66	37	29	Married	
60	6	54	total	
126	43	83		

With the amount of chi-square statistic 29.66 and probability value 0.00 that it is greater than 0.05 and the null hypothesis refused at the level of confidence 95%, so, the single women over the married people have noted to this issue.

Table 19. Response combination of single and married men to economic category.

Economic issues as marriage benefit				
Total	I know	I do not know	single	marital status of men
57	17	38	Married	
55	14	43	total	
112	31	81		

With the amount of chi-square statistic 0.563 and probability value 0.453 that it is greater than 0.05 and the null hypothesis was confirmed means that there is not difference between comments of married and single men.

Table 20: response combination of married men and women to economic category.

Economic issues as marriage benefit				
Total	I know	I do not know	man	Gender of married people
57	14	43	woman	
60	6	54	total	
117	20	97		

With freedom degree 1 and the amount of chi-square statistic 4.37 and probability value 0.037, that it is smaller than 0.05 and the null hypothesis was refused at the level of confidence 95%, the married men over than the married women accepted the economic issue as marriage function.

Table 21: response combination of single women and men to economic category.

Economic issues as marriage benefit				
Total	I know	I do not know	man	The gender of single people
55	17	38	Woman	
66	37	29	total	
121	54	67		

With freedom degree 1 and the amount of chi-square statistic 7.68 and probability value 0.006 that it is smaller than 0.05 and the null hypothesis was refused at the level of confidence 95%, the single women over than single men know this issue as marriage function.

Table 22. Combination of the individual's response to religious issues.

Religious issues as marriage function				
total	I know	I do not know		
121	32	89	Single	marital status
117	68	49	Married	
238	70	138	total	

With freedom degree 1 and the amount of chi-square statistic 24.49 and probability value 0.00 that it is smaller than 0.05 and the null hypothesis was refused at the level of confidence 95% means that there is difference between comments of the single and married people. The married people over than single people have reported this issue as marriage function.

Table 23. Response combination of single and married women to religious issues

Religious issues as marriage benefit				
total	I know	I do not know		
66	20	46	Single	marital status of women
60	30	30	Married	
126	50	76	total	

With freedom degree 1 and the amount of chi-square statistic 5.09 and probability value 0.024, that it is smaller than 0.05 and the null hypothesis was refused at the level of confidence 95%, the married women over than the single women have reported this issue as marriage function.

Table 24. Response combination of single and married men to religious issues

Religious issues as marriage benefit				
total	I know	I do not know		
57	12	43	Single	marital status of men
55	38	19	Married	
112	50	62	total	

With freedom degree 1 and the amount of chi-square statistic 222.78 and probability value 0.00 that it is smaller than 0.05 and the null hypothesis was refused at the level of confidence 95% , so , the married men over than the single men have reported religious issue as marriage function .

Table 25. Response combination of married men and women to religious issues

Religious issues as marriage benefit				
total	I know	I do not know		
57	38	19	man	The gender of married people
60	30	30	Woman	
117	68	49	total	

With degree of freedom 1 and the amount of chi-square statistic 3.33 and probability value 0.068, that it is smaller than 0.05 and the null hypothesis was confirmed at the level of confidence 95% means that there is not difference between comments of the married men and women.

Table 26. Response combination of single men and women to religious issues.

Religious issues as marriage benefit				
total	I know	I do not know		
55	12	43	man	The gender of single people
66	20	46	Woman	
121	32	89	total	

With the freedom degree 1 and amount of chi-square statistic 3.33 and probability value 0.068 that it is greater than 0.05 and the null hypothesis was confirmed at the level of confidence 95% , there is not difference between comments of married women and men .

The table 27. The combination of individual's response to intellectual issues.

intellectual issues as marriage benefit				
total	I know	I do not know		
121	6	115	man	The marital status
117	91	26	Woman	
238	97	141	total	

With freedom degree 1 and the amount of chi-square statistic 130.63 and probability value 0.00 that it is smaller than 0.05 and the null hypothesis was refused at the level of confidence 95%, the married people over than single people have noted to intellectual issue.

Table 28. The response combination of married and single women to intellectual issue.

Intellectual issues as marriage benefit				
total	I know	I do not know		
66	4	62	man	The marital status of women
60	59	1	Woman	
126	63	63	total	

With freedom degree 1 and the amount of chi-square statistic 107.04 and probability value 0.00 that it is smaller than 0.05 and the null hypothesis was refused at the level of confidence 95%, and the married women over than single women know intellectual issues as one of marriage functions.

Table 29. The response combination of married and single men to intellectual issue.

Intellectual issues as marriage benefit				
total	I know	I do not know		
57	2	53	single	The marital status of men
55	32	25	Married	
112	34	78	total	

With the amount of chi-square statistic 79.31 and probability value 0.00 that it is smaller than 0.05 and the null hypothesis was refused at the level of confidence 95%, and the married men over than single men have noted to this issue.

Table 30. The response combination of married men and women to intellectual issue.

Intellectual issues as marriage benefit				
total	I know	I do not know		
57	32	25	man	The gender of married people
60	59	1	Woman	
117	91	26	total	

With the amount of chi-square statistic 30.108 and probability value 0.00 that it is smaller than 0.05 and the null hypothesis was refused at the level of confidence 95%, the married women over than married men have noted to this issue.

Table 31. The response combination of single men and women to intellectual issue.

Intellectual issues as marriage benefit				
total	I know	I do not know		
55	2	53	man	The gender of single people
66	4	62	Woman	
121	6	115	total	

With the amount of chi-square statistic 0.37 and probability value 0.541 that it is greater than 0.05 and the null hypothesis was refused at the level of confidence 95%, and it showed comments agreement of the single men and women.

5. Discussion

The amount of comments agreement with separation of the categories listed below: physiological and psychological function of marriage: the findings showed that there is no difference between single and married people's opinions. Obviously, the sexual instinct is from inherent and fundamental human needs and in terms of importance, it is placed in the row of primarily problems of marital life and an agreement was seen in the comments. Observed significant difference was between married men and single men and single women and there was no significant difference between the other groups. It seems that in our country as a traditional country that marriage is done mainly based on the recommendations and religious teachings, always, one of the most important functions of marriage, is avoid sin and corruption with satisfying sexual instincts within the family. It seems that single men have felt need, urgency or priority over married men or single women in this regard. On the other hand, significant differences between men and unmarried women may be due to differences between the amounts of persuasion able and control the sexual instinct between the sexes.

Controlling this instinct in men is harder than women. perhaps because of religious and cultural barriers , it is listed less by women, sexual desire is a taboo in all societies and religions and it is combined in doubt, superstition and talking about it often associated with negative emotions such as shame, fear, guilt and shame that this is more common in women due to women's modesty and shame. in addition, people who enter marriage and have been married , are satisfied over unmarried men from this instinct , so , sexual stimulations and arousal may have less stimulation power in them compared with unmarried men , therefore , there is perhaps significant difference between single and married men for this reason. On the other hand, in the group of married and unmarried women was not significant difference and their opinions about this essential, important and perhaps obvious function of the marriage fit together. However, in recent decades, sexual relations patterns have changed abundance in the world and Iran society has faced with significant changes in the values and beliefs of young people in this area.

The findings of this study based on physical function of marriage is in line with the findings of Auguste et al (2015), Mailer Martinez et al. (2014), Doherty et al (2012), Dosharmeh et al (2012) Monin & Clerk (2011), Diener and Seligman (2004), Johnson et al (2000), Honarparvaran et al (1389).

Psychological function of marriage: the finding showed that the single people over than the married people have noted to psychological issues as marriage function. It seems that single people (less traditional generation) have attention to the psychological aspects such as love, freedom from loneliness, finding tranquility, more married people (more traditional people) and the centrality and priority of marriage is turned more toward psychological aspects. in comparing married and single men , single men have a higher average that the amount of total difference between married and single people is caused by differences and inconsistent of single men 's comments with married men because between single and married women in particular, there was no significant difference. Single and married women because of their psychological characteristics, in regard psychological function have consistent and congruent comments with each other. it seems that married men are more involved in economic and financial issues and has shown less attention to these dimensions, but single men (less traditional), more than married people , knew important this function . The lack of significant differences between the views of unmarried men and women can also represent the consensus and homogeneity Comments of youth about the value, importance and priority of psychological functions. the findings of this study based on psychological function of marriage is in line with the findings of Auguste et al (2015), Kelly and Mark (2015), Doherty et al (2012), Diener and Seligman (2004), Arjil(2001), Johnson et al (2000),

Fawrz (2000).

the social function of marriage: comparison between married and single people in general, as well as between single and married men stated that single people over married people have reported this function. It seems that single people (younger or less traditional) and with a family, not the size of the previous generation (more traditional) have considered this function important. In comparison of single men and single women, married men, married women, the mean difference was higher in women who have shown that women emphasize more on relationships and consider the social relationships important over than men, obviously, the marriage means social relationships and is one of the main sources of social support that women are searching more for it. The findings of this study based on psychological function of marriage is in line with the findings of Auguste et al (2015), Kelly and Mark (2015), Doherty et al (2012), Diener and Seligman (2004), Arjil(2001), Johnson et al (2000), Bakhshodeh & Bahrani, Ehsan(1391), Monin & Clerk(2011).

Economic function of marriage: in comparison between married and single people in general, there was a significant difference. Due to the higher average grades of single people, it seems that single people than married people have intellectual concern about economic and financial issues and know marriage and family formation to increase income and create wealth. It seems that on the one hand there is the religious doctrine that marriage increases gift and on the other hand when one of the conditions of employment of young people is a condition for marriage, so obviously, marriage has economic function, on the other hand, people during the interviews, stated that marriage can cause better financial management and savings. A significant difference between mean of married and unmarried women with an average higher for married women could indicate that always one of the first female mate selection criteria is the economic and financial resources of husband, but that married women have higher average than singles women. It happens mostly as a result of relative equality of roles and the same accessibility to financial resources.

almost, more freedom in having a job, having equality and economic potential almost equal to men in employment, makes that economic functions of marriage be less important for them in comparison with married women.

There is a significant difference between married men and women. Men are considering marriage and the family as economic function more than women. In addition, married individuals (mainly traditional generation) each spouses know its place and clearly, the roles have been defined, husband is source of strength and financial support, and the woman is responsible for the maintenance of the house, housekeeping and raising children. Today, with the dramatic change this situation, responsibilities are divided between men and women and the result of these changes is obvious. When one of the parties feels that their needs and goals is not provided in the marital life, this is a question at least in their mind that why should I captured myself in relationship that I am more giver than the receiver (Sayar, et al., 1391).

There were significant differences between single men and women, given that our society always, first wife selection criterion is the financial and economic possibilities. Girls although have high economic potential but always wanted someone who financially have higher status than themselves. On the other hand, perhaps in the current marriages, material and economic expectations and materialist views to marry more be found and how many marriages are accomplished with merely financial priorities of man. The findings of this study based on psychological function of marriage is in line with the findings of Doherty et al (2012), Dosharmeh & Kaller (2012), Diener and Seligman (2004), Arjil(2001), Johnson et al (2000).

Religious function of marriage: the findings showed that in comparing three groups of married and single people, married and single men, single and married women; married group had a higher average. It seems that married individuals and traditional generation ago, more influenced by religious doctrine and religious recommendations have been married. From the traditional view, the most important functions of marriage are religious aspect of it, that it is doing tradition of the Prophet and the Prophet

Muhammad's generation expansion. It seems that there is a significant difference between the views of single men and women, and married men and women. It seems that if married people belonged to the more traditional and more religious generation. So, generation compatible with each other in regard to religious function of marriage had consistent and view agreement.

Intellectual function of marriage: the findings showed that the married people over unmarried people consider spirituality as a function of marriage, it seems this operation, aspect of marriage experience is reflected more, or to understand these concepts, the extent of sexual experience or sophistication or reach middle age and old age is required. Married women over married men cited this issue, it seems that women show more sensitivity and attention, intimacy, passion to religious and spiritual topics. There was agreement between comments of unmarried men and women in this regard, due to their young age and exposure to the thrill-seeking and sensation seeking and priorities to meet the needs of lower level, these findings were observed. These findings have consistent with findings of Fawerz (2000). However, religious and spiritual aspects of marriage is still an important aspects that people whether married or single people, men and women have raised it as one of the functions of marriage. The impact of religious and spiritual teachings is reflected in comments of people and despite turbulence that occurs in the family institution, still people are willing to get married for various reasons. Given that people's opinions about marriage function was placed in a unrealistic continuum of expectations and idealistically imaginations to logical, realistic and reasonable comments, it is suggested that this issue be further investigated in future studies and also be considered in pre-marriage counseling.

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