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The Future of Marriage

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The Future of Marriage

Marriage marks a significant milestone in a person's life. In many cultures, it is a rite of passage. From the moment one is married, they are ready to start a family when they are mature enough to handle the responsibility of having a family while building strong relationships with their partners. Many decades ago, the family unit was regarded as a social institution as societies were made of many families. Thus, marriage is a traditional way of creating a family and adopt a definite position in society. This paper aims to discuss the future of marriage, which is a debatable topic.

Whereas marriage remains a significant milestone in a person's life and family is regarded as the fundamental unit for social progress, the role of marriage continues to decline, the rate of divorce has increased, and matrimony is seemingly an insignificant factor to live a full life (Guetto et al., 2020). Moreover, to understand the future, it is crucial to first look at the reasons for marrying. Many people get inclined towards traditional role of marriage because of love, material and social benefits, psychological satisfaction and sexual needs. However, the goals of marriage are realizable even without marriage. The future of marriage continues to elicit mixed reactions from different entities because presently people concentrate on their personal and professional growth.

The lack of marriage being a priority is best highlighted by research, statistics, and divorce rates. In the United States, the rate of divorce is 3.2 percent per 1000 individuals (Sheykhi, 2020). This appears to be good news, but it is not as the rate of marriage is on the decline for a majority of the population. From this point, it is clear that many opt for independent lives without added responsibilities. Nonetheless, though the rate of marriage has declined, it is still higher compared to the rate of divorce. That is why it is impossible to argue that high rates

of divorce and the low rate of marriages can affect the vision of marriage, which is still significant. Furthermore, modern people may reject the significance of marriage but it remains problematic to alter the public's view of the traditional family based on the future.

Individuals continue to find security in the traditional institution of marriage that is rooted in historical significance. However, the reasons for marriage continue to change due to personal social needs and global cultural inclinations. Among young people, marriage is based on one's social status and economic well-being (Miller and Carlson, 2016). Presently, money plays a huge role in many marriages. Thus, many individuals are inclined to marriage due to the many economic gains associated with it. Regarding this many people engage in marriage to improve their social status with the assistance of their spouse. In this regard, it is possible to argue that future marriages will take the form of business while ignoring the romance part.

Marriage continues to lose its social and legal relevance because couples seeking successful unions and psychological gains opt for relationships devoid of duties and contracts. From this point, marriage is about social security and public sanction. However, based on popular trends young professionals opt to live private lives. Modern women are financially stable and rarely view marriage as a tool to improve their social and financial status. Besides, men who marry do so when they seek stability and understanding, which is typical for family relations. Many young individuals make decisions akin to business operations by deciding whether or not to marry.

In conclusion, the idea of marriage is inclined more on the economic benefits and less on the love aspect. Modern working-class individuals assess all the psychological, sexual, emotional, social, and economic benefits of marriage before deciding to get married. That is why the future of marriage as a significant development in an individual's life remains vague.

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