During the time of adulthood, majority of young men and women get involved into romantic relationships. The period of maturity which follows adolescence and generally begins at some time between ages 18 and 21, depending on the jurisdiction, with most regarding 21 as the official onset of adulthood. (Child Protection Act of 1984). It is a stage of the transition from adolescence to adulthood (Arnett J. J.2007; Wood R. Get al,2008). According to a study, in 2001, 20 percent of people aged 18 to 25 were married; 20 percent were living with a partner in a cohabiting relationship; and 35 percent were dating (Scott M.E. et al,2011). Numerous studies from the literature reported that completing self-reported measures to assess their attachment style in romantic relationships and satisfaction in their current romantic relationship, results of the study revealed that majority of males had an avoidant-fearful style, while females tended to have an avoidant-fearful or secure style. Study found that participants' perceptions of their mother, father, and parental relationship were associated with their attachment style. As far as current romantic relationship is concerned, adults with a secure attachment style were more satisfied in their relationships than the insecure styles of attachment. In the same study no association between gender and attachment style was reported (Gwen Gleeson et al, 2014).

A study was found observed examining that whether romantic involvement, romantic security, and friendship closeness were independently predictive of late adolescents’ depression and loneliness, and whether friendship closeness would moderate the negative effects of adolescents’ lower degrees of romantic involvement and romantic security on depression and loneliness. In this study information was extracted from 110 participants as well as their parents and a same-sex best friend. In this study adolescents reported on their romantic involvement, romantic security, and psychological distress. Whereas parent reported depressive symptoms of adolescents’ and friend reported closeness. In the same study higher degrees of romantic involvement and friendship closeness were found related to lower degrees of loneliness and higher degrees of romantic security were reported related to lower degrees of depression and loneliness (Chong Man Chow et al,2015). Another study used the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health, this study tested progression of involvement and intensity with age, relationship duration by considering relationship type and patterns of relationships over the course of adolescence and their influence on relationship formation in young adulthood. This study revealed that relationships became more exclusive, dyadic, of longer duration, and more emotionally and sexually intimate over the course of adolescence. Whereas, relationship experience in adolescence was found associated with an increased likelihood of cohabitation and marriage in young adulthood (Ann Meier et al, 2009).

A phenomenography was also observed contributing towards understanding experienced realities of emerging adults in the context of romantic relationships and its consequent developmental outcomes. In this study 30 romantically involved emerging adults, 15 women and 15 men were employed. Study disclosed that for emerging adults these relationships were more satisfying than dissatisfying. It was also revealed that romantic relationships have significant and lasting impact of an individual’s development. In the same study both boys and girls were reviewed.
reporting a positive change in the quality of life, which included positive feelings of happiness and reducing negative states such as anger and sadness (Gala J et al, 2013).

We came across another study having goals, investigation of gender differences in relational aggression and victimization within young adults romantic relationships, investigation of associations between romantic relational aggression and victimization and perceptions of romantic relationship quality, and exploration of parent and peer predictors of romantic relational aggression and victimization. Study considered, considered 70 females and 34 males college students who went through self-reports of romantic relational aggression and victimization, and parent, peer, and romantic relationship quality. Study disclosed that men and women had equal levels of romantic relational aggression, and men had higher levels of victimization than women. Aggression and victimization were found positively correlated with negative romantic relationship qualities and observed negatively correlated with positive relationship qualities. Regression analyses of this study signaled that romantic relational victimization and romantic relational aggression explained variance in romantic relationship quality (Linder J. R. et al, 2002).

One of the studies summarized findings on the development of romantic relationships, focusing first on the normative stages of mainstream youth and subsequently on atypical patterns of troubled youth (Connolly J et al, 2014).

A study was also considered, tracing developmental transitions into and out of romantic relationships from age 18 through age 25 in a sample of 511 young adults. In the considered study, the developmental antecedents of these different romantic relationship experiences in distal and proximal family and peer domains were also observed examined. Study unwrapped that these relationship outcome trajectory clusters were predicted by variations in competence in early relationships with family and peers. Findings of the study shaded light on normative and non-normative developmental transitions of romantic relationships in young adulthood (Rauer AJ, 2013).

References:
1. The Child Protection Act of 1984