Chapter No. II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Several researches were carried out by psychologists, sociologists and other social scientists regarding the development of attitudes and beliefs. Most studies were related to one or the other factors related to different expectations, attitudes and beliefs. All these studies were not taken into consideration but a few relevant researches are reviewed here. Since there are several such studies and it is not possible to quote them all here, hence only a few representative studies are presented here.

*Willoughby, Brian J., Nov (2010), Marital Attitude Trajectories across Adolescence.*

The current study seeks to address the implicit assumption in the developmental literature that marital attitudes are static by investigating how various marital attitudes might change across adolescence. Longitudinal change for three marital attitudes in relation to family structure, educational aspirations, race and gender are examined. Utilizing a sample of 1,010 high school students (53% male; 76% white) recruited from a Midwestern metropolitan area, latent growth models were used to model marital attitude trajectories across adolescence. The sample was followed for 4 years from ages 14 until 18. Results revealed that adolescents placed a higher priority on marriage as they prepared to transition into young adulthood but that gender, race and educational aspirations all altered the degree in which marital attitudes changed across the time period of the study. Results highlight the
importance of considering multiple constructs of marital attitudes and the need for more longitudinal work in this area of study.

Stokes, Charles E.; Ellison, Christopher G. (2010), Religion and Attitudes toward Divorce Laws among U.S. Adults. This study examines religious differences in attitudes toward divorce laws among U.S. adults. Using pooled data from the 2000-2006 NORC General Social Surveys (N = 5,683), we find that frequency of religious attendance and belief that the Bible is the Word of God are strong predictors of support for stricter laws governing divorce. Indeed, these religious indicators are much more important than conservative affiliation. Conversely, more secular individuals, that is, those who do not attend religious services and consider the Bible only a book of fables and moral teachings, are substantially less supportive of tightening existing divorce laws. Understanding the role of religion in shaping Americans' attitudes toward divorce laws can illuminate the scope and boundaries of connections between the institutions of marriage and religion in the contemporary United States as well as inform policy implications for the future of divorce law reform.

Heidi r. Riggio Dana a. Weiser. (March 2008). Attitudes toward marriage: Embeddedness and outcomes in personal relationships. This study examines marriage attitudes, attitude embeddedness, personal relationship outcomes, and parental marital status and conflict using 400 undergraduate students. In a conceptual replication of Prislin and Ouellette (1996), more embedded marriage attitudes are more predictive of evaluations of general marriage issues and
relationship scenarios than less embedded attitudes. Consistent with findings that marriage attitudes influence relationship quality (Amato & Rogers, 1999), more embedded attitudes predict relationship conflict, commitment, desirability of alternatives, and expectations of relationship success. Recollections of high parental conflict are associated with greater relationship conflict, and individuals with divorced parents report more negative marriage attitudes. Future research on relationship attitudes, their strength, and consequences of parental divorce and conflict for offspring marriage attitudes is discussed.

Valerie A. Simon  Candice Feiring, (May 2008), Sexual Anxiety and Eroticism Predict the Development of Sexual Problems in Youth With a History of Sexual Abuse Youth with confirmed histories of sexual abuse (N = 118) were followed longitudinally to examine associations between their initial sexual reactions to abuse and subsequent sexual functioning. Participants were interviewed at abuse discovery (ages 8 through 15) and again 1 and 6 years later. Eroticism and sexual anxiety emerged as distinct indices of abuse-specific sexual reactions and predicted subsequent sexual functioning. Eroticism was associated with indicators of heightened sexuality, including more sexual risk behavior and views of sexual intimacy focused on partners' needs. Sexual anxiety was associated with indicators of diminished sexuality, including few sexual partners and avoidant views of sexual intimacy. Age at abuse discovery moderated some associations, suggesting that the timing of abuse-specific reactions affects trajectories of sexual development. Findings point to the need for a developmental approach to understanding how
abuse-specific sexual reactions disrupt sexual development and the need for early interventions promoting healthy sexual development.

*Linda J. Waite, Evelyn L. Lehrer.* The Benefits from Marriage and Religion in the United States: A Comparative Analysis. In the United States, married people have better outcomes on a variety of measures of wellbeing than do single persons. People who participate in religious activities show similar advantages relative to those who have no religious involvement. This article presents a comparative analysis of these two social institutions: marriage and religion. A critical review of the literature on how religious involvement and being married affect a range of child and adult outcomes provides evidence of generally positive effects. Religion and marriage have an impact on many of the same domains of life, and there are remarkable similarities in the mechanisms through which they exert an influence.

*Wong, Paul W.-C et al. (April 1, 2008).* A study of sexual satisfaction and frequency of sex among Hong Kong Chinese couples. There have been several studies in Western societies on the causes and consequences of sexual satisfaction within marriage. Little is known, however about the marital sexual relationship in Chinese societies. Moreover, most published studies used married individuals rather than married couples as participants. The present study examined data from a well-established knowledge, attitude, and practice (KAP) survey of 1,124 Hong Kong Chinese couples on marital sexual relationship. A conceptual model was tested using structural equation modeling (SEM). Interest in sex was found to be the strongest predictor of both sexual satisfaction and frequency of sex for both husbands and wives.
Negy, Charles, Winton, Samantha, (July 1, 2008). This study examined if college students supportive of social nudity would differ from students opposed to social nudity on self-acceptance and acceptance of culturally diverse others. Using data from 384 participants, pro- and anti-nudity groups were formed based on students scoring in the upper (n = 59) and lower (n = 64) quartiles on a measure assessing attitudes toward social nudity. Hypotheses were partially supported. Results indicated that pro-nudity students significantly differed from anti-nudity students on comfort with their bodies’ appearances, but not on self-acceptance. Pro-nudity students also were significantly more accepting of other religious groups and gays and lesbians.

G. R. Norton and Derek Jehu, Archives of Sexual Behavior. The role of anxiety in sexual dysfunctions: A review Studies are reviewed which (a) compare anxiety and other measures of psychopathology between normal’s and dysfunctional; (b) evaluate the effectiveness of anxiety reduction procedures for treating sexual dysfunctions; and (c) try to identify anxiety-related stimuli that alter sexual arousal. The studies, in general, suggest that (a) anxiety is common among people with sexual dysfunctions, but that the level and nature of the anxiety may vary greatly between individuals; (b) anxiety reduction procedures improve some, but probably not all, aspects of sexual dysfunctions; and (c) recent research has begun to identify some anxiety-related factors that can disrupt sexual arousal.

Izugbara, Chimaraoke Otutubikey, (July 1, 2008), Masculinity scripts and abstinence-related beliefs of rural Nigerian male youth. This study interrogates the direct perspectives of rural Nigerian male youth regarding the preventive practice of
"abstinence until marriage." The study shows that norms of masculinity suffuse Nigerian male youth narratives surrounding the benefits and hazards of abstinence. Key gender norms that frame male youth views of the consequences of abstinence included those that cast men as strong-willed and resolute, represent sexual activity as a central marker of malehood, depict male sexuality as naturally dominant and aggressive, emphasize male sexual potency, associate maleness with power and leadership, and portray sexual activity as normal, proper, and permissible for males.

Williams, Lindy (Jul 31, 2008), Attitudes toward Marriage in Rural Areas of Vietnam, Thailand, and the Philippines. This research examines current attitudes toward marriage among rural women and men in Vietnam, Thailand, and the Philippines. Twenty-four focus group interviews were conducted among older ever-married and younger never-married participants. Statistical data indicate that there has been a general upward trend in age at first marriage and increasing percentages not marrying at all in parts of Southeast Asia. One central argument in the literature is that when such changes occur, greater economic independence among women may be largely responsible. A second hypothesis is that unfavorable economic circumstances may affect marriage timing, particularly for men. A third considers ideational shifts as the driving force influencing changes in union formation patterns. We examine group interview transcripts to assess the applicability of these hypotheses in rural parts of Southeast Asia. We compare insights from younger individuals considering marriage and alternatives, with those of older individuals who have observed change over time.
Valerie A. Simon, (2008), sexual anxiety and eroticism predict the development of sexual problem in youth with a history of sexual abuse, N=118 youth with confirmed histories of sexual abuse. Findings point to the need for a developmental approach to understanding how abuse specific sexual reaction disturbs the sexual development and the need for early intervention promoting healthy sexual development.

Michael C. Seto, A review of anxiety and sexual arousal in human sexual dysfunction. Clinical accounts have traditionally emphasized the importance of anxiety in the development and maintenance of sexual dysfunction (e.g., Masters & Johnson, 1970). However, a review of empirical research suggests anxiety, operationalized in a variety of ways, has no effect or facilitates genital responding in heterosexual men and women. The apparent contradiction between the clinical and empirical literature might be resolved if anxiety and sexual arousal are conceptualized as complex responses involving cognitive, behavioral, and physiological systems (Lang, 1968). Two models of sexual dysfunction (Barlow, 1986; and Palace & Gorzalka, 1990) are discussed in terms of this revised conceptualization, and directions for future research on the relationship between anxiety and sexual arousal are suggested.

Charlotte N. Markey, Patrick M. Markey, and Heather Fishman Gray. (2007). Romantic Relationships and Health: An Examination of Individuals’ Perceptions of their Romantic Partners’ Influences on their Health. This study examines individuals’ perceptions of the impact their significant others have on their health and the extent to which these perceptions are associated with relationship quality.
and actual health. Two-hundred and ten participants (105 U.S. couples; mean age = 24.93) completed measures of their relationship quality and health along with an open-ended measure asking them to indicate how they felt their partner influenced their health. Results indicated that participants perceived their romantic partners to be primarily positive health influences, women believed their partners were more influential than did men, and eating and physical activity behaviors were believed to be most affected by partners. Participants’ relationship quality and health were associated with their reports of their perceived partners’ health influences.

*Tejpreet Kaur Kang & Sarita Saini, (2007).* A study of sex-related myths in female college students. Present investigation was done to study the sex-related myths in female college students. The sample comprised of 100 girl students between the age group of 16-18 years. Sex-Myth Check-List by Kumar (1993) was used to study the sex-myths. Results revealed that many sex related myth are prevalent among adolescent girls. There is a dire need to clarify their doubts and anxieties about sex in a more realistic way.

*Michael O Ezenwa, (2006),* sexual anxiety in a sample of university students. The study examined the incidence of sexual anxiety among a sample of ebonyi state university abakaliki final year medical students that constituted the experimental group were compared with final year students of English on one hand and History and international relation on the other hand on sexual anxiety using sexual anxiety inventory. Result showed significant mean difference by gender between the
student’s participant with male students having more sexual anxiety report than female counterparts but no significant mean difference between male and female. Medical students and history and international relation students were found to show greater significant mean difference in report of sexual anxiety than medical students.

*Petra Kolip, (November, 2005).* The association between gender, family status and mortality. Subjects and methods the causes of death in Germany were analyzed in detail to determine odds ratios (OR) for all causes and the four main causes of death. Results Mortality rates were nearly twice as high for men as for women. Mortality rates for unmarried men were more than twice as high as those for married men (OR 2.43–2.50); the ORs for women were considerably lower (1.74 to 1.75). For men, the ORs were higher for those causes of death influenced by health-risk behavior. Conclusion In terms of health gains, marriage seems to be more beneficial to men than to women. Particularly for men, marriage provides stronger protection against causes of death that is related to health-risk behavior (smoking, drinking, risky driving) and to unhealthy working conditions.

*Shu, Xiaoling , (2004), Education and Gender Egalitarianism: The Case of China.* This study examined Chinese attitudes toward women’s careers, marriage rights, sexual freedom, and the importance of having sons using a 1991 national sample of individuals and community-level data and through a series of nested multilevel models. Education influences gender attitudes in multiple ways at both the micro- and macro levels. Better-educated individuals hold more egalitarian gender attitudes, and this positive effect of individual education is larger for women than for men, indicating a strong empowerment effect for women. Egalitarian gender
attitudes trickle down through education, as individuals in communities with high education are socialized toward more egalitarian attitudes. Community education has a larger effect toward the egalitarian direction on the attitude toward the importance of having sons than on the attitude toward women's marriage rights, indicating that change in the latter attitude occurred earlier and has now spread via education. These findings show that education is a vehicle of socialization that is used by both the domestic power elite.

*Dunleavy, Victoria. (2004),* Howard Journal Of Communications, Examining Interracial Marriage Attitudes As Value Expressive Attitudes This study examined the extent to which attitudes towards Black/White interracial marriage were predicted by certain egalitarian-based (equality, mature love, benevolence) and conservative/tradition-based values (obedience, conformity, social order, tradition). It was also predicted the strength of value–attitude link would directly affect the extent to which values (egalitarian or traditional) manifest themselves in proattitudinal messages, thereby indicating the degree to which individuals are functional when creating proattitudinal messages. The data suggest that the value factors of equality, benevolent success, and power/tradition predict positive attitudes toward Black/White interracial marriage. Additionally, the functional extension hypothesis was significant for the benevolent success model.

*Carlos E. Valiente, Catherine J. Belanger, Ana U. Estrada. (1 January 2002),* Despite the demonstrated effectiveness of premarital programs, estimates indicate that only 30% of couples use these services. This study examined the helpful and harmful aspects of premarital programs that may encourage or discourage
participation. As expected, participants identified improved communication and problem solving skills as most beneficial. Disclosing secrets or past relationship issues that threaten the stability of the relationship were viewed as most harmful. Implications for the recruitment of couples and for the design and implementation of premarital programs are discussed. Volume 28, Issue

Sprecher, Susan. (August 1, 2002). Sexual satisfaction in premarital relationships: associations with satisfaction, love, commitment, and stability. This investigation focused on how sexual satisfaction is associated with relationship quality and stability in premarital couples. With data collected at multiple times over several years from a sample of heterosexual couples (who were all dating at Time 1), I examined how sexual satisfaction was associated with relationship satisfaction, love, commitment, and stability. At each wave of the study, sexual satisfaction was associated positively with relationship satisfaction, love, and commitment for both men and women. In addition, change in sexual satisfaction between Time 1 and Time 2 was associated with change over the same period in relationship satisfaction, love, and commitment.

Paige D. Martin, Don Martin, Maggie Martin, 2001. Societal trends indicate ambivalent attitudes about marriage. Specifically, there is greater acceptance of divorce and nontraditional living arrangements such as cohabitation, as well as acceptance and prevalence of premarital sex, than in the past. The authors examine adolescent attitudes toward marriage and their association with premarital sexual activity and cohabitation. Recommendations for helping adolescents understand the realities of marriage and family life are shared.
This follow-up study explored parents' (N = 452) intimate relationships when their firstborn child was 6 months old and then 4 years later. The measurement used was a modified version of the Dyadic Adjustment Scale, DAS. The present results show that most parents responding were content sensually at 6 months postpartum in 2002 and 4 years later, in 2006. More parents had changed from being sensually content in 2002 to discontent in 2006, than the contrary, however, and the sexual contentment remained low. The average sexual frequency was low both at 6 months and at 4 years for both parents with and without additional children. Experiencing tiredness as a hindrance to having sex was.

William N Hayes. (Feb, 1999). Men and Sex: New Psychological Perspectives. Men and Sex: New Psychological Perspectives. Edited by Ronald F. Levant and Gary R. Brooks. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1997, 283 pages. While many authors have recently proposed sociobiological and biologically deterministic explanations for the American male's obsession with female physical appearance, combined with a lack of ability to form deep emotional bonds, Ronald Levant and Gary Brooks have assembled a team of researchers who argue for a psychosocial explanation of male sexuality. In particular, the authors propose that the traumatic upbringing of most North American males is the major problem, where emotional displays are discouraged and emotional intimacy is regarded as a loss of autonomy. The result of this unfortunate upbringing is nonrelational sexuality. Sexual desire is experienced primarily as lust with no requirements for relational intimacy or
emotional attachment. Nonrelational sexuality is a narcissistic way of experiencing sexuality, characterized by a sometimes startling lack of empathy.

*Parminder Parmar and Rippen Gill, (1999).* The present study was undertaken in order to compare the attitudes of husbands and wives about sex selective fertility control. The sample constituted of 287 couples less than 40 years of age. It was a purposive sample. A personal information sheet and a close ended questionnaire were used to collect the relevant information. Percentages were worked out for the results. It was found that wives missed having sons more than husbands and husbands missed having daughters more than their wives. Where there was only one son, it was the wives who missed having daughters, whereas parents who had one daughter, the husbands preferred sons more than the wives. Majority of the couples thought that ultrasound scanning was done only to determine the sex of the child.

*Tejpreet Kaur Kang & S.K. Bawa, (1999).* Attitude of young adults towards marriage. The present study aimed at finding the attitude of young boy and girls towards marriage and to know the effect of type of family on their attitude. A sample of 80 boys and girls was selected. Marriage attitude scale by Pramod Kumar was used to collect date. The results revealed that both boys and girls have positive towards marriage and there is no significant difference in the attitude of boys and girls belonging to nuclear and joint families towards marriage; but 60 per cent boys and 37 per cent girls feel that they will lose independence after getting married. A 55 per cent boy and a 77 per cent girl want to get married because it gives them emotional security, whereas 95 per cent boys and 87 per cent girls want to get
married to get the opportunity to satisfy the feeling of motherhood / fatherhood. A 52 percent boy and 57 per cent girls admitted that it is a necessity to get married.


Pramod Kumar (1998). Study of factors affecting sex-myths in educated male and females. The present study attempted to examine the relationship of gender difference and marital duration with sex-myths held by educated, urban-based males and females. The sample comprised 100 males and 100 females in the age group of 25-45 years. A 2x2 factorial design with two levels of gender difference and two levels of marital duration was used for the study. The results showed that only the factor of marital duration related significantly with sex-myth status of the subjects. An attempt is made to discuss the psychological implications of the findings.

Vidhu Mohan & Shiromani Sheba, (1998). Perception of sex-role of youth from two different culture backgrounds. Sex roles are learnt from of behavior. The culture in which one lives affect one’s perception of sex roles. The present investigation aims at studying the perception of sex roles of people coming from two different culture backgrounds. A 2x2 design involving two sexes-male and females; and two sub-
cultural backgrounds – Punjab and Chandigarh was used. 118 males and 118 females from Patiala (Punjab) and 117 male and 112 female from Chandigarh were administered the Bem Sex Role Inventory (1974). The subjects’ age ranged from 18-25 years. The results showed that: i) males scored higher on masculinity than females and females scored higher on femininity than males. ii) No significant difference was found between the two sub-cultures regarding masculinity and femininity. iii) Only a two-way interaction between sex and background was found to be significant on the dimension of femininity. The females from Chandigarh scored higher on femininity and male scored lesser than those from Punjab.

*Van Ness-Knolls, Michelle L.* (1997), The Effects of Family Conflict on Adolescents' Dating Behaviors and Attitudes toward Marriage: A Longitudinal Study. This study examined the effects of past and concurrent family conflict on adolescents' attitudes toward marriage and behavior in dating relationships. Participants were 75 adolescents who were part of a 7-year project that began when they were in fifth grade. Over 95 percent of their families were of European-American origin, with diversity in socioeconomic levels and family structures represented. Findings suggested that female adolescents place more importance on marriage than male adolescents. An interaction between gender and marital conflict in the fifth grade was also found, indicating that higher levels of marital conflict negatively affect females' attitude toward marriage but not males'. Family conflict in the fifth and twelfth grades was significantly related to adolescents' intolerance for disagreements in dating relationships. Male adolescents' negative interactions in dating relationships were significantly related to fifth grade marital conflict.
Contrary to the hypothesis, fifth and twelfth grade family conflict was positively correlated with showing positive regard in dating relationships.

*Gabrielle D. Jones and Eileen S. Nelson, (1996).* Expectations of Marriage among College Students from Intact and Non-Intact Homes. This study examined expectations of marriage in college students, 244 of whom were from intact homes and 61 of whom were from non-intact homes. Both groups of students completed questionnaires which assess love styles, levels of romanticism, and expectations of marriage. Results indicate that the two groups have similar breakdowns in expectations of marriage (pessimistic, realistic, or idealistic). Additionally, it was found that students who reported idealistic expectations of marriage were more likely to adhere to Eros, Storge, Pragma, and Agape styles of loving. Students reporting idealistic expectations of marriage were also more likely to report high levels of romanticism. Results indicate that unrealistic-idealistic expectations of marriage may be related to romanticism. Results also indicate that the Marriage Expectation Scale (MES) is adequate measures which may be useful in future research.

*Landis-Kleine, Cathy, Foley, Linda A., Nall, Loretta, Padgett, Patricia, Walters-Palmer, Leslie (1995).* Journal of Divorce & Remarriage. Attitudes toward marriage and divorce held by young adults. Urban young adults generally hold positive attitudes about marriage and commitment, with their parents' marital status not significantly influencing their attitudes. This was gleaned from an experiment involving 104 female and 84 male college students with three independent variables, namely, workaholic/cheating spouse, two children/no children and husband/wife as
stimulus person. Sex of the subject was the predictor variable. Cheating/workaholic spouse proved to be the most significant variable; neither sex of stimulus nor sex of the subject proved to be significant.

Daniel T. L. Shek, (June, 1995). Gender differences in marital quality and well-being in Chinese married adults. The present study addressed the issue of gender differences in marital quality and well-being in Chinese married men (N= 738) and women (N= 761). The results showed that males had significantly higher scores on the Chinese Dyadic Adjustment Scale and Chinese Kansas Marital Satisfaction Scale. While a longer duration of marriage was associated with higher levels of dyadic consensus and affectional expression in men, the duration of marriage was negatively related to marital adjustment and marital satisfaction in women. The data also showed that women displayed more psychiatric symptoms and midlife crisis problems and they had lower levels of positive mental health and perceived health status than men. While marital quality was positively related to well-being in both men and women, the impact of marital quality on well-being was generally found to be greater in women than in men. Volume 32, Numbers 11-12.

Kripa Singh (1994-95). Study of sex difference, culture and religion as correlated of punctuality. In the present study, an attempt has been made to study the relationship between punctuality and sex, culture and religion for this purpose a random sample of 280 students has been selected from the local degree colleges of Azamgarh district. The sample comprises of heterosexism viz. male and females belong to different localities- urban and rural and religious communities-Hindu and Muslim ranging between 18 to 22 years of age. Punctuality scale has been administered for
measuring their punctuality scores. The punctuality scores obtained by the subjects showed statistically significant differences. On the basis of sexual, cultural, and religious differences. The result showed that the girls are more punctual than boys, the urban students are more punctual than rural, and Muslims are more punctual than Hindus. The mean differences in each case were found to be statistically significant at .01 level of significance.

_Dinesh Kumar, Vivekanand Singh and Birendra Prasad_ (1994-95). Effects of sex on caste prejudice and religiosity. Present study was designed to examine the effect of sex on religiosity and prejudice. The study was conducted on an incidental sample consisting of 50 male and 50 female subjects. The Indian Caste prejudice Scale by Singh and Prasad (1977) and religiosity scale-Singh and Prasad (1977) was administered Results indicate that (a) Females are more caste prejudiced and religious minded them the male counterparts. (b) There is no significant impact of community on caste prejudice and religiosity. (c) High caste people are less caste prejudiced and less religious minded as compared to low caste people regardless of sex and community. (vol. 17&18, 99-101).

_Yashwant Kumar_ (1994-95). Religiosity as related to sex and rural and urban background. Present study was conducted on 400 undergraduate college boys and girls of rural and urban areas in Patna district of Bihar. The sample was drawn in 2x2 factorial designs. Age and educational level of the subjects served as control variables. Bhushan’s religiosity Scale was used to measure subject’s extent of religiosity. Result obtained indicated that sex and rural-urban background of the subjects do influence their religiosity in significant way. (vol. 17& 18, 45-47).
Fiona L. Tasker  Martin P. M. Richards, (July, 1994), 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.

Blaine J. Fowers, Kelly H. Montel, David H. Olson, (August, 1993). Predicting marital success for premarital couple types based on prepare. Recent studies have shown that group differences in marital stability and satisfaction can be predicted based on premarital relationship quality. There is also a growing literature indicating that there are distinct types of relationships, both premarital and developmentally over time. This study examined the relationship between the four premarital types (Vitalized, Harmonious, Traditional, and Conflicted) identified by Fowers and
Olson (1992) and relationship outcome over a 3-year period with 393 couples. A substantial relationship was found, with conflicted couples being the most likely to separate or divorce. Vitalized couples had the highest levels of satisfaction, followed by Harmonious, Traditional, and Conflicted couples. Traditional couples were less likely to have divorced than Harmonious couples, even though Harmonious couples had higher premarital relationship satisfaction scores.

Russell, C. Desis, Ellis, Jon. B. (1993). Religiosity, Gender, sex anxiety and AIDS attitudes as they affect attitudes towards homosexual, N=144 undergraduate students.

Blaine J. Fowers, (February, 1991), His and her marriage: A multivariate study of gender and marital satisfaction. This study examined gender differences in marital satisfaction using the multidimensional marital inventory ENRICH. Contrary to previous research, the results indicated that men are somewhat more satisfied with their marriages than women. The findings also suggest that religion is a more important part of the marriage for men, whereas women espoused egalitarian roles to a greater extent. A significant interaction was found between marital distress and gender on the Sexual Relationship, Communication, Parenting and Children, and Equalitarian Roles scales, indicating that these areas may be particularly important in distressed couples. The differences in husbands' and wives' marital satisfaction found in this study are consistent with research suggesting that men obtain greater mental health benefits from marriage than do women. The explanation of the obtained gender differences are discussed with regard to measurement issues, sampling procedures, and power and task inequities. Sampling and differences in
marital tasks and power are cited as the best explanations of the findings. (Volume 24, Numbers 3-4.)

*Diana G. Patterson, Ethna C. O’Gorman (1990).* Sexual anxiety in homosexuals. The SOMA (sexual orientation method and anxiety) was used to measure sexual anxiety and sexual orientation in 62 male homosexual patients presenting at a psychosexual clinic and in 24 volunteer homosexual who did not present clinically. This method allows examination of the relationship between sexual anxiety and sexual orientation. Vol. no. 5

In the Indian scenario there are studies like *Sharma’s (1988)*, which focused on role expectation of husband with employed and non-employed wives. The findings revealed that related that husband of both employed and non-employed women expected that the major part of the responsibility with respect to children, housekeeping, recreation, entertainment and religion and religion were to be handled by the wives and the money matters were to be handled by the husband alone.

*Jehu D. (1984).* The role of anxiety in sexual dysfunctions: a review. Studies are reviewed which (a) compare anxiety and other measures of psychopathology between normal’s and dysfunctional; (b) evaluate the effectiveness of anxiety reduction procedures for treating sexual dysfunctions; and (c) try to identify anxiety-related stimuli that alter sexual arousal. The studies, in general, suggest that (a) anxiety is common among people with sexual dysfunctions, but that the level and nature of the anxiety may vary greatly between individuals; (b) anxiety
reduction procedures improve some, but probably not all, aspects of sexual dysfunctions; and (c) recent research has begun to identify some anxiety-related factors that can disrupt sexual arousal.

*Leonard Cargan, (December, 1983). Health: A cross-cultural examination of gender and marital status. An examination of the literature implies that being single is not a healthy situation. However, there appears to be disagreement as to whether this finding holds for both males and females. A probability-proportionate-to-size cluster sample of 400 households was drawn from the Dayton Metropolitan area, and a questionnaire about health and civil status was administered. The study was replicated in Australia and New Zealand. A summary of 12 stress-related items reveals that a divorced person is more likely to note feelings of worry, worthlessness, guilt, despondency, and loneliness than a married person. This held true cross-culturally. It is the divorced who are most likely to be involved in suicide thoughts and attempts. Getting drunk once per week or more is largely a singles (as well as a male) prerogative; however, it is more likely to be a never married rather than the divorced person. Overall, the findings indicate that marriage is good for both sexes but seemingly more so for males. Volume 6, Number 2.

In spite of many changes in the individual’s circumstances in the course of modernization, urbanization and education, the formidable consensus on the ideal of womanhood and the wife still dominated. It governs the inner imagery of individual’s men and women as well as the social relation between them in both the traditional and modern sectors of the Indian community.
In the Indian scenario there are studies like Sharma’s (1988), which focused on role expectation of husband with employed and non-employed wives. The findings revealed that related that husband of both employed and non-employed women expected that the major part of the responsibility with respect to children, housekeeping, recreation, entertainment and religion and religion were to be handled by the wives and the money matters were to be handled by the husband alone.

A study of sex role attitudes, marriage and career among Indian college men and women by Ghadially & kazi (1980) supports the earlier findings. It has provided evidence to suggest that the roles played by males and females in Indian society are gradually changing. Findings indicate a significant difference between traditional and non-traditional male and female on issues of marriage career and sex role attitudes.

In current times, we India are caught in a cusp between tradition and modernity. This review is India-specific in order to examine the nuances of this cultural context. In the India set up the concept of ‘wife’ rather than life partner dominates. The ancient texts and mythology assert that ‘to be a good wife, is to be a good woman’. Various norms are laid sown for wives. Wives should restrain all their senses and keep their hearts under complete control. They should regard their husband as veritable gods; serve their husband and his family members (kakar-1978).
Kapur (1970) captures the ambivalent attitude of men’s when she states that husband “like their wives to take up jobs but dislike them to change at as their attitude towards their roles and status at home is concerned, and dislike their traditional responsibilities being neglected which result from out of home-vocation”. In the process of fulfilling responsibilities at home and work, some employed women face role conflict while in other cases the role of husband and wives are redefined to cope with the changing condition in the family.