Phase one of the study ended with the construction of 'Pre-Marital Expectations and Apprehensions Inventory'. The inventory was analysed and results were found for pre-marital expectations and apprehensions of young males and females. The aim of second phase of the study, was investigating relationship between pre-marital expectations, apprehensions and personality and attitudes. Correlation coefficients were obtained between pre-marital expectations, pre-marital apprehensions and personality, i.e. extraversion/introversion, neuroticism and psychoticism. Coefficient values were also found between pre-marital expectations, pre-marital apprehensions and attitudes, i.e. conservatism and radicalism.
The pre-marital perceptions of an individual, including one's expectations regarding the partner for marriage and the apprehensions that one has regarding marital life get influenced by many factors. Burges and Wallin (1953) say that mate selection does not happen to any individual 'all of a sudden', but it is the culmination of the young person's experiences over a number of years. The mate selection pattern is the result of the nature of individual choices which are influenced by one's previous experiences, personality structure, values, attitudes, personal needs and motivations, preconceived notions of marital roles etc. These pre-marital perceptions and attitudes also differ with regard to factors such as sex, age, education, race, socio-economic status etc.

Sex differences in mate selection

Males and females differ with regard to the attributes desired in a mate and their respective marital roles. Males place greater importance on physical characteristics and physical attraction of their mates, while females emphasize warmth, honesty, integrity and values (Rao and Rao, 1982; Nevid, 1984; Buss and Barnes, 1986; Mohan and Kaur, 1987).
Regarding the marital roles, there are specific expectations held by many - the man as the breadwinner of the family, and the woman in the role of housewife and mother. The traditional role interpretation is still prevailing in many instances (Pfeil, 1968; Mason and Bumpass, 1975; Hiller and Philliber, 1986). Women have expectations in connection with the professional competence and financial status of their future husbands (Bhatia, 1972; Shah, 1975; Mohan and Kaur, 1987).

Age as a factor in mate selection

There are changes in premarital attitudes which are related to age. Data from Africa, India, Israel, and Malaya indicates that later age at marriage is related to freedom of choice. Early age at marriage is associated with greater homogamy among the mates (Yamashita, 1980). In a study relating age with the premarital expectations, Madsen (1986) found that those over 18 years of age have more realistic expectations than those between 14-17 years. Chaudhary (1986) also reported that marital attitudes get affected by sex and age.

Role of culture in mate selection

Premarital expectations are different from culture to culture. Comparing the marital attitudes of single college
students from India and the United States, Chaudhary (1986) found that American students tend to be more realistic in their marital attitudes. Racial background affects the type of mate selection values. Blacks, as compared to whites, tend to attach greater importance to the instrumental dimension of values than the expressive dimension (Melton and Thomas, 1976). In this study, instrumental functions related to the basic physical and social integrity of the family, like food. Expressive functions related to interpersonal relationships and emotionality. Cultural values thus, result in relative preference of an attribute and scorn for the other characteristic.

**Education as a factor in mate selection**

Kuppuswamy (1951) noted that the literacy rate affects views on marriage relationship and attitudes towards divorce. The mental maturity of a person has some contributions to make to the formulation of marital attitudes and roles (Moser, 1961). Chaudhary (1986) also notes that the pre-marital attitudes get influenced by the college grade level.

**Socioeconomic factor in mate selection**

Socioeconomic status (S.E.S.) is related to the type of mate selection values. Those from low S.E.S. backgrounds attach more importance to the instrumental dimension (Instru-
mental dimension has been explained earlier) than high S.E.S. people (Melton and Thomas, 1976). Higher socio-economic status or promise of such, and urban living are concomitants of freedom of choice in marriage (Matras, 1973). Rao and Rao (1982) noted that father's level of income seems to play an important role in shaping student's attitudes toward marriage.

Pre-Marital Apprehensions

Likewise, the pre-marital apprehensions also may vary according to sex, age, education, culture and socio-economic status. However, little research exists in this area. The two sexes differ with regard to the type and extent of the pre-marital apprehensions. Fear with respect to dowry problems is found among the females. The adjustment problems (with the husband and the in-laws) make her more apprehensive than the males as greater adjustment is required from her side. In one study, it was found that girls have more pre-marital apprehensions than the boys and also more girls than boys have such fears (Mohan and Kaur, 1987). Such fears may vary from culture to culture as every culture has its own rules, mechanisms, requirements and ways of living.

The type of pre-marital apprehensions held at teenage may be different from those held at later ages, because as one grows, he attains a wide variety of experiences and is
more in touch with reality. The pre-marital tensions of an educated individual may be different from that of an uneducated individual. Educations helps a person grow and get rich in experiences of all walks of life, and hence it formulates one's pre-marital attitudes accordingly. Similarly those belonging to high and low S.E.S. groups have different problems and tensions in life, hence the pre-marital attitudes and anxieties also may differ with the status and standard of living. In the same manner, urban and rural living poses different sets of problems and anxieties. Research shows that people with rural background have better marital adjustment than the urban people (Mohan and Singh, 1985). Accordingly, it may be said that the rural and urban youth may differ from each other with regard to the type and number of pre-marital fears.

By far, two very important variables contributing to the formulation of pre-marital attitudes are the personality characteristics and the attitudinal make up of an individual. Personality and attitudes exert a great influence in an individual's life, his behaviour and thoughts. Their effect is reflected upon in all of one's actions. Each individual has a unique personality which affects his/her process of mate selection. Each individual also has a developed pattern
of attitudes and behaviour which determine his pre-marital perceptions.

PERSONALITY

Personality happens to be a salient factor determining both pre-marital choices and post marital adjustment. There is evidence to show that -

1) Choice of a mate is related to personality (Murstein, 1970).
2) Choice of a mate is related to marital adjustment (Vincent, 1981). and
3) Marital adjustment is related to personality (review follows).

Marital adjustment, gets affected by both pre-marital expectations and the personality of the two spouses. Therefore, personality, pre-marital expectations and marital adjustment seem to be interrelated.

An overview of personality and marital adjustment is given below. A lot has been said and written about the personality characteristics of the two spouses and the quality of their marriage but comparatively less work has been done on personality and the pre-marital attitudes, including one's expectations and apprehensions.
Marital adjustment is defined as that state of relationship in marriage in which there is an overall feeling in husband and wife of happiness and satisfaction with their marriage and with each other (Kapur, 1972). Adjustment in marriage is a continuous process, the outcome of which is determined by various areas, namely physical relations (Kinsey et al, 1978), finance (Blood and Wolfe, 1960), emotional adjustment (Bernard, 1957; Kim, 1983), and other variables such as preparation for marriage and general maturity, discrepancy in educational attainment (Scott and Glenn, 1986) and last but not the least by the expectations with which both enter marriage (Sager, 1976; Mohan, 1989).

The effect of personality on marital adjustment is perhaps the strongest and the most consistently documented one in marital literature.

The personality characteristics of the two partners make the relationship stable and satisfying or unstable and fretful. In an early study, Burgess and Wallin (1953) presented a list of personality characteristics differentiating happy from unhappy marriages. These were emotionally stable/unstable, considerate of others/critical, yielding/dominating, companionable/isolate, self confident/lacking
self confidence, emotionally dependent/emotionally self-sufficient. Pickford et al (1966) found that traits, like general activity, restraint, friendliness and personal relations showed a significant positive correlation for happily married groups. Eysenck (1980) found that divorces were more frequent among the psychiatrically abnormal (high neuroticism, high psychoticism), particularly among the women. Mohan and Singh (1985) also found neuroticism as well as psychoticism to be negatively correlated with marital adjustment. Neuroticism as a personality trait has been found to be strongly related to marital outcome and has been identified as a source of marital instability (Terman and Buttenweiser, 1935; Barry, 1970; Zaleski and Galkowska, 1978; Doherty and Jacobson, 1982; Kelly and Conley, 1987). Scot (1985) found that characteristics as sociability, social presence, self acceptance, sense of well-being, achievement via conformance and intellectual efficiency were related to the marital adjustment scores of men. For women, sense of well-being, socialization and self control were related to their adjustment scores. Hilkey (1986) found variables like self acceptance, sociability and feminity to be strongest predictors of marital satisfaction.
Personality and Marital Expectations

Every individual has a certain image of an ideal mate. This "ideal mate" image is related to the personality of the individual. In one study by Buss and Barnes (1986) on 92 married couples, the mate preferences of the subjects were related to their personality characteristics. There were nine mate preference factors which were studied for their relationship with personality. These were: kind - considerate, likes children, easy going - adaptable, socially exciting, artistic - intelligent, domestic, professional status, religious and politically conservative. The results showing the relationship of these mate preference factors with the personality characteristics were as follows:

1) Both men and women who preferred mates who are 'kind-considerate' tended to score high on interpersonal dependency in the sense of emotional reliance as well as in the feminine direction on masculinity - feminity. Men who wanted 'kind considerate' mates scored high on extraversion and warmth. Women preferring so tended to score in the neurotic and submissive direction.

2) Men and women who preferred mates who are 'socially
factors. Men's preference for a 'socially exciting' mate was accompanied by a high activity level as well as impulsivity. Women showed negative correlation with 'intellectual efficiency' and 'psychological mindedness'.

3) Men preferring 'artistic-intelligent' mates tended to score high on scales indicating neuroticism or emotionality. Both men and women who showed such a preference tended to score high on self-acceptance, private self-consciousness and preference for night (rather than day) activities.

4) Those preferring a 'religious' mate scored high on responsibility, socialization and good impression scales. Men also tended to score high on nurturance and agreeableness.

5) Women who preferred a highly 'domestic' mate, tended to score high on public self-consciousness and private self-consciousness scales.

6) Women who scored high on the 'professional status' cluster, scored low on tolerance, achievement via independence, intellectual efficiency and psychological mindedness, which suggests that they seek in mates attributes which they do not possess themselves.

7) Men showing preference for a wife who 'wants
children' tended to score high on good impression, nurturance and warm. Women showing such preference scored high on gregariousness, low on autonomy and arrogance.

8) Women who preferred a 'politically conservative' husband tended to score low on psychological mindedness, and high on femininity. Men who preferred a 'political conservative' wife tended to score high on dominance and masculinity.

9) Both men and women who preferred easygoing - adaptable spouses tended to score high on Public self consciousness.

The study found a relationship between the mate preferences and obtained spouses i.e. characteristics of spouses to whom the subjects were married. Many of the mate preference clusters appeared to have substantial relations to the obtained spouse.

(iii) Personality and Mate Selection

A perusal of the marital literature shows that research has mainly focused on the relationship between personality and marital adjustment. However, the relationship between personality and the pre-marital perceptions has not been adequately studied, especially in India. In the recent past, there has been some research about pre-marital attitudes, mate preferences and choices of the unmarried youth. But the
relationship of these mate preferences to the personality of the individuals has relatively received very little attention.

There are a few studies available which show that personality plays an important role in mate selection and pre-marital choices of young engaged, dating or courting couples. In an early work on the pre-marital area, Burgess and Wallin (1953) studied pre-marital courtships and the factors associated with their relationship dissolution. Personality difficulties was found to be one of these factors.

Some noteworthy contributions in the area of personality and pre-marital choice came from the work of Murstein (1967, 1970, 1971, 1973). Research in this area has been directed on the line focusing similarity or differences in personality traits of the mates. Murstein (1967) tested ninety-nine couples who were either engaged or going steady with someone whom they were considering marrying. The couples were given MMPI and six months later received a follow up questionnaire inquiring whether the couples had progressed in their courtship. Variables investigated included anxiety, ego strength, neurotic triad consisting of hysteria, hypochondriasis and depression scales and repression. Results
showed as predicted that (1) Couples showed a significant correlation in mental health b) Couples similar in mental health progressed further in courtship than disimilar couples and c) The mental health of the man was related to courtship progress. The reason for the more crucial significance of man's mental health was explained in terms of the more active and decisive role of the man in the relationship. In his later developed stimulus - Value - Role - theory of marital choice (1970) he talked of 'personality Adequacy' and again stated that persons tend to seek out partners they judge to be similar to themselves in their level of self acceptance and neuroticism. Discussing in accordance with the exchange theory, Murstein (1970) stated that individuals with high self acceptance possess greater marital assets than individuals with low self acceptance and are more able to obtain partners closer to their expectations and the concept of ideal spouse. Earlier evidence supporting the concept of self esteem as an important variable in the study of interpersonal attraction comes from Walster (1965) and Kiesler and Baral (1967). Low self esteem persons were less demanding in their relationship with the opposite sex.

Murstein's (1971) data was also consistent with the belief that self acceptance is a negotiable asset in marital
choice. He proposed that whether the person seeks compatibility with a similar or opposite partner depends on the person's own self acceptance level. Working on the self-ideal-self discrepancy and the choice of marital partner, he found that persons became engaged to partners of similar degree of self-ideal-self acceptance. Persons low in self acceptance settled for those whom they perceived less desirable and did not approximate their concept of ideal spouse as closely as was the case for persons of high self acceptance.

A thematic and the Rorschach test were also used by Murstein (1972) on 19 upper-middle class college couples who were engaged on going 'steady' in order to predict their marital choice. It was predicted that actual couples would show significantly smaller discrepancies from each other than randomly paired men and women. Eight significant values resulted relating to emotional tone and adequacy on the thematic test and color and form on the Rorschach. "Emotional tone" similarity suggested that couples whose affect level is equal tend to be more likely to pair than those with disparate affect levels. "Goodness of response" reflected on the adequacy of the thematic story and might be a composite of intelligence and emotional stability which are of
selective significance in marital choice (Murstein, 1972).

In a later study, Murstein (1973) further investigated the degree of congruent preceptions among pre-marital couples as a function of neuroticism. Neurotics going with other neurotics were preceptually less congruent than non neurotic courting couples.

Madsen (1986) studied the relationship between locus of control and single person's expectations of marriage. He found that a) Internals had more realistic expectations than externals b) Internal females were more realistic than others on the 'Expectation subscale' and the 'Idealization subscale'.

Chaudhary's (1986) study of marital attitudes of single college students also highlighted the role of locus of control. Subjects who had more internal locus of control scored higher in the areas of roles, leisure, sexuality, family and friends and lower on religion than those who had more external locus of control. It was concluded that the pre-marital attitudes get affected by locus of control.

A few studies failed to find any relation between personality and the pre-marital perceptions. Udry (1967) studied personality matched and interpersonal perception as
predictors of marriage. Personality tests and mate perception tests were administered to engaged couples and then were followed up over a period of five years to determine whether they married or broke the engagement. No contribution was found for individual personality to discriminate those who married from those who broke up.

Graham-Mist (1980) in his study, "Jungian Typology and Marriage compatibility" measured four bipolar personality types: introversion-extraversion, intuition-sensation, feeling-thinking and perception-judgement. Six compatibility factors were studied: sociability, emotional stability, dominance, intellectual and educational level, heterosexual level and the drive level. No significant relationship between couple compatibility and the four bipolar personality types was found.

Adamakos (1988) studied the judgement of the desirability of potential mates of 128 college women as based on the personality traits measured by 16 PF. The attempt to relate subjects personality characteristics to judgement policies proved fruitless.

It is evident from the review that not much is known of the relationship between personality characteristics and
the pre-marital expectations. In India especially such type of research has not received adequate contemplation.

(17) Personality and Pre-Marital Apprehensions

Personality is an individual's characteristic pattern of behaviour. The extent of apprehensions regarding different aspects of life and adjustment may vary in persons depending on their temperament and personality. Some persons are tense, timid, nervous, jittery and highly strung by temperament. They deal with the various situations in life in a rather diffident and apprehensive manner. Such persons, then, may have more apprehensions regarding their adjustments in marital life than other persons who are comparatively stable emotionally. But the investigation of the relationship between personality and pre-marital apprehensions has not received the due attention.

Hardly any work has been done especially in India, relating the pre-marital fears or apprehensions to the personality traits. The present study was, therefore, conducted with a view to explore the effect of personality on pre-marital apprehensions.

ATTITUDES

Each individual possesses a series of internalized
customs, attitudes, values and beliefs etc., some of which are extremely important to him emotionally. It is the attitudinal part of one's psyche which motivates him/her to behave in a real situation in a manner preconceived. It also governs the kind of pre-marital attitudes one develops, the way one builds the image of an ideal prospective mate, one's own marital roles, the perceived roles of the spouse and similar other expectations and preconceived notions of marriage.

Like personality, attitudes have been found to influence the process of mate-selection, interpersonal attraction and marital adjustment - all three of these bear a close affinity with each other.

(i) Attitudinal predisposition and marriage

The system of customs, values and attitudes which holds significance for one partner may be repugnant and unreasonable for his/her mate. It may be looked upon as silly whims or notions which are unimportant to the other partner. The presence of such different views and attitudes about the same situations become the cause of marital disharmony. Jacobsen (1952) found a high positive coefficient of correlation between married couple's attitudes scores and also between divorced couple's attitudes scores, thus suggesting
that similarity of attitudes is very important for marital satisfaction. Levinger and Breed Love (1966) found that the spouse's assumed agreement was positively associated with marital satisfaction. Wych's (1978) finding lends support to the similarity hypothesis that similarity and understanding measured on attitudes selected by the spouses as important were positively related to marital satisfaction. Hendrik's (1981) study also suggested that attitude similarity is a good independent predictor of marital satisfaction.

(ii) Attitudes and Mate selection

Attitudes have been found to be important in the selection of a mate for dating, courting and marriage. Byrne and Nelson (1965) reported that interpersonal attraction is a linear function of the proportion of similar attitudes shared by two people. This finding became the base relationship for Byrne's (1971), reinforcement - affect model of interpersonal attraction where similarity of attitudes was stressed as the sole reinforcing stimulus.

Murstein (1970) in proposing his Stimulus - Value - Role theory of marital choice stated that values of the two partners are determiners of their relationship and marital choice is dependent on value similarity. In one study, a group of ninetynine engaged or 'going steady' couples showed
a greater correlation for the ranking of ten values relating to marriage than did randomly matched couples. In another study, actual couples showed significantly less discrepancy than artificially contrived couples for variables related to values - conventionality, conservatism, importance of physical attractiveness in others, moralistic, concerned with philosophical problems and committed to intellectual activities. The reason may be that when an individual encounters another who has similar values, his views find support and get socially validated. Secondly, perceived similarity of values leads to the assumption that the other likes us and then we like those who we think like us (Berscheid and Walster, 1969). Earlier, Schellenberg (1960) and Coombs, 1961, 1966) also reported studies concerning value consensus and mate selection.

Touhey (1972) found females to be attracted to an opposite sex other whose religious attitudes were similar and males were attracted to an opposite sex other whose sexual attitudes were similar. Rubin (1973) stated that people similar or equally matched on social characteristics and attitudes tended to be most attracted to each other. Armstrong (1984) found a similarity of attitudes between dating partners as well as spouses. He explained the attitude
- consensus between spouses in terms of mate selection factors and mutual assimilation of values during marital interaction. Ghaemmaghami (1984) measured opinions and attitudes regarding mate selection, love and marriage, marital problems, separation and divorce and relationships with opposite sex. Two questionnaires were filled. One was filled according to the subjects present beliefs and the other according to what they thought they would have answered before their first marriages. The results revealed that men and women entered marriage sharing many of the same beliefs.

It is apparent by now that attitudes are important determinants for the formation of intimate and enduring relationships and the selection of a marital partner. But, the previous research has mainly demonstrated the effect of similarity of attitudes. Relatively less research is available which has shown the effect of types of attitudes on marriage and on the formation of expectations and apprehensions regarding marriage.

People differ in their attitudes towards different aspects of life. They can be labelled as 'Traditional' or 'Emergent', 'Conservative' or 'Radical' according to how rigid or relaxed attitudes they hold towards a wide range of
objects, situations or persons. The conservatives and the radicals differ in the type of attitudes, toward different walks of life (Eysenck, 1954).

The effect of attitudes or conservatism - radicalism orientation is reflected upon in various aspects of interpersonal relations. The same effect can be seen in the mate selection process also, which constitutes the most intimate relationship. Since the conservatives and radicals differ in their personality characteristics (Mc Closky, 1958; Vasudeva, 1976) they may also differ in their expectational system regarding the personality of their spouse or other desired attributes of a mate. Traditional or conservative men and women may have a set of expectations regarding their marital roles and the perceived roles of their spouses, which is different from that held by emergent or radical men and women who are relatively less opposed to sexual equality. The present study was one of the pioneer steps in the direction of studying the relationship of such type of attitudes with pre-marital expectations and apprehensions.

(iii) Attitudes and Marital Expectations

One study available in the area of expectational differences of people of different attitudes has been done by Goltthelf (1984) on married men. He examined differences in
marital expectations of traditional, or sex-typed men, and emergent or androgynous men. The marital expectations scale assessed expectational level, perceived spouse behaviour and strength of emotional response when expectations were not met. Significant differences were found for the perceived spouse behaviour scores and the discrepancy scores for the two groups. The results suggested marital expectations differences between traditional and emergent men. Traditional men experienced their partners' behaviour as falling short of their expectations as compared to emergent men. They had over twice as much discrepancy as did emergent men.

(iv) Attitudes and Pre-Marital Apprehensions

If conservatives and radicals differ in their attitudes towards different aspects of life and also in their personality characteristics, they might as well differ with regard to the type or extent of their anxieties, fears, and apprehensions.

However, there is a dearth of research relating attitudes with pre-marital perceptions and studying the relationship between attitudinal type and the pre-marital apprehensions. The present study, therefore, attempted to probe the relationship, if any, between attitudes and the