i) **Aim of the Study**

The second phase of the study was aimed at finding the attitudinal and personality correlates of pre-marital expectations and apprehensions.

The adjustment that one makes in marriage is to a great extent influenced by one's personality as has been shown in the review relating personality to marital adjustment. One's pre-marital perceptions and attitudes and the type of partner one selects for marriage can be greatly influenced by one's personality make up. The image that one has of the ideal mate and the type of attributes expected in a spouse are related to one's own personality characteristics. The extent of apprehensions also depends on the temperament and the personality make up of the individual. But such type of work has not received much attention of the investigators, especially in India. Because of the potential importance and influence of personality in choosing a mate, such a relationship needs to be investigated. This study, therefore, aimed to relate the personality traits of the individuals to their pre-marital expectations and
apprehensions.

One's attitudes, values, beliefs and pre-conceived notions that one holds toward different aspects of life determine his actions and reactions to them. Our prior experiences which are vicariously imbibed happen to govern considerably our perception of a situation, including marriage. People differ in their experiences. A person who is a conservative has a different approach to life than the other who has a radical approach (by definition, Fairchild (1934) and Lemert (1951)). Conservatives are rigid people who dread changes while radicals are daring and flexible people who favour social changes. The study aimed to explore the relationship between the type of attitudes one has and his/her pre-marital expectations and apprehensions.

ii) Hypotheses

This was one of the pioneering studies of its kind being conducted, as such little earlier evidence was available to indicate a directional hypothesis. In such type of studies, where preliminary surveys are being made, at best one can pose a null hypothesis. However, on the basis of hypothetico deductive methods and indirect inferences through other studies of marriage the following hypotheses
were formulated.

1) By definitions, (Fairchild, 1934; Lemert, 1951), a conservative denotes resistance to social change and a disposition to preserve things as they are, while, a radical is a daring person, comparatively more flexible and favouring changes in social order. A conservative does not want to try anything for the first time and clings to his status quo, while, a radical wants to do away with the past. A conservative feels at home with the traditional ways of life which involve hardly any social risk, nor make a call on his ingenuity and adventure. A radical, on the other hand has a style which develops as a reaction to the diehard orthodoxies of the past and the present. On the basis of this description of conservatives and radicals, it was hypothesised that scores on conservatism would be positively related to pre-marital apprehensions and negatively related to pre-marital expectations.

2) According to Eysenck (1968), a person high on psychoticism (P) is characterized by traits as solitary, inhumane, insensitive, sensation-seeking, liking for odd and unusual things, liking to make fool
of other people and to upset them. Psychoticism has also been found to be negatively related to marital adjustment (as shown in review). On the basis of these observations, it was hypothesised that scores on psychoticism would be directly related to the scores on pre-marital expectations and pre-marital apprehensions.

3) The typical extravert is sociable, likes parties, has many friends, craves for excitement, acts on the spur of the moment, is carefree, easy going and optimistic. Extraversion has been found to be positively related to marital satisfaction (as shown in review on personality and marital adjustment). As such, it was hypothesised that the extraversion score would be positively related to expectations and negatively to apprehensions.

By Eysenck's (1953, 1957) description of Neuroticism (N), it refers to the 'emotional lability', arousability or over responsiveness of a person. N is characterised by anxiety, worries, insecurity and there is likelihood of breakdown under stress. The review on personality and marital adjustment tells us that N is related to maladjustment in marriage. On these basis, it was hypothesised that neuroticism
would be positively related to expectations and apprehensions.

iii) Design

The second phase of the study was designed to investigate the relationship of pre-marital expectations and apprehensions with attitudes and personality. It was therefore, mainly a correlational work. Intercorrelations were to be found between a) pre-marital expectations and personality, b) pre-marital apprehensions and personality, c) pre-marital expectations and attitudes, d) pre-marital apprehensions and attitudes.

iv) Sample

200 unmarried females in the age range 18-24 years and 200 unmarried males in the age range 21-27 years constituted the sample. The age range for the female sample was taken to be lower than the age range of male sample because girls usually get married at an earlier age as compared to boys. Incidental sampling was done - the subjects being taken from a population consisting of college and university and who belonged to the middle and upper socio-economic status.
v) **Instrumentation**

The following tools were used:

1) **PRE-MARITAL EXPECTATIONS AND APPREHENSIONS INVENTORY:**

   The method and procedure of the construction of this inventory has been explained in the 1st phase of the study.

2) **PEN INVENTORY**

   PEN was developed by Eysenck and Eysenck in the year 1968. It is an improvement upon Eysenck's previous personality inventory, EPI, in so far as it contains an additional scale of psychoticism (P). There are 78 questions in all, 60 of which measure the personality dimensions of Psychoticism (P), Extraversion/Introversion (E/I) and Neuroticism (N), 20 question each to be answered in Yes/No. Remaining 18 questions constitute the lie scale which shows one's predisposition to respond to the socially desirable responses. The inventory has fairly established reliability and validity.

   The inventory has been used in this region on a number of subjects - ranging from normals to criminals and hence is appropriate for the present sample. Mohan (1981) used PEN to study the personality of criminals in relation to their adjustment. Mohan and Singh (1985) used it in a study on personality and marital adjustment. Mohan and Chopra (1986)
used PEN for a study of personality variations in women before and after menstruation. PEN has also been used for the study of relationship between personality dimensions and Sankhyan TriGuna (Mohan and Sandu, 1988). The sample used in these studies belonged to this region.

3) **REVISED C-R (Conservatism - Radicalism) SCALE**

The revised CR scale (Shirali, 1979) is a shorter form of the CR scale originally developed by Vasudeva (1976). The original scale had 120 statements. The revised form has 72 statements. The scale has six subscales namely, education, tradition, marriage, religion, women and technology. There are 12 statements for each subscale which are to be answered on a six point scale (-1, -2, -3 and +1, +2, +3) of agree - disagree range.

The scale is appropriate for measuring conservative - radical attitudes of the students. It is a standardized tool with established reliability and validity. The original scale was constructed and standardized with a population of college and university students of this region. The author has given full details of the sample and construction of the scale in her book, "Social change: An analysis of attitudes and personality". The scale is available here in published form.
vi) Procedure

Total scores on pre-marital expectations and pre-marital apprehensions were found out for males and females separately. These were converted into Z and T scores (Appendix J&K) because the total number of expectations and apprehensions items was different for the two sexes. For the PEN inventory, scores on the personality dimensions of P, E and N were found for males and females.

For measuring conservatism - radicalism, total scores on the CR scale as well as the scores on the six subscales were found. According to the scoring of the original form (Vasudeva, 1976) the agree items get a positive score and the disagree items get a negative score. This scoring was modified a little in order to get one score. For conservative statements, +3, +2, +1 were given scores of 5, 4, 3. -3, -2, -1 were scored as 0, 1, 2. The scoring was reciprocal for radical statements.