CHAPTER –II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Introduction

To introduce the undertaken research, a review of the literature is collected from various sources and presented below. In this chapter, efforts have been made to review methodically the literature refers to the research topic. It can give imminent into analysis and help in establishing a meaningful balanced for the present study.

Marriage is the most important relationships between men and women. The stability and bonding between men and women, relationship is defined by partners and is potentially critical to their experience of way of family life (Pimentel, 2000). The phenomena of marriage do not mean that, everyone of society should gets married of partner. It shows only that, most of the individuals of the every society undergone in the marriage life once in their life. Marriage and family, two faces of the life is related to the biological institution, are balancing to each other. Both marriage and family life have a long reputation history. Marriage is one of the universal social phenomena. It is traditionally developed by the civil society to control or regulate or manage the sexual life of man. Marriage means a
clear way of socially permitted sexual, social, economic understanding between men and women.

However, marriage always a union of male and female by a legal frame. If anyone both men and women attain the age of marriage, both the genders will be consciously may be enters to the married life.

Religion has a major impact on the stability of the marriage – as the source of more traditional family values and higher-level moral convictions. In Hungary Bukodi and Róbert (2002) found a negative relationship between religion and risk of divorce, while Graaf és Kalmijn (2003) demonstrated the same for the Netherlands. Changes in the frequency of divorce as appearing in a calendar period on the one hand reflect changes in the law of divorce and on the other hand social, economic and cultural transformations (Kravdal 1988; Andersson 1997). On the basis of a metaanalysis of the results in a European longitudinal research on divorce Wagner and Weiss (2006) concluded, that factors supporting divorce follow different mechanisms according to socio-economic and cultural characteristics of the concerned countries. In those countries where marriage is controlled by strict norms, cohabitation has a greater impact on divorce than in those countries where this regulation is looser. At the same time with less constraints on divorce the relationship
between the divorce of the parents and that of children becomes weaker. With regard to the new partnerships after divorce the pattern varies according to gender: men establish a new partnership earlier and with a greater frequency than women. With the increase of age the probability of new relationships is lower and this decrease is more substantial among women than men (Graaf – Kalmijn 2003; Wu – Balakrishnan 1994; Haskey 1999; Parker 1999; Hughes 2000). Wendy C.Wolf & Mourice M. Macdonald (1994): Focusing on the effects of men's earnings, this paper analyzer remarriage. Previous empirical research has not established theoretical aspects of men's earnings are important, Here, data for Wisconsin high school graduates that include male respondent's Social Security earnings history are analyzed. The results indicate that absolute earnings instability of remarriage, but that permanent income positively effects remarriage. However studies of marital disruption often find permanent income is not as "important as relative earnings measure. Concluding remarks speculate about the meaning of these contrasting findings for the economics of marriage.

Sweeney MM.J Fam Issues. (1997): "This analysis of remarriage among the Wisconsin Longitudinal Study's cohort of high school graduates investigates the relationship between socioeconomic prospects
and remarriage after divorce. This article expands on previous efforts by including multiple measures of socioeconomic prospects and considering their importance over an extended time frame. In addition, a comparative approach is taken in this analysis, with the importance of socioeconomic prospects considered for the remarriage of both women and men. Several competing hypotheses are tested, with results indicating that, for women, the appropriate model of remarriage varies with age of separation from the first husband. With few exceptions, socioeconomic prospects are not found to be related to the remarriage of men. The implications of these findings for patterns of poverty among divorced women are considered." This paper was originally presented at the 1995 Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America.

M. Talbott (1998): Sixty-four older women who had been widowed for several years were interviewed about their attitudes towards men and remarriage. Qualitative and quantitative data are presented. A majority said they are interested in or attracted to men, but a large majority said they are opposed to remarriage or consider it impossible. Number of prior marriages, length and quality of prior marriage, driving, working, persisting grief, other social relationships, prior caregiving, finances, age, and health were investigated as possible determinants of these
attitudes. The findings draw attention to factors that vary historically by cohort, in addition to those that are age- and health-related, and support the life-span approach to human development. The attitudes of older widows towards men, courtship, sexuality, and cross-sex relationships are relatively unexplored topics in social gerontology; this investigation contributes significantly to our understanding of older women.

Gupta, (1999): It was once suggested that gender dynamics maybe different in remarriage because it was incomplete institution that "leads to weaker gender norms" (Gupta, 1999, p.702). However, researchers have questioned the notion of remarriage as an incomplete institution (e.g., Grizzle, 1996), and as remarriage has become more common, researchers have suggested that remarried relationship interactions appear to resemble first-marriage dynamics. For example, similar to once-married couples. remarried women still do more housework than remarried men (Pyke & Coltranc. 1996; Sullivan, 2004) and longitudinal research has provided evidence for divorced and widowed men's withdrawal from mundane house tasks when they reenter marriage.

Tulisalo, H.M. Aro (2000): Background of the remarriage of a parent is a major event experienced by many children. Its role in children's depressive symptoms was examined in a follow-up study of a
cohort from the age of 16 to 22 years. Methods: The study population consisted of young people who had experienced parental divorce in childhood (N = 356). Associations between a parent's remarriage and potential modifying factors in adolescence (atmosphere at home, school performance, dating behavior, life-events, the importance of siblings, and socioeconomic status) and depressive symptoms at 22 years of age were studied. Results: A poor atmosphere at home at 16 years and father's remarriage (but not mother's) in childhood were associated with subsequent depression. Girls whose father had not remarried, but boys whose father had remarried, were more depressive than others. Dating behavior in adolescence modified proneness to depression in these groups. Conclusion: The findings indicate the importance of the father in adolescent development after divorce and that the processes involved may differ by gender.

Christer Lundh, (2002): This article deals with remarriages in southern Sweden from 1740 to 1894. The focus is on the factors that influenced the likelihood of getting remarried. Data are from family reconstitutions and individual widowers and widows followed over a 2-year period from the year of the death of the spouse. The dependent variable, to be remarried within 2 years after the death of the spouse, is
regressed on such factors as sex, age, time period, presence of minor children in the household, social status, rye prices, and interactions between these factors. The study has produced two main results: First, the decline in adult mortality alone cannot explain the decrease in the number of remarriages over time. Other factors associated with socioeconomic change and modernization of society (new occupations, better or new pension conditions, changing attitudes towards marriage, remarriage, elderly people, etc.) also played a role. Second, observed differences between sexes or between social groups in the number of remarriages to a large extent can be explained by the way that sex and social status interacted and thereby influenced the likelihood of getting married, especially when minor children were present in the household.

Koen Matthijs (2003): The article addresses the belief that the Early Modern period and the early 19th century were characterized by "many" remarriages. The confusion in the analysis, however, between proportion and intensity has led much research down the wrong track. The evolution in remarriage intensity and in some other sociodemographic remarriage characteristics was measured for the period 1800-1913 in Leuven, Aalst, and Bierbeek—three areas with different socioeconomic structures and cultural climates. Comparison of the age-specific ratios shows that the
remarriage probability of widowed people was often lower than first-marriage probability of those not previously married, even in the first half of the 19th century. In so far as our data are representative of the Early Modern period, the claim that "many" remarriages took place then must be put into perspective. In fact—with the exception of young widowers—fewer remarriages than first marriages often occurred. The proportion of remarriages fell from 20-25% in the first half of the 19th century to 10-15% by the end of the century. The most frequently occurring remarriage type was that between a widower and an unmarried woman; the least common was between a widower and a widow. An additional cultural factor was that from approximately the mid-19th century on, first marriage was so central to the development of a private social environment and was so highly valued that a watered-down version, in the form of remarriage, was held in low esteem and even rejected.

Hsieh & Shannon, (2005): Research on gender construction in wedding work has focused only on first-time married couples despite the prevalence of remarriage in North America. Although the probably of remarriage differs based on many factors such as gender, age, income, ethnicity or race, and parental status (Bramlett ,& Mosher, 2002) and
cohabitation is becoming more common, in the United States women under age 25 have an 81% chance of remarrying within 10 years of divorce and women over age 25 have 68% chance (Department of Health and Human Services, 2002). Among Canadians, 11% over the age of 25 marry two to four times (Clark & Crompton, 2006). However, little is known about how gender construction might play out for couples in which someone is marrying a second time or more and if they do construct gender differently compared to their first weddings, what accounts for this. To address these two gaps, Mumble et al.'s (2008) conceptualization was applied to a sample of 14 remarried couples using a directed content analysis methodology.

Lawrence Ganong, Marilyn Colcman, (2006): The purpose of this study was to examine the effects of reciprocal and nonreciprocal patterns of exchange on beliefs about intergenerational responsibilities in parent-child and stepparent-stepchild relationships. A national sample of 1044 adults responded to a multiple segment factorial survey. Normative responsibilities to assist kin were greater than to assist step-kin and normative responsibilities to assist an older family member were greater when patterns of exchanges were reciprocal than when they were not. The
open-ended responses and quantitative data suggest ambiguous views of intergenerational transfers.

Davis, Greenstein, & Marks. (2007); Not much research has looked specifically division of labor in remarriages. When research has looked at the effects of marital status on household labour, it has quantitatively examined differences between groups of married individuals and cohabiting-individuals, combining all first-time marriages with remarriages into a "married" group. But are remarried individuals necessarily the same as individuals marrying for the first time.

Humble, Zvonkovic, and Walker (2008) studied division of labor in first-time marriages, finding a range of gender construction. This study applied their conceptualization to remarried couples, for whom little is known about division of labor or wedding experiences. Fourteen couples in which at least 1 spouse had recently remarried were interviewed about their wedding planning. Data analysis consisted of direct content analysis, rank order comparison, and matrix analysis. Contrasting Humble et al.'s findings, traditional and egalitarian couples were more common than transitional couples. Although remarriages tended to involve smaller and less complicated weddings, the majority
of the couples replicated gendered patterns from their first weddings in subsequent weddings.

Annette Erlangsen and Gunnar Andersson (2009): In this study, we examine the effect of children on divorce risks in first and subsequent marriages in Sweden and compare risk patterns in the two types of marriages based on register data. We examine the impact of parity and the age of the youngest child while standardizing for age at marriage, premarital childbearing, calendar year, and marital duration. We apply our models to Swedish register data and also compute a number of interactions between marital order and our other demographic variables. We find independent effects of parity and the age of the youngest child on the disruption risk in both first marriages, but the effect of the number of children is weaker in subsequent marriages. Consistent with other studies, the level of disruption risk is higher in later marriages than in first marriages.

Antoinette Fauve-Chamoux (2010): Many were the European towns where remarriage frequency declined, especially for widows, in the 17th and 18th centuries. This article investigates how remarriage models evolved in France, basing our analysis on vital events collected
for the fourteen parishes of the town of Rheims in Champagne. A large set of Family Reconstitution Forms for the period 1668-1802 allows the study of remarriage among urban widows and widowers. Through four successive periods of time, we observe changes in remarriage behaviour in this preindustrial center as a case study, in a gender comparative perspective. In urban surroundings, in the late 18th century, strategies of remarriage may have been more flexible than in rural areas. Women were less exposed to family and social pressure preventing them to remarry, discouraging or delaying a new union. The presence of dependent children was always a problem when a widow tried to choose a new partner. It was easier for a man to remarry. A widower used to take a new wife quickly and a younger one, if possible without children at charge. A specific aspect of the urban context was population geographical turn-over and changing labour markets. It would explain, at least partly, the decreasing proportion of remarriages in Rheims. Female urban surplus was a constant, affecting the chances for remarriage, particularly in large European cities.

Thomas V. Pollet, Leander van der Meij, Kelly D. Cobey, Abraham P. (2011): Testosterone (T) has been argued to modulate mating and parenting behavior in many species, including humans. The role of T for
these behaviors has been framed as the challenge hypothesis. Following this hypothesis, T should be positively associated with the number of opposite sex partners a male has. Indeed research in humans has shown that T is positively related to the number of opposite sex partners a young man has had. Here we test, in both men and women, whether this relationship extends to the lifetime number of sex partners. We also explored whether or not T was associated with current marital status, partnership status and whether or not the participant remarried. Using a large sample of elderly men and women (each sample n>700), we show that T is positively and sizably associated with the number of opposite sex partners in men. When controlling for potential confounding variables such as educational attainment, age, BMI, ethnicity, -specific use of a medication and time of sampling this effect remained. For women, the relationship between T and number of opposite sex partners was positive but did not prove to be robust. In both men and women there was no evidence for an association between T and current marital status and partnership status (being in a relationship or not). However, remarriage was positively associated with T, but only in males. Results are discussed with reference to the literature on T and sex partners, remarriage and more broadly the challenge hypothesis.
The remarrying man has attracted relatively little historiographical attention, both absolutely and particularly for the nineteenth century. Their motivations for marriage and experiences of courtship have been subsumed into wide generalizations, such as the sense that men with children had to in order to evidence their masculinity and to obtain care for their children. Article challenges such generalizations. Focusing on the detailed courtship letters a remarrying man and his bride, it provides a detailed anatomization of the process. The article draws particular lessons—for instance that personality mattered and that the giving of gifts played a different role in the courtships of remarrying men than was the case in first marriages—but concentrates on the more general issues that arise from the single case study. These include the sense that accumulated history acutely shaped the courtship strategies and experiences of remarrying men and their potential brides, that there was generally little discussion of the economics of the "match" in the case of remarrying men, and that the issue of prior children was surprisingly unimportant to the conduct of a courtship. The article thus has fundamental lessons for our understanding of nineteenth-century remarriage.
All the religion has a greater influence on the stability of the married life and the source for many traditional values of family life and elevated level of moral convictions. Bukodi and Róbert (2002) were worked on marriage, divorce and its impact, they found a negative relationship among religion and divorce, Graaf Kalmijn (2003) also established the same for the Netherlands.

Kravdal (1988) and Andersson (1997), stated that, the changes in the occurrence of divorce as appear in a time period are mirror image of changes in the law of divorce, socio-economic and cultural transformations.

Wagner and Weiss (2006) concluded that factors supporting divorce follow different mechanisms according to socio-economic and cultural characteristics of the concerned countries. In those countries where marriage is controlled by strict norms, cohabitation has a greater impact on divorce than in those countries where this regulation is looser. At the same time with fewer constraints on divorce the relationship between the divorce of the parents and that of children becomes weaker.

Karunanayake, (2000), Peris, (1964), Leach, (1967), Yalman (1967), Wijesekara, (1980) studied on marriage styles and family life influence on socio economical and cultural system which is existed in the
particular region. There are some of the studies on the present issue and other related challenges, but there is a dearth of information on studying how marriage styles can be influence on satisfaction of family life.

South (2001) conducted studies on, there is an any effect of parents socio-economic status and family structure at the time of timing of first marriage may be historically varies on the adult life style in USA. The data from the panel study of income variables for a sample size of about near to 6570 both men and women, noticed from 1969 to 1993 explain the, changes in life pattern due to effects of background of family nature at the first marriage.

Scanzoni (1968) was studied regarding analysis of social system about divorced and new marriages. Views regarding people occupation and its impact of community and other related factors like, social background of the individuals, level of educational, levels of conflict, resolution, ideologies developed regarding marriage. The aouthier was conducted studies regarding marriages with similar size of the sample taken from divorced marriages with relation to economic, influence, influence of society, and people ideology variables and less significant conflict and larger conciliation than divorced marriages. Important significant in the similarity between the both newly married and dissolved
marriages in terms of ideology. The study is exploratory in nature, and its conclusions are to be considered hypotheses for further research.

McCarthy (1978) made comparison studies of the probability of the divorce of marriages. In his research, the author implements the tools of several decrement life tables to marriage histories and made an attempt to study the differences in pattern and state of marriage divorce. This work has to be considered the procedure of divorce in two stages of marriage, divorce and from divorced to remarriage. The second marriages are more probable to remain unbroken only for little society.

2.2 Studies related to the attitude of second time married men

Martin and Martin (1984), studied on selected attitude towards second time marriage and their family life among men. This present study results confer the widespread research that could be analysed about 5,237 men regarding about ten attitudes were identified, outlined about relation towards sex, cohabitation, marriage, divorce, care of children, marital as well as extramarital relation regarding sex, social factors, communication among the people, relationship between parents and other related services. The respondents of the study expressed to rate each of the attitude on a one
to five point standard scale ranging from agree, partially agree, strongly agree, disagree, partial disagree and strongly disagree.

According to Weigel and Weigel (1990), the authors were tested, the role of stress in satisfaction of second time marriage family for their study, about a sample of 481 adults were selected from Iowa. Two generation families were identified as an older generation, consisting of fathers and mothers actively involved in the operation or management of family with the younger generation, consisting of sons and daughters in laws. Regression model were also provided to explain predictions of family satisfaction at various levels. The study models were highlighted the main role of stress, unity, power among the family members in the perception of satisfaction of life.

According to Goldscheider and Goldscheider (1992), studied various factors like role of gender, second marriage, and way of life style in USA. This study emphasize on effect of important factor like gender attitude on second time married me. The present study draws on data collected about 30, 000 respondents. In particular, they are more likely both to expect to defer on second time marriage.

Bumpass and Sweet, (1972), Teachman, (1983), stated that, age is an important factor in the marriage life and has a greater impact on second
time marriage among men and women. It has greater impact marital
disruption age at the time of separation is the most influential individual
characteristic with respect to second time marriage. This negative impact
will be stronger on men, has been reported in several case studies of the
various part of the world.

Becker, Landis, and Michael, (1977), Grady, (1980), Koo and
Suchindran, (1980), Sweet, (1973), Teachman and Heckert, (1985),
Thornton, (1977) were also studied the attitude of the men with reference
to the second time marriage. Their studies reveals that, men has more
easily accept the second marriage than the women, due to the various
social factors will influence on the individuals apart from the own desires.

Dean and Gurak, (1978) worked on the availability of un-married
possible life partners within the age limits reduced gradually as per the
individual age, similarly, at time of second marriage about a \( \frac{1}{4} \) lower
among women in their age about 30 year old at separation than those in
their 20 years old and are much lower among women over age 40 years
above.

Emery, (2004) conducted studies on families selected from lower
incomes status are more insisted to divorce or second marriage very easily,
which in turn impact on families to had a lower living standards. This
situations may arise due to the low level of incomes individuals have a lower standard of living. The author also noticed that children may have to change their attitude, a remarried men has to work longer period, and deal with their over financial matters.

2.3 Studies related to behavior of second time married men


Dykstra, (1990), worked on men who are engaged in second time marriage, the study results indicate that, the men who are deprived of losing their earlier partner and feeling lonely, unsatisfied, lack of self interest.

Mason, (1996), Lopata, (1996), Pyke, (1994) also stated that, particularly men who are losing their first partner, might hesitate to give up the independence they had after coming to conditions with sorrow. They must choose one of the two things those are living alone or sharing with new life partner, the studies reveals that, Sharing with new partners
may offer people with care, attention, reciprocal relation and constant support, companionship with new partner.

The second marriage also have some of the possible negative feelings like frustrations, money, and effort in the cooperation between each other. However, when people remarried, they may be having chance to lose contact with their children, friends of the earlier life.

In weighing the options, some may conclude that remarriage requires too great a sacrifice. Instead, some opt for a consensual union because it is characterized by less strict rules, and others prefer to refrain from sharing a residence and to continue living alone. Finally, some older men and women opt to start a partner relationship without living together. These men and women, realizing a living-apart-together relationship.

2.4 Studies related Causes and consequences of second time marriage

In modern society, there are several variety of families were existed. Some of the are joint and non joint, single families, stepfamilies and another type of families. Apart from these different categories of families there is one similar occurrence that can influence on structure of the family.
According to the several authors, divorce is an accidental event in a many of life. It is affects each member of a family at different times and in different ways. About half of all marriages will end in divorce, leaving one million children each year to deal with the process of divorce (Martin et al, 2003).

According to Rollins – Feldman (1970), Rollins Cannon (1974) Spanier et al. (1975), Fergusson et al. (1984), Booth et al. (1986), divorce is related to satisfaction about marriage and this satisfaction will be reduced in the after the first year, then it increases in the course of time. The satisfaction trend will be change related to the individual events of the way of life and related to the birth of children. These results depend on cross sectional examinations and thus the impact of cohorts could not be expelled, the impact of age and other related factors of the life.

Among the well educated individuals the rate of divorce can be more as they live in such a financial conditions, which may offer improved opportunity to lead a life in separate. Better educated people would be more safe and sound that they may face diverse challenges or consequences including those restart their life. Similarly there are empirical studies proved a minimum divorce rate among the well educated people (Mott Moor 1979).
Glick and Norton (1979), (Raschke 1988). stated that, the individual, socio-economic variables pertaining to a better education enhance the more stability of the individuals marriage life. It shows that, arguments from all the sources explained above might be more valid, changed through different stages.

In those stages the divorce was not much prevalent as modern civilization; the high level of educated may provided higher chances to get divorced as compared to the low educated or illiterate people. With the considerable increase of divorce rate and tendency has altered the risk of suspension is more among the minimum educated individuals. Martin (2006) worked on divorced people and stated that, with regard to the USA, while Raymo and others (2004) were also provided same results when worked on people of Japan.

Hughes (2000), Parker (1999), Graaf Kalmijn (2003), Balakrishnan (1994), Wu and Haskey (1999). Stated that, with reference to the new partnerships after divorce the outline may showed changes with regard to gender factor, that is men may have a new partnership earlier, whereas women has lesser chances than men. With the varies of age the chances of new relationship with partner is lower rate among women than men.
Amato (1996) clearly provided a significant evidence out of his studies that, the divorce may be increase the chances of future relationship of children will disturb and create many obstacles in their life style. Sweeney (1995) also did similar type of studies and provided that similar type of results out of the studies.


Research suggests that marital disruption and the associated distress also depresses the immune system, making divorced persons more vulnerable to disease, infection, chronic and acute medical problems, and even death.

2.5 Studies related to the family expectations after second time marriage

The second time marriage family system, like all types of family structure, it is not a stable organization, but it is gradually developed. According to the existed literature on the separation, divorce and second time marriage procedure enhance, aggregating substantiation proofs to
clearly occurring consequences that most of individuals undergo as they forward from life of first marriage to second time marriage.

As normal family developmental process and its consequences at every stage or step in the procedure is a series of significant events which are involve in the disrupts a constant state of family life, a changeover time, a new establishment of state of consistency always follow to the next phase of alteration. Each and every phase has its own obstacles or any kind of challenges or tasks to be fulfilled, and its take time to resolve the existed problems.

The decision of early phases has implications for patterns of adjusting and stages of susceptibility in following phases. Predominantly remarkable for the analysis of the second time married families. However, one has to take into consideration of developmental streams at same time.

The second time married family life usually undergone the various developmental stages which are more likely related to the age, life phase of the members of the family, and it is also influenced by structure and characteristics of the existed family system structure. For understanding of a newly existed second time marriage family life and structure of family, development of family has to be considering the position of the family on
both growth factors and its exclusive combination of these sets of developmental procedures.

Solomon (1973) discussed in this work that, each and every family development phases carry forwarded with it positive relationships among the family members and it is important task. All the families should take the tasks of one phase prior to they can sufficiently adjust with the problems of the next upcoming phase. The ways or mode of relationships existed or developed in early stages of family life directly impact on the later stages or phases of family life. They also affect on precious experiences as disorderly as change is more needed or determined by the family. The ability or strength of successfully dealing with the transitions period to next phase. Mode of relationships among the family members must be developed to stay away from unsolved issues or challenges may impose on family members or individual satisfaction with a inflexible arrangement, importantly susceptible to disruption.

Spiegel, (1975) stated one point regarding second time marriage is that, because of the transition duration or period between phases of second time marriage may alter the stability of functioning of system and role and feelings of the family members may lost. The members of the family may encounter experiences discriminating tension, sensitive feelings, anxiety
and misunderstandings. This is stage or phase or period in which some kind of manifestation of symptoms or indications in each person of the family as mode of common hope and interaction are disturbed or altered and some time they may be reformed. These changes may be work as influence factors for loss or by the gladly predictable and looked ahead to second marriage.

2.6 Studies related to the status of children after second marriage

Bumpass et al. (1990) stated that, children who are accompanied from the previous relationship generally considered being a problem in finding a new life partner. At the same time there is a strong individual motive to form new life with new relationships among divorced men with more children.

Bernhardt (2000), Keij Harmsen (2001), Ermisch (2002), worked on various influence of various factors effect on children after their parents remarriage. The study results indicate that, according to certain field surveys such a phenomena reduces the chances of new life partnerships while others show no real impact.

Parker (1999), Hughes (2000), Stewart et al. (2003) revealed that there is negative impact on children whose parents are undergone second
time marriage in their life. This due to the not adjusting with new life partner of their parents.

The study results on differences with reference to gender among the children and their responses to remarriage of their parents have been conflicting.

Guidubaldi and Perry, (1985), Hetherington et al., (1979) and (1985), Kaye, (1989), Kurdek, (1987), research works has revealed that, more adjustment problems faced by male children in remarried families than for girls. Some of the studies also noticed that more negative impact on female children also

Farber et al., (1983), Frost and Pakiz, (1990), Slater, Stewart and Linn, (1983), Wallerstein and Kelly (1975) research work has showed no differences in the effects of divorce on boys and girls. This kind of situation may be appeared due to the maturation of children or already well grown children

Kaye (1989) find that, Soon after end of the first marriage, both male children and female children showed poorer performance on achievement compared to children from who are living with their parents. Interestingly, by the 5th year after the divorce or remarriage, children ranking in their achievement tests were adversely affected.
Hetherington et al. (1979) found that, children were experienced more kind of disturbance in all the time, however, the effects appeared to be more constant in male children when compare to the female children.

Wallerstein (1985), studied on children a 10 years after remarriage of their parents indicate that, there were no initial sex differences among the children and no effect of remarriage.

Guidubaldi and Perry (1985) found that boys in divorced households exhibited more adverse effects than girls, in terms of inappropriate behaviour, work effort, and happiness. Girls with divorced parents, on the other hand, scored higher in locus of control than their counterparts.

Often one of the first impacts that divorce has on a child is a dramatic decline in the standard of living in the custodial household (Bean, Berg & VanHook, 1995; Duncan, 1994; Ross, 1995). Krantz (1988) suggests that children belonging to lower socio-economic groups after divorce experience greater hardships. Do these hardships, however, translate into adjustment problems? Some researchers argue that this decline in socio-economic status is directly linked to a variety of problems experienced by the child, such as psychological maladjustment and behavioural difficulties in school. For instance, Nelson (1990) found that
family income, rather than marital status, was associated with mothers’ life strains and children’s self-esteem. In addition, Kalter, Kloner, Schreier and Okla (1989) found a negative relation between socio-economic status and children’s adjustment in postdivorce households. However, they suggest that economic deprivation, along with a number of other factors (e.g., inter-parental hostilities, burden of single parenting) take their toll on custodial mothers, which results in poorer adjustment among children.

In the context of second time marriage, some of the authors are proposed a conflicting views regarding remarriage will be whether or not of the custodial parent is more useful or benefit to the in view of children future. Most of the researchers who highlight the importance of economical status or absence of parents is a argument about the second time marriage of the custodial parents would be benefit to the future of the children.

Hetherington and Camara, 1(988) and Simons (1980) suggested that, children of second time married parents may become aggrieved of the stage they may have the fair chances of loosing with the custodial parent due to the entry of new life partner in the parents life.

Furthermore, dating and remarriage may destroy children’s belief that their parents will remarry. Finally, remarriage is often confusing for
children because they must learn to adapt and accept yet another new family structure. It is interesting to note, however, that children living with stepfathers are much more likely to say that their stepfather is a member of their family than they are to include their non-residential biological father as a family member (Furstenber & Nord, 1985 cited in Seltzer, 1994).

The following analysis along with the data given in the concerned tables reveal the social profile of the respondents which include age, sex, religion, caste, educational status, family occupation, income, and so forth.