INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction:

The history of human civilization is replete with various myths and legends about the man-woman relationship. There is apparently some logic found in the mating, cohabiting and thereby raising a family, commune and organised social life. At different times and periods human beings have witnessed the inherent urge in themselves to attract the opposite sexes. This urge is manifested in different ways and the net result of this manifestation culminated in forming the nucleus of family life.

The family may be constituted of persons united by ties of marriage, blood or adoption, who generally share a household, interact with each other and maintain a common culture. (E.W. Burgess, 1963). Marriage is one of the major incidents of life. It is society's way of controlling sex and fixing the responsibility of adult sexual mating (Sharma Abha-1979).

"Marriage and family are not optional, they are necessary". They meet man's deepest need (Landis, 1954). A good marriage provides for sustained and anxiety free satisfaction of certain vital human needs, like companionship affection and sexual expression to a degree which could not be achieved in any other human relationship. There are studies which have shown that married people feel happier and more satisfied than the unmarried (Gurin - 1960).

Smith (1961) writes that good marriage is the most rewarding experience that life can offer. "It helps both partners to feel adequately wanted, needed socially approved secure and complete to a degree which cannot be achieved in any other human
Why Do People Marry?

Reason for marriage could be numerous, including sheer romance, desire for wealth, of position, assurance of care in old age, a steady source of sexual satisfaction, escape from unpleasant home conditions, love of children, perpetuation of family name, the expectation of society, fear of radical if one does not marry an urge for continuous and intimate companionship with a loved person. (Baber-1953, Kephart-1961). External circumstances like pressure from parents, quarrel in home (usually the girls desire to get away from home) some times forces people to get married.

Thornes (1963) has enumerated motivations for marriage as, (1) The desire for new experience - sex plays a dominant but not exclusive role. (2) The desire for security - it includes material and affectional security. (3) The desire for recognition - the social recognition of conformity to the approved social pattern. (4) The desire for response runs the whole gamut of the husband-wife relationship from the subtle comfort of mutual interest in the most common place activity of every day life to the consuming climax of sex passion.

Hill (1964) has reported that many conjugal unions occur because of social or monetary advantage. In such marriages love is commonly assigned, but other factors are often found to play a more important role. Some of these factors include - desire for a home and children, adventure and romance, escape from unhappiness, the search for sympathy, conquest, social expectations, sexual attraction, social status and security.

Marriage is regarded as the most acceptable means of
realizing the maximum personality enrichment and growth. It involves the intimate exploration of another's personality and the exploration may give security. In marriage most of individuals find an opportunity to express their emotional and sexual needs in any mature sense. One can enjoy the satisfaction of creativity with the addition of children and other values of family life. Some people may marry for social acceptance and social conformity. In broader sense marriage is a relatively permanent sexual union implying a number of interlooking statuses and roles. (R.C. Williamson-1967).

TYPES OF MARRIAGES:

In human society there are two types of marriages, one is arranged marriage and second one is selected marriage. If in one hand arranged marriages were easily done and accepted, on the other hand quite opposite to it, selected marriages were also prevalent. Here the choice depends on either of the partners. As for example the Swayamvara system had its unique condition for marriage in which the power of the aspirant was tested by fulfilling certain conditions, Sita's and Draupadi's Swayamvara are unique examples of this type of marriage. In Swayamvara generally the conditions were laid down by the parents or bride side.

In selected marriage the test of the bridegroom was seen in showing his strength in forcefully eloping the bride from her parent's house as is found in Krishna-Rukmani's and Prithviraj-Sanyukta's marriages. In many tribes this sort of elopement was encouraged and even today it is very common among them. The tribes specialize had a get-to-gather or Mela arranged for this purpose where the unmarried youth met and chose their mates. In our society arranged marriages are vary common.
Based on Hindu Scriptures marriage system in India was well established in Vedic period (4000-1000 B.C.). (No common agreement is found in the literature on specific years of Vedic period. Kapadia (1966) gives the chronological order of Vedic period as outlined by different authorities in the field, and has been closely adhered by a vast majority of the population ever since. India is complex and her people are so different in terms of language, caste, customs and beliefs that it is difficult to make generalization about the family life. However, arranged marriage system seems to cross all caste lines, regional boundaries and language barriers. From ancient times, marriage is considered as a ritual and a sacramental union. Marriage is an indispensable event of Hindu life and the person who is unmarried is considered unholy. "Marriage is indissoluble and except in a very few exceptional cases the importance of marriage transcends not only the entire family but also the past ancestral line as well as the future generations." (Altekar-1962, Basham-1963, Kapadia-1966, Ross-1961, Prabhu-1963). Usually parents in collaboration with other elderly kinsmen, friends or occasionally go-betweens start planning their children's marriage well ahead of time. Upon the decision as to when they should marry the parents initiate scout around and negotiate with the other potential partner for a prolonged period of time.

There are certain traditional norms which prescribe to the patterns of girl as well as boys their responsibilities in getting their children married. The Hindu view of life has always greatly emphasized progeny, whereby the fathers and their ancestors were assured of a happy after-life and the ancestral line was continued to the future members who are yet to come into being. Since the family system in India is largely regulated by patrilineal descent the customs and traditions demand parents of
male children to see that their sons are married and have male children to continue and preserve their ancestral line for generations to come. (Basham-1963).

Marriage was treated as an alliance between two families rather than mere union of two individuals. In selecting a bride the parents of the groom certainly consider such things as a girl's family background, economic position, general character, family reputation, the value of the dowry, the effect of alliance on the property, and other family matters. (Kurian-1974, Cormuck-1961, Shah-1961).

Greater emphasis was placed specifically on the characteristics of fitness and adjustability of the bride in the joint family. Hence it is only logical for the parents to assume the responsibility of selecting spouses for their sons because the bride was part of the whole family environment rather than a wife only to her husband.

Marriage appears as old as human life itself. As long as the institution of marriage exists the selection of mate is an important aspect of the institution. No society is without this institution, however, varied patterns may be.

MATE SELECTION

Now comes the question, on what basis do people select their permanent mate? Many theories exist about this, some competing with each other and others lending support to each other. Although the evidence is never unquestionable (of Eckland, 1973). Social science can tell us with some confidence, why some matches are more likely to occur than other matches and why they should or should not take place.

First, there are the Freudians and other psychologists who attempt to find universal explanations of mate selection.
Jung, for example attributed human mate selection to instinct, just like in animals. Freud based his theory on the Oedipus complex—the love that every boy has for his mother—and its female counterpart, the Electra complex. According to this theory, people seek out mates who resemble and remind them of their parent of the opposite sex. Several studies have indeed shown greater marital happiness where man's wife resemble his mother, physically and psychologically. However, a study attempting to show a correlation between the age of a man's mother at his birth and that of his wife upon marriage did not support the Freudian theory (Kirkpatrick, 1968). Interestingly, because Freud is persona non grata in our feminist age, his theory is disliked by many people (cf. Duberman 1977). However, the famous liberationist, Betty Friedan (1963), asserts that many an American mate seeks a wife who will reembody his mother—precisely the Freudian hypothesis.

Anthropologists have focused on other allegedly universal principles of mate selection. We know that the incest taboo is universal. Now here are parents, as a rule, permitted to marry their children, or brothers permitted to marry their sisters (Murdock-1969, Westernmarck-1921). Exceptions such as the ancient Egyptian pharaohs only represent specific individuals within the group—never the entire group (Kenkel-1973). In this sense, mate selection is always exogamous, that is, we always marry outside the nuclear family and often outside a large defined kin group. At the same time mate selection is in some respects also always endogamous, i.e., the overwhelming majority of people have always married within some group—either the caste, the social class, the religion, the tribe or the nation—among other configurations. Thus exogamy and endogamy operate as universal principles in mate selection.
More generally ethnocentrism, adultery exogamy and homo-sexuality are the four principles used everywhere to exclude some people as legitimate mates. Propinquity, appropriate age and kinship are the three principles used everywhere to include certain persons as potential mates (Murdock-1969: 314-325).

Nevertheless, the main point is that mate selection rarely follows any universal pattern because cultures change and vary. In traditional agrarian societies, the group generally decides who a person's appropriate mate will be. In advanced industrial societies, the individual increasingly decides for herself or himself. Perhaps most alien to our ways is marriage by capture, as done, for example, in ancient warfare societies. Then, there is the arranged marriage and the often accompanying bride price— in a way buying a wife—typical of many traditional and agrarian societies. The transition from the old ways to the new ways is taking place in our age. For example, Japanese still often have the ancient custom, i.e., institution-alized arranged marriage, although it is gradually being replaced by the love match (Blood-1967). And even in America, we do not have total individual freedom in mate selection. Person do not marry exclusively for love. Some marriages are still arranged by parents or other kin.

However, most Americans consider mate selection to be one's own business and romantic love is the ideal basis for marriage (cf. Root-1975). It has been shown that such freedom of choice in mate selection is associated with more male-female contact more "impractical" marriages and more antagonism during courtship (Rosenblatt and Cozby-1972).

As much as one may likes to think that mate selection is simply a matter of love, the fact is that it is not. One very important principle operates to determine mate selection for just
about everyone homogamy. In addition, there is another important principle – complementarity.

Homogamy means selecting and marrying a person who is like oneself (in social background, psychologically etc.). Complementarity means selecting and marrying someone whose characteristics complement person's needs. For example, a submissive and a domineering person make an ideal match, even though they are psychologically each other's opposite. Thus homogamy and complementarity are potentially contradictory principles. Which of the two is valid? The answer is that homogamy and complementarity each work in different areas. For example, mate selection might be homogamous in terms of social variables (race, social class and so forth) but complementarity in terms of some personality characteristics.

MATE SELECTION IN INDIA

The traditional normative pattern did not provide any opportunity to the prospective spouses to participate in the decision-making process of their own marriage. In fact they were never to see each other until the wedding day. Lack of participation in the process of marital choice does not mean the prospective bride and groom either disregard or minimize the importance of marriage. The seriousness with which the marriage ritual is taken by youth is all the more reason why they are not entrusted with the responsibility of making self selection and why the parents' judgements are accepted. This practice is quite different from North American and European countries where young men and women are expected to date, court and fall in love and then make the decision own to get married with or without parental consent depending on their age and closeness of their relations with the parents. But in India love was not necessary as
a basis for marriage selection, nor was courtship a necessary 
prelude for testing the relationship (Ross-1961). Rose has given 
reason and logic that love was regarded as an uncontrollable and 
explosive emotion which makes young person blind to reality. The 
family's stability may even be jeopardized since the emotions 
might lead one to marry an unsuitable person not only to his 
temperament but to the entire joint family. The Hindu system 
regarded mate selection by choice as undesirable and feared that 
freedom of choice might upset the process of adjustment of the 
bride in her new family (Auboyer-1965).

Goode (1963) rightly observed the prevalent sentiments 
of the parents regarding individual mate selection. "The young 
person could not be relied upon to follow the rules exactly. 
With limited social experience and no opportunity to travel, he or 
she could not locate the few eligible persons to be found in a 
population of several thousands distributed among villages. Even 
if this was possible the individual might not respond 
emotionally to the eligible person or be able to persuade them to 
agree to a marriage."

There seems to be a close relationship between the 
type of family and the type of marriage in most of the societies. 
Societies having a nuclear family as the norm emphasize romance 
as the basis for a marriage. In a society like India where the 
joint family system is the norm, marriages are largely arranged 
by parents and elders. The arranged marriage is said to have the 
following effects: (1) it helps maintain the social satisfaction 
system in the society (2) it gives a parents control over the 
family members; (3) it enhances the changes to preserve and 
continue the ancestral line; (4) it provides opportunities to 
strengthen the kinship group; (5) it allows the consolidation and 
extension of family property and (6) it enables the elders to
preserve the principle of endogamy (Goode-1963, Fox-1975, Chekki-1968). This type of marriage can be seen in the social fabric of Indian society largely based on trades, community caste, religion and even regional factors. One of these factors played important role in establishing this system of arranged marriage.

The Industrial Revolution has brought in its wake a tremendous change in the thinking of Indian society, particularly the urban middle class which felt the weight of industrial revolution thereby tearing apart the joint family system. This compulsion in the life of urban middle class brought the change in their use of arranged marriages. Along with this factor there were other factors responsible for departing and deviating from arranged marriage. Woman education has also played an important role in this respect. First and second world wars opened new avenues and miscellaneous changes for women. They handled such jobs which till then manned exclusively by men. At different jobs women were appointed which gave them an opportunity to have a choice for their mates.

Post-independent Indian society has gone a seachange in its thinking, attitudes. New social conditions which have not only influenced the urban class in India but also have made inroads into rural India. The spreading of education in rural side has enlightent the country people. They also have got changes in getting jobs outside their villages. The new working pattern gave a change to Indian men and women to think anew about their conditions and a changed view of life forced them to cast away the old system and adopt the new conditions. Naturally the first victim of this new awakning was the age-old marriage system. Now the people preferred easy and economically viable, socialy stable and psychologically congenial choice marriage system.
Due to the influence of Western culture and manners, investigator has seen a change in the attitude of Indian society about marriages. Indians have began to follow Western pattern of marriage in which the choice of the bride and bridegroom is given due consideration.

Although arranged marriages are still a way of life, modifications in arranged marriages are observed in recent times in large urban areas and among the educated youth. It does not mean that the young people have assumed the full responsibility of self selection of their mates. But the boys and girls are being given an opportunity to participate in the decision-making process of mate selection and to meet their future spouse if both families of potential bride and bridegroom are satisfied about the wisdom of going ahead with the proposal. "On a prearranged day, the boy will visit the girl's family accompanied by one or two married male relatives... At present it has been increasingly possible for the boy and girl to have a brief conversation by themselves, which is the only form of courting allowed. In a few families in large urban cities they are allowed to see each other after the formal engagement. However, unchaperoned courtship is very rarely approved" (Kurian-1974: 357).

In spite of these recent changes, Kurian insists that the sacramental nature of marriages is still dominant in India where arranged marriages continue to exist. Most youth believe that parents and close relatives will strive their best to find the most suitable match.

In both the types of marriages—arranged and selected—certain common features can be traced. This may be seen as "race, clan, caste, caste, religion, physiological and psychological factors, social and economical factors, intellectual factors etc. All are essential for marriage. To facilitate this need "Marriage
melas", "Marriage Bureau" and newspaper advertisements are arranged and organized. Day by day the newspaper advertisements for marriages are becoming quite popular and common means of marriage making. In these advertisements the preconditions and particular choice of the parties or the mates are shown very explicitly. The prerequisites of this type of marriage are published in advertisements, are mostly about physical features such as height, age, physical appearance, skin colour etc. Social and economical factors such as caste, race, clan, income, green-card, education, socio-eco-status etc. and psychological factors such as intelligence, temperament and mental hygiene are highlighted.

From ancient time to the modern period certain factors and forces had been playing their roles in arranging, modifying and stabilizing the marriage institution in various forms at various times. The choice of the marriage partner deserves adequate analysis and consideration because it may influence the couple's adjustment in later years of marriage. The aim of this research is to find out scientific and logical function of the certain factors in selecting the mate at present time.

1.2 SIGNIFICANCE OF PROBLEM:

From the nineteenth century a scientific approach of this basic need of man's selecting mate has drawn the scientists' attention towards the subject. The ancient religions texts can be interpreted in the modern context. The investigator may come to a new conclusion that can be called "Mates Selection."

Industrial revolution and urbanization has brought a change in the social norms and in measuring successful marriage. Before industrial revolution the social factors were important than individual in evaluating successful marriage, because at
that time there were arranged marriage system, and in this type of marriages most of them were arranged by parents and close relatives. The bride and bridegroom had no choice of their own. Now there is a change in the social norms, the grip of society became weak and individuality became very important. The influence of western culture upon Indian society is apparently stronger, because of that there is some change in the marriage system. The choice of the bride and bridegroom is given due consideration and numbers of selected marriages have increased. In Indian society the boys and girls are given an opportunity to participate in the decision-making process of mate selection and to meet their future spouse if both families of potential bride and bridegroom are satisfied about the wisdom of going ahead with the proposal. The selection of mate depends upon certain factors which have drawn sociologists' and psychologists' attention for scientific study. In nineteenth and early twentieth century when the psychologists and sociologists took up this task and tried to give it scientific importance and urgency to study, to analyze and to come to a general conclusion about the problems of mate selection.

Modern Indian society began to think about the constrains felt by it under the influence of the western civilization. The new awakening and awareness in Indian society has also created certain problems in this field. Hence Indian psychologists and sociologists were compelled to study the problems with a scientific approach. Very little work has been done by Indian thinkers in this field. As India has been a custom ridden and mostly a traditional society nobody has given serious attention towards this problem. Still it was taken for granted that Indians have hardly any problem in mate selection. But the impact of western society-thoughts, mode of living and culture
gradually changed the pattern of thinking and Indian thinkers had no choice but to delve deep into this problem. For them the task was not very easy going. India being a multi-caste, multi-trade and multi-religion society and to study this problem scientifically one needs a lot of patience and hard work.

Hence, the investigator has planned to work in the area of mate selection. For convenience sake and to have a compact result, it was decided to work particularly in Gujarat State because the investigator happened to be a Gujarati and working in Gujarat. The exact problem of the present investigation is as under.

"A STUDY OF CERTAIN SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS AFFECTING MATE SELECTION."

1.3 DEFINITION OF THE IMPORTANT TERMS

The investigator thinks it proper to go in to the semantic of the following words in the problem. So that the readers may not find difficulty and ambiguity in understanding these terms used here under.

Study:

"To apply the mind to the acquisition of learning whether by means of books, observation or experiment."

(The Oxford English Dictionary Vol.X i.c.1182)

"To follow one's educational or professional studies at university college or the like to be a student or learner of some science or act under a professor or master."

(The Oxford English Dictionary Vol.X i.c.1182)

"To examine in detail, seek to become minutely acquainted with or to understand (a phenomenon, a state of
circumstances a series of events, a person's character etc.) to investigate (a problem)."

(The Oxford English Dictionary Vol.X 10.1183)

"To scrutinize (a visible object) in order to ascertain its nature or to be familiar with or interpret its appearance; loosely, to look at if examining minutely."

(The Oxford English Dictionary Vol.X 10.6 - 1183)

Sociological:

"Of or pertaining to sociology: concerned or connected with the organization, condition or study of society or social problems."

Psychological:

"Of pertaining to or of the nature of psychology: dealing with or relating to psychology."

"Loosely used for psychical of or pertaining to the objects of psychological study, of or pertaining to the mental: opposed to physical."

(The Oxford English Dictionary Vol.VIII 1 & 2 - 1551)

Mate:

"One of a wedded pair a husband or wife now only a fitting or worthy partned in marriage. Also a lover, paramour."

(The Oxford English Dictionary Vol.VI 3a 228)

Selection:

"A particular choice; choice of a particular individual or individuals."

"To the action of a breed in order to individuals from which to breed in order to obtain some desired quality or characteristics in the descendants."

(The Oxford English Dictionary Vol.XI 2 & 3a - 407)

Mate Selection:
"mate selection is a mechanism of selecting one's marriage partner."

1.4 OBJECTIVES

1. To find out sociological factors affecting mate selection in Urban and Rural population.

2. To find out psychological factors affecting mate selection in Urban and Rural population.

3. To find out physiological factors affecting mate selection in Urban and Rural population.

4. To investigate the socio-psychological factors affecting mate selection in Male and Female groups.

5. To investigate the socio-psychological factors affecting mate selecting in High Socio-economic status and Low socio-economic status group.

7. To examine the socio-psychological factors affecting mate selection in Extrovert and Introvert subjects.

1.5 HYPOTHESIS:

A study of the selected twenty essential factors affecting mate selection researcher has decided to select $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$ factorial design. In this design the researcher divided this field into two parts, Urban and Rural population and each division includes Male and Female subjects belonging to High eco-socio status and Low eco-socio status along with this, among them 50% Extrovert persons and 50% Introvert persons were considered. For this study researcher formulates the following hypothesis the researcher has used a few letters symbolizing the meaning of certain groups which have been thoroughly explained in the following part.
1. Ho = There will be no significant difference in some of the twenty factors affecting mate selection in UMHE and RMHE groups.
   
   H1 = UMHE group gives more importance to some of the twenty factors than RMHE group while selecting a mate.
   
   H2 = RMHE group gives more importance to some of the twenty factors than UMHE group while selecting a mate.

2. Ho = There will be no significant difference in some of the twenty factors affecting mate selection in UMHI and RMHI groups.
   
   H1 = UMHI group gives more importance to some of the twenty factors than RMHI group while selecting a mate.
   
   H2 = RMHI group gives more importance to some of the twenty factors than UMHI group while selecting a mate.

3. Ho = There will be no significant difference in some of the twenty factors affecting mate selection in UMLE and RMLE groups.
   
   H1 = UMLE group gives more importance to some of the twenty factors than RMLE group while selecting a mate.
   
   H2 = RMLE group gives more importance to some of the twenty factors than UMLE group while selecting a mate.

4. Ho = There will be no significant difference in some of the twenty factors affecting mate selection in UMLE and RMLE groups.
the twenty factors affecting mate selection in UMLI and RMLI
groups.

H1 = UMLI group gives more importance to some of the
twenty factors than RMLI group while selecting a mate.

H2 = RMLI group gives more importance to some of the
twenty factors than UMLI group while selecting a mate.

5. Ho = There will be no significant difference in some of
   the twenty factors affecting mate selection in UFHE and RFHE
groups.

H1 = UFHE group gives more importance to some of the
twenty factors than RFHE group while selecting a mate.

H2 = RFHE group gives more importance to some of the
twenty factors than UFHE group while selecting a mate.

6. Ho = There will be no significant difference in some of
   the twenty factors affecting mate selection in UFHI and RFHI
groups.

H1 = UFHI group gives more importance to some of the
twenty factors than RFHI group while selecting a mate.

H2 = RFHI group gives more importance to some of the
twenty factors than UFHI group while selecting a mate.

7. Ho = There will be no significant difference in some of
   the twenty factors affecting mate selection in UFLE and RFLE
groups.

H1 = UFLE group gives more importance to some of the
twenty factors than RFLE group while selecting a mate.

H2 = RFLE group gives more importance to some of the
twenty factors than UFLE group while selecting a mate.

8. Ho = There will be no significant difference in some of the twenty factors affecting mate selection in UFLI and RFLI groups.
   H1 = UFLI group gives more importance to some of the twenty factors than RFLI group while selecting a mate.
   H2 = RFLI group gives more importance to some of the twenty factors than UFLI group while selecting a mate.

9. Ho = There will be no significant difference in some of the twenty factors affecting mate selection in UMHE and UFHE groups.
   H1 = UMHE group gives more importance to some of the twenty factors than UFHE group while selecting a mate.
   H2 = UFHE group gives more importance to some of the twenty factors than UMHE group while selecting a mate.

10. Ho = There will be no significant difference in some of the twenty factors affecting mate selection in UMHI and UFHI groups.
    H1 = UMHI group gives more importance in some of the twenty factors than UFHI group while selecting a mate.
    H2 = UFHI group gives more importance to some of the twenty factors than UMHI group while selecting a mate.

11. Ho = There will be no significant difference in some of the twenty factors affecting mate selection in UMLE and UFLE groups.
     H1 = UMLE group gives more importance to some of the twenty factors than UFLE group while selecting a mate.
H2 = UFLE group gives more importance to some of the twenty factors than UMLE group while selecting a mate.

12. Ho = There will be no significant difference in some of the twenty factors affecting mate selection in UMLI and UFLI groups.

H1 = UMLI group gives more importance to some of the twenty factors than UFLI group while selecting a mate.

H2 = UFLI group gives more importance to some of the twenty factors than UMLI group while selecting a mate.

13. Ho = There will be no significant difference in some of the twenty factors affecting mate selection in RMHE and RFHE groups.

H1 = RMHE group gives more importance to some of the twenty factors than RFHE group while selecting a mate.

H2 = RFHE group gives more importance to some of the twenty factors than RMHE group while selecting a mate.

14. Ho = There will be no significant difference in some of the twenty factors affecting mate selection in RMHI and RFHI groups.

H1 = RMHI group gives more importance to some of the twenty factors than RFHI group while selecting a mate.

H2 = RFHI group gives more importance to some of the twenty factors than RMHI group while selecting a mate.

15. Ho = There will be no significant difference in some of the twenty factors affecting mate selection in RMLE and RFLE groups.
H1 = RMLE group gives more importance to some of the twenty factors than RFLE group while selecting a mate.

H2 = RFLE group gives more importance to some of the twenty factors than RMLE group while selecting a mate.

16. Ho = There will be no significant difference in some of the twenty factors affecting mate selection in RMLI and RFLI groups.

H1 = RMLI group gives more importance to some of the twenty factors than RFLI group while selecting a mate.

H2 = RFLI group gives more importance to some of the twenty factors than RMLI group while selecting a mate.

17. Ho = There will be no significant difference in some of the twenty factors affecting mate selection in UMHE and UMLE groups.

H1 = UMHE group gives more importance to some of the twenty factors than UMLE group while selecting a mate.

H2 = UMLE group gives more importance to some of the twenty factors than UMHE group while selecting a mate.

18. Ho = There will be no significant difference in some of the twenty factors affecting mate selection in UMHI and UMLI groups.

H1 = UMHI group gives more importance to some of the twenty factors than UMLI group while selecting a mate.

H2 = UMLI group gives more importance to some of the twenty factors than UMHI group while selecting a mate.

19. Ho = There will be no significant difference in some of
the twenty factors affecting mate selection in UFHE and UFLE groups.

H1 = UFHE group gives more importance to some of the twenty factors than UFLE group while selecting a mate.

H2 = UFLE group gives more importance to some of the twenty factors than UFHE group while selecting a mate.

20. Ho = There will be no significant difference in some of the twenty factors affecting mate selection in UFHI and UFLI groups.

H1 = UFHI group gives more importance to some of the twenty factors than UFLI group while selecting a mate.

H2 = UFLI group gives more importance to some of the twenty factors than UFHI group while selecting a mate.

21. Ho = There will be no significant difference in some of the twenty factors affecting mate selection in RMHE and RMLE groups.

H1 = RMHE group gives more importance to some of the twenty factors than RMLE group while selecting a mate.

H2 = RMLE group gives more importance to some of the twenty factors than RMHE group while selecting a mate.

22. Ho = There will be no significant difference in some of the twenty factors affecting mate selection in RMIH and RMLI groups.

H1 = RMHI group gives more importance to some of the twenty factors than RMLI group while selecting a mate.

H2 = RMLI group gives more importance to some of the twenty factors than RMHI group while selecting a mate.
23. $H_0 =$ There will be no significant difference in some of the twenty factors affecting mate selection in RFHE and RFLE groups.

   $H_1 =$ RFHE group gives more importance to some of the twenty factors than RFLE group while selecting a mate.

   $H_2 =$ RFLE group gives more importance to some of the twenty factors than RFHE group while selecting a mate.

24. $H_0 =$ There will be no significant difference in some of the twenty factors affecting mate selection in RFHI and RFLI groups.

   $H_1 =$ RFHI group gives more importance to some of the twenty factors than RFLI group while selecting a mate.

   $H_2 =$ RFLI group gives more importance to some of the twenty factors than RFHI group while selecting a mate.

25. $H_0 =$ There will be no significant difference in some of the twenty factors affecting mate selection in UMHE and UMHI groups.

   $H_1 =$ UMHE group gives more importance to some of the twenty factors than UMHI group while selecting a mate.

   $H_2 =$ UMHI group gives more importance to some of the twenty factors than UMHE group while selecting a mate.

26. $H_0 =$ There will be no significant difference in some of the twenty factors affecting mate selection in UMLE and UMLI groups.

   $H_1 =$ UMLE group gives more importance to some of the twenty factors than UMLI group while selecting a mate.

   $H_2 =$ UMLI group gives more importance to some of the twenty factors than UMLE group while selecting a mate.
twenty factors than UMLE group while selecting a mate.

27. Ho = There will be no significant difference in some of the twenty factors affecting mate selection in UFHE and UFHI groups.
   
   H1 = UFHE group gives more importance to some of the twenty factors than UFHI group while selecting a mate.
   
   H2 = UFHI group gives more importance to some of the twenty factors than UFHE group while selecting a mate.

28. Ho = There will be no significant difference in some of the twenty factors affecting mate selection in UFLE and UFLI groups.
   
   H1 = UFLE group gives more importance to some of the twenty factors than UFLI group while selecting a mate.
   
   H2 = UFLI group gives more importance to some of the twenty factors than UFLE group while selecting a mate.

29. Ho = There will be no significant difference in some of the twenty factors affecting mate selection in RMHE and RMHI groups.
   
   H1 = RMHE group gives more importance to some of the twenty factors than RMHI group while selecting a mate.
   
   H2 = RMHI group gives more importance to some of the twenty factors than RMHE group while selecting a mate.

30. Ho = There will be no significant difference in some of the twenty factors affecting mate selection in RMLE and RMLI groups.
   
   H1 = RMLE group gives more importance to some of the twenty factors than RMLI group while selecting a mate.
H2 = RMLI group gives more importance to some of the twenty factors than RMLE group while selecting a mate.

31. Ho = There will be no significant difference in some of the twenty factors affecting mate selection in RFHE and RFHI groups.
   
   H1 = RFHE group gives more importance to some of the twenty factors than RFHI group while selecting a mate.
   
   H2 = RFHI group gives more importance to some of the twenty factors than RFHE group while selecting a mate.

32. Ho = There will be no significant difference in some of the twenty factors affecting mate selection in RFLE and RFLI groups.
   
   H1 = RFLE group gives more importance to some of the twenty factors than RFLI group while selecting a mate.
   
   H2 = RFLI group gives more importance to some of the twenty factors than RFLE group while selecting a mate.

33. Ho = There will be no significant difference in some of the twenty factors affecting mate selection in Urban Male and Rural Male groups.
   
   H1 = Urban Male group gives more importance to some of the twenty factors than RURAL Male group while selecting a mate.
   
   H2 = Rural Male group gives more importance to some of the twenty factors than Urban Male group while selecting a mate.

34. Ho = There will be no significant difference in some of the twenty factors affecting mate selection in Urban Female and Rural Female groups.
H1 = Urban Female group gives more importance to some of the twenty factors than Rural Female group while selecting a mate.

H2 = Rural Female group gives more importance to some of the twenty factors than Urban Female group while selecting a mate.

35. Ho = There will be no significant difference in some of the twenty factors affecting mate selection in Urban Male and Urban Female groups.

H1 = Urban Male group gives more importance to some of the twenty factors than Urban Female group while selecting a mate.

H2 = Urban Female group gives more importance to some of the twenty factors than Urban Male group while selecting a mate.

36. Ho = There will be no significant difference in some of the twenty factors affecting mate selection in Rural Male and Rural Female groups.

H1 = Rural Male group gives more importance to some of the twenty factors than Rural Female group while selecting a mate.

H2 = Rural Female group gives more importance to some of the twenty factors than Rural Male group while selecting a mate.

37. Ho = There will be no significant difference in some of the twenty factors affecting mate selection in Urban High Status and Rural High Status groups.

H1 = Urban High Status group gives more importance to
some of the twenty factors than Rural high status group while selecting a mate.

H2 = Rural High Status group gives more importance to some of the twenty factors than Urban High Status group while selecting a mate.

38. Ho = There will be no significant difference in some of the twenty factors affecting mate selection in Urban Low Status and Rural Low Status groups.

H1 = Urban Low Status group gives more importance to some of the twenty factors than Rural Low status group while selecting a mate.

H2 = Rural Low Status group gives more importance to some of the twenty factors than Urban Low Status group while selecting a mate.

39. Ho = There will be no significant difference in some of the twenty factors affecting mate selection in Urban High Status and Urban Low Status groups.

H1 = Urban High Status group gives more importance to some of the twenty factors than Urban Low status group while selecting a mate.

H2 = Urban Low Status group gives more importance to some of the twenty factors than Urban High Status group while selecting a mate.

40. Ho = There will be no significant difference in some of the twenty factors affecting mate selection in Rural High Status and Rural Low Status groups.

H1 = Rural High Status group gives more importance to
some of the twenty factors than Rural Low status group while selecting a mate.

H2 = Rural Low Status group gives more importance to some of the twenty factors than URuralHigh Status group while selecting a mate.

41. Ho = There will be no significant difference in some of the twenty factors affecting mate selection in Urban Extrovert group and Urban Introvert group.

H1 = Urban Extrovert people give more importance to some of the twenty factors than Urban Introvert people while selecting a mate.

H2 = Urban Introvert people give more importance to some of the twenty factors than Urban Extrovert people while selecting a mate.

42. Ho = There will be no significant difference in some of the twenty factors affecting mate selection in Rural Extrovert and Rural Introvert people.

H1 = Rural Extrovert people put more emphasis on some of the twenty factors than Rural Introvert people while selecting a mate.

H2 = Rural Introvert people put more emphasis on some of the twenty factors than Rural Extrovert people while selecting a mate.

43. Ho = There will be no significant difference in some of the twenty factors affecting mate selection in Urban Extrovert and Rural Extrovert people.

H1 = Urban Extrovert people put more emphasis on some of
the twenty factors than Rural Extrovert people while selecting a mate.

H2 = Rural Extrovert people put more emphasis on some of the twenty factors than Urban Extrovert people while selecting a mate.

44. Ho = There will be no significant difference in some of the twenty factors affecting mate selection in Urban Introvert and Rural Introvert people.

H1 = Urban Introvert people give more importance to some of the twenty factors than Rural Introvert people while selecting a mate.

H2 = Rural Introvert people give more importance to some of the twenty factors than Urban Introvert people while selecting a mate.

45. Ho = There will be no significant difference in some of the physiological factors affecting mate selection in Urban and Rural Population.

H1 = Urban people give more importance to some of the physiological factors than Rural people while selecting a mate.

H2 = Rural people give more importance to some of the physiological factors than Urban people while selecting a mate.

46. Ho = There will be no significant difference in some of the sociological factors affecting mate selection in Urban and Rural Population.

H1 = Urban people give more importance to some of the sociological factors than Rural people while selecting a mate.

H2 = Rural people give more importance to some of the sociological factors than Urban people while selecting a mate.
47. Ho = There will be no significant difference in some of the psychological factors affecting mate selection in Urban and Rural Population.

H1 = Urban people give more importance to some of the psychological factors than Rural people while selecting a mate.

H2 = Rural people give more importance to some of the psychological factors than Urban people while selecting a mate.

48. Ho = There will be no significant difference in some of the physiological factors affecting mate selection in Male and Female groups.

H1 = Male group gives more importance to some of the physiological factors than Female group while selecting a mate.

H2 = Female group gives more importance to some of the physiological factors than Male group while selecting a mate.

48. Ho = There will be no significant difference in some of the sociological factors affecting mate selection in Male and Female groups.

H1 = Male group gives more importance to some of the sociological factors than Female group while selecting a mate.

H2 = Female group gives more importance to some of the sociological factors than Male group while selecting a mate.

50. Ho = There will be no significant difference in some of the psychological factors affecting mate selection in Male and Female groups.

H1 = Male group gives more importance to some of the psychological factors than Female group while selecting a mate.

H2 = Female group gives more importance to some of the
psychological factors than Male group while selecting a mate.

51. Ho = There will be no significant difference in some of the physiological factors affecting mate selection in High status and Low status groups.

H1 = High status people give more importance to some of the physiological factors than Low status people while selecting a mate.

H2 = Low status people give more importance to some of the physiological factors than High status people while selecting a mate.

52. Ho = There will be no significant difference in some of the sociological factors affecting mate selection in High status and Low status groups.

H1 = High status people give more importance to some of the sociological factors than Low status people while selecting a mate.

H2 = Low status people give more importance to some of the sociological factors than High status people while selecting a mate.

53. Ho = There will be no significant difference in some of the psychological factors affecting mate selection in High status and Low status groups.

H1 = High status people give more importance to some of the psychological factors than Low status people while selecting a mate.

H2 = Low status people give more importance to some of
the psychological factors than High status people while selecting a mate.

54. Ho = There will be no significant difference in some of the physiological factors affecting mate selection in Extrovert and Introvert groups.

H1 = Extrovert people give more importance to some of the physiological factors than Introvert people while selecting a mate.

H2 = Introvert people give more importance to some of the physiological factors than Extrovert people while selecting a mate.

55. Ho = There will be no significant difference in some of the sociological factors affecting mate selection in Extrovert and Introvert groups.

H1 = Extrovert people give more importance to some of the sociological factors than Introvert people while selecting a mate.

H2 = Introvert people give more importance to some of the sociological factors than Extrovert people while selecting a mate.

56. Ho = There will be no significant difference in some of the psychological factors affecting mate selection in Extrovert and Introvert groups.

H1 = Extrovert people give more importance to some of the psychological factors than Introvert people while selecting a mate.

H2 = Introvert people give more importance to some of the psychological factors than Extrovert people while selecting a mate.
1.6 SCHEME OF FURTHER CHAPTERS.

Chapter - II : Relevant Literature
III : Methodology, Plan and Procedure
IV : Results and Discussion
V : Conclusion & Suggestion.