CHAPTER - II

RELEVANT LITERATURE

2.1 INTRODUCTION:

In this chapter, the investigator feels it an imperative task to go through the other investigation and research work done by foreign investigators other than Indians. The sole aim of this chapter is to get a comparative, comprehensive and analytic comparison of the work done by the investigator. In comparison to other studies, this task is going to help in the final result of the investigator's study and improvement upon the work done in this line up till now. Moreover, the subject taken by the investigator so popular and comprehensive that a lot of work has been done on it here in India and abroad, particularly in the United States. This chapter has assessed and compared the different studies done in India and abroad, and come to his own conclusion. The conclusion showed that the basic human instincts, cultural, social and psychological make up had played and would play vital role in future as well. The seemingly differences and deviations that occurred in the studies at different times and places lost much significance in the matter of mate selection. The different methods and parameters adopted by different scholar seemed to converge on certain common points irrespective of their outward differences.

INDIAN STUDIES:

2.2

K. M. Kapadia (1966) has reported that while selecting a mate the main consideration was to see that the
selecting a spouse did not suffer from any dieces and was not deformed. The Dharamasutras and Manusamhita give a long list of qualities to be looked for a bride at the time of selection. There was exact significance of these qualities. The spouse must come from a familay which is known. It is also insisted that inquiries should be made into the family of the spouse to the extent of five generations on the both side. Family background was thus an important factor in the selection of spouse and it still continues to have some importance with many Hindus.

K.M.Kapadia has also shown the importance of the caste by "The moral force of caste is still so great and Hindus are still so casteminded that it is questionable whether legislation will break the ice. Inter-caste marriage is now a days a much discussed subject. 51% of 513 university graduates interviewed by the author expressed their willingness to give their children in marriage outside their own caste. Only one third were against their departure from custom."

2.3 C.S.Patil in his survey of the lower salaried classes in the city of Bombay found that while 51% stood for marriage outside caste, only about one-fifth were against it. He further found was that while in the case of persons about 35 years age 40.6% favoured and 38.6% resented it, the respective percentages in the case of persons below thirty five were 56 ands 14. Patil's observations do not merely show the change in terms of generations but also indicate the change that is sweeping over those in the Hindu community who are not usually educated beyond matriculation. This is indeed and encouraging trend in the match towards the ideal of a casteless society.

2.4 G.Kurian (1974) had studied of 240 families in
Kerala State in summer 1968, and following qualities were considered important in a wife in order of importance:

Good character, obedience, ability to manage home, good cook, should take active part in social and political affairs, educated, religious, depending entirely on husband for major decisions, fair complexion, good companion, with similar intellectual interests and beauty. There is an emphasis on particular considerations in the choice of a wife when the above list is used as a guide.

As regards the boy, the girls' parents are interested in the social and economic status of the family, his education and the demand goes up depending on his future job prospects. Especially if he has a foreign education, which is considered of some significations by the middle and upper middle class families. In the rural areas the ownership of land is consideration. Since education as such as not a great assets if the bridegroom is planning to stay as a farmer, ownership of land is also an added assurance if there is unemployment.

In study of the author-G. Kurian (1974) made among 240 families in Kerala State in summer 1965 questions were asked to determine the strength of religious and caste-endogamy 82.4 percent wanted to marry within the same religion. 89.2 percent between individuals of similar economic standards and 91.7 percent within the same caste which all understanding the strength of tradition in mate selection.

2.5 P. Kumar and N. Awasthi (1977) have studied "Unmarried's anxiety, neuroticism, extroversion and need for achievement." Objectives of the study were the unmarried both males and females would tend to show more anxiety, higher neuroticism, greater introvertive tendencies and lower need for
achievement in male and female subjects.

The sample consisted of 80 unmarried Ss, 40 males and 40 females in the age-group of 25 years to 50 years from the city of Jodhpur. A control group of 80 married Ss, 40 males and 40 females was also selected for the purpose of comparison. W.A. Self Analysis Test (Sinha, 1967), Mandsley Personality Inventory (Jalota and Kapoor, 1965) and Achievement Motivation Inventory (Mehta, 1966) were adopted. The Ss were administered the personality tests individually.

Some of the major findings were as follows:

1) The continued denial of basic psychological satisfaction like companionship, affection and sexual expression may be expected to cause pathogenic symptoms in the unmarried. Both unmarried males and females have showed anxiety, more neuroticism and lower need for achievement.

2) An unmarried person since he is practically forced to spend a life time in painful solitude outside marriage, he is almost certain to suffer sooner or later from feeling of loneliness, unwantedness and purposelessness. Such feelings are likely to be further precipitated in the event of personal crisis—healthy emotional or occupational.

3) The situation for a single person is also participated by the facts that in a traditional bound society like ours, sexual expression outside marriage is totally tabooed. One finds it so difficult to manage any satisfactory heterosexual arrangements for one's sexual satisfaction outside marriage.

4) It is to be further noted the unmarried both males and females show lower need for achievement. The need for achievement may be understood as "behaviour which shows efforts to do one's best, to do better than others or in general to
accomplish something." (Ruch. 1970)

5) The study further shows that the unmarried males tend to be more extroverted as compared to married males. The unmarried females on the other hand tend to be less introverted than the married females.

2.6 K. Rohatgi (1980) has studied "Motivational attitude and personality factors in marital adjustment." Objectives of the study were to investigate the motivational, attitudinal and personality factors that contribute to one's adjustment in marriage. The sample consisted of 300 married couples of Jodhpur city. The couples represented a cross-section of the urban population. The marital adjustment questionnaire (P. Kumar and Rohatgi, 1976) was administered to the couples. One of the basis of their score on the M.A.Q. two criterion groups 25% high adjusted and 25% low adjusted married couples were selected. The differential in the motivational, attitudinal and personality structure between the better adjusted and poorly adjusted couples were studied using standardized tests.

Some of the major findings are as follows:

1) The personal factors like age at marriage (21-26 years for males and 16-20 years for females), caste (Brahmins and Banias), Type of marriage (arranged) and type of family (nuclear) affected the adjustment in marriage.

2) The high adjusted husbands and wives were less anxious relatively more secure, moderately extrovert, more intelligent and less aggression and fixation in the frustrating situation disclose themselves more freely than the low adjusted husbands and wives. The high adjusted husbands were more interested in commerce and the wives were in home-science, whereas the low adjusted husbands had average interest in
commerce while the low adjusted wives had high interest in home-science. The high adjusted husbands had hedonistic and power value while the low adjusted husbands were more concerned with family prestiges. The high adjusted wives cared more for the religious economic and family prestige values, while the low adjusted wives were more concerned with health and power value. The high adjusted husbands were more dominant than their wives, whereas the high adjusted wives were somewhat submissive. The low adjusted husbands and wives were equally dominating.

2.7 Pramod Kumar (1984) had studied "What makes an Ideal Mate." The study attempted to examine and compare the ideal of a mate as built by the educated Indian Youth, both male and female. The sample consisted of 100 male and 100 female students studying at undergraduate classes of Punjab University at Chandigarh. They were all Hindus with urban background and belonged to the middle class families. Their mean age ranged from 17 to 24 years. A checklist of 25 factors which could affect the selection of a mate was prepared (Kumar, 1984). This factors were grouped in three areas: Physical, Socio-economic and psychological.

Some of the major findings are as follows:

1) Result shows that the males give maximum weightage to psychological factor in mate selection. The physical factors get the next place in terms of importance. They give least importance to socio-economic factors in the selection of mate. The females also attach maximum value to psychological factors like the males. However, they attach more importance to socio-economic factors than physical factors while selecting a mate.

2) The females build a significantly more ideal of a mate, than the male do. In their conception of a mate the females
rate the given psychological factors as very important: sincere understanding, adjusting, co-operative, strong-character, self-confidence, intelligent, cheerful and ambitious. The male's rate understanding strong-character self-confidence co-operative sincere adjusting, cheerful and intelligent as very important psychological factors in their conceptions of a male. Except for ambitious the two groups have given high rating to same psychological factors in mate selection.

3) In the socio-economic area the female rate education, job and age as very important socio-economic considerations in mate selection. The male rate only age as very important factor in a mate. As far as the physical factors are concerned the females rate smartness height and figures as very important physical attributes in a mate. The males rate smartness and looks as very important physical considerations while thinking of a mate.

It may be noted that the females rate 15 attributes as very important in their conception of a mate. The males on the other hand rate only 11 attributes as very important while thinking of a man.

The females are getting more aspiring and demanding than their counterpart in their conception of a mate. This may be a reflection of the women's emancipation, characterizing the modern Indian womanhood.

2.8 Pramod Kumar (1985) has studied "Concept of an Ideal Mate A Cross-culture Study". Objectives of the study were to examine and compare the ideal of a mate as built by the Indian and the Mauritian Indian.

The sample consisted of 100 Indian and 100 Mauritian Indian males studying in undergraduate colleges of
Chandigarh city. They were all Hindus and belonged to the middle class families. Their age ranged from 17-24 years. A check list of 25 factors which could be affect the selection of mate was used. These factors were grouped in three areas: Physical, Socio-economic and Psychological.

Some of the major findings were as follows:

Both the Indians and the Mauritian Indians have given maximum importance to psychological factors though the Mauritian Indians have attached greater value to psychological factors in mate selections in comparison to the Indian males.

The Indians have rated 8 psychological factors as very important in mate selection. These are: Understanding, Cooperation, Strong character, Sincere, Adjustive, self-confident, cheerful and intelligent.

The Mauritian Indian in contrast have rated 12 psychological factors as very important in mate selection. These are: Understanding, Sincere, Co-operative, Intelligent, Sexy, Self-confident, Adjustive, Cheerful, Social, Strong character, Modern and ambitious.

The Mauritian Indians have attached greater importance to socio-economic factors in mate selection than the Indian males. They have rated education, job and social status as very important consideration in mate selection. In the case of the Indian only age has been rated as very important factor in male selection. The Indian males have given greater importance to physical factors in mate selection than the Mauritian Indian males.

Among physical factors they have rated smartness and good looking as very important consideration in a mate. The Mauritian Indians in contrast have not attached much value to physical factors.
The results thus show:

(i) that the Mauritian Indian males tend to build a more ideal concept of a mate than the Indian males; and
(ii) the Mauritian Indian males search for a mate who could perform the dual role—the role of a housewife and that the role of an earning member in the family. The Indian males on the other hand still look for a traditional housewife in a mate.

2.9 G.R. Joshi (1986) has studied "The Caste Factor in Mate Selection". Objectives of the study were to know what makes the caste factor in mate selection in marriage with a person of lower caste. The sample consisted of 91 postgraduate students of Arts, Commerce and Science faculties of Ahmedabad city. Two questions were presented to the same respondents. Do you believe in and ready to put in practice the inter-caste marriage and marriage with a person of a lower caste. Answers were given in yes/no alternatives.

Some of the major findings were as follows:

1) Result shows that 76.92 percent respondents of the sample believe in inter-caste marriage, while only 54.95 percent respondents believe in marriage with a person of a lower caste. The 76.92 percent respondents of the sample who believe in inter-caste marriage but only 58.28 percent of the sample is ready to put in practice the inter-caste marriage in their own life.

This suggests that though some people may accept inter-caste marriage in principle but when it come to practicing it, they are influenced by other considerations.

2) 54.95 percent respondents of the sample indicated their belief in the marriage with a person of a lower caste, only 38.46 percent of the sample are ready to put in practice in their own life.
3) Students make a difference between inter-caste marriage and marriage with a person of a lower caste. Students even when they are ready for inter-caste marriage are less willing for marriage with person of a lower caste. There is a considerable gap between one's belief in inter-caste marriage, marriage with a person of a lower caste and one's readiness to put them in practice.

2.10 Rupa and P. Kumar (1986) have studied "Concept of Mate and Marital Adjustment." Objectives of the study were to investigate the relationship of mate concept before and after marriage and marital adjustment. The sample consists of 200 married females in the age-group of 25 years to 50 years from the city of Vallabh Vidyanagar. They were all Hindus with the urban background and belonged to the middle class families. Two criterion groups high and low adjusted wives as per their scores on the revised Adjustment Inventory (Kumar and Rohatgi, 1985). A check list of 25 factors which would affect the selection of a mate was used in both high and low adjusted groups of wives. These factors were grouped into three areas: Physical, Socio-economic and Psychological.

The results showed that the mentally adjustive wives attached significantly more importance to physical factors, both before and after their marriage, for marital success. In the other two areas of mate concepts i.e. socio-economic and psychological factors, the two groups did not show any specific preference. This reveal that the physical attributes of a mate play a significant role in marital success in Indian setting.

2.11 Pramod Kumar (1986) has studied "Attitude towards marriage two indian sub-cultures: Punjabis and Gujaratis."
Objectives of the study were to compare the attitudes towards marriage of two Indian sub-cultures: Punjabis and Gujaratis and to understand an important aspect of psychology of marriage.

The sample for the study was drawn from the colleges located in the city of Chandigarh (Punjab) and Anand (Gujarat). The Punjabi sample consisted of 222 college-going students—102 males and 120 females in the age-group of 17 to 21 years. The Gujarati sample consisted of 200 college-going students—100 males and 100 females in the age-group of 18 to 21 years. All the Ss belonged to the middle class/upper middle class, educated urban families. The Marriage Attitude Scale developed by P. Kumar in 1983 was administered individually to the both groups.

The major findings were as follows:

1) Gujarati people are primarily conservative people, preferring the traditional value system. They take marriage as an institution meant for more fulfilling social/familial obligations than for fulfilling individual expectations. For them the primary role for a girl in the society is to grow, get married, be a housewife and bear children for the family. In such a role conception, education, job, status and even physical assets to not find any meaningful plays. It is generally experienced that if a girl decides to go for higher education and take up a career her chance of getting married are reduced as she then does not fit in the traditional role of housewife. Knowing that so well she seems to prepare her self right from the beginning for playing the traditional role of a woman in the society—to get married, be a housewife and bear children for the family. She may not think of visualize of having a socially satisfying life in the society otherwise.
2) The Gujrati boys since they are mostly born and brought up in a joint families, they tend to development a docile dependant type of personality for them also. Higher education is not that important as they are mostly to join family business only. They like girls, remin closely attached to their family and people and in that process learn to value the traditional concept of marriage as propagated by their people.

3) The Punjabis, on the other hand, are mostly non-traditional people always open to try to newer modes of behaviour or value systems. They possess in general an independent, aggressive type of personality. They do not seem to subscribe to the traditional thinking that a woman's place is necessarily within the four walls of the house. As a result the girls mostly go for higher education and desire to take up a career. Unlike Gujaratis the Punjabis if a girl is highly educated and holds a job, her chances of getting married increase tremendously. The Punjabi boys also attach high value to career building as his status in the society depends on the job he holds and not on the financial or social status of the family to which he belongs as in the case of Gujaratis. To get higher education and to build good career, the Punjabi boys and girls even decide to postpone the idea of getting married.

4) For them (Punjabis) marriage is more an individual affair than social or familial obligation. Possibly this differential. In the manner the marriage is treated in the two sub-cultures the Gujaratis develop a highly positive attitude towards marriage whereas the Punjabis maintain a somewhat indifferent attitude towards marriage.

2.12 Rohatgi K. and Pramod Kumar have studied
"Frustration, management, self-disclosure and marital adjustment." The objectives of the study were to identify certain other personality correlates—frustration management and self-disclosure—that associated with success in marriage. Investigators have compared 75 adjusted couples with 75 low adjusted couples which are selected on the basis of their score on the The Marital Adjustment Questionnaire (Kumar and Rohatgi, 1976), Frustration Test (Chauhan & Tiwari, 1972) and Self-disclosure Inventory (Sinha, 1973) individually.

Some of the major findings were as follows:

1) Reactions to frustration have differentiated the high adjusted couples from the low adjusted couples. The high adjusted couples do not prefer to make aggressive reactions and the use of behaviour patterns developed at an early stage of development in comparison to the low adjusted couples in the management of frustration. The high adjusted couples also show a lower tendency to resort to resignation or fixed patterns of behaviour, while dealing with frustration.

2) The high adjusted couples show greater amount of emotional maturity and therefore avoid much use of unadapte defensive mode in the management of frustration unlike the low adjusted couples.

3) The high adjusted couples possess greater emotional maturity, which is also supported by the fact that they disclose more freely among themselves, relating to personal matter than low adjusted couples. The high adjusted couples seem to be less inhibited, more self-confident and capable of developing more deep and intimate relationship among themselves than the low adjusted couples. A close relationship between self-disclosure and liking (closeness of emotional relationship) has been
reported by numerous studies. There is quite a bit of evidence showing that reciprocity of self-disclosure is a key factor in marital liking.

4) The high-adjusted couples would possess a higher degree of liking for each other, since they tend to self-disclosure more easily among themselves than the low-adjustive couples.

2.13 Mori Jaysinh B. (1987) has studied "Mate selection of college students in relation to certain socio-psycho variables. In this study an attempt has been made to examine the factors of mate selection of Gujaratis and Maharashtrian students with reference to their specific personality traits and marriage attitude. In this study there were four independent variables of sex, culture, personality traits and marriage, all the four variables operated at two levels and therefore, $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$ factorial design was applied to study the main effects and interaction of these variables.

Some of the major findings were as follows:

A: Physical Factors in Mate Selection:

1) Male and female give equal importance to physical factors in mate selection.

2) Culture plays significant role on physical factors while selecting a mate. They differ significantly. Students of Maharashtrian culture consider the physical factor more important in mate selection than the students of Gujarati culture.

3) Rigid students and flexible students give equal weightage to physical factors in mate selection.

4) Marriage attitude (positive/negative) plays significant role on physical factors in mate selection. They differ significantly. Positive marriage attitude group gives more weightage to physical factors in mate selection than the
negative marriage attitude group.

5) Interactive influence: one interaction turn out to be significant. This was culture, personality trait and marriage attitude (B, C, D) contributing to the mate selection.

B: Socio-economic Factors in Mate Selection:

1) Males and females are not similar in socio-economic factors in mate selection. They differ significantly. Females give more importance to socio-economic factors in mate selection than males.

2) Culture played a significant role on socio-economic factors in mate selection. They differ significantly. Students of Maharashtrian culture consider socio-economic factors more important in mate selection than students of Gujarati culture.

3) Rigid students and flexible students give equal weightage to socio-economic factors in mate selection.

4) Positive marriage attitude group and negative marriage attitude group give equal importance to socio-economic factors in mate selection.

5) Interactive influence: two interactions turn out to be significant. These were sex-culture (A and B) and sex-marriage attitude (A and D) contributing socio-economic factors in mate selection.

C: Psychological Factors in Mate Selection:

1) Sex plays a significant role on psychological factors in mate selection. They differ significantly; females give more importance to the psychological factors than males while selecting a mate.

2) Culture plays a significant role on psychological factors in mate selection. They differ significantly. Students of Maharashtrian culture consider the psychological factors more
3) Personality traits (rigid and flexible) play significant role on psychological factors in mate selection. They differ significantly. Rigid students give more weightage to the psychological factors than flexible students in mate selection.

4) Positive marriage attitude group and negative marriage attitude group give equal importance to psychological factors in mate selection.

5) Interactive influence: Two interaction turn to be significant. There were culture-personality traits (B and C) and culture-marriage attitude (B and D).

D) Overall Factors in Mate Selection:

1) Sex played significant role on overall factors in mate selection. Male and Female groups differ significantly. Females put more weightage on overall factors while selecting a mate than males.

2) Culture played important role on overall factors in mate selection, both differ significantly. Students of Maharashtrian culture consider of overall factors more important in mate selection than students of Gujarati culture.

3) Rigid students and Flexible students give equal importance to overall factors in mate selection.

4) Positive and negative marriage attitude groups give equal weightage to overall factors in mate selection.

2.14

Pramod Kumar (1987) has studied "Concept of An Ideal Mate: A Study of Indian and Mauritian Indian Females". Objectives of this study were to examine and compare the ideal mate as built by the Indians and Mauritian Indian girls studying at city colleges at Chandigarh. Their age ranged from 16-22 years. A check list of 25 factors which could affect the
selection of a mate was used. These factors were grouped in three areas: Physical, Socio-economic and psychological.

Some of the major findings were as follows:

1) Indian girls significantly give greater importance to physical factors in mate selection in comparison to the Mauritian Indian girls.

2) Indian girls attach decidedly more importance to socio-economic factors in mate selection than the Mauritian Indian girls.

3) In the case of psychological factors both the groups attach the same amount of importance to psychological factors while selecting a mate.

4) The area-wise mean scores show that the Indian girls give maximum weightage to psychological factors (3.96) in mate selection. The Mauritian Indian girls also give maximum weightage to psychological factors (3.82) like the Indian girls. But they tend to attach least importance to socio-economic factor (3.45) in mate selection. The Indian girls on the other hand give least importance to physiological factors (3.70) in mate selection.

5) The overall mean score for the Indian girls (3.68) is little higher than the Mauritian Indian girls (3.61). The difference is significant at .01 level. This means that the Indian girls form a more idealized image of a mate than the Mauritian Indian girls.

FOREIGN STUDIES:

2.15

Anselm Strauss (1946) found that an extremely large number of his sample had ideals concerning physical and cultural traits. Generally temperamental traits were stressed slightly
less, but were still important. About half the sample mentioned consciously comparing the real with their ideal. Researcher has found that most of the men women reported that their real mates and ideal mates were similar both in personality and in physical characteristics. It is interesting to note that more similarity between ideal and real mates seemed to occur in personality traits.

2.16

Hollingshead August B. (1950) has studied "Cultural Factors in the Selection of Marriage Mates." Researcher revealed that in terms of race, age, religion, ethnicity, education and social-class Americans are by and large homogamous. Recent statistics on interracial and interfaith marriages are difficult to obtain because the matter of religion was removed from the U.S. Census questionnaire after 1950 and because many state no longer require racial information on marriage license application. Even though in the late 1940s studies showed practically no interracial marriages and very low rate of interfaith marriages. For example in his study done in New Haven, Connecticut only 6.2 percent of the Roman Catholics married outside their religion.

Thomas John L. in his study "The Factor of Religion in the selection of Marriage Mates (1951) claimed a much higher rate. He showed that for the whole state of Connecticut, the rate was 40.2 percent. The interfaith marriage has become much more common since the early 1950s.

These studies show that the religion is one of the most important factor for selecting a mate.

Some sociological studies have confirmed that a similarity of social-class background can be important factor in
marriage success. As long ago as 1939 Ernest Burgess and Leonard Cortrell stated that the more similar spouses were in social-class family background, the better their marital adjustment would be. Later, Julius Roth and Robert Peck, working with the Burgess and Cortrell data, found that substantially more couples who married within their own social-class were better adjusted than those who married outside their own class, and that the greater the difference in class level the more likely it was that there would be poor adjustment in marriage.

Where class differences do exist, the evidence seems to indicate that a higher-status husband can get along with a lower-status wife better than the lower-status husband can along with a higher-status wife. The explanation must often given for this phenomenon is that the husband needs to feel superior and wife wants him to feel so. A higher status wife may make her husband feel less masculine, and therefore he may come to resent her. At the same time, the higher status wife may resent her lowest-status husband because he is dragging down her standing in the community.

2.17

Ernest W. Burgess and Paul Willin (1953) have studied on "Engagement and Marriage." Physical, Mental and Personality traits. Among the factors of homogamy or assortative mating are physical characteristics. In this research on engaged couples there was some mutuality in physical traits. The subjects rated themselves similar to their selected mates beyond what would be expected by chance on the present state of health, weight in relation to height and physical attractiveness. However complexion (boltnfnnrrdd, brunetteness) did not show any correlation or similarity between mates.

In view of the educational and occupational
similarities of husbands and wives there was positive correlation of slightly above .50 on intelligence or approximately that correlation which exists among siblings or parents and their children surveys have yielded results ranging from .42 to .74 in the correlation between the intelligence quotients of husbands and wives.

Research reveal a small positive relationship in certain personality traits, particularly introversion-extroversion. Researchers found 14 out of 42 items in their personality scale to show a homogamous relationship beyond chance. This finding is extremely moderate compared to the similarity between the parents on family background, life values and leisure pursuits.

2.18

Robert Winch the leading exponent of the complementary needs theory (1958) started out with a hypothesis that complementarity of motivation (as for example dominance in one partner and submissiveness in the other partner) would maximize gratification. Thus he reasoned mate selection should follow a principle of complementarity.

Winch developed his hypothesis, with saying that there was not one but two types of complementary-need satisfaction that led to mate selection. In one type both partners have the same kind of need but there is a difference in the intensity of the need, with one partner having a greater and other a lesser need. For example if one has a high dominance need he will select someone with a low dominance need. In the second type of one partner is high in a particular trait the other partner will be high (or possibly low) in another trait. For example if a man has a high need for recognition, he will select
a wife with high difference need. "It appears" he concluded "that not all of the variation in mate selection among our twenty-five couples is to be accounted for by complementariness, but it also appear that complementariness is probably one of the determinates.

2.19
John J. Burma (1962) studied "Interethnic Marriages in Los Angeles in both 1952 and 1962 and found that the rate for all racial inter-marriage had more than doubled in that period, although such marriages amounted to only about 1.5 percent of all marriages. These statistics may be misleading because Los Angeles has a greater variety to racial and ethnic groups than most other cities in the United States.

2.20
Larry D. Barnett (1963) reported that in all California the interracial marriage rate was 1.4 percent in 1959, the last year incidentally, that California law required that race be recorded on the marriage license.

The black-white marriage rate in California is considerably lower than the rate of all interracial marriages of all the white California males marrying in 1959, fewer than 0.1 percent married blacks, and of the white California females marrying that year fewer than 0.3 percent married blacks.

The following generalizations are adapted from Larry Barnett's studies on interracial marriage:

1) Whites appear to be more willing to engage in interracial marriage with orientals than with blacks.

2) Among whites, it is Protestant and Catholic males and Jewish females who most frequently marry members of other races.

3) Religiously less devout person more often marry
4) Person living in urban areas are more likely to marry interracially than persons living in rural areas.

5) In interracial marriages, most studies found that the spouses more often come from different religions and from different socio-economic levels, although one study suggests that the majority of mates in interracial marriages come from the same socio-economic group.

Most of these generalizations still hold true, but a study of twenty black-white marriages made by Ernest Porterfield in the early 1970s revealed that negative attitudes are far fewer than they once were. Although all of the couples claimed they married for love, some were aware that they were expressing personal desires for prestige or vindictiveness towards society. In Porterfield's study twelve of the sixteen white brides' families opposed the marriage from the beginning, whereas only three of the sixteen black grooms' families were in opposition. This opposition from the families more than opposition from the communities a source of frustration for the couples.

2.21

J.T. Landis and Marry G. Landis have shown that Americans had strong tendency to select a marriage mate with equal or almost equal education. This tendency found stronger in the college population, with college men showing an overwhelming preference for women with similar education. As with age the findings concerning differences in educational background as a factor in marriage happiness are somewhat inconsistent. Generally it has been found that the more similar the husband and wife are in educational level, the greater is their marriage
happiness. But Landis and Landis in studying 6166 marriages found no reason to believe that marriage partners who were similar in education had a significantly lower divorce rate than those who had widely differing educational background.

2.22

A study conducted by Williamson - 1965 in Los Angeles was concerned with the problem of choosing mates. What traits would be most critical in a potential marital partner? The results obtained on five point scale, the ratings ranging from "greatest importance" to "no importance". As it can be seen that the preferred characteristics, in order, were making a good parent, similarity of interests and enjoyment of home life. The next most important qualities showed some variation between the sexes, but they were in descending order: desire for children, even disposition, neatness in dress, intelligence, conversational ability, education, physical attractiveness, sociability and proper religious attitudes. The men were more concerned with aesthetic and physical aspects and the women more with intelligence and religious orthodoxy. Both sexes down-rated age proximity and popularity with the opposite sex. The unmarried were more interested in similarity of interests, intellectuality, being attractive to the opposite sex and parental competence. The married respondents seemed to be generally less identified with the whole process to mate selection, and consequently were less demanding. Similar results were obtained in comparing those who were in or had been to college with those who had not. Of course some difference were found when such questions were asked regarding preferences in dating.

2.23

Boyd C. Rollins and Harold Feldman (1970) have
studied "Marital Satisfaction Over the Family Life-Cycle". They have studied the husband-wife relationship, some varying religious backgrounds of 850 couples. The sample consisted of 175 marriages in which both partners were Catholic, 301 both partners were Protestant, 232 both partners were Jewish and 144 in which the partners were of mixed or no-religion couples on a long list of marital habits and behaviours.

The major findings were as under:

1) Protestants appeared to be more open in their relationship, more interested with each other, were more aggressive and were more achievement and ego-oriented and had more value differences between husband and wife.

2) Catholic appeared to be more satisfied with their marriages than Jewish couples. Their marriages were more conventional, more placid and less emotional.

3) Jewish wives were more active and Jewish husbands more nurturant (doing things for the spouse and playing with the children) and husband and wife tended to interact more with each other than Catholics.

4) In comparison with Jewish, Protestants had a higher level of marital satisfaction.

5) The mixed religious group had a lower level of marital satisfaction and more conflict and were more different from each other in their values, putting less emphasis on togetherness and more on their individualistic satisfaction.

Religion often appeared to be a source of conflict.

This study shows that the style of life background differences associated with religious groups. It is the customs attitudes, values and expectations that Feldman has identified
rather than the religious doctrines or dogmas as such that cause the problems in most interreligious marriages. Most of interrelatious marriages had less marital satisfaction.

2.24

J.R.Udry (1971) suggested that although a dominant mate might choose a submissive female, it is not equally true that a dominant female would choose a submissive male. Rather, a dominant female might look for an even more dominant male, so that the usual sex-role expectation could be maintained. Time and time again the exceptionally dominant woman has only contempt for the mouselike male. What she more often appears to be seeking is a mate who is dominant enough to dominate her despite her effort to make it difficult for him to do so.

2.25

Sindberg, Ronald M. Allyn F. Roberts and Duane McClain (1972) have studied "Mate Selection Factor in Computer Matched Marriages". They found that individuals tend to select marriage partners who have a similar degree of self-acceptance. Those who have a high degree are likely to select a spouse who also has a high degree of self-acceptance, whereas those with a low level often select a marriage partner who also has a low level of self-acceptance. Computer matched marriages also indicate that people tend to select marriage partners with similar personality traits. Computer dating programs, which have emerged in recent years, attempt to match couples on the basis of their preferences and similarities. A study by authors compared two groups couples who had been paired by a computer dating agency. One group of couples subsequently married, the other group didn't. The couples who married were much more homogamous on the personality trait of passimism-optimism than those who did not marry. The married group also showed more homogamy on other personality traits, such
as reserved-outgoing trusting-suspicious and submissiveness-dominance.

The impact of psychological homogamy becomes even more apparent when we recognize that people tend to select mates who are similar in mental health.

2.26

Duberman Lucille (1977) studied "Marriage and other Alternatives". As far as interracial marriages are concerned, the 1970 Census found that black-white marriages were up by 26 percent as compared to 1960. However, only the number of black men married white women had increased. The number of black women married to white men had declined. Altogether only 0.7 percent of the 2.2 million marriages in that year were interracial in any way, including marriages between white and American Indians and between white and Japanese.

Mate selection is also homogamous in terms of age and education. The age difference between husbands and wives has been decreasing. In 1890 the median difference was 4.1 years, in 1930 it was 3 years and in 1973 2.2 years (Statistical Abstract, 1971,1976). In one sample of married couples 45 percent were at the same educational level, in 27 percent of cases the male was better educated and in 28 percent the wife was more so.

2.27

James M. Henslim (1980) has edited "Marriage And Family in Changing Society." He showed that generally social homogamy is a critical point in the integration on continuity of the family and other social institution. It is a mechanism which serves to maintain the status quo and conserve traditional values and believes. And, because marriage itself is such a vital institution, it is not too difficult to understand why so many of
the social characteristics which are important variables generally in society, such as race, religion or class are also the important variables in mate selection. Thus most studies in the United States report very high rate, over 99% for racial endogamy, an overall rate perhaps as high as 90% for religious homogamy and moderately high rate, 50% to 80% for class homogamy, the exact figures depending on the nature of the index used and the method employed to calculate the rate.

These studies have amply shown that the main plank of our study—interracial and interfaith marriages, complementarity of motivation, factors of homogamaya, sociological and psychological homogamy, religious backgrounds and physical attributes when thoroughly studied, investigated, analyzed and compared along with foreign studies have thoroughly agreed and concored with present study, and further supported the results obtained in this research.