CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Introduction:

In this final chapter the investigator has tried to present the conclusion of this research in a systematic way. In presenting conclusions the sequence which was followed at the time of statistical analysis, the same sequence is followed here also. Results are described in this chapter making each section separate to clarify the understanding of weightage given to each factor or group of factors while selecting the mate by different types of people in the modern society.

After giving a detailed view of the findings the investigator has tried to make some suggestions for the further research work in the same area. These suggestions are based on the experience and feelings of the investigator which was experienced while working on the present problem.

CONCLUSIONS:

Section: 1

Groups having 30 subjects in each

1. UMHE/RMHE

(i) Rural high status extrovert male group gives more importance to the sociological factors such as 'caste and occupation' than Urban high status extrovert male group while selecting a mate.

(ii) Urban high status extrovert male group gives more importance to the physiological factors 'height'—than Rural high status extrovert male group while selecting a mate.
(iii) Urban high status extrovert male group puts more emphasis on the psychological factor—'humorous' than Rural high status extrovert male group while selecting a mate.

2. UMHI/RMHI

Rural high status introvert males give more importance to some of the sociological factors than Urban high status Introvert males while selecting a mate. These factors are found to be 'caste, religion and dowry'.

3. UMLE/RMLE

Rural low status extrovert males give more importance to the some of the psychological factor—'dominant' than Urban low status extrovert males while selecting a mate.

4. UMLI/RMLI

Rural low status introvert males give more importance to some of the sociological factors than Urban low status-introvert males while selecting a mate. These factors are found to be 'caste, religion, occupation and salaryman'.

5. UFHE/RFHE

Rural high status extrovert females put more emphasis on the sociological factor—'caste' than Urban high status extrovert females while selecting a mate.

6. UFHI/RFHI

(i) Urban high status introvert females give more importance to the physiological factor —'physical appearance' than Rural high status introvert females while selecting a mate.

(ii) Rural high status introvert females give more importance to the psychological factor—'general character' than Urban high status introvert females while selecting a mate.

(iii) Urban high status introvert females give more importance to the psychological factor—'openminded' than Rural high status introvert females while selecting a mate.
7. UFLE/RFLE

(i) Urban low status extrovert females give more importance to the physiological factor-'height' than Rural low status extrovert females while selecting a mate.

(ii) Urban low status extrovert females give more importance to the sociological factor-'occupation' than Rural low status extrovert females while selecting a mate.

8. UFLI/RFLI

(i) Rural low status introvert females give more importance to the sociological factor-'salariman' than urban low status introvert females while selecting a mate.

(ii) Rural low status introvert females give more importance to the psychological factor-'dominant' than Urban low status introvert females while selecting a mate.

9. UMHE/UFHE

Urban high status extrovert females give significantly more importance to the sociological factors-'caste, occupation, family status and salariman' than Urban high status extrovert males while selecting a mate.

10. UMHI/UFHI

(i) Urban high status introvert females give more importance to same of the sociological factors than Urban high status introvert males while selecting a mate. These factors are found to be 'caste, occupation, family status and salariman'.

(ii) Urban high status introvert females give more importance to the psychological factors-'intellectuality and openminded' than Urban high status introvert males while selecting a mate.

11. UMLE/UFLE

(i) Urban low status introvert females give
significantly more importance to the sociological factors—education, occupation, family status and salariman—than Urban low status extrovert males while selecting a mate.

(ii) Urban low status extrovert females give more importance to the psychological factors—‘dominant’ than Urban low status extrovert males while selecting a mate.

12. UMLI/UFLI

(i) Urban low status introvert females give more importance to the sociological factors—‘occupation and salariman’ than Urban low status introvert males while selecting a mate.

(ii) Urban low status introvert females give more importance to the physiological factors—‘height’ than Urban low status introvert males while selecting a mate.

13. RMHE/RFHE

(i) Rural high status extrovert females put more emphasis on the sociological factors than Rural high status extrovert males while selecting a mate. These factors are found to be ‘caste, education, occupation and salariman’.

(ii) Rural high status extrovert females give more importance to the physiological factor—‘height’ than Rural high status extrovert males while selecting a mate.

14. RMHI/RFHI

(i) Rural high status introvert females give more importance to the sociological factors than Rural high status introvert males while selecting a mate. These factors are found to be ‘education, occupation and salariman’.

(ii) Rural high status introvert males give more importance to the psychological factor—‘carfree nature’ than Rural high status introvert females while selecting a mate.

(iii) Rural high status females give more importance
to the psychological factor-'intellectuality' than Rural high status introvert males while selecting a mate.

15. RMLI/RFLI

(i) Rural low status introvert females give more importance to the physiological factors-'hight and physique' than Rural low status introvert males while selecting a mate.

(ii) Rural low status introvert females give more importance to the psychological factors-'manners and loving nature' than Rural low status introvert males while selecting a mate.

16. UMHI/UMLI

Urban high status introvert males give more importance to the physiological factor-'hight' than Urban low status introvert males while selecting a mate.

17. UFHE/UFLE

Urban high status extrovert females give more importance to the physiological factor-'physical appearance' than Urban low status extrovert females while selecting a mate.

18. RMHI/RMLI

Rural high status introvert males give significantly greater importance to the sociological factor-'occupation' than Rural low status introvert males while selecting a mate.

19. RFHE/RFLE

(i) Rural high status extrovert females give more importance to the physiological factor-'hight' than Rural low status extrovert females while selecting a mate.

(ii) Rural high status extrovert females give more importance to the sociological factor-'occupation' than Rural low status extrovert females while selecting a mate.
20. RFHI/RFLI

(i) Rural low status introvert females give more importance to the psychological factor- 'general character' than Rural high status introvert females while selecting a mate.

(ii) Rural high status introvert females give more importance to the sociological factor- 'occupation' than Rural low status introvert females while selecting a mate.

21. UMHE/UMHI

Urban high status extrovert males give more importance to the psychological factor- 'nature' than Urban high status introvert males while selecting a mate.

22. RMHE/RMHI

Rural high status introvert males give more importance to the psychological factor- 'car-free nature' than Rural high status extrovert males while selecting a mate.

23. RMLE/RMLI

(i) Rural low status introvert males give more importance to the sociological factors than Rural low status extrovert males while selecting a mate. These factors are found to be 'caste and religion'.

(ii) Rural low status extrovert males give more importance to the psychological factor- 'openminded' than Rural low status introvert males while selecting a mate.

24. RFHE/RFHI

(i) Rural high status extrovert females give more importance to the sociological factor- 'caste' than Rural high status introvert females while selecting a mate.

(ii) Rural high status extrovert females give more importance to the physiological factor- 'physical appearance' than Rural high status introvert females while selecting a mate.
SECTION - II

Groups having 120 subjects in each

1. URBAN MALE/RURAL MALE
   (i) Rural male group gives significantly greater importance to the sociological factors than Urban male group while selecting a mate. These factors are found to be 'caste, religion, occupation and salariman'.
   (ii) Urban male group gives more importance to the physiological factor-'hight' than Rural male group while selecting a mate.

2. URBAN FEMALE/RURAL FEMALE
   (i) Rural females give significantly greater importance to the sociological factors than Urban females while selecting a mate. These factors are found to be 'caste, education and religion'.
   (ii) Urban females put more emphasis on the psychological factors-'general character and open minded' than Rural females while selecting a mate.

3. URBAN MALE/URBAN FEMALE
   (i) Urban females give greater importance to the sociological factors than Urban males while selecting a mate. These factors are found to be 'caste, education, religion, occupation family status and salariman'.
   (ii) Urban females give more importance to the physiological factor-'hight' than Urban males while selecting a mate.
   (iii) Urban females put more emphasis on the psychological factors than Urban males while selecting a mate,
These factors are found to be 'intellectuality, dominant and openminded'.

4. RURAL MALE/RURAL FEMALE

(i) Rural females give significantly greater importance to the sociological factors than Rural males while selecting a mate. These factors are found to be 'caste, education, occupation, family status and salariman'.

(ii) Rural females give more importance to the physiological factor—'height' than Rural males while selecting a mate.

(iii) Rural females give greater importance to the psychological factors than Rural males while selecting a mate. These factors are found to be 'intellectuality, loving nature and dominant'.

5. URBAN HIGH STATUS/RURAL HIGH STATUS

(i) Rural high status people give more importance to the sociological factors than Urban high status people while selecting a mate. These factors are found to be 'caste, religion and occupation'.

(ii) Urban high status people give more importance to the physiological factors than Rural high status people while selecting a mate. These factors are found to be 'height and physical-appearance'.

(iii) Urban high status people give significantly greater importance to the psychological factors than Rural high status people while selecting a mate. These factors are found to be 'general-character and openminded'.

6. URBAN LOW STATUS/RURAL LOW STATUS

(i) Rural low status people give greater importance to the sociological factors than Urban low status people while selecting a mate. These factors are found to be 'caste,
education, religion, occupation and salariman'.

(ii) Rural low status people give more importance to the psychological factor—'dominant' than Urban low status people while selecting a mate.

7. URBAN HIGH STATUS/URBAN LOW STATUS

(i) Urban high status people give more importance to the physiological factors than Urban low status people while selecting a mate. These factors are found to be 'hight and healthy'.

(ii) Urban low status people give more importance to the psychological factor—'dominant' than Urban high status people while selecting a mate.

8. URBAN EXTROVERT/RURAL EXTROVERT

(i) Rural extrovert people give more importance to the sociological factors than Urban extrovert people while selecting a mate. These factors are found to be 'caste, education and occupation'.

(ii) Urban extrovert people give more importance to the physiological factors than Rural extrovert people while selecting a mate. These factors are found to be 'hight and physique'.

(iii) Urban extrovert people give more importance to the psychological factors than Rural extrovert people while selecting a mate. These factors are found to be 'general character and care-free'.

9. URBAN INTROVERT/RURAL INTROVERT

(i) Rural introvert people give more importance to the sociological factors than Urban introvert people while selecting a mate. These factors are found to be 'caste, religion, occupation and salariman'.
(ii) Urban introvert people give more importance to the psychological factors than Rural introvert people while selecting a mate. These factors are found to be 'general character and dominant'.

SECTION - III

Groups having 240 subjects in each

1. URBAN/RURAL

(i) Rural people give significantly greater importance to the sociological factors than Urban people while selecting a mate. These factors are found to be 'caste, education, religion, occupation and salariman'.

(ii) Urban people give more importance to the physiological factor-'hight' than Rural people while selecting a mate.

(iii) Urban people give more importance to the psychological factors than Rural people while selecting a mate. These factors are found to be 'general-character dominant and openminded'.

2. MALE/FEMALE

(i) Female group gives significantly greater importance to the sociological factors than Male group while selecting a mate. These factors are found to be 'caste, education, religion, occupation, family status and salariman'.

(ii) Female group gives more importance to the physiological factor-'hight' than Male group while selecting a mate.

(iii) Female group gives significantly greater importance to the psychological factors than Male group while selecting a mate. These factors are found to be 'intellectuality, loving nature, dominant and openminded'.


3. HIGH STATUS/LOW STATUS
   
   (i) High status people give more importance to the physiological factor-'height' than Low status people while selecting a mate.
   
   (ii) Low status people give more importance to the psychological factor-'dominant' than High status people while selecting a mate.

4. EXTROVERT/INTROVERT

   Extrovert people give more importance to the psychological factor-'openminded' than Introvert people while selecting a mate.

5. The comparison has been made on area-wise mean scores and the results are found as under:
   
   (a) The rural people give maximum weightage to the psychological factors (32.19) in the selection of a mate. The socio-economical factors (29.42) have been given next place in terms of importance in mate selection by them. They give least importance to the physiological factors (14.61) in mate selection. While the Urban people also give maximum weightage to psychological factors (32.85). They attach more importance to the socio-economical factors (27.28) and the physiological factors (15.16) have been given third place in mate selection.
   
   (b) Females give maximum weightage to the psychological factors (33.00). The socio-economical factors (30.00) have been given next place in terms of importance and they give least importance to the physiological factors (15.00) in selecting a mate. While the males also give maximum weightage to the psychological factors (32.00), they attach more importance to the socio-economical factors (27.00) and the physiological factors have been given third place in mate selection.
(c) High status and low status groups give approximately equal importance to the physiological, socio-economical and psychological factors while selecting a mate. They give maximum weightage to the psychological factors \( (H_s=32.6 \text{ } & \text{ } L_s=32.5) \). The next place has been given to the socio-economical factors \( (H_s=28.3 \text{ } & \text{ } L_s=28.4) \) and the physiological factors \( (H_s=15.1 \text{ } & \text{ } L_s=14.7) \) have been given least importance while selecting a mate.

(d) Extrovert and introvert people give approximately equal importance to the physiological, socio-economical and psychological factors while selecting a mate. They give maximum weightage to the psychological factors \( (E_x=32.7 \text{ } & \text{ } I_n=32.4) \). They give next place to the socio-economical factors \( (E_x=28.4 \text{ } & \text{ } I_n=28.3) \) and they give least importance to the physiological factors \( (E_x=15.1 \text{ } & \text{ } I_n=14.7) \) while selecting a mate.

The findings of this research are supported by the following investigations:

2. "Concept of an Ideal Mate : A Study of Indian and Mauritian Indian Females" by Pramod Kumar. (1987)
3. "What makes an Ideal Mate" by P. Kumar (1954). In this research the findings for females supported the findings of present research, but the findings for males differ regarding sociological and physiological factors.
4. "What makes an ideal mate : A Psychological Study" by Pramod Kumar. (1984). In this research the findings for females supported the findings of present research but, the findings for males differ. Males give second place to the...
physiological factors and give least importance to the socio-
economical factors.

(5) "Mate selection of college students in relation
to certain Socio-Psycho variables by Mori Jayshinh B.(1987)

SUGGESTION When this research project comes to an end
researcher feels it his duty to make a few suggestions for
further research to carry on the next step in this line. It would
be more implicit to say that marital adjustment becomes an
imperative factor in enjoying the bliss of married life. The
three main factors-physiological, socio-economical and
psychological-are generally responsible for selecting a mate, but
a further study becomes essential to see that how after all these
indulgences the mate selection has been successful in marital
adjustment to have a thorough study in this field, needs a
separate project and hard work. Only after having studied marital
adjustment and thereby getting satisfactory results, one can
formulate and derive certain definite guide-line for marital
life. After all the aim of marriage is to live a peaceful,
fulfilled and happy life.