



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

A Behavioural Study Of Parents And Couples On Inter-Caste Marriages, In Mumbai, Maharashtra: A Pilot Study

Author: Prathamesh Kamble

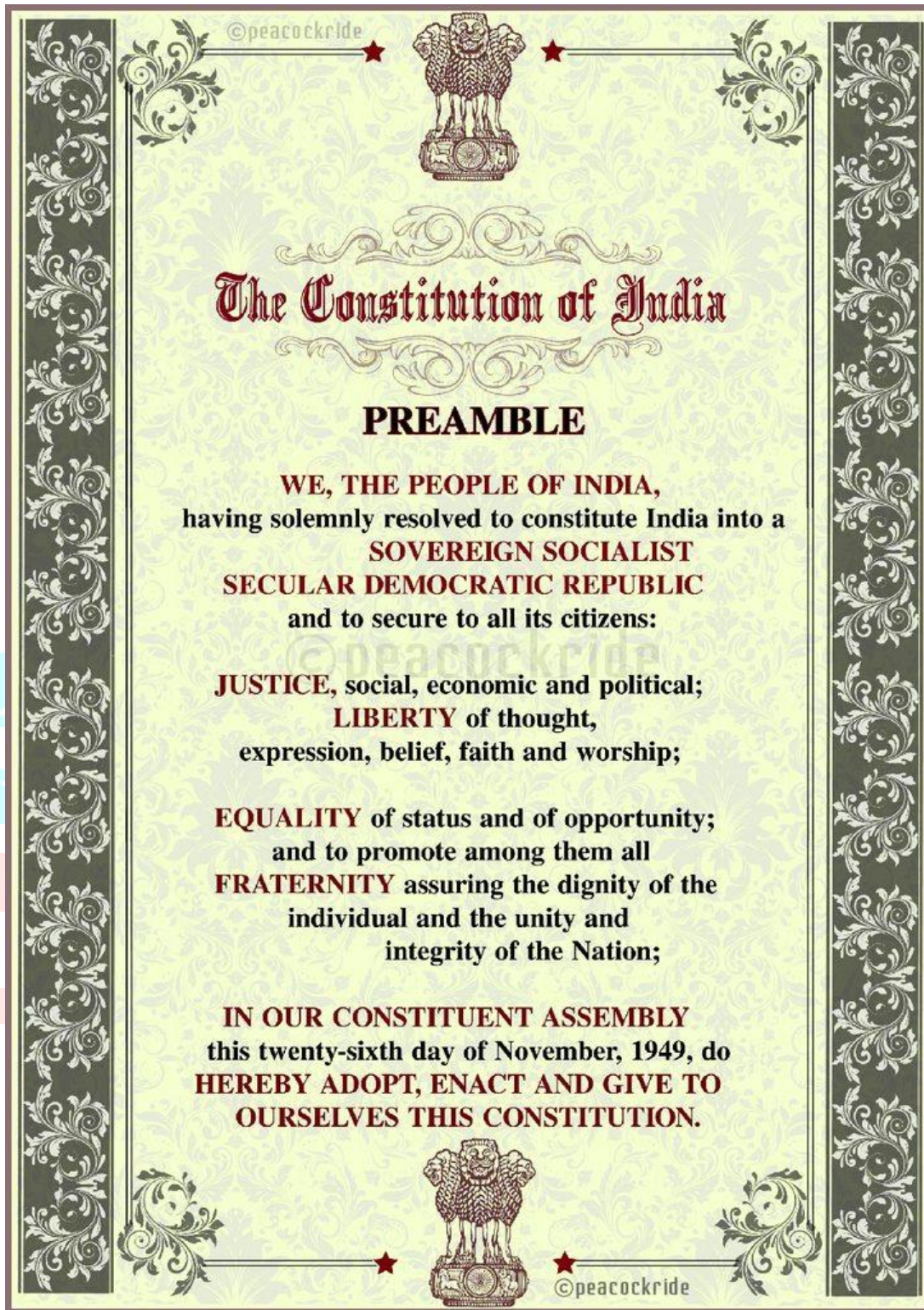
Department: Department of Communication and Journalism, University of Mumbai, Kalina, Vidyanagari Campus, Santacruz east, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India 400098

Designation: Master's Second Year Student

Professor Guide: Dr. Sagar Bhalerao

Subject: Media For Democracy

Abstract: The Article 21 of the Indian Constitution establishes crucial rights for individuals, namely the 'Right to Life' encompassing a life of complete dignity and significance, and the 'Right to Personal Liberty,' emphasizing the freedom to be one's authentic self. This study delves into the multifaceted aspects of these rights, particularly in the context of couples facing legal and sociological challenges, such as those in Inter-Caste/Inter-religious marriages. Through in-depth case studies, this research aims to meticulously examine and comprehend the dynamics of such unions. To gather comprehensive insights, meticulously crafted questionnaires with open-ended inquiries will be employed, facilitating the collection of nuanced data. Additionally, interviews will be conducted to scrutinize the behaviour of couples and their parents towards the marital decisions of their children. The investigation will draw upon the realms of Psychology and Sociology to provide a comprehensive understanding of the intricate issues surrounding these marriages.



Constitution of India

Introduction:

The Article 21 of the Indian constitution, gives two major rights which are the 'Right to Life' Which entails living a life with complete dignity and meaning, and the 'Right to Personal Liberty'. The freedom to be who you are, and who you choose is a fundamental right. Many legal, Psychological, and sociological issues revolve around couples; Inter-Caste/Inter-religious marriages. If we see here the Constitution of India plays a limited role in this area, it doesn't interfere with Their 'Right to Privacy', in their private matter. But fundamentally everyone has the freedom of Choice. The paper studies the behaviour of couples who belong to different castes and want to marry, And what obstacles and difficulties they face before and after the marriage. On the other side, it also Studies the behaviour of the parents of both the girl and a boy, and how they handle and look at this Particular situation.

Gandhi and Ambedkar's Ideological differences and similarities:

Taking the reference ideologies of Mahatma Gandhi who is called the 'Father of the Nation' and Dr. B.R Ambedkar, who is called as 'Father of the Indian Constitution.' Both of these leaders played a crucial role in the formation of India, they had many concepts in Common, but there were constant arguments between both of them regarding the 'Varn System' or 'Hierarchy of Caste' which is present in the society. Because of his social activist nature, Ambedkar Had very rigid principles that he would use to openly criticize Hinduism and evil practices prevailed. In it, whereas Gandhi had no rigidity to ideology except the uncompromising principle of Non-violence. Ambedkar become the voice of lower caste people called; Shudras, Dalits, Untouchables, Touchables, and Gandhi termed them 'Harijan'. He was not ready to compromise on Their rights, through the life of Ambedkar we can see his view highlighted towards the aspect of Indian Disunity, on the other side Gandhian politics were more inclined towards Unity. Gandhi Believed in 'Gramraj' and 'Ramraj' as the real independence of India. But Ambedkar argued that Untouchability, Casteism, etc is the real nature of the village at that time which denies equality, Fraternity, and liberty to most individuals. He believed that Gramraj would continue the social Hierarchy based on inequality and discrimination. He also said that Man and Man alone should be The center of any religion and everyone should be treated equally, whereas Gandhi believed that Religion must be between a Man and God alone. Ambedkar denied Vedas and ancient scriptures And believed that the caste system and untouchability were the Manifestations of these religious Scriptures. In December 1927, he burned 'Manusmriti' the ancient scripture which promoted Casteism, Patriarchy. On the contrary, Gandhi believed that the caste system has nothing to do with Religious spirituality. Ambedkar wanted to solve untouchability through laws and constitutional ways, whereas Gandhi sees untouchability as a moral stigma.

Literature review:

Castes in India: Their Mechanism, Genesis, and Development.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar read a paper at an anthropological seminar of Alexander Goldenweiser in New York on 9 May 1916. It was later published in volume XLI of Indian Antiquary in May 1917. In The paper, Ambedkar made a presentation of a social phenomenon that emerged from the strategy Of the Brahmins who adopted a strictly endogamous matrimonial regime, leading the other groups to do the same to emulate this self-proclaimed elite. He said that "the superposition of endogamy On exogamy means the creation of caste". Endogamy, also called in-marriage, custom enjoining one To marry within one's group. The penalties for transgressing endogamous restrictions have varied Greatly among cultures and have ranged from death to mild disapproval. When marriage to an Outside group is mandated, it is referred to as exogamy. Endogamy has been common among extant And

historical aristocracies, religious groups, ethnic groups, and social classes. Expectations of caste Endogamy persist in parts of India and the Indian diaspora, although many claims that this is a Form of caste discrimination, a practice made illegal in the mid-20th century. Ambedkar said in the seminar ‘as long as caste in India does exist, Hindus will hardly intermarry or Have any social intercourse with outsiders; and if Hindus migrate to other regions on earth, Indian Caste would become a world problem.’ He evaluated that and found out that endogamy is the only One that can be called the essence of caste.

Annihilation of Caste:

Per the Book, ‘Annihilation of Caste’, Ambedkar states that Hindus are least worthy of respect Among all religions as the Brahmins endeavoured to keep the entire race in darkness. Hindus who Take pride in not being a missionary religion have to realize that Hinduism is just a collection of Castes and to find a place for the convert in Hindu social life is a huge problem. Where to place the Convert, and in what caste? Calling Chaturvarna absurd, Ambedkar says that the Varna system, Which has been made to safeguard people, curbs the paramount requirements of self-preservation by denying a shudra physical, political, and moral (education) rights. The Shudras are ill-treated by Tryavarnas (brahmins, Kshatriyas, vaishyas). The Hindus who defend the caste system saying it Exists in all religions, need to know that in Hinduism, each caste has a religious sanction rather than Just a social construct. Now the main point, Ambedkar offered two solutions to abolish the caste System, they are Inter-Caste Marriages and the Destruction of Religious Scriptures. He believed that Hindus are against inter-caste marriages, to protect the purity and sacredness of Their blood, but in reality, they oppose it because they fear that they might lose their social and Political power over people of the other castes graded below them. On one side a brahmin used to Read Vedas had a supreme position and on the other side, a Dalit was tied with a broom on his waist And a clay pot in his neck, so that he won’t spit on the ground, and have to spit it in the pot itself. The broom is used to clean their footsteps as they walk. He said the shastras, including Vedas and Puranas, which promote social injustice, should be destroyed. He criticized scriptures that clearly State that in any situation, the rules laid out by them have to be followed, even if the act is immoral And evil. Mahatma Gandhi, appreciating this address in his newspaper Harijan, said that Ambedkar Picked out the texts of doubtful authenticity and chose the worst specimen to judge Hinduism Rather than the best. Ambedkar countered Gandhi, saying the role of the worst specimen including The shastras as a divine authority cannot be discarded. He wrote that Gandhi neglected the object of His thesis and is afraid that if he opposed the caste system, he will lose his place in politics.

Marriage institution in India:

Marriage is a socially approved relationship between a man and a woman that binds them into a Permanent official relationship of Husband and Wife. It is an important social institution that Satisfies the physical, social, psychological, cultural, and economic needs of men and women. According to the ancient scripture marriage is regarded as a socio-religious duty constituted to Attain three important aims of life the dharma (duty), rati (sensual pleasure), and Praja (progeny). Key elements of marriage are; a socially sanctioned relationship between a man and a woman to live In a society and have a sexual relation to producing children. It is a relationship between two Individuals of the opposite sex based on customs, law, mutual rights, and obligations. Marriage is an Essential element to establishing a family which further helps to protect and up bring the children. Without marriage family is incomplete. It is an essential relationship between men and women to Continue the human race through procreation. It is associated with the religious ceremony which Provides it with social identity and legitimacy.

Marriages as described in religions:

- **Hinduism:** Hindu regards marriage as a socio-religious duty of an individual. It is Considered as ‘Sanskar’
- **Islam:** As per Islam marriage is an obligation. “Sunnah” must be fulfilled by every Muslim. It is considered a ‘Contract’
- **Christianity:** In Christianity marriage is held crucial to life. It lays weightage on the Establishment of a mutual relationship between husband and wife and their duty to each other.
- **Buddhism:** marriage is not a religious obligation, a means for procreation, or a romantic Notion of love. It is simply an option for each individual to make. If an individual believes Marriage will bring them happiness and keep them on the path of enlightenment, then they are free to make that choice. Buddhism allows each person to decide whether or not they want to be married, how many children they want to have, and who they want to marry.

Forms of Marriage:

- **Polygyny:** In Polygyny one man marries more than one woman at a given time. It is the most Popular form of polygamy and is common in Muslims nowadays but it used to be common in Hindus also once upon a time. Polygyny has two forms i.e. **Sororal Polygyny** (when a man marries More than one lady who is also the sister of each other) and **non-sororal Polygyny** (when a man Marries more than one lady who is not sister of each another).
- **Polyandry:** In this form of marriage, one woman marries more than one man. It is not very Common and is further classified into Fraternal Polyandry (one wife of several brothers) and Non-fraternal polyandry (one wife of several men not related to each other). The practice of Polyandry is believed to stem from the tale of Mahabharata. It was common in ancient Indian tribes Such as Hunas also. Fraternal polyandry is still common in some tribes/villages of northern India And is practiced due to the scarcity of women.
- **Monogamy:** This type of marriage is most widely followed where one man marries one woman at a time. It is considered an ideal and rational type of marriage followed in all civilized societies. This Type of marriage is normally a permanent relationship that is continued till death. Monogamy is Further classified into two types – **Serial monogamy** and **Straight monogamy**.
- **Serial monogamy:** In this type, a man can marry again only after the death of his first wife or after a divorce but he is not permitted to marry more than one wife and remains monogamous throughout his life.
- **Straight monogamy:** In this case, remarriage is not allowed for either of the couples even if one of Them is dead or has divorced. The only disadvantage of monogamy is that it leads to boredom after several years which may Result in divorce or either of the couple having an extramarital affair.

Rules of Marriage:

In India, there is no absolute freedom for men/woman to select their life partners. There are certain Rules created by society regarding partner selection. Here as we can see in contrast, even when the Constitution guarantees rights, the social structure doesn't.

Rule-based on prohibition:

Endogamy: It is a rule of marriage in which the life partners are to be selected within the group which may be in the same caste, race, tribe, class, village, or religion.

Exogamy: It is the opposite of Endogamy where an individual marries out of a group such as gotra, bravura, pinda, or village.

Gotra Exogamy: The Hindu practice of one marrying outside one's gotra.

Pravara Exogamy: Those who belong to the same bravura cannot marry among themselves.

Village Exogamy: Many Indian tribes like Naga, Garo, Munda, etc. Have the practice of marrying outside their village.

Pinda Exogamy: Those who belong to the same pinda or sapinda (common parentage) cannot marry within themselves.

This type of marriage prohibits a person from marrying within the blood relation so that a healthy and intelligent progeny is continued further.

Marriages based on one's status:

The partner selection here is carried out based on the status of each other which is described in two types.

Isogamy: Marriage takes place between individuals of two equal social status families.

Anisogamy: It is opposite to Isogamy as the marriage alliance is done between two individuals belonging to different social status families. It is further described in two forms – *Hypergamy* and *Hypogamy*.

Hypergamy (Anuloma): In this type of marriage a woman marries a man of higher Varna or superior caste or family. Traditionally in Indian society hypergamy is known as Anuloma, it was practiced among the nobles in the past.

Hypogamy (Pratiloma): It is just opposite to Hypergamy or Anuloma as here a woman marries a man from a lower Varna, caste, or family status. This type of marriage is not permitted in Indian society.

Inter Caste Love Marriages and Parents: Give and Take Relationship:

When forming a relationship with a person, you already know about how your parents are. What things do they like and what not. What are their thoughts on their customs, ethics, and beliefs? So before forming a relationship one must be ready to face their parents to convince them and deal with them. For eg: If a boy already knows that his parents will not allow marrying to a girl outside their caste, then that boy is just satisfying his physical needs and emotional needs for a shorter short per-period trying another person. This will cause immense mental pain and heartbreak to the girl with whom he is in a relationship. This affair of love is always complicated, and males

and females both take his/her own time to recover from it. Science says that men and women get differently affected by heartbreak, and they have different ways to cope with the situation. Interestingly, women experience more emotional and physical pain after a breakup but they tend to move on faster than men. This study was done on a massive scale and got published in the Evolutionary Behavioral Sciences journal. The researchers from Binghamton University and University College London interviewed 5,705 participants from 96 countries and asked them to rate the emotional and physical pain of a breakup on a scale of one (none) to 10 (unbearable). The study indicated that women get more negatively affected, both emotionally and physically, by heartbreak. Women participants rated their 'emotional anguish' to be 6.84 breakups turned out to be 6.58 for men. Further, women rated their 'physical pain' to be 4.21 on average, and men's was 3.75. While women suffer more on an emotional and physical level after a break-up, they also tend to recover more fully and come out stronger from this experience. While women constructively channelize their emotions and tend to understand themselves and their needs from a relationship better, men have a completely different way to deal with the situation. The study says men either 'experience nothing' or may resort to alcohol, drug abuse, or violence, and are less likely to come up with any kind of personal realizations. The research indicates that men take longer time than women and struggle more to move on. The researchers observed that many male participants suffered from PRG (Post relationship Grief) at the time of the study even if they had parted ways more than a year ago.

Interestingly, for men, who have evolved from competing for female attention, losing a 'high-quality' mate might not 'hurt' initially. However, they start feeling the pain once they realize their loss. Craig Morris, lead author of the study explains, "A man will likely feel the loss deeply and for a very long period as it 'sinks in' that he must 'start competing' all over again to replace what he has lost — or worse still, realize that the loss is irreplaceable."

Research Methodology:

Empirical research is research that is based on the observation and measurement of phenomena, as directly experienced by the researcher. The data thus gathered may be compared against a theory or hypothesis, but the results are still based on real-life experience. The data collected is all primary data, although secondary data from a literature review may form the theoretical background.

This empirical evidence is gathered using the qualitative research method.

Argument: Children should play an important role in educating their parents and making them adapt to modern culture. This process will take time as it requires an immense amount of effort from the Children if they don't want to elope.

Data Collection:

1. **One-on-one Interviews:** To study the psychology of parents while dealing with their children during the confrontation phase. One-on-one Interview is taken with five parents and couples who have done inter-caste marriage from different cities in Mumbai.

Questions which were asked to parents:

1. When your daughter will be of 25 or 26 years of age/ or she is of that age now, and one day if she comes to you and confronts you that she likes a boy maybe it can be of a different caste or not, will you allow your daughter to marry the man of her choice?
2. Does caste difference and society's acceptance matter in your kid's happiness?
3. Keeping the differences aside, have you ever had an open conversation with your daughter?

Questions that were asked to couples who are facing problems/or are married:

1. What is your story of Inter caste marriage? What are the difficulties which came into your life? Struggle before the marriage to confront and convince the parents, and conflicts later after the marriage. Would you like to tell us?
2. Just imagine if your parents didn't accept your relationship, then what would you do?
3. From how many years you are in a relationship, and Is there any one point in life, where you feel bored with each other? Can you explain your bond?
4. What are your occupation and educational qualifications?

2. **Focus Group:** Group communication is done between males and females of age 19- 24 years on the complexities of inter-caste marriages and the thought processes of parents. There were 8 Participants which participated in the communication.

Data Analysis and Interpretation:

One-on-One Interviews(Responses of Parents):

The Parents said, 'Even if my daughter falls in love and dates a guy, It's okay. I have never imposed restrictions on her, but when she is in a relationship with a boy, the ultimate motive of her relationship should be marriage. They should be serious about each other, I don't have any problem whether the boy is from a different caste. He should be a good man who can take good care of my daughter and look after her.' One answer was constant from the five families that the man must be Independent and stable in his life. He should belong to a good family and have good behavior and personality. The age group of the girls was 21- 23 years.

One parent said that they belong to OBC and their native place is Malvan. They have given freedom of choice to their daughter, but not to Muslims, Christians, and Buddhists. Here it is also important to study the upbringing of parents. In this case, the girl said, 'I know the restrictions at my house and whom my parents will accept. So obviously I'll find and date a boy of our caste itself, so later we'll get married right? I don't want any fiasco later. I have the freedom and we discuss such matters in our house.'

'My daughter is already married. She married the boy she loved. We turned their love into an arranged marriage. They both knew each other since 12th standard. We are Buddhist and he was from OBC. Caste was not an issue for us, but I didn't like the boy's personality at that time. He was not stable in his life, he didn't have a stable job. Our daughter got everything in this house without even asking for anything, so we expect a lot from him. She kept her relationship hidden, and we started to search for some other boy of our caste. Later after a lot of hurdles and compromises, she was adamant on her word that she wants to marry that boy itself. She decided her life, and we accepted the boy for her happiness. We wanted our girl to get married in the same caste itself to ensure her safety of her, and obviously, we know how society gossips. Our daughter is M.Sc qualified, and the boy has done BA. Relatives taunted us about their educational qualifications, that girl would have taken some boy with higher education. Her father and her Grandmother made me believe in their relationship. We proposed to them to do court marriage, but she wanted to dance at her wedding and wanted to have a proper Hindu wedding. Now talking

about having an open conversation with our daughter. She never came to talk to us openly about her relationship. When we came to know from her sources, then she confronted us. There was a constant clash of opinions between us. We both used to cry over the issue because as I told first, I didn't like the boy much. After all, he was not that decent, but later he developed his personality. Things came to our ego first, but we dug them down. She wanted to marry him only.' The mother said.

Through this answer, we can see how parents keep expectations from children, and how there will always be a clash in every step until the marriage completes. Parents think that at a young age, most love stories are not based on real love but essentially sex-based and youngsters can not distinguish between passion and love. You are dating for six months to a year and you say that you are in true love, but that is just attraction that will fade out one day. In India, cultural and traditional differences between communities and castes vary from house to house, place to place, and region to region. This is one of the main reasons why many love marriages fail. At least in arranged marriages, neither party expects anything from the other unlike in love marriages and due to this, both sides try their best to adapt to the situation. It is a lot easier for them. As I said first, both parties keep expectations. A romantic relationship has its relevance and is always overpowering because of its nature when the couple is true to themselves. This feeling is inspired by many hormones like; Dopamine, Oxytocin, and Serotonin. That's why we can see the individual taking a stand for his love in front of his/her parents and arguing with them.

Let's understand one case, The couple has been in a relationship for years, and there is immense love and attraction between them, and are solely dedicated to each other, and more importantly, they want this person only as their life partner. On the other side, some parents have done everything for their kids from childhood, obviously, here their respect is also important. They are against their relationship. There are two people whom you love, they are your Parents and your lover. You must say to your partner, 'if you love me and want me in your life, then you should accept my parents because I love them'. And if they say not, they can move out of your life. You can say the same to the parents, 'I love you mom dad and I'll be always there with and for you, but I also love that person, and I can only marry him, or else my life will become stressful and I'll be not happy in my life. If you make me marry some other boy he'll feel betrayed later. It's your choice, I'll be for you, If you don't want me, you can kick me out of your life. I'll not leave that person.' Choices are given to both parties. One must be honest and trustful on his path if Parents are not valuing your love and happiness and not understanding what you think. When the kid has grown up and now he is taking his/her stand to take an important decision in his life, then parents should prove that they are parents by standing and acknowledging their decision. In such cases, Parents do blackmail their kids. Some children are not out there r parents' word, even if they deeply love someone, he/she belongs to a different caste. Parents don't see their happiness, and even the individual betrays that person which causes him/her immense pain, and he/she doesn't have that right. They abide by their parent's expectations and marry the other boy/girl of their caste. In this case, there will be two possible outcomes; the first is that The marriage will never be successful because she/her loves someone else, and there will be negativity, due to mental pressure the individual might commit suicide too. Second, the individual will move on from her previous lover and will find solace in her new relationship.

(Responses of Couples):

The educational qualification of the couples was good. One of the couples was an entrepreneur, hence making a lot of money. The others were government officers. Every couple I met was highly educated. Each one of them had a different story.

- 'My parents already did love marriage, so when I confronted them about our relationship, they first decided to meet the boy, and later they happily accepted our relationship. So you can see due to education and modernized thinking we didn't face many issues. We have both known each other for 10 years, so the bond you need for marriage is very well-built here. Maintaining friendship is very much important, then

at any point in your relationship, you will never feel bored with your partner.’ The entrepreneur couple said.

- ‘Our struggle is hard. We both knew each other since our first year of our college. We cannot control love right, it can be with anyone. We belong to different castes, but we never thought we will face such huge issues later. Both of our parents were totally against our marriage. I was under a lot of mental pressure. Sanket stood by me. I convinced my parents a lot, but he was adamant. We were left with only one chance, which was eloping. We went to Pune’s ‘Right to love’ organization, and after hearing our story, they arranged our marriage.’ Government officers said.

We can see how the Education and Knowledge Gap play a very important role here. First, let us understand what the theory is; This theory is concerned mainly with ‘information’ and ‘Knowledge’ and emphasizes that knowledge is not equally distributed in society. This theory was first proposed in 1970 by *Philip J Tichenor*, then Associate Professor of Journalism and Mass Communication, *George A. Donohue*, Professor of Sociology, and *Clarice N Olien*, Instructor in Sociology, all three researchers at the University of Minnesota. They defined the Knowledge Gap theory, as “as the infusion of mass media information into a social system increases, higher socioeconomic status segments tend to acquire this information faster than lower socioeconomic status population segments. Hence the gap in knowledge between the two tends to increase rather than decrease.” In simple words, as access to mass media increases those particular segments of the population inevitably gain information faster, and hence the wide gap increases with the lower economic status of the population. Communication Gap and skills are the main important reasons for the knowledge gap. As a person receives more education, his communication skill increases and hence gathering information becomes easier for him. Along with this reading, understanding mad memory skills also become better, and thus he understands the issues of various spheres better.

Focused Group:

Communication took place between 6-7 students of age around 18-24 years. An intensive discussion took place which opened the gate to more opinions and ideologies. Cases from Villages were discussed in contrast with cities.

Conclusion:

There shouldn’t be any communication gap between the parent and the child, if the child comes to confront his feelings, parents should listen to it and should value their emotions. When the child is born parents feed their child out of love, they care for their child and shower lots of love. Feeding a child is love and not responsibility. If it is merely seen as a responsibility, then there is no space for parenting. Here simply don’t get confused between Love and Responsibility. Love is indefinable or immeasurable care for a person, it can be a parent to child, child to parent, and lovers. Responsibility is something that we ‘owe’ to something with or without having the results.

For eg- When Preeti grows up to the age of 25-27 years, she is mature and independent enough to take her decisions in life. If she confronts her parents about her relationship, and she only wants to marry that man, as she is in deep love with him, then her parents without passing the verdict first, should meet and examine the man first keeping the caste/religion aside. Behavior and Personality wise that man can be the best suitable boy for her.

A study conducted by researchers at Illinois University, sorted couples into four distinct categories. The study surveyed 376 couples, asking them to keep a detailed log of how committed they felt about their partner. The categories are;

Type 1: The dramatic couple

This is the most common type of couple in the study. These partners experience the most amount of change in their level of commitment over the course of the relationship. Individuals in dramatic relationships were the lowest in emotional intimacy out of all groups in the study.

Type 2: The conflicted couple

While conflicted couples experience a lot of passionate love, they also experience more fights than other couples on this list. These couples share little-to-no common interests and spend less free time together than they do with friends.

Type 3: The social couple

These couples often share the same friends and social networks. They have a more “friendship-based” love compared to other couples. Social couples have a lot in common and are influenced heavily by social media.

Type 4: The partner-focused couple

Partner-focused couples have the highest level of relationship satisfaction out of all four types. They tend to spend the majority of their free time together and share many common interests. Partner-focused couples have a strong level of commitment and are the most likely of all relationship types to marry.

2nd Perspective

While taking the interviews with the couples I observed their chemistry, and their bonding and even looked at their wedding photo album. I paid very keen attention to their story and found out that they were the ideal couple and were in a healthy marriage. As per the Buddhist ideology, there are also four types of couples all over the world, they are;

Type 1: Here the male(God) marries a Female(dead body or demon), who always carries negativity inside her. This is a one-sided relationship, where the man is taking the whole effort for themselves because he loves her.

Type 2: Here the Female(Goddess) marries a Male(dead body or demon), who also carries negativity inside him. This is also a one-sided relationship, where the female is taking the whole effort to work out their relationship.

Type 3: Here both partners are dead bodies or demons. There is no room for interest and satisfaction and compatibility. This marriage will never be successful as I said in a case earlier if parents restricts their kid’s love and make them marry someone else of their choice, then mostly this case will happen.

Type 4: This is an ideal relationship or ideal marriage where a Male(God) marries a Female(Goddess). There is an ample amount of trust, honesty, and loyalty in it. They accept each other with their imperfections. This couple will stay happy over their full life till death.

I conclude this point that when your child is making a mature and important decision in his life, parents should prove themselves as parents by standing up for their child’s happiness. Children should educate their parents to adapt to the modern environment, this is the best possible way to fill the Knowledge Gap. They should make a good impression of their relationship in front of their parents. They should feel a positive aura from the relationship, and the couple should assure them and try to convince them. And as per the data received, caste differences don’t matter in a metro city like Mumbai.

Bibliography:

1. Castes in India: Their mechanism, genesis, and development- Dr. BR Ambedkar
2. Annihilation of caste- Dr. BR Ambedkar
3. A study on the attitude of civil society towards inter-caste marriages(caste exogamy) In India- B.Mugundhan, M.Dhanasekar Student, Saveetha school of law, Saveetha university, Saveetha institute of medical and technical sciences, Chennai-77, Tamil Nadu, India Assistant professor, Saveetha school of law, save the university, Saveetha
4. Knowledge Gap Theory

