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Accessibility Constructed the Worship

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Abstract

Worship is unavoidable in teenaged. Worship is the attraction between people that leads to romantic relationships. The study of interpersonal attraction is a major area of research in social psychology. Interpersonal attraction is related to how much we like, dislike, or hate someone. It can be viewed as force acting between two people that tends to draw them together and resist their separation. When measuring interpersonal attraction, one must refer to the qualities of the attracted as well as the qualities of the attractor to achieve predictive accuracy. It has suggested that to determine attraction, personality and situation taken into account. Repulsion is also a factor in the process of interpersonal attraction; one's conception of "attraction" to another can vary from extreme attraction to extreme repulsion. This research aimed at to identify which age group majorly falls in love and causes to love. The research has collected the data from both male and female's waiting at park in Salem and Namakkal district in Tamilnadu. To identify the cause to love the researcher has considered the following factors such as Beauty, care taking attitude, character of person, knowledge, Appearance, taste, Physical Attractiveness, culture, position obtained by him/her, back ground of him/her. Finally, the researcher identified that accessibility build the worship between the people and the people who have aged 16 to 24 highly concerned in worship.

Key Words: Interpersonal Attraction, love, Teenaged, beauty, Culture, Accessibility.

Conceptual Introduction: Worship is the attraction between people which leads to romantic relationships. The study of interpersonal attraction is a major area of research in social psychology. Interpersonal attraction is related to how much we like, dislike, or hate someone. It can be viewed as a force acting between two people that tends to draw them together and resist their separation. When measuring interpersonal attraction, one must refer to the qualities of the attracted as well as the qualities of the attractor to achieve predictive accuracy. It is suggested that to determine attraction, personality and situation must be taken into account. Repulsion is also a factor in the process of interpersonal attraction, one's conception of "attraction" to another can vary from extreme attraction to extreme repulsion.

Mind and heart has pre-dominated role in interpersonal attraction. In loving, the heart and the mind have two different roles. It's the best way that we must know what it is. Let's talk about their main responsibility. First is the heart, which focuses on love. It is in the heart where you can feel what love is. And if you love someone, your heart never tells us who he or she is; the important thing is that you love him or her. Your heart beats faster when you see someone special to you, someone who is attractive not only in their outside appearance, but also in their inside aspects.

If your heart tells that this might be your dream boy or girl, it's not because he's handsome or she's beautiful, but because his or her attitude is different to the others whom you have encountered. Love with the deepest feeling is always happy and enjoyable. Whatever big mountains are in your way or falling debris above your head, with the power of love, you can conquer all. When the relationship creates the true meaning of love, there is something that no one can push them back. But the brain says that it is enough. If you are going to love someone, you must consider the some factors involved in love. You might think that something could be helpful for you when it comes to a relationship. It is not just love that you need to look for; you must also create a checklist when you are looking for a partner. This is how the brain works: the brain chooses someone attractive. He cares about all aspects such as inside attitude and outside appearance. Attraction works in the brain when he sees something important from his love checklist. You must connect your heart to your brain so that you are fully aware of whether you are choosing the right person to be with; it will help you understand the full meaning of love. From the first moment, if you attract someone, you can now say that it is love at first sight, and this time, love and attraction occur. The heart and the brain must work together to achieve the true meaning of love. Every individual knows this feeling when they start a relationship. Many girls change their appearance so that can attract men. Girls use make-up and fancy jewelry or clothes to attract boys, while boys dress in clothes that attract girls. Physical attractiveness works in this situation. People are attracted to what they see as beautiful and wonderful.

Some people are attracted to an individual if he or she saw someone that is similar to what he like, whether in their attitude or according to what they did every day. This time, they become more attractive to a person if they meet each other's expectations. There are so many factors that can cause attraction to someone until love is felt. These factors include your physical appearance, attitudes, social and cultural background, personality, interests and activities. The most important thing is that you establish a good relationship

Literature Review: The notion of birds of a feather flock together points out that similarity is a crucial determinant of interpersonal attraction. Studies about attraction indicate that people are strongly attracted to look-a-likes in physical and social appearance ("like attracts like"). This similarity is in the broadest sense: similarity in bone-structure, characteristics, life goals, ethnicity and appearance. The more these points match, the happier people are in a relationship (*Folkes, 1982 Wilson et al., 2006*). The lookalike effect plays an important role called self-affirmation. A person typically enjoys receiving confirmation of every aspect of his or her life, ideas, attitudes and personal characteristics and it seems that people are looking for an image of themselves to spend their life with. One of the basic principles of interpersonal attraction is the rule of similarity: similarity is attractive. It is this underlying principle that applies to both friendships and romantic relationships. There is a high correlation between the proportion of attitudes shared, and the degree of interpersonal attraction. Cheerful people like to be around other cheerful people and negative people would rather be around other negative people (*Locke & Horowitz, 1990*). A 2009 study by Melissa Burkley and Jessica Parker of Oklahoma State University found that 59% of women tested were interested in pursuing a relationship with an "ideal" single man (who was, unknown to the women, fictitious). When they believed the "ideal" man already was in a romantic relationship, 90% of the women were interested in a romantic relationship.

According to Morry's attraction-similarity model (2007), there is a lay belief that people with actual similarity produce initial attraction. Perceived similarity develops for someone to rate others as similar to themselves in on-going relationship. Such perception is either self-serving (friendship) or relationship-serving (romantic relationship). Theodore Newcomb (1963) pointed out that people

tend to change perceived similarity to obtain balance in a relationship. Additionally, perceived similarity was found to be greater than actual similarity in predicting interpersonal attraction. A 2004 study, based on indirect evidence, concluded that humans choose mates based partly on facial resemblance to themselves. Findings suggest that interpersonal similarity and attraction are multidimensional constructs (Lydon, Jamieson & Zanna, 1988), in which people are attracted to others who are similar to them in demographics, physical appearance, attitudes, interpersonal style, social and cultural background, personality, interests and activities preferences, and communication and social skills. A study conducted by Newcomb (1961) on college dorm roommates suggested that individuals with shared backgrounds, academic achievements, attitudes, values, and political views typically became friends. The matching hypothesis proposed by sociologist Erving Goffman suggests that people are more likely to form long standing relationships with those who are equally matched in social attributes, like physical attractiveness, as they are. The study by researchers Walster and Walster supported the matching hypothesis by showing that partners who were similar in terms of physical attractiveness expressed the most liking for each other. Another study also found evidence that supported the matching hypothesis: photos of dating and engaged couples were rated in terms of attractiveness, and a definite tendency was found for couples of similar attractiveness to date or engage. Several studies support this evidence of similar facial attractiveness. Penton-Voak, Perrett, and Peirce (1999) found that subjects rated the pictures with their own face morphed into it as more attractive. De Bruine (2002) demonstrated in her research how subjects entrusted more money to their opponents in a game play, when the opponents were presented as similar to them. Little, Burt, & Perrett (2006) examined similarity in sight for married couples and found that the couples were assessed at the same age and level of attractiveness. A speed-dating experiment done on graduate students from Columbia University showed that although physical attractiveness is preferred in a potential partner, men show a greater preference for it than women, but other studies show otherwise. Moreover, other than investigation the effect of physical looks on interpersonal attraction, quality of voice that can improve interpersonal attraction was also observed. Two studies were done. For the first study the spotlight, subjects, had 25 female students from a university whereas there were four male target people from a different university. The level of attraction of voice and physical look of the target people was ranked by the subjects. The level of attraction of voice and physical look had their own separate results on interpersonal attraction. For the next study, there 62 subjects, 20 males and 42 females, from a university and there 16 target students, 8 males and 8 females, from a different university. The outcomes of the first study were actually replicated. Hence, cheerful, gentle voices, minimal voiced pitch plus a little scale of vocal pitch tend to result in a greater personal attraction. According to the 'law of attraction' by Byrne (1971) attraction towards a person is positively related to the proportion of attitudes similarity associated with that person. Clore (1976) also raised that the one with similar attitudes as yours was more agreeable with your perception of things and more reinforcing she/he was, so the more you like him/her. Based on the cognitive consistency theories, difference in attitudes and interests can lead to dislike and avoidance (Singh & Ho, 2000; Tan & Singh, 1995) whereas similarity in attitudes promotes social attraction (Byrne, London & Reeves, 1968; Singh & Ho, 2000). Miller (1972) pointed out that attitude similarity activates the perceived attractiveness and favor-ability information from each other, whereas dissimilarity would reduce the impact of these cues.

Research Methodology: The main objective of the study is to identify which age group majorly falls in love and the causes to love. This study was confined with lovers sitting in parks at salem and namakkal. The research was in descriptive nature. The methodology involved collecting primary data and analysed with suitable statistical tools for interpretation. Primary data were collected

through a well structured undisguised questionnaire. The questionnaire was of multiple choice types and Likert scale was used as the rating scale.

Analysis and Discussion: The researcher has approached both male and female sitting at park in Salem and Namakkal. In which, majority of them are unmarried boys and girls (85%) and employed as students at higher secondary school level 15%, as college level 45% , worked people 25% and their age group is 16 to 32. To identify the cause to love the researcher has took the factors of Beauty, care taking activity, character of person, knowledge, Appearance, dressing scene, taste, Physical Attractive, culture, position obtained by him/ her, back ground of him/her. The scores are 260, 258, 239, 237, 230, 228, 154, 173, 177, 216 and weighted scores are 2.88, 2.86, 2.65, 2.63, 2.55, 2.53, 1.71, 1.92 1.96, and 2.4.

Chi-square tests were calculated with two hypotheses; one is to find the significant relationship between age and worship. The calculated value (11.95) is greater than the table value (5.99). Therefore, there is existing well relationship between age and worship (Table: 1). Likewise another test calculated with the hypothesis of the significant relationship between Accessibility and worship. Here also the calculated value (6.98) is greater than the tabulated value (3.84), therefore it is significant (Table: 2).

Table: 1: Relationship between age and worship

Observed frequency	Expected frequency	$O_i - E_i$	$(O_i - E_i)^2$	$(O_i - E_i)^2 / E_i$
37	29.93	7.07	49.98	1.66
36	35.77	0.23	0.052	1.45
4	6.97	-2.97	8.82	1.26
13	8.33	4.67	21.8	2.61
TOTAL				6.98

(Degrees of Freedom: $V = (r-1) (c-1) = (2-1) (2-1) = 1$, Table Value = 3.84, with Level of Significance: 5%).

Table: 2- Relationship between Accessibility and worship

Observed frequency	Expected frequency	$O_i - E_i$	$(O_i - E_i)^2$	$(O_i - E_i)^2 / E_i$
48	40.47	7.53	56.7	1.4
8	11.36	-3.36	11.28	0.99
15	12.07	2.93	8.58	0.71
9	10.83	-1.83	3.3	0.3
8	3.04	4.96	24.6	8.09
2	3.23	-1.23	1.51	0.46
TOTAL				11.95

(Degrees Of Freedom: $V = (r-1) (c-1) = (3-1) (2-1) = 2$, Table Value = 5.99, with Level of Significance: 5%)

Conclusion: Through this research, the researcher identifies that accessibility construct the worship between the people and the people who have aged 16-24 highly concerned with worship.

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