Development of Culturally-Specific Perception of Romantic Love Scale

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ABSTRACT

Aim of the current research was to develop and validate the indigenous scale on the Perception of Romantic Love (PRLS by following two stages. In first stage scale was constructed and its psychometric properties were determined. While in stage two, convergent and discriminate validity of the scale was calculated. PRLS is based on those attributes which elicited by n = 40 adults during semi structured interviews and focus group discussions. After following the standard procedure of scale development 99 items were finalized and administered on N =1000 participant with 5 point likert type response format ranged from 1 = strongly disagree and 5 = strongly agree. Final solution of factor analysis retained 48 items with 7 subscales which named as General, Emotional, Cognitive, Behavioral, Marital, Sexual and Spiritual aspects of love. Chronbach's alpha reliability coefficient of the total scale was α = .91 and its seven subscales ranged from α = .59 (Behavioral) to α =.78 (Emotional). Thus the split half reliability .85 and test retest reliability .89, inter-item r =.58 and item total correlation r = .84 revealed that the PRLS has high level of internal consistency. Results of convergent validity (with Urdu Passionate Love Scale) reported r = .15 and discriminate validity (with Urdu University of California Los Angeles Loneliness Scale) was achieved r = -.01.Implications of the study were discussed according to the cultural context.

Keywords: Perception, Romantic Love, Pakistani Culture, Adults, Factor Analysis

Romantic love is described as a profound tender and passionate affection for partner who depicts strong emotions and intense feelings. A simple glance and a smile of lover may induce powerful feelings of warmth and affection (Teeruthroy & Bhowon, 2012). Mutual and fulfilling love strengthens the sense of joy, happiness, excitement and satisfaction among partners. Romantic love inculcates generosity and altruism in lovers (Marshall, Bejanyan, Castro, & Lee, 2013). In romantic love partners try to present the picture of ideal womanhood and manhood.

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Researches (Holmes & Rahe, 1967; Greenwood, Cassidy & Mannila, 1998; Martine & Luke, 1991) elaborated romantic love in a diversified manner. It includes powerful emotions, passions and burning desires for each other (male & female). It fosters physical and sexual attraction for romantic partner (Proulx & Rivas, 2013). Sometimes it is associated with lust, with intensified sexual desires and promotes mating (Borrello & Thompson, 1990). Specific body smell of a romantic partner plays a major role in sexual activities. Sexual excitement (hugging & kissing), emotional contacts and companionship are exchanged in romantic love relationships which contribute to long-term sexual commitment (Zhang & Kline, 2009).

The word romantic love represents the diverse meaning in colloquial and scientific notion. A number of love models and theories are available in literature. These models are not alternative and competing for each other rather describing the different types of love in unique way. According to Rubin (1970) care, attachment and intimacy are the essential component of romantic love. Lee (1977) proposed wheel theory, which introduced three primary styles of love such as eros, lodes and storage. Eros means to love an ideal person. Lodes means to play games with lover. While in storage, lover believes in friendship. Wheel theory proposes that combination of three primary love styles produce unique patterns of three secondary love styles. Such as, mixture of eros and ludos produce obsessive love (mania). Combination of ludos and storage originate the realistic and practical love (pragma). Blend of eros and storage creates selfless love (agape). Fehr & Russell (1991) enlisted 216 types of love in which 93 were mentioned by more than one person.

Hatfield (1988) introduced two styles of love such as compassionate love and passionate love. Compassionate love believes on attachment, trust, affection, reciprocation of mutual respect and understanding. While passionate love exaggerates the emotional, physical and sexual attraction. Reciprocation of intense emotions originates the euphoric state and satisfaction. These feelings produce anxiety, sadness and despair.

Sternberg (1986) introduced a triangular theory of love; in which intimacy, passion and commitment is considered as an essential component of romantic love. Intimacy indicates the closeness felt by two individuals. It strengthens the bond between two people, which holds them together. Individuals who intimate highly are concerned with each other's welfare and happiness (Aron & Westbay, 1996). While passion signifies the physical charm and intensifies the sexual attraction. Commitment caters the cognitive factors in romantic love. It anticipates the prolonged company of partners. Triangular theory produces different types of love styles through the combination of intimacy, passion and commitment. Mixture of these three factors produces consummate love. Consummate love is regarded as the best and idealistic form of love. It demands perfection, which is difficult to attain and sustain (Acker & Davis, 1992). Component of intimacy and passion originates the romantic love and foster the physical and sexual

attraction. Passion originated the love at first sight that promotes infatuation (Ashford & LeCroy, 2009).

Social penetration theory (Altman & Taylor, 1973), social exchange theory (Sprecher, 1998), intimacy theory (Reis, Clark, & Holmes, 2004) and equity theory (Huseman, Hatfield, & Miles, 1987) portrayed diversified components of romantic love. These theories believe that rapport building, self-discloser, mutual intimate dependency, social attributes, value consensus, understanding and potential role reversal leads towards the relationship commitment.

Literary scholars and social scientists believe that romantic love is a social construction. Influential literary theorist explains romantic love as a (Gottschall, 2008) massive literary creation. Communicative theory of emotion (Johnson-Laird & Oatley, 2000) described that different social, emotional, sexual, spiritual and behavioral elements of romantic love are present in every culture. Its intensity and expression can be varied from culture to culture and society to society. Kokab and Ajmal (2012) researched and gave three staged theory of love. Phase I described the progression of falling in love. Second stage illustrated the emotions (positive & negative) and social factors related to romantic love. Third stage explained that how lovers would marry and become serious in career to support each other after the marriage.

Everyone defines romantic love according to one's own background information and experience (Al-Krenawi & Jackson, 2014). One can describe romantic love in terms of intense emotions and passionate feelings. Another may consider it biological and physical attraction. It may be a friendship and liking for one person or care and concern for other one (Sailor, 2013). Still someone denied the existence of this emotion by associating this notion with myth. It is reflected that romantic love is not only has a different dimensions but also posses diverse definitions with little bit variations. Researchers (Ainsworth, Blehar, Waters, & Wall, 2014) are burdened with the problem that "romantic love" means different things to different people.

Every western contributor has developed one's own taxonomies of love. Every method categorizes love in a different way according to individualistic culture. All these theories, models and their components, characteristics and aspects represent the western idea of romantic love but what the people of Pakistan think about the phenomena of romantic love. It will be explored in cultural context by using the definition of Harris (1995) in which he described that romantic love intensify the 1) partners physical and emotional desire for union or merger, 2) glorification of the romantic partner, 3) desires of reciprocity, 4) intrusive thinking about the partner, 5) become emotionally dependent on the lover, 6) reorganize the priorities of life and 7) intense empathy and apprehension for the loved one. In indigenous context the element of spirituality and marital aspects would also be included.

Objectives
1. To develop an indigenous scale on the perception of romantic love for adults
2. To determine the psychometric properties of the perception of romantic love scale

METHODOLOGY

The development of the perception of romantic love scale was carried out in two studies. Study I was carried out in two parts. Step I intended to generate items with the help of literature review, conduct semi-structured interviews (from those individuals who have experienced romantic love relationship) and generate focused group discussions (from the media source person, writer, religious leader, educationist, mental health professional, army man & students). At the end of step I judge's opinion was taken for the selection of final items. In step II the selected items were factor analyzed to determine the factorial structure (Kim & Mueller, 1978) of final scale. Details of each step are as follows:

Step I: Generation of Item Pool

Deductive approach was used to generate the item pool of Perception of Romantic Love Scale. Originally 200 items which represent the construct of romantic love were generated in Urdu language. This list of items was given to the 5 judges. They finalize the 99 items by following the criteria of 1) true representation of the romantic love construction, 2) easy to understand, 3) abstains of ambiguity and clarity of meaning, 4) deleting the irrelevant items from the list, 5) comprehensibility of the questionnaire and 6) reliability of the construct.

The response format of the questionnaire was decided to be Likert type 5-point scale, where 1 = *strongly disagree* and 5 = *strongly agree*. Pilot study was carried out by engaging 50 subjects from Government College University Lahore by following convenient sampling strategy. The age range of the sample was 19 to 25 (*M = 22.63, SD = 4.15*). Kolmogorovo- Smirnov test of normality was used and 18 out of 99 items were deleted due to non-normality. Theoretical structure and factor validity of the scale was employed on the 80 items.

Step II: Internal Consistency, Factorial structure, and Construct Validity of the Scale

Convenient sampling technique was used. *N* = 1000 participants were approached from the major Universities of Lahore like Punjab University, Government College University, Lahore College for Women University and University of Health Sciences.

Procedure

Permission was sought from the relevant authority. Volunteer participants were approached at their class rooms, working places and homes. After ensuring the confidentiality of the data they were requested to fill the following questionnaires such as demographic form, Perception of Romantic Love Scale, Passionate Love scale and UCLAS Loneliness Scale. Each participant took 20- 25 minutes to complete the questionnaires. 15% participants were re- approached for

the test re-tests reliability after one week with the same instructions and setting arrangements. At the end participants were debriefed and thanked for their cooperation.

RESULT

STUDY 1: FACTOR STRUCTURE OF PERCEPTION OF ROMANTIC LOVE SCALE (PRLS)

Items of Perception of Romantic Love Scale were factor analyzed. Data of 1000 participants was used to exploratory factor analysis by using Varimax Rotation method. Initial analysis revealed the factor solution that converged in 25 iterations. Principal Component Analysis (PCA) yielded 10 factors solution resulted in cross loadings. We followed the criterion of Kaiser-Guttman's retention criterion of Eigen values (Kaiser, 1974) and seven well defined, interpretable, clear and accurate factors were retained on the bases of scree plot, Eigen values greater than 1.0 and theoretical relevance. The seven factor structure resulted in no cross loading. Therefore, seven factors solution was retained for the further analysis. Eigen value for factor 1 was 9.30, whereas Eigen values for factors 2 to 7 were 2.43, 2.12, 1.85, 1.55, 1.41, 1.31 respectively and 41.9% of the variance was accounted for by the first seven factors.

Final scale emerged with 48 items retained seven factors. A descriptive label was assigned to each factor on the basis of commonality of themes. The seven factors of PRLS namely are Emotional, General, Spiritual, Cognitive, Sexual, Marital and behavioral aspects of Perception of Romantic Love Scale. Item total correlation was also conducted to see the contribution of every single item to the total score. Most of the item total correlations were > .3. An estimation of item to total correlation yielded that all the items were positively and significantly correlated with the total scale ($r = .272$, $p < .001$ to $r = .532$, $p < .001$). There was also a high positive inter correlation between different subscales of PRLS (see Table 1).

Table 1 Factor Structure and item-total correlation of Perception of Romantic Love Scale (N = 1000)

Original/Final Items	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Item-Total Scale r
1) /(63)	**.58**	.02	.18	.07	.02	.12	-.04	.458**
2) /(71)	**.54**	.22	.14	.17	.15	.04	.04	.445**
3) /(80)	**.52**	.13	.12	.05	.04	.13	.11	.443**
4) /(70)	**.46**	.22	.19	.03	-.01	.07	.36	.489**
5) /(10)	**.44**	.22	.26	.19	.01	-.04	-.16	.444**
6) /(67)	**.43**	.16	-.01	.14	.14	-.04	.27	.495**
7) /(77)	**.41**	.08	.09	.09	.17	.13	.24	.505**
8) /(68)	**.39**	.08	.03	.21	.13	.07	.31	.481**
9) /(79)	**.38**	.00	-.01	.06	.30	.17	.08	.356**
10) /(62)	**.37**	.04	.24	.17	.10	.12	.32	.461**
11) /(1)	**.36**	.07	.22	.16	.09	.24	.06	.55**
12) /(42)	.06	**.53**	-.03	.13	.15	.05	.14	.422**
13) /(41)	.17	**.51**	.10	.27	.06	.13	-.03	.442**

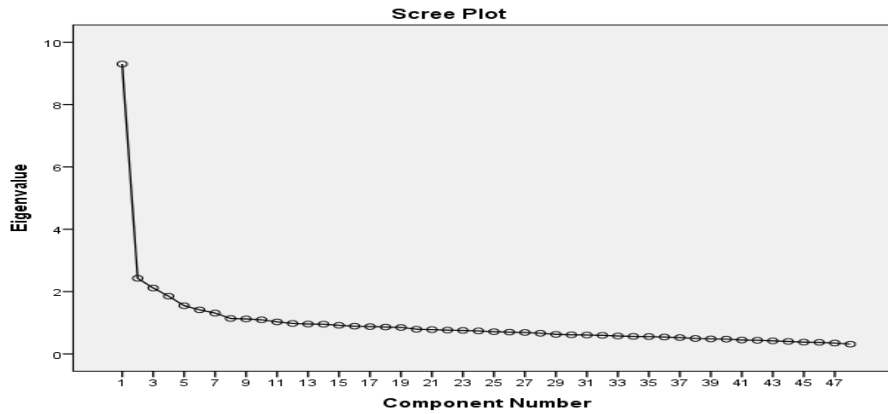| Original/Final Items	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Item-Total Scale r
14) /(23)	.16	**.49**	-.02	.15	-.04	.011	.07	.464**
15) /(51)	.36	**.48**	.05	-.02	-.06	.15	.05	.316**
16) /(43)	.10	**.44**	.27	.00	-.12	.14	.16	.437**
17) /(40)	-.03	**.41**	.20	.09	.12	.26	.06	.449**
18) /(57)	.24	**.41**	-.03	.16	-.06	.20	.26	.465**
19) /(46)	.18	**.33**	.09	.31	.03	.11	-.06	.272**
20) /(27)	.06	.15	**.68**	.03	.03	-.06	.25	.368**
21) /(28)	.11	.16	**.64**	.07	.03	.07	.13	.461**
22) /(21)	.20	-.03	**.58**	.19	.17	.05	.08	.372**
23) /(12)	.12	-.18	**.57**	.25	.12	.14	.11	.393**
24) /(35)	.15	.46	**.49**	.02	.03	-.00	-.09	.404**
25) /(2)	.12	.05	**.43**	.24	-.01	.37	-.04	.434**
26) /(37)	.27	.37	**.37**	.17	-.02	.05	-.23	.406**
27) /(15)	.16	.08	.09	**.67**	.05	.09	-.02	.339**
28) /(6)	.23	-.18	.17	**.60**	.08	.03	.21	.461**
29) /(26)	-.04	.40	.01	**.54**	.02	.02	.23	.454**
30) /(13)	.22	.24	.19	**.54**	.01	-.01	.04	.294**
31) /(16)	.06	.30	.19	**.50**	.09	.21	-.00	.451**
32) /(38)	.12	.41	-.03	**.48**	.09	-.04	.17	.514**
33) /(17)	.38	.09	.19	**.42**	.01	.20	-.06	.428**
34) /(24)	.32	.30	.01	**.35**	-.03	.13	.02	.436**
35) /(39)	-.11	.17	.09	.30	**.71**	.07	-.00	.466**
36) /(75)	.25	-.07	-.02	.01	**.66**	.01	-.03	.536**
37) /(53)	.01	.17	.02	.06	**.65**	.06	.08	.530**
38) /(60)	.12	-.05	.05	-.04	**.61**	.11	.11	.536**
39) /(32)	.10	-.05	.19	-.03	**.55**	.04	.12	.304**
40) /(99)	-.01	.07	.04	.13	.07	**.74**	.06	.467**
41) (98)	.20	.12	.10	.20	.07	**.71**	.20	.382**
42) (97)	.21	.23	.02	-.11	.14	**.59**	.20	.469**
43) (96)	.29	.23	-.00	.04	.10	**.43**	.11	.332**
44) /(94)	.34	.02	.04	.09	.04	**.36**	.33	.442**
45) /(61)	.09	.07	.42	.01	.15	-.00	**.55**	**.438****
46) /(52)	.09	.10	.33	.01	.10	.02	**.53**	**.431****
47) /(93)	.20	.03	.17	.03	.05	.34	**.50**	**.361****
48) /(88)	.08	.18	-.20	.14	.13	.22	**43**	**.499****
Eigen values	9.30	2.43	2.12	1.85	1.55	1.41	**1.31**	
% of Variance	19.38	5.06	4.41	3.86	3.22	2.95	**2.73**	
Cumulative %	19.38	24.43	28.84	32.70	35.92	38.87	**41.59**	

Figure 1: Scree Plot showing Extraction of Factors of Perception of Romantic Love Scale on 1000 participants.

Table 2 Inter-correlations, Means, Standard Deviations and Cronbach Alpha reliability on PRLS and its Seven Subscales (N =1000)

Factors	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	No of Items	M	SD	α
1. Emotional		.53**	.50**	.58**	.30**	.52**	.47**	.84**	11	40.28	6.84	.78
2. General			.42**	.56**	.14**	.46**	.35**	.72**	8	30.45	5.05	.69
3. Spiritual				.48**	.22**	.33**	.39**	.72**	7	25.54	4.93	.74
4. Cognitive					.193**	.386*	.350*	.76*	8	29.45	5.48	.76
5. Sexual						.22**	.25**	.48**	5	14.87	4.49	.70
6. Marital							.43**	.61*	5	17.31	3.28	.69
7. Behavioral								.62*	4	14.50	3.07	.59
8. PRLS									48	17.40	25.96	.91

*p < 0.05. **p < 0.01.

In order to find out the internal consistency of the total scale and subscales, reliability analysis was run on normative sample (*N* =1000) which showed high internal consistency. Cronbach's alpha coefficient for the total scale was α = .91 and was also found reasonably high for all seven factors, ranging from *α* = .59 (behavioral aspects) to *α* = .78 (emotional aspects) respectively (see table 2).

Test-retest reliability

In order to establish the test- retest reliability of Perception of Romantic Love Scale (PRLS) ($n =$ 50) sample was retested after the duration of one week. The correlation coefficient was found .89 ($p < 0.001$) which revealed that the PRLS has high test- retest reliability.

Split-half reliability

The 48 items of Perception of Romantic Love Scale (PRLS) were divided into two equivalent halves (Form A and Form B) by using odd and even number procedure. The correlation coefficient of PRLS between Form A and From B was .80 ($p < 0.001$), which was found to be highly significant. The Cronbach's alpha was found to be .83 and .85 for Form A and B respectively.

STUDY 2: CONVERGENT AND DISCRIMINATE VALIDITY OF PERCEPTION OF ROMANTIC LOVE SCALE

In this study convergent and discriminate validity of the Perception of Romantic Love Scale was determined by finding correlation between Passionate love Scale (Urdu translation) and Loneliness Scale (Urdu translation).

METHOD

Participants

Convenient sampling technique was used to select the Eight set of sample for the translation of Passionate Love Scale ($n = 2$ cultural evaluator experts, $n = 6$ forward-back translation, $n = 5$ committee members, $n = 2$ Urdu language experts, $n = 15$ test try out, *$n = 50$* pilot study, *$n = 100$* (n=50 Urdu version & n = 50 English version) cross language validation & *$n = 150$* confirmatory factor analysis) were selected with the distribution of 50 % men and 50 %women with the age range of 19 to 25 years (*$M = 22.63$, $SD = 4.15$*) from Government College University Lahore, Pakistan. Same procedure was followed for the translation of Loneliness Scale.

Instruments

Perception of Romantic Love Scale (See details in Study 1), b) *Passionate Love Scale, and c) Loneliness Scale* was used to find out the convergent and discriminate validity. For this purpose Passionate Love Scale and Loneliness Scale were translated from English to Urdu by using Brislin (1976) forward-back translation method along with committee approach for the Urdu translations of the instruments.

Passionate Love Scale was developed by Hatfield and Sprecher (1986). It comprises of 15 items self-reported one-dimensional instrument which measures cognitive, emotional, and behavioral components of passionate love. Participants are presented with statements such as: "I would feel deep despair if he/she left me." using 9 points rating scale 1 = not at all true to 9 = definitely true.

Its scores can be interpreted through mean of the items or by the sum of the ratings. Higher scores which is, 135, indicates reckless form of passionate love and lower scores 15 showed that the thrill is gone. Cronbach's alpha reliability of the scale reported .91 in the original scale and the .90 on the current sample.

UCLA Loneliness Scale Urdu translated version were used to find out the convergent and discriminate validity of scale. Loneliness scale was developed by Russell (1996). It has 20 items with 4 point likert type response 0 = *I never feel this way* and 3 = *I often feel this way*. It is uni-dimensional self reported tool measuring three level of loneliness (mild, moderate & sever). Cronbach's alpha reliability of the scale reported .92 in the original scale and the .89 on the current sample.

Procedure
The 48 items PRLS, 15 items PLS, and 20 items Loneliness Scale were administered on the 600 students of Government College University. Data were collected from the students in their classes after seeking permission from the authority. Participants were instructed to the students to read the statements carefully and complete the three questionnaires honestly provided there was no right or wrong answers. Confidentiality and anonymity were ensured. Completion of this procedure took 25 to 30 minutes. Participants were thanked for their corporation.

Results
Table 3 Convergent & Discriminate Validity of Perception of Romantic Love scale and its Seven Sub-scales with Loneliness scale and Passionate Love Scale (N = 500)

Variables	Passionate Love Scale	Loneliness Scale
Perception of Romantic Love Scale	.71**	-.169
Emotional	.50**	-.012
General	.29*	-.003
Spiritual	.48**	-.200
Cognitive	.38**	-.190
Sexual	.39**	-.134
Marital	.32**	-.068
Behavioral	.49**	-.201

Construct validity of Perception of Romantic Love Scale and its seven sub-scales were conducted with Passionate Love Scale and Loneliness Scale. For convergent validity Passionate Love Scale was used which revealed that there were highly positive relationship with Passionate Love Scale and its subscales. Its ranges varied from $r = .71$, $p < 0.01$ to .29, $p < 0.05$. While Loneliness Scale was used for the discriminate validity, results revealed that there were negative relationship between Loneliness Scale, PRLS and its subscales. Ranges of relationship varies from r = -.00 to p < 0.05 -.09 p < 0.05 (see table 3).

DISCUSSION

The present study was undertaken to examine the underlying features of Perception of Romantic Love in a traditional collectivistic culture like Pakistan by developing the tool on Perception of Romantic Love. Using the *Emic* approach (Berry, 1989) which unfolded the phenomena of romantic love in indigenous context. It helps to understand the perspective of Pakistani adults regarding romantic love that what they have thought, imagine, explain, perceive and how they caters the emotion of romantic love (Kottak, 2006).

The phenomenology of romantic love was explored in the light of a given definition (see introduction section). Items were generated on the basis of literature review, semi-structured interview and focus group discussions. While developing the item pool for the Perception of Romantic Love Scale (PRLS) a systematic process of empirical generation and careful selection of items was carried out because of the emphasis that has been placed by different researches and theorist on careful writing and the selection of the items for development of an instrument (McKeachie, 1990; Rice, Stewart, & Hujber, 2000; Wylie, 1979). Once items were generated and then verified by judges on the basis of operational definition of romantic love. Committee approach was used to check the face validity of the items. After finalization of items, appropriateness of language was checked by an expert of Urdu language. Test try-out and pilot study helped to screen out the appropriateness of items for farther procedure.

Thus, the factorial properties of the scale were established on empirical, rational and theoretical grounds. Examination of psychometric properties by employing factor analysis with Varimax Rotation indicated the seven factor solutions. It includes the Emotional aspects of romantic love, General nature, Spiritual aspects, Cognitive aspects, and Sexual, Marital and Behavioral component of romantic love.

Emotions are includes in a term of feelings expressed in a romantic context between two people. Emotional aspects of romantic love included the both positive and negative features of emotions such as tender and intense feelings (Teeruthroy & Bhowon, 2012). It includes the sense of joy, happiness, excitement, generosity, altruism and satisfaction among partners. It also includes the negative emotions such as anger, frustration, mood swings, short temper and sadness (Marshall, Bejanyan, Castro, & Lee, 2013). Freud (1994) considered love and ability to love as a sign of emotional health and relates it to a complex mystery of life. He described that happiness is the central point of every human being, and that sexual (genital) love is the prototype of all happiness. According to Maslow (1943) romantic love is a feeling of warmth and affection which promotes enjoyment, happiness, satisfaction, elation and even the state of ecstasy. He believes that among healthy individuals, there is a growing intimacy, genuineness and self-expression.

General aspects of romantic love includes the concept of 'love at first sight, the phenomena of falling in love and the concept of true love according to the participants (Kokab, & Ajmal, 2012; Nawaz & Hassan, 2012). Hendrick and Hendrick (1988) considered romantic love as an attitude which indicates predisposition to think, feel, and behave in positive ways toward the partner.

Cognitive aspects includes the intrusive thinking, obsession regarding romantic partner, Sexual and marital aspects of romantic love indicated sexual attraction and attachment of romantic partners (Diener, Scollon, Oishi, Dzokoto, & Suh, 2000; Glenn & Weaver, 1978). Results indicated that sexual attraction is an essential part of romantic love but not a sufficient condition for being in love. Sexual attraction without being in love might be occurring but is not likely to be in romantic love in the absence of sexual desirability (Meyers & Berscheid, 1997). Romantic love makes sex more acceptable; and sexual activities have a tendency to be romanticized that's why the participants focused on marital aspects of romantic love as it makes the sex more acceptable rather than to provoke illegitimate or secret relationship on the name of romantic love. That is the distinctive feature of indigenous romantic love tool (Regan, Durvasula, Howell, Ureno, & Rea, 2004). Romantic love possessed that natural element of sexual attraction, body odorous, even lust, but it is not limited to that. It is an emotion that is typically reserved for one person. It carries the expectation of lasting duration. It involves intense attraction to the beloved's whole person and is not just about attraction to the body (Culler, 2000). Al-Krenawi and Jackson (2014) researched that in collectivistic cultures, suitability of the partner is based on social, emotional, economical, moral and religious bases which absorbed the pleasures, wishes and desires of romantic partners. Therefore romance with marriage is acceptable in collectivistic culture like Pakistan. Moreover religious connotation restricted the free floating and euphoric emotions without responsibility. Romantic love with responsibility of marriage is acceptable but illegitimate and secret relationship on the name of romantic love is not acceptable.

Romantic love refreshes the charm of life through infatuation, which strengthen the unreasoned passion (Tennov, 1998). Involuntary feeling of desideratum (limerence) promotes the lust (Goldenberg, Pyszczynski, McCoy, Greenberg, & Solomon, 1999). Lust, infatuation, limerence and passion are different from romantic love but considered temporary precipitating factors to provide the fuel to lovers (Gonzaga, Keltner, Londahl, & Smith, 2001; Bartels & Zeki, 2004).

Psychometrically the PRLS was found to have high levels of reliability, content validity and internal consistency. Findings revealed that there were highly positive relationship between inter-item scale and item total correlation. Results also showed high level of Cronbach's alpha reliability coefficient, split half reliability and test retest reliability of Perception of Romantic Love scale and its subscales. These finding implies that each dimension of PRLS has its specific variance and all sub-scales are distinct from each other.

Study 2 pertains to find out the convergent and discriminate validity of the Perception of Romantic Love Scale and its seven sub-scales by using already developed and valid measures such as Passionate Love Scale and Loneliness Scale. Before conduction of convergent and discriminate validity, scales were translated from English to Urdu by using stander procedure of translations (Brisiln, 1976). The method of forward-back translation, committee approach, test try out, pilot study and Confirmatory Factor Analysis, item-total, inter-item correlation, Cronbach's alpha reliability and split-half reliability were used to translate and culturally adapt the PLS and Loneliness Scale from source language (English) to target language (Urdu). Results of translation procedure showed that Passionate Love Scale and Loneliness Scale is reliable and valid tool to measure the convergent and discriminate validity of newly developed indigenous Perception of Romantic Love Scale.

The results of convergent validity showed that there were highly significant positive relationship between Perception of Romantic Love Scale and its seven sub scales and Passionate Love Scale. It also found that there were negative relationship between the scores of Loneliness Scale and Perception of Romantic Love Scale and its seven sub-scales.

Apart from psychometric properties, Perception of Romantic Love Scale and its seven subscales such as General, Emotional, Spiritual, Cognitive, Sexual, and Behavioral aspects of romantic love. Results showed certain other distinguishing features such as the format of items in Perception of Romantic Love was indirect as the items of the said scales were written from the perspective of general Pakistani culture. It was done because people feel more comfortable while responding to the attitudinal trends of general perception of romantic love rather than their own experiences. An important feature of this scale was that it developed in national language i.e. Urdu. This scale is developed in the cultural context of Pakistan. It is culturally different from those developed in Western countries as people in West value independence and personal autonomy.

Limitations and Suggestions
There are certain limitations in the study that need to be addressed in future. Initially Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) was run to retain the final items in 7 factors. The Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) can be run in future to test the fit between the EFA derived factors and the items in the independent sample to find support for the proposed 7 factors. The study has limited generalizibility in the sense that sample for convergent and discriminate validity comprised of students, so more representative community sample from all over the country may be selected for future research. Measures used in the study were self-report, so the factor of common method variance cannot be ignored. Despite the limitations, a newly constructed scale appears to have high reliability and convergent and discriminate validity. All this has important consequences for scale development process in Pakistan and all over the world.

CONCLUSION

Aim of the current study was to develop the Perception of Romantic Love Scale by using the existing scientific literature, semi-structured interviews and focus group discussions. Theoretical, rational and empirical approach was used for the construction of this scale. Exploratory Factor Analysis retained 48 well-defined items and seven factors (General, Emotional, Cognitive, Behavioral, Marital, and Sexual & Spiritual). Scores of Chronbach's alpha reliability coefficient, split half reliability, test retest reliability, inter-item and item total correlation revealed that the PRLS has high level of internal consistency. Analysis of Convergent validity (with Urdu Passionate Love Scale) and discriminate validity (with Urdu University of California Los Angeles Loneliness Scale) were found quite satisfactory.

Implications

Perception of Romantic Love Scale is culturally sensitive tool to measure the phenomena of romantic love. As it is developed in the national language i.e. Urdu, keeping in view the rapid changing in family structure, intimate relationship, increasing rate of divorce, infidelity, economical independency and education. These factors have influence the romantic relationship as well. So there was need to investigate the romantic relationship according to the cultural context. This scale would help the researchers, family therapists, mental health professionals, social workers and those individuals who want to improve the intimate relationship in this regards.

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