



A STUDY OF OPINION OF FEMALE REGARDING MARITAL ADJUSTMENT IN A BEGINNING STAGE OF MARRIAGE.

DR.NEETA.P.CHAUDHARI

Assistant Professor

Department of Home Science

Children's University, Gandhinagar, Gujarat, India.

ABSTRACT:

Marital adjustment happiness, satisfaction or a number of variables that attest to the quality of a marriage may be the most frequently studied dimension in the marriage and family field. Many of attempts have been made to assess the quality of marital relationships using such concepts of “marital adjustment”, “success”, “satisfaction”, “stability”, “happiness”, “consensus”, “cohesion”, “adaptation”, “integration”, “role strain”, and the like sometimes these terms are used interchangeably; other times each denotes something different, sometimes the terms are used in a psychological sense referring to the state of one of the marital partners, sometimes they are used social psychological sense referring of the state of the group or system, in addition they are times, the terms are used to refer the achievement of a goal and other times they are used to refer a dynamic process of making changes, all the concepts emphasize a dimension that contrasts with adjustment, dissatisfaction, instability, unhappiness and so forth. The influence of industrialization, urbanization, and education of women brought about a new social awakening. Men and women began to challenge the social practices and assert their individual rights. As a result of which increased importance is now given to mutual happiness and satisfaction in marriage. The study was proposed in terms of adjustment of female in marriage at the beginning period of marriage. The area of adjustment is related to sex, in-laws' adjustment, and spouse, motherhood, religion and finance.

Methodology:

This section deals with the planning of research design of particular planned objectives. The total sample for the present study comprise of 100 married female. The investigation chooses the respondents for the present study purposive sampling technique was used. All those who were married with the duration of marriage being not more than five years were chosen from “Mehsana City”.

The criteria for selecting the sample was only married women whose duration of marriage should not been more than five years were chosen. They were lived in “Mehsana City of Gujarat State”. The investigation collected information about populated areas of the Mehsana City and sample were selected from all areas of city and sample were selected from all areas of city. Interview schedule was a tool for

collecting data for study. The schedule was developed by reviewing the related literature and different reports etc. at the initial stage. The investigator collected information by taking personal interview method and contact home to different areas of “Mehasana City”. The timing taking of each schedule was at least 40 to 45 minutes. The investigator asked the question and got answer from respondents. ‘t’ Test was applied for group which had different information in different situations and when both the situations had some relationship at a time. It was carried out under the areas of sex, spouse adjustment, in-laws adjustment, religion, motherhood and finance.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION:

This section deals with a discussion on the background variables of the respondents such as education and duration of marriage.

For hypothesis stating that there is no relationship between education of the respondent and marital adjustment, the ‘t’ test shows significant relationship that education was highly affecting marital adjustment.

Table indicates ‘t’ value of marital adjustment for duration of marriage with the hypothesis saying that there is no relationship between marriage duration and marital adjustment. It was not accepted so it was rejected then it shows that there is much relationship between marriage duration and marital adjustment. So it was believed that time taken is responsible for maintaining maturity and person become mature, it make more adjustment.

table-1: effect of education and duration of marriage and marital adjustment

Sr.	Sentence	Education		Duration of Marriage	
		Below Graduates	Above Graduate	Up to 2½ Years	Above 2 ½ Years
1.	Do you often like to go out together?	35	53	50	39
2.	Do you completely trust each other?	32	55	44	40
3.	Do you both believe in God?	31	54	51	38
4.	Is there dispute between you are regarding domestic matter?	29	49	0	38
5.	Do you believe that taking care if children is a combined responsibility?	35	55	50	40
6.	Do you believe in family planning?	34	53	51	41
7.	Do you believe that both of you have married at right age?	37	54	49	35
8.	Do you feel lonely when you apart from each other?	33	55	45	36
9.	Are happy during intercourse?	35	55	49	40
10.	Do you wish keep your certain personal matter a secret?	35	51	48	41
11.	Do you try to spend as much time together as possible?	34	53	44	36
12.		37	55	49	40

13.	Do you respect each other's family?	34	56	50	41
14.	Are you proud of each other?	35	55	51	40
15.	Do you try to solve your family problem together?	37	54	49	38
16.	Do you believe that your spouse is your friend?	34	53	53	37
17.	Do you praise each other time to time?	33	55	44	38
18.	Do you care for each other's needs, habits, and interests?	30	50	41	37
19.	Do you quarrel on small matters related to your household?	33	54	49	40
20.	Do you care for your partner's sexual needs?	32	53	47	41
21.	Do you feel that you have done right thing by marrying your partner?	33	57	42	38
22.	Do you feel that married life only can give you sexual pleasure?	35	55	46	34
23.	Do you feel lonely without each other?	36	56	50	35
24.	Are your opinion and interest similar?	37	53	51	38
25.	Do you try to find out new methods in sexual intercourse?	34	55	51	37
	Do you get affection from your partner that much you want?				
	TOTAL	850	1348	1194	958

table-2: 't' values of marital adjustment in terms of education and duration of marriage

Group	Mean	S.D	N	Calculated 't'	Tabulated 't'
Below graduation	34	2.54	40	29.25	1.67
Above graduation	53.6	2.32	60		
Up to 2 ½ Years	43.6	0.58	56	88.0	1.64
Above 2 ½ Years	33.04	0.44	44		

table-3 shows marital adjustment of respondents.

Categories	Percentage	No. of respondents
Very good adjustment	80to90	27
Good adjustment	70to75	55
Average adjustment	40to60	18
Poor adjustment	25to30	-
Very poor adjustment	10to20	-

This section deals with the marital adjustment of the respondents. The scale used for this purpose was the marital adjustment questionnaire standardized by Kumar and Rohatgi (1982). There by one could identify different categories of marital adjustment based on the percentage obtained such as very good

adjustment 80 to 90 percentages, good adjustment 70 to 75 percentages, average adjustment 40 to 60 percentages, poor adjustment 25 to 30 percentages, and very poor adjustment percentages. Based on this, the marital adjustment scores obtained by the respondents were analyzed and presented in table. It is found that 27 percentages of the respondents has very good, 55 percentage good adjustment and 18 percentages was average adjustment and poor and very poor adjustment was not available.

CONCLUSION:

Marriage is an institution that regulated the relationship between one or more men to one or more women and provide for creation of a family. It specifies appropriate ways of establishing the relationship and the normative structure for ordering it, Marriage is establishing a deep relationship involving interaction of two personalities. Adjustment in every sense of the term is essential for any marriage.

Since marriage is a process adjustment in marriage are dynamic, continuous rather than static. It implies a developing mutual relationship in which resources for satisfaction are more and more fully drawn upon. To achieve happiness in marriage, the couple must have a clear idea of the meaning of the responsibility and roles in marriage especially in the first few years of married life. In today's society, the youth tend to have unrealistic aspiration from their marriage. Also, in the Indian contacts, a girl is socialist to be a wife and a mother first. So, there is a need to study the adjustment to marriage of youth especially Women. Here, the study resulted that the marital adjustment was influenced positively by education. And as the duration of marriage increase, the marital adjustment tends towards the best proportionally. Therefore, both the education and duration of marriage are positively correlated positively to the marital adjustment.

REFERENCE:

- Cavan, R. S. (1946). "The Family" New York: Crowell Company.
- Chaudhari, N. (2004). "A study of opinion of female regarding adjustment of marriage during beginning period in Mehsana City" Unpublished Masters Dissertation submitted to Hemchandracharya North Gujarat University, Patan.
- Kumar, P. & Maniyar, R. P. (1987). "Sexuality and Marital Adjustment" Journal of Psycho- culture. Dimensions, 3(1-2). Pg -1- 6.
- Mehata, N. (1996). "Marital adjustment of couples in relation to various combinations of sex role Orientation" *Indian Journal of Psychology*, 71 (3&4), 99-105.