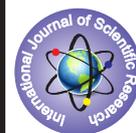


SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE ON MARITAL ADJUSTMENT



SOCIAL SCIENCE

KEYWORDS:

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ABSTRACT

Society is a web of various social relations one of those relationship is the marital relationship. Marriages are aimed at happiness in one or another way. Marital quality is often used in a sense that includes marital adjustment since adjustment is an aspect of the relationship between spouses rather than a feeling experienced by each of them. The main objective of this study to find out the level of marital adjustment among working and non-working women and also to find out whether there is any difference in their marital adjustment based on few personal and demographic variables. Sample of this study consist of 100 married women both (50) working women and (50) Non-working women in and around Chennai constitution. The tool used in this investigation marital adjustment scale was developed by the investigator (Locke Wallace K.M,1959). Collected data was analyzed using SPSS package. The researcher also found that the level of marital adjustment among married women is moderate in nature. The researcher also found that there is significant difference in their marital adjustment among working and non working women with respect to age, Educational qualification, marital period, type of marriage, Area of living, Socio economic status.

Introduction

All humans are social being connected by various social relations. People learn to establish different relationships with different values, expectations and commitments. Among that marital relationship is one of important in every society. People marry for many reasons, like love, happiness, companionship, and the desire to have children, physical attraction, or desire to escape from an unhappy situation. Marriage is a commitment with love and responsibility for peace, happiness and development of strong family relationships.

Marriage as "socially legitimate sexual union, begun with a public announcement and undertaken with some ideas of permanence it is assumed with more a less explicit marriage contract which spells out the reciprocal rights and obligations between the spouses and future children

Over the period of the time the nature of relationship between the partners may change. Thus to maintain or stabilize such a relationship, spouses need some adjustment among them forever. Sinha & Mukerjee (1990) defines marital adjustment as "The state in which there is an overall feeling in husband and wife of happiness and satisfaction with their marriage and with each other". Marital adjustment involves emotional and legal commitment that is quite important in any adult life. The choice of marital partner is one of the most important decisions one makes in his / her lifetime.

Need and Significance of the study

Marriage is closely one of the universal social institutions. Marriage established by human society to control and regulate the sex life of a man. It is closely connected to the institution of family. The adjustment and marital relationship are major challenges in the families. Its success depends on adjustment on the part of both partners involved. Now days women are playing multiple role such as a wife, mother, employee, social activist etc, She has to face the multiple task at the same time. she has to balance her role to have peaceful family life but unfortunately there is rapid increase in divorce rate due to individualization of women , education, media and various role set which leads to family disorganization. This disorganization creates a disharmony in the society. Thus to have peaceful family life more adjustments is needed between both men and women not only for a family concern but also to have healthy society. Thus the present study concern about the level of marital adjustment among working and non-working women, is needful for the society.

Objectives of the study: The following objectives were formulated for the present study:

1. To find out the level of marital adjustment among working and non working women.

2. To find out the level of marital adjustment on the following personal and demographic variables., 1. Age , 2. Education qualification, 3. Type of marriage, 4. Marital periods, 5. Socio economic status, 6. Area of living.

3. To find out whether there is any significant difference in their marital adjustment among working and non working women.

REVIEW OF RELATED STUDY

Mantri, Pratima R.; Krishnaswamy, Saroja(1994)

The study was conducted within the aim of to study the sociological correlates of marital adjustment and working women. A random sampling method of one hundred and seventy working married working women below fifty years of age with the minimum education of being graduates and married for minimum of five years was chosen for the study five variables which were examples for their relations to marital adjustment were husbands want wife to work, adjustments with parents, in laws and mutual agreements between the respondent and her husband regarding each other status in the family and how her income should be spent. The result of the study shown except for the all other variables were found to be significantly and positively co-related with marital adjustment.

Hypothesis of the study

There is no significant difference in their marital adjustment among working and non working women.

Method and procedure

In the present study survey method was adopted.

Tool used in the study: A five point attitude scale with 15 item of short marital adjustment rating scale was developed by the researcher(Locke Wallace 1959)

Sample: Hundred married women (working 50 and non working 50) in and around Chennai constituted the sample for this study.

Collection of data: The investigator personally visited the married women for collecting the data. Any they were given the copies of the tool and requested to respond to all the parts of the questionnaire without omitting any single question.

Scoring: The information provided by the respondents in the personal data sheet was numerically coded to the statistical analysis.

Statistical Techniques used:

In the present study the investigator used the following statistical techniques.

- 1.Percentage analysis method
- 2.Descriptive analysis (mean, standard Deviation)
- 3.Differential Analysis (t-value)

Analysis and interpretation of the data:

The collected data was suggested to statistical analysis and it analyzes using SPSS package. The mean and standard deviation for the variable marital adjustment scores were computed for the entire sample.

Table: 1 Level of marital adjustment

S.NO	Variables	Unhappy	Very Happy	Perfectly happy
Variable	level	Range	No. of .Married women	Percentage
Marital adjustment	low	2-84	22	22
	Moderate	85-99	42	42
	High	100-158	36	36

From the table 1 inferred that the overall nature of the marital adjustment among married women is moderate in nature.

Table: 2 Level of Marital adjustment based on personal and demographic data

S.No	Variables	N	Unhappy	Very happy	Perfectly Happy
1	Age group				
	20-30	34	35	35	29
	30-40	38	37	42	21
	40-50	28	28	36	36
2	Education qualification				
	professional		28	43	28
3	Graduate	36	30	36	33
	Hr.sec	36	19	42	39
	Marital periods				
	Below 10 yrs	50	36	40	24
	More than 10 yrs	50	24	40	36
4	Income level/socio economic				
	Upper-class	28	29	35	36
	Middle class	38	26	32	42
5	Lower class	34	41	35	24
	Type of family				
	Joint family	54	15	33	51
	nuclear family	46	26	35	39
6	Area of living				
	rural	42	29	33	38
	urban	58	31	38	31

The above table shows that spouses under the (40-50)years age group have high level of marital adjustment than (20-30) years married women. In the level of education, there is high level of marital adjustment among lower educated than the spouses with higher level of educational qualification.(39%) women. The married women for a minimum of 10 yrs(36%) have high level when compared with below 10 yrs of marital period adjustment .While seeing socio economic level middle class women(42%) are having high-level of marital adjustment when comparing with other socio economic status. At the same time women in joint family are highly adjustment in their marital life(51%)and also women in rural area (38%)are having high level of marital adjustment than the women in urban area. the married women for a minimum of ten years have more level of adjustment when compared with women below ten years of marital period. While seeing the socio economic level middle class women (42%) are having high level of marital adjustment when comparing with other socio economic status. At the same time

women in joint family are highly adjustment in their marital life (51%) also women in rural area (38%)are having high level of marital adjustment than the women in urban area.

Table 3 Showing the 't' value on marital adjustment among working and non working women

Variable	Background variable	Category	N	Mean	S.D	T-value	Level of significant
Marital adjustment	Married women	Working women	50	111	25.8	2.0*	S
		Non-working women	50	101	22.8		

*denotes significant 0.05 level

Table 3 shows that there is significant difference found between working and non- working women in their level of marital adjustment. calculated 't' value 2.0 and it is significant at 0.05 level.

Findings

1. The study was revealed that the level of marital adjustment married women is moderate in nature.
2. The researcher found that there is significant difference in their marital adjustment to the following personal and demographic data.1. Type of family,2. Area of living,3. Age group,4. Socio economic status,5. Education qualification, 6. Marital periods.
3. There is significant difference found between working and non-working women in their level of marital adjustment

Education Implications;

Family is basic social unit of all the society. But now a days there is decline of moral values, norms, and culture among the younger generation they are not aware of the family values and importance. The breakup of joint family system also leads to many social problems thus the younger generations need more aware about the importance of marriage and other basic social institution, thus each and every parents should thought about their culture and values to next generation, education system should also focuses more on moral studies in schools and colleges to impart the students the values of marriage, family system, for the betterment of the society and to enhance our culture.

Conclusion

The present study aimed to study the level of marital adjustment among married women and found that the level of marital adjustment is moderate in nature. The study results show that there is significant difference in marital adjustment among working and non working women. This implies that working women right to be in matters of financial support as well as a home maker, this dual role makes some imbalance in their marital life, thus their adjustment in their marriage keeps on decline. Thus the understating of our social values and norms is needed. It is essential to take steps to impart the knowledge of social values among next generation to retain our prestigious value based heritage and culture to form a healthy society.

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