

IMPACT OF THE OCCUPATION ON MARITAL ADJUSTMENT

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ABSTRACT

Background

The present study investigate the impact of the occupation and family structure on marital. Hypothesized the, better marital adjustment in nuclear family for working women and poor marital adjustment in joint family for working women. Better marital adjustment in joint family for non- working women and poor marital adjustment in joint family for non-working women. A better economic resource leads to better marital life and resultantly improves the quality of marital adjustment.

Methods

Sample of the study considered of 32 married women. The first sample of 16 working women was drawn which was further dived into, living in nuclear family system (n=8) and joint family system (n=8). The sample of 16 non-working women was drawn which was equally divided in nuclear family (n=8) and joint family system (n=8).

Result

Results shows the no significant difference between marital adjustment, occupation and family structure so the our hypothesis (better marital adjustment in nuclear family for working and poor marital adjustment in joint family for working women, better marital adjustment in joint family for non-working women and poor marital adjustment in joint family for non-working women and economic resources leads to better marital life and resultantly improves the quality of marital adjustment) reject.

KEYWORDS: Marital Adjustment, Occupation, Family Structure

INTRODUCTION

Marital adjustment can be defined 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” (Thomas). 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”. One of the most important relationships between a

Men and women is marriage. It involves emotional and legal commitment that is quite important in any adult life. Moreover, selecting a partner and entering into a marital contract is considered both maturational milestone and personal achievement. There is no doubt that the choice of marital partner is one of the most important decisions one makes in his/her lifetime. 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.

All the marriages are aimed to happiness in one or another way. Most couples marry filled up with expectations. Some of the expectations will be realistic while other unrealistic. This is due to the complex nature of marriage and each individual is as complex as a universe. Therefore, in marriage two partners close together (Veenboven, 1983). Marital adjustment calls for maturity that accepts and understands growth and development in the spouse. If this growth is not experienced and realized fully, death in marital relationship is inevitable. A relationship between couples is not instantaneous rather a slow progress.

It is like the undetected concern that kills silently and softly. A study on 581 couples and 25% of others disclosed that at some time in the adjustment process, they discussed discovering and 8% had seriously considered (Leffecour, Willy, 1976). Marital harmony is the globally important social phenomena, which plays vital role in our life. Successful marital relationship based on many factors but economic resources are considered to be most essential. Various studies have been conducted on this issue, Behnke & Mcdermind, (2004) studied economic factor in relation to family wellbeing. Ross & Mirowsky (1992) and Yadollahi (2009), studied that employment of spouses and the sense of control in various types of stressors of marital life.

There is a list of six areas of marital adjustment which is defined by the psychologist such as, religion, social life, mutual friends, in laws, money and sex, (Lazrus, 1983). Another psychologist defines 10 areas of marital.

FACTOR INFLUENCE ON MARITAL ADJUSTMENT

Family Background

The marital adjustment of partners is correlated with the marital satisfaction of their parents. People whose parents were divorced are more likely than others to experience divorce themselves (Amato & DeBoer, 2001). For a number of reasons, marital instability appears to run in families.

Age

The ages of the bride and groom are also related to the likelihood of success. Couples who marry young have higher divorce rates. Surprisingly, couples who marry late also have a higher propensity to divorce. Because they are selected from a smaller pool of potential mates, older newlyweds are more likely to differ in age, religion, social status and education (Bitter, 1986). Such difference may make marriage more challenging regardless of age.

Length of courtship

Longer periods of courtship are associated with a greater probability of marital success (Cate & Lloyd, 1988). Longer courtship may allow couples to evaluate their compatibility more accurately. Alternatively the correlation between courtship length and marital success may exist because people who are cautious about marriage have attitudes and values that promote marital stability.

Personality

Generally, studies have found that partners' specific personality traits are not very strong predictors of marital success. That said, there are some traits that show modest correlations with marital adjustment for ex. Two negative

predictor of marital success are perfectionism (Haring Hewitt & Flett, 2003) and insecurity (Crowell, Treboux & Walters, 2002). In terms of the Big Five personality traits there is evidence for a negative association between neuroticism and marital adjustment and some preliminary evidence suggestive of a weak positive association between marital adjustment and both agreeableness and conscientiousness (Bouchard, Lussire & Sbourin, 1999).

Premarital Interaction

As you might expect, the degree to which couples get along well during their courtship is predictive of their marital adjustment. Premarital satisfaction is positively correlated with subsequent marital satisfaction. The quality of premarital communication appears especially crucial. For ex. The more that prospective mates re negative, sarcastic, insulting and unsupportive during courtship. The greater the likelihood of marital distress and divorce (Clements, Stanley & Markman, 2004).

In summary, research shows some thought provoking correlations between couples premarital characteristics and marital adjustment. However, most of the correlations are relatively small. Thus, there no proven, reliable premarital predictors of marital success.

METHODOLOGY

Statement of the Problem

Impact of the occupation and family structure on marital.

Hypothesis

- Better marital adjustment in nuclear family for working women and poor marital adjustment in joint family for working women.
- Better marital adjustment in joint family for non- working women and poor marital adjustment in joint family for non-working women.
- A better economic resource leads to better marital life and resultantly improves the quality of marital adjustment.

Variable:

- **Independent variable:** Family Structure, Occupation
- **Dependent variables:** Marital Adjustment

Sample

Sample of the study considered of 32 married women. The first sample of 16 working women was drawn which was further divided into, living in nuclear family system (n=8) and joint family system (n=8). The sample of 16 non-working women was drawn which was equally divided in nuclear family (n=8) and joint family system (n=8).

Tools

Marital Adjust Questionnaire developed by Pramod Kumar & Kanchana Rohatagi.

Table 1: Scoring

Response	Score
Yes	1
No	0

If the statement is yes than give 1 score and 0 score for No response.

Procedure

To collect data for the present study 32 married women were selected in which 16 were working married women and 16 were non-working women married women. The Marital Adjust Questionnaire was administered personally by the researcher in face to face fashion. This study carried out in two phase, in first phase personal data was collected with the bio-data from (monthly income, family system) and in second phase fill the questionnaire. After the data collection, calculate the raw scores.

Table 2: Showing the Data of Working Women (Living in Nuclear Family & Joint Family)

S.No.	Joint Family	Nuclear Family
1.	19	23
2.	20	22
3.	19	20
4.	24	17
5.	25	23
6.	15	16
7.	16	11
8.	11	24

Table 3: Showing the Data of Non-Working Women (Living in Nuclear Family & Joint Family)

S.No.	Joint Family	Nuclear Family
1.	20	24
2.	24	19
3.	21	17
4.	16	19
5.	11	23
6.	15	20
7.	23	22
8.	22	21

Table 4: AB Interaction Table

Marital Adjustment	Family Structure		Total
	b1	b2	
a1	149	156	305
a2	152	165	317
Total	301	321	Grand Total= 622

Table 5: Summary of the Analysis of Variance for the 2 X 2 Factorial Designs

Source of Variation	SS (Sum of Square)	df	MS (Mean of Square)	F
A	4.5	1	4.5	0.26
B	12.05	1	12.05	0.73
AB	1.12	1	1.12	0.06

With in Treatment	473.06	28	16.92	
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RESULTS

After the data was tabulated firstly we made observation table no. 1 showing the data of working women (living in joint & nuclear family) for raw scores of working women they live in joint & nuclear family. Secondly observation table no. 2 showing the data of non-working women (living in joint & nuclear family) for raw score on non-working women they live in joint & nuclear family. After calculate the raw score that made interaction table shows the total score of working & non- working women and last made the summary table of 2 way ANOVA.

The 2 Way ANOVA permits the study of two factor or variables. The first variable (Factor A) has two levels that are working and nonworking, represented by a1 and a2 respectively. The second variable (Factor B) has two levels. That is joint & nuclear family represented by b1 and b2 respectively.

In the two way analysis of variance the total sum of squares in the partitioned in to two component one due to due to variation between the group and the other due to the variation with in the 4 group. The between groups sum of squares is further partitioned in to the 3 component one due to the variation in the levels of factor A (a1 & a2) the second due to the variation in the levels of factor B (b1&b2) and the third due to the interaction of factors A&B. Firstly we calculated the correction term (C) is found by squaring the grand total (G) and ten dividing it by the total number of observation or Correction Term (C) is 12090.12.

Secondly calculate the total sum of square is obtained by squaring each of the 32 squares or the total sum of squares (TSS) is 491.88, and then calculate the between group SS is the sum of each subgroup is first squared and then divided by the number of observations in each subgroup and summed, between group SS value is 18.12. After that we calculate the Within Group SS, ASS, BSS. ASS value is 4.5, BSS is 12.5 and ABSS is 1.12. Table -4 shows the summary table of 2 Way ANOVA, we have divided each of the sum of squares (SS) by the corresponding degrees of freedom (df) to obtain the mean of squares (MS). in the column headed F the mean squares of A, B, AB have been divided by the within group mean Squares (Error).

CONCLUSIONS

The F ratio in respect of factor A has been found to be 0.26. We consult the F table, given in the Appendix, Table B for 1 and 28 degrees of freedom and observe that the critical value is 4.20 at .01 level and 7.64 at 0.05 levels. The observed value of .26, less the critical value at .05 and .01 level. Further we observe that the F ratio in respect of factor B is <1, hence it is not significant. The AB interaction F, based on 1 and 28 df, is found to be 0.06. The critical value is 4.20 at 0.01 level and 7.64 at 0.05 levels. The observed value of F less the critical value. Results shows the no significant difference between marital adjustment, occupation and family structure so the our hypothesis (better marital adjustment in nuclear family for working and poor marital adjustment in joint family for working women, better marital adjustment in joint family for non-working women and poor marital adjustment in joint family for non-working women and economic resources leads to better marital life and resultantly improves the quality of marital adjustment) reject.

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