

A STUDY ABOUT MARITAL ADJUSTMENT AMONG FEMALE OF URBAN & RURAL MEHSANA (GUJARAT)

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Marital adjustment, happiness, satisfaction or a number of variables that attest to the quality of a marriage may be the most frequently study 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”, adoption, 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 in social psychological sense referring of the state of the relationship and sometimes they are used in a sociological sense, referring to the state of the group or system, in addition there are times the terms are used to refer to the achievement of a goal and other times they are used to refer to a dynamic process of making changes, all the concepts emphasize a dimension that contrasts with male adjustment, dissatisfaction, instability, unhappiness and so forth.

The adjustment of married mates is unlike any other human relationship, it may share many conditions of friendship groups, peer groups, work groups or religious groups but the husband and wife relationship differs, marriage, involving two sexes in physical propinquity is public and binding in nature, being publicly sanctioned, marriage becomes more difficult to break being binding the members must act as unit and co-operation becomes essential, every decision must take in to account the desires and wishes of the spouse these forces determine to level of adjustment the nature of the interaction and degree of conflict. From the introductory statement it should be clear that marital adjustment is varied concept that lacks a general consensus of definition, a general concept is likely to include a relative agreement by husband and wife on issues perceived to be important, sharing similar tasks and activities and showing affection for one another marital success as distinguished from marital adjustment generally refer to the achievement of one or more goals; permanence,

companionship, fulfilling the expectation of the community and so forth marital happiness distinguished from either adjustment success is an emotional response of an individual. Whereas happiness is an individual phenomenon marital success and adjustment are dyadic achievement of states of the marriage. The study was effort to focus on the aim of the study necessity of marriage and marital adjustment among female of Urban & Rural Mehsana (Gujarat).

METHODOLOGY-This study was based on purposive random sampling technique sample size was 360 in which 180 from urban & 180 from villages of Mehsana. Mehsana is a northern part of Gujarat state. Standardize P.Kumar marital adjustment scale was used for collecting data. Interview schedule method was used for personal meeting with respondents. Data was analyzed by score and ‘t’ test.

RESULT & DISCUSSION-Result was found according to objective and to used for hypothesis.

TABLE NO. : 1 Table showing and analysis of hypothesis that is “There will be no significant relationship between necessities of marriage & place of residence of the despondence”.

Group	Mean	S.D.	N	“t” value
Urban	94.33	7.91	180	0.45

Data revealed that “t” value for the geographical factor was found was respected and proved that geographical factor was not influenced necessities of marriage.

Table No: 2 showing analysis of hypothesis “there will be non significant relationship between marital adjustment & place of residence of respondent.”

Group	Mean	S.D.	N	“t” value
Urban	20.65	20.58	180	0.23
Rural	21.39	1.09	180	

Data revealed that there will be no influenced of place of residence because “t” value was found 0.23 & hypothesis was aspected.

Table No: 3 showing analysis of hypothesis “there will no association between marital adjustment & working status of the respondent”

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Group	Mean	S.D.	N	"t" value
Working women	20.26	3.06	180	0.049
Nonworking women	21.03	1.94	180	

Data expressed that "t" value was 0.049 & analyzed hypothesis was aspected & proved that result was non significant so working status was not found effective role play in marital adjustment.

CONCLUSION-The adjustment of married mates is unlike any other human relationship it many condition of friendship groups, peer group, work groups, or religious group but the husband and wife relationship differs, marriage, involving two sexes in physical propinquity is public and binding in nature, being publicly sanctioned, marriage becomes more

difficult to break being binding the members must act as a unit and co-operation becomes essential, every decision must take in to account the desires and wishes of the spouse these forces determine to level of adjustment the nature of the interaction & degree of conflict. The 360 sample was selected purposive random sampling technique was used for data collection "t" test was carried out for data analysis result found for need of marriage & marital adjustment among female of Urban & Rural Mehsana. Result found non significant & proved that place of residence & working status was not influence opinions to words marriage & marital adjustment. The marriage is an universal concept for all & developed system can not be affected by any other.

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