

## **A STUDY OF MARRIAGE ATTITUDE AMONG MARRIED WOMEN AND UNMARRIED WOMEN**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Statement of the Problem to Study of Marriage Attitude among Married Women and Unmarried Women. Objectives of the Study: To find out the Marriage Attitude between unmarried women and married women. Hypothesis: There is difference in marriage attitude among married women and unmarried women. Sample: 30 married women and 30 unmarried women were collected from Beed (Maharashtra). Variables Independent Variable Marital Status 1) Married Women 2) Unmarried Women Dependent Variable Marriage Attitude. Conclusion The Marriage Attitude is not observed among married women and unmarried women.

### **Introduction**

How you think about your spouse, and what you think about your spouse, will determine your feelings and actions. Your attitude is everything in your marriage. If you are expecting and anticipating that your spouse is going to be complaining, that is what you are going to hear more of. Since you are expecting it, it will be what stands out most when your husband or wife speaks to you. If you expect your spouse to be dissatisfied with you or to be nasty to you then you are going to prepare an "appropriate" response in advance, even when that might not have been your intention.

Attitude is an expression of favor or disfavor toward a person, place, thing, or event (the attitude object). Prominent psychologist Gordon Allport once described attitudes "the most distinctive and indispensable concept in contemporary social psychology. Attitude can be formed from a person's past and present. Key topics in the study of attitudes include attitude measurement, attitude change, consumer behavior, and attitude-behavior relationships. Emotion and attitude change, Emotion is a common component in persuasion, social influence, and attitude change. Much of attitude research emphasized the importance of affective or emotion components. Emotion works hand-in-hand with the cognitive process, or the way we think, about an issue or situation. Emotional appeals are commonly found in advertising, health campaigns and political messages. Recent examples include no-smoking health campaigns and political campaign advertising emphasizing the fear of terrorism. Attitudes and attitude objects are functions of cognitive, affective and conative components. Attitudes are part of the brain's associative networks, the spider-like structures residing in long term memory that consist of affective and cognitive nodes. By activating an affective or emotion node, attitude change may be possible, though affective and cognitive components tend to be intertwined. In primarily affective networks, it is more difficult to produce cognitive counterarguments in the resistance to persuasion and attitude change. Affective forecasting, otherwise known as intuition or the prediction of emotion, also impacts attitude change. Research suggests that predicting emotions is an important component of decision making, in addition to the cognitive processes. How we feel about an outcome may override purely cognitive rationales.

In terms of research methodology, the challenge for researchers is measuring emotion and subsequent impacts on attitude. Since we cannot see into the brain, various models and measurement tools have been constructed to obtain emotion and attitude information. Measures may include the use of physiological cues like facial expressions, vocal changes, and other body rate measures. For instance, fear is associated with raised eyebrows, increased heart rate and increase body tension (Dillard, 1994). Other methods include concept or network mapping, and using primes or word cues in the era. We evaluate a marital search model that links the quantity and quality of available men to first marriage transitions among black women and white women in the United States. Our analysis provides a more complex assessment of the hypothesis that racial differences in transitions to first marriage reflect shortages of marriageable men in local marriage markets. We attach several indicators of local marriage market conditions (primarily sex ratios from the 1980 Census) to women's marital histories available in the 1979 through 1986 waves of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth.

Our discrete-time logit models support the following conclusions: (1) A shortage in the quantity and quality of available males in local areas depresses women's transitions to first marriage; (2) economic independence among women (as measured by employment and earnings) is positively associated with entry into marriage; (3) racial differences in mate availability account for a relatively small share of existing racial differences in marriage; (4) indicators of local mate availability nevertheless account for a larger proportion of observed racial differences in transitions to first marriage than factors such as family background, welfare status and living arrangements (e.g., multigenerational family); (5) the effects of marriage market characteristics are contingent on whether women are "searching" in the marriage market; and (6) the effect of a shortage of "economically attractive" men is not simply an artifact of local demographic deficits of men to marry.

**Methodology.**

**Statement of the Problem**

To Study of Marriage Attitude among Married Women and Unmarried Women.

**Objectives of the Study:**

To find out the Marriage Attitude between unmarried women and married women.

**Hypothesis:**

There is difference in marriage attitude among married women and unmarried women.

**Sample:**

30 married women and 30 unmarried women were collected from Beed (Maharashtra).

Sample size	Married women	Unmarried women
60	30	30

**3.4.3 Variables**

**Independent Variable:-**

**Marital Status**

- 1) Married Women
- 2) Unmarried Women

**Dependent Variable:-**

**Marriage Attitude.**

**Tools**

**Marriage Attitude Scale (PramodKumar )**

**Reliability.**

Test Retest reliability was computed after a lapse of 6 weeks. The obtained quotient was .84.

**Validity.**

The validity of the scale was obtained it with saxena's Adjustment inventory and Srivastava Adjustment inventory. The quotient obtained was .74 and .82 respectively. Further the Scale has face validity as all the items are closely related to the covered areas .the items were judged by the experts. Thus the scale is beyond. Also possesses content validity.

**Statistical Analysis-**

The main Statistical techniques employed in the present study were:

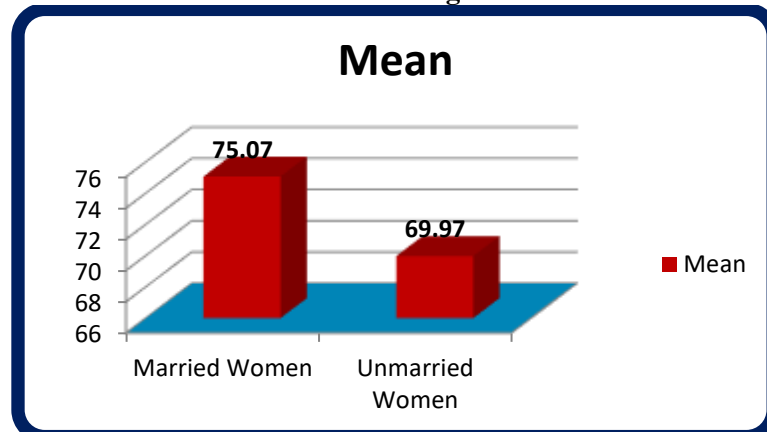
- (1) t- test
- (2) Mean.
- (3)SD.

**Statistical Interpretation and Results**

Marriage Attitude	Mean	SD	"t" Value
Married Women	75.07	6.25	1.5

<b>Unmarried Women</b>	69.97	7.70	
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**Not Significant at 0.05 Level**



The hypothesis is difference marriage attitude among married Women and unmarried Women. The Mean is 75.07 and SD is 6.25 of married women. Mean is 69.97 and SD is 7.70 Unmarried women people respectively, as well as the 't' (value 1.5) Not significant at 0.05 levels. That mean no difference is observed in marriage attitude among married Women and Unmarried Women.

**Conclusion:**

1) The Marriage Attitude is not observed among married women and unmarried women.

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