

review committee.

- Written consent was obtained from the participants of the research.
- The participants were assured about the confidentiality of the information provided by them.
- The obtained data has been used only for the purpose of the research.

Statistical Analysis

Independent Samples t- test: Pearson’s product moment Correlation is used to find out the relationship between marital adjustment and modernization.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results obtained were analyzed by using independent samples t-test and Karl Pearson’s coefficient of correlation. The independent samples t-test was used to understand the significant difference in the level of marital adjustment and modernization among marred working women and homemakers. The coefficient of correlation between marital adjustment and modernization was obtained through Karl Pearson’s co-efficient of correlation.

Part one analysis

Socio demographic details of the participants: The age of married working women indicates that 40% of participants falls under the age range of 25-30 and 60% of participants falls under the age range of 30-35 (**Figure 1**).

Age of homemakers indicates that 43% of participants falls under the age range of 25-30 and 57% of participants falls under age range of 30-35 (**Figure 2**).

The education qualification of married working women indicates that 54% of participants have completed B.Ed. course and 13% of participants are graduated and about 33% of participants have done Post graduation in different subjects (**Figure 3**).

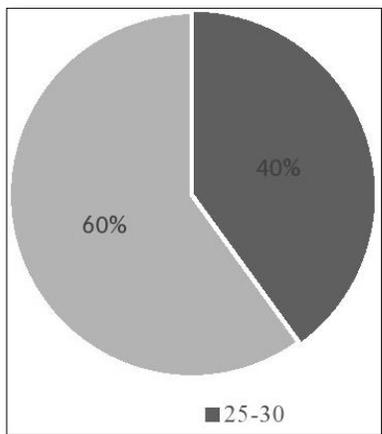


Figure 1. Age range of married working women.

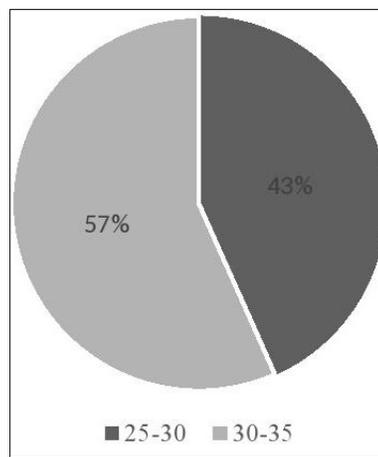


Figure 2. Age range of homemakers.

The education qualification of homemakers is indicated that 17% of the participants has completed B.Ed. and about 50% of participants had completed graduation and also 33% of participants had completed masters in different subjects (**Figure 4**).

Occupation of married working women indicates that 33% of participants falls under the occupation of teachers and 40% of participants work as office administrators and about 27% of participants work under other areas of occupation (**Figure 5**).

Part two analysis

Independent Samples t-test: The hypothesis stating that there is no significant difference in the level of marital adjustment among married working women and homemakers was tested using independent samples t- test. The obtained t value is .428 which is not significant at 0.05. Thus, the obtained result indicates that there is no significant difference in the level of Marital Adjustment among married working women and Homemakers.

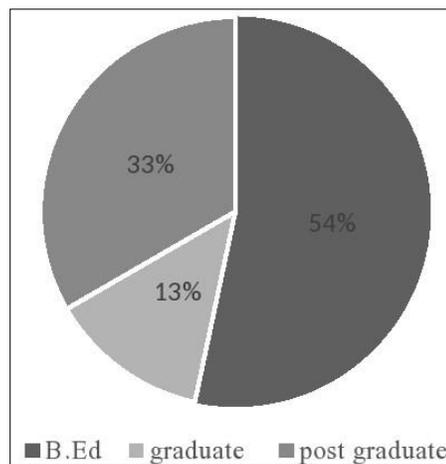


Figure 3: Educational qualification of married working women.

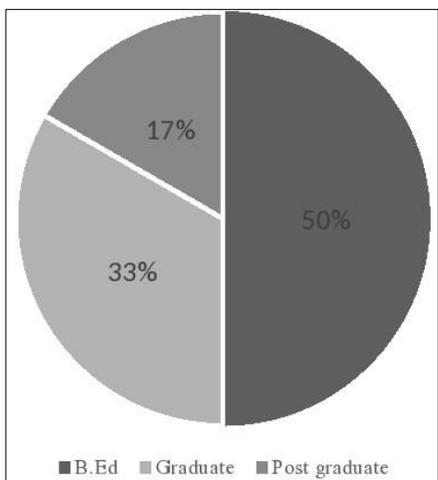


Figure 4. Education qualification of homemakers.

Hence, the null hypothesis stating that there is no significant difference in the level of marital adjustment among married working women and homemakers is accepted (Table 3, Figure 6).

The hypothesis stating that there is no significant difference in the level of Modernization among married working women and homemakers was tested using independent sample t- test. The obtained t value is 0.966 which is not significant at 0.05. Thus, the obtained result indicates that there is no significant difference in the level of modernization among married working women and

Homemakers. Hence, the null hypothesis stating that there is no significant difference in the level of modernization among married working women and homemakers is accepted (Table 4, Figure 7).

Karl Pearson’s Co-efficient of Correlation

The hypothesis stating that there is no significant relationship between marital adjustment and modernization was tested using Karl Pearson’s Co-efficient of Correlation (Table 5). The findings of the analysis indicates that there is no relationship between Marital adjustment and modernization (r = 0.170) which is not significant. Thus, the result indicates that with the increase in the level of modernization, does not have any significant effect on marital adjustment and also with the increase in the level of marital adjustment does not have any significant effect on modernization. Therefore, the null hypothesis stating that there is no significant relationship between marital adjustment and modernization is accepted. The alternate hypothesis is rejected which states that there is a significant relationship between marital adjustment and modernization. The research findings are contradictory to what Soni [39] wrote in their study that domestic violence is a major factor for decreased marital adjustment. It implies that if couples are well adjusted with each other, the chances of domestic violence, marital conflicts were low. Modernization is considered to play major role in deciding if a husband will use the means of violence to gain control over his wife.

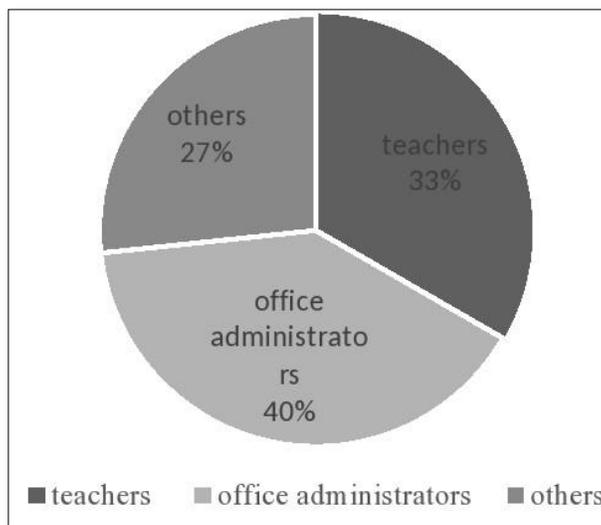


Figure 5. Occupation of married working women.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Summary and conclusion contain brief summary of the present research work, major findings, conclusions, implication, limitations, and scope for further research.

SUMMARY OF THE RESEARCH

The present study was undertaken to study the level of marital adjustment and modernization among married working women and Homemakers. Married working women and Homemakers are the independent variables; marital adjustment and Modernization are the dependent

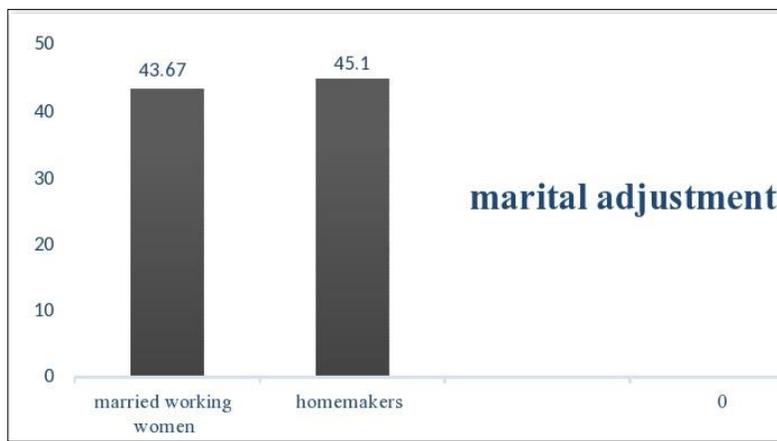


Figure 6. Mean score of marital adjustment among married working women and homemakers.

Table 3. Mean, Standard Deviation and t value for marital adjustment among married working women and homemakers.

Groups	N	Mean	SD	df	t	Significance
Married	30	43.67	11.995			
Working						
Women				58	0.428	0.670
Homemakers	30	45.10	13.882			

Table 4. Mean, Standard Deviation and t value for modernization among married working women and homemakers.

Groups	N	Mean	SD	df	t	Significance
Married	30	143.93	13.898			
Working						
Women				58	0.966	0.338
Homemakers	30	140.50	13.627			

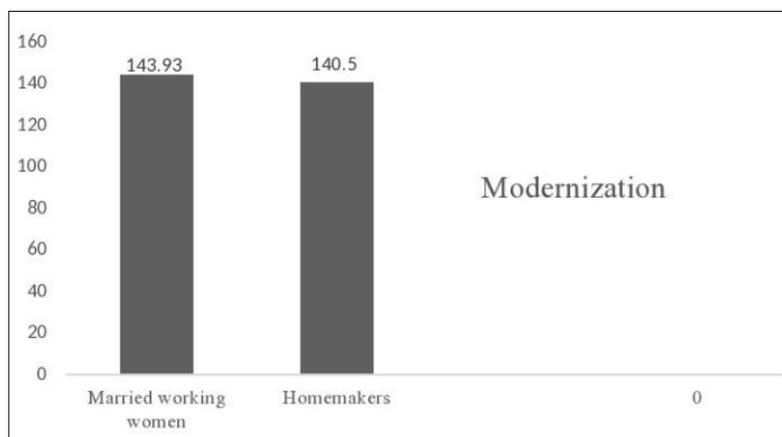


Figure 7. Mean score of modernization among married working women and homemakers

Table 5. Coefficient of correlation between marital adjustment and Modernization among Married working women and Modernization.

Variable	r	p
Marital adjustment	0.170	0.194
Modernization		

variable. The sample included 60 participants, comprising of 30 Married working women and Homemakers. The purposive sampling Technique was used to collect the data. The sample survey Research Design adopted in the study. The participants who are in the age range of 25-35 were included and the women who is married since two years were taken for the study.

The Marital adjustment scale developed by Singh [38] was used to assess the level of marital adjustment and Modernization scale developed by Raghavendra S. Singh was used to assess the level of Modernization among the participants of the study. The obtained results were analyzed using Independent Samples t-test and Karl Pearson’s Co-efficient of Correlation.

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

Independent Samples t-test

The Independent Sample t-test was undertaken to know the difference in the level of marital adjustment and modernization among married working women and homemakers.

- The obtained result indicates that there is no significant difference in the level of marital adjustment among married working women and homemakers.
- There is no significant difference in the level of modernization among married working women and homemakers

Karl Pearson’s Co-efficient of Correlation

The relationship between marital adjustment and modernization was found out by using Karl Pearson’s Co-efficient of Correlation.

- The result indicates that with the increase in the level of marital adjustment does not have an effect on level of modernization.

CONCLUSION

The study reveals that the occupational status of married working women does not affect the marital adjustment. It also indicates that with the increase in the level of modernization does have an effect on level of marital adjustment but the effect is not significant.

As time pass by society face dramatic changes, but the worthiness given to the institution of marriage still remain and the concept of marital adjustment is still valued.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- The data of the study was collected mainly from the state of Kerala; hence caution has to be exercised while generalizing the findings.
- Small sample size
- Study would have been done among couples, which might have contributed more to the study.
- Study would have been improved more if occupation of married working women was considered.
- Only questionnaire method was used.
- The data was obtained using only self-report inventories.

IMPLICATIONS

The findings of this research indicate the importance of improving the level of marital adjustment among married women. Married women should be given an awareness about taking together family life as well as the changes happening in the society, and also giving a divinity to the institution called marriage.

SCOPE FOR FURTHER STUDY

- Qualitative research methods can be done for improving the quality of the paper
- The study can be extended using Longitudinal Research

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