CHAPTER 11

SUMMARIES AND CONCLUSIONS
Science holds as one of its tenets the view that the conclusions of any study must be verified by repetitions of the experiment. This subjection of the conclusions of a study to continued investigation is practically needed in the social sciences. The following conclusions from the present study, though apparently presented in the form of rather dogmatic statements concerning the relationship between given behaviour or situations and marital adjustment, are to be viewed as tentative hypothesis subject to cumulative confirmation by a member of similar researchs.

1. Marital adjustment ranges along a continuum from high adjustment to very high maladjustment. Happiness in marriage, as judged by an outsider, represents adjustment and unhappiness in marriage as judged by an outsider, separation or divorce represents maladjustment.

2. In-laws are a factor of important in marital adjustment of women. The woman survives into a family and has get well adjusted the in mates of the family, especially the inlaws if she is to be well adjusted in her marriage. Development of harmonious relations with
in-laws is conducive to satisfactory marital adjustment. While maladjustment with them is found to be as an important factor in marital maladjustment of the women. If the In-laws the most important person is the mother-in-law. It has been found that more unhappily married women perceive their husbands as loving more his parents and brothers and sisters that he loves her. The same is the case with her perception about whether her husband is tied to his mothers' apron strings.

3. Companionship relation between husband and wife is related to marital adjustment. Companionship is enjoyed by talking to each other about the matters that happen to them and taking interest in each other's matters. The happily married women reported more frequently than unhappily married women that their husbands are their best friends.

4. The difference of opinions between husband and wife on the problem of the extent and nature of spending money and the problem of saving is related to marital maladjustment of women. Income perceived as insufficient does not affect the marital adjustment of women. But the women getting satisfactory amount of allowance from their parents are found indifferent to the problems of money in their in-law family. The nature of economic problems and the extent of its effect on marital adjustment of
women depends on the kind of family and the role of husband and wife in the economic responsibilities of family.

5. Marital adjustment is positively associated with wife's frank talk about the difficulties and dissatisfaction about sex to my husband and is negatively associated with the wife's feeling that sex relations are dull and mechanical and with the complaint of the husband that wife is frigid. Wife's attitude of disgust toward sex, fear of pregnancy and feeling that husband's sex demands are too much for her is not found associated with either marital adjustment or maladjustment of women.

6. Marital adjustment is associated with general personality characteristics of husband like stubbornness too much submissiveness to his elders and suspicious nature. Obstinacy of wife is associated with marital maladjustment while her adjustibility is associated with marital adjustment.

7. Greater agreement and absence of conflict is found between happily married women and their husbands on various problems. While disagreement and conflicts is found more often and on various problems between unhappily married women and their husbands.

8. Unhappily married women think of either leaving their in-law's house, taking divorce or committing suicide as a way to get escape from the unhappiness of marital life. But suicide is thought more often than divorce. But many a woman inspite of unhappiness in
marriage does not think of any of such solution but only tolerates the situation since she thinks that none of the three ways will bring back to the lost happiness.

9. Childlessness or having only female child or children is not related to marital adjustment. Early arrival of the first child or the successive arrival of children and conflicts between husband and wife over having children do not much affect the marital adjustment of women.

10. The type of home atmosphere, revealed by such things as the degree of happiness in childhood and the happiness of the marriage of the parents, conflicts between parents and attachment with father and mother are not found to determine the readiness of a person to make the necessary adjustments to the behaviour of others in the marriage situation.

The contributions of the present study demonstrate the feasibility of increasing our knowledge of marital adjustment or maladjustment by designing more refined methods of research and by concentrating on more crucial and significant problems. Detailed investigations should be made of such general conclusions or hypotheses as those listed above. For example an association between marital adjustment of woman and husband and mother-in-law relation should be studied in more detail, and more carefully designed tests.
For maximum clinical effectiveness scales will have to be constructed for subcategories and subgroups of the population.