Chapter Three

METHODOLOGY
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The concept of methodology includes three aspects, namely, research design, measures of data and analysis. Research design has to do with planning a strategy for an investigation that will permit the investigation to rule out as many as possible of the potential threads to validity of the study (Cook, 1979).

Measures have to do with the sources of the data and the types of the observations that are made, analysis has to do with the way one goes about making sense of our data, usually by application of statistical procedures.

Methodology of the present investigation was worked out in accordance with the research objectives we have presented in chapter one.

SAMPLE: A sample of two hundred married couples was drawn from the different localities of Aligarh city. Of these, 100 couples were Hindu and the remaining 100 couples were Muslim. These couples were further split in terms of the socio-demographic variables—type of couples (working and conventional) and age (younger and older). Working couples were those where both the spouses were in jobs whereas non-working couples comprised working husbands and non-working wives. Younger couples were those whose age range lies between 25-35, and older couples were those whose age range was between 45-55. The distribution of samples are as follows:
### Figure I

**Type of couples**

$N = 200$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hindu couples</th>
<th>Muslim couples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>($n_1 = 100$)</td>
<td>($n_2 = 100$)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Working couples</th>
<th>Conventional working couples</th>
<th>Working couples</th>
<th>Conventional working couples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(50)</td>
<td>(50)</td>
<td>(50)</td>
<td>(50)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Figure II

**Age**

$N = 200$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hindu couples</th>
<th>Muslim couples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>($n_1 = 100$)</td>
<td>($n_2 = 100$)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Younger couples</th>
<th>Older couples</th>
<th>Younger couples</th>
<th>Older couples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(50)</td>
<td>(50)</td>
<td>(50)</td>
<td>(50)</td>
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Tools: The present study employed the following measures for measuring the personality and socio-demographic factors of married couples.

Marital Adjustment Questionnaire. (MAQ: Kumar and Rohatgi, 1965).
The MAQ comprising 25 items with the two alternative response categories - 'Yes', 'No'. The MAQ contains questions relating to personality qualities, emotional factors, sexual satisfaction, marital role and responsibility factors, in-laws relationship, attitude towards family planning and children, interpersonal relationship and economic factors, religious, and social factors. 'Yes' responses were scored as 1 except for items 4, 10 and 19 for which scores of 1 was given to 'No' response. A higher score indicates higher marital adjustment for the husband or wife. To get a single marital adjustment score for a couple a score of 1 was given to both partners to answer an item as 'Yes' showing their agreement except for items 4, 10 and 19 in which scoring was done in reverse direction.

Social Intimacy Scale: (SIS: Miller and Lefcourt, 1982) The SIS contains 17 items (6 requiring frequency and 11 requiring intensity ratings on 10-point scale) Two of these items (2 and 4) are opposite keyed. So that ratings of 10 were scored as 1 and vice-versa. This scale was designed to assess the degree of intimacy experienced by the subject with the family. The measure structure is to permit the assessment of intimacy in the context of friendship or marriage. High scores indicate a high degree of intimacy between spouses. In the present study discrepancy scores
between spouses on the SIS were assigned to each member of the pair. Discrepancy between husband's and wife's perception of their degree of closeness was interpreted as an indication of lesser intimacy. That is, high discrepancy score indicates a low intimacy orientation.

**Trust Scale (TS: Rempel, Holmes, and Zanna, 1985)** The 17-items trust scale measures the living of trust within close interpersonal relationships. Items in the scale represent the predictability, dependability and faith factors of trust. Items designed to measure predictability (4, 5, 6, 8, 14) emphasized the consistency and stability of a partner's specific behaviors based on past experience. Dependability items (1, 7, 13, 15, 17) concentrate on the dispositional qualities of the partner, which warrant confidence in the face of risk and potential hurt (e.g. honesty, reliability etc.). Items (2, 3, 9, 10, 11, 16) constructed to measure faith are centered on feelings of confidence in the relationship and the responsiveness and caring expected from the partner in the face of an uncertain future. Responses were obtained about the trust worthiness of their partner on a 7-point scale ranging from strongly disagree through 0 (neutral) to strongly agree.

Information relating to socio-demographic variables was obtained on the personal data sheet. Personal data sheet covered the following information - name, age, religion, occupation, and life style etc.
Procedure: Subjects were asked to complete the forms independently without comparing answers with their partners. Subjects recruited for the study were administered all the tests consecutively in one session at their residence. Some of the subjects were hesitant to complete the questionnaire and the investigator explained the purpose of the investigation in detail. Subjects generally took an hour time in completing all the tests.

Data Analysis: The data were analyzed by means of Pearson product moment correlation, Z-test, partial correlation, significance of a partial r, multiple coefficient of correlation (R), and significance of multiple R (F-test).

Person product moment correlation method was applied for determining the relationship between marital adjustment and trust, marital adjustment and social intimacy, and trust and social intimacy scores among groups formed on the basis of socio-demographic variables. Z-test was used to determine the significance of difference between two \( \hat{z} \) coefficients. Partial correlations were computed for partialed out or eliminating the effects of variables, that may influence the relationship between two variables whose relationship is to be considered. For example, in the present study, we have three personality variables namely, marital adjustment, trust and social intimacy, \( \hat{r}_{12.3} \) represents the partial correlation between marital adjustment and trust when the third variable (social intimacy) has been partialed out. Significance of a partial r were determined at the .95 confidence
interval. Multiple coefficient of correlation (R) was applied to determine the correlation between scores actually earned and scores predicted on the marital adjustment from the two variables—trust and social intimacy. That is, to what extent marital adjustment scores are related to trust and social intimacy. Significance of multiple R were computed by F-test.