Chapter No. III

METHODOLOGY

- Aim of The Study
- Operational Definitions
- Objectives of The Study
- Hypotheses Tested in The Study
- Methodology
- Tools Used for Data Collection
- Procedure of Data Selection
- Statistical Treatment of Data
Chapter No. III

METHODOLOGY

The present chapter describes the procedure used for the present investigation. The aim of the study, objectives of the study, hypotheses tested in the study, methodology, tools used for data collection, procedure of sample selection and statistical treatment of data have been described in detail.

Research in psychology is a difficult task. Because each factor, which is being studied, influence the development of dependent variables, hence, it is necessary to take care from the beginning while carrying out a psychological study. At the first place the topic was selected and framed, considering the results of earlier studies. Once the topic was finalized, the relevant independent and dependent variables were specified. The next problem was that of selecting appropriate sample. Since, the factor of anxiety was incorporated in the study; the sample selection was a little tedious job. But after collecting the information from the college record, the tasks become easy.

Relevant scales were selected considering their reliability and validity values. Those tests or scales were selected which appear to be more appropriate for the sample of the study. Data were collected following the instructions and guideline by the authors of the scale. Thus, at every step proper care was taken while carrying out the study.
As par possible the appropriate statistical techniques were used for analyzing the
data and conclusion were drawn only on the basis of the results. In sum, in the
present study care was taken to make it as scientific as it can be.

**Statement of the Problem:**

To study the expectations from the life partner, marriage attitude and sexual anxiety
among post graduate male students of Hindu and Muslim religious groups.

**Aim of the Study:**

The main aim of the study was to find out the effect of religion and area of
residence on expectation from the life partner, marriage attitude and sexual anxiety.
Though the factor of religion was taken, only two broad categories of religion were
considered in the study, they were Hindu and Muslim religion. Similarly, only two
area of residence were considered, they were urban and rural area.

**Operational Definitions:**

✔ **Expectations from the life partner:**

  “Expectations are various ideas related to choosing a life partner”.

- **Traditional Expectations from the life partner**

  “Traditional is the one who gives an inferior unequal status to women or
  wives”.
- **Egalitarian Expectations from the life partner**
  “An Egalitarian is the one who favours the thought of equality to his life partner”.

- **Marriage Attitude**:
  “It is the tendency to respond positively or negatively towards marriage.”

- **Sexual Anxiety**:
  “A state of uneasiness and apprehensive or a fear resulting from the anticipation threatening events or situations on sexual anxiety.”

- **Hindu Religion**:
  “A Hindu is the one who has a belief in Hinduism which is originating in an Indian subcontinent”.

- **Muslim Religion**:
  “A Muslim is the one who has a belief in Islam and follows the teachings and normative examples of Mohammad, consider by them to be the last prophet of God”.

- **Post Graduate Students**:
  “A graduate student pursuing study leading to a master degree”.
Objectives of the Study:

Considering the variables measured in the study and the factorial design used for analyzing the data, following objectives were formed.

1) To examine the effect of religion on expectations from the life partner.

2) To examine the effect of area of residence on expectations from the life partner.

3) To examine the effect of religion on marriage attitude.

4) To examine the effect of area of residence on marriage attitude.

5) To examine the effect of religion on sexual anxiety.

6) To examine the effect of area of residence on sexual anxiety.

7) To search the relationship between expectations from the life partner and marriage attitude.

8) To search the relationship between expectations from the life partner and sexual anxiety.

9) To search the relationship between marriage attitude and sexual anxiety.
Hypotheses Tested in the Study:

In the light of the objectives of the study and the general direction of the findings of earlier research, following hypotheses were formulated:

1) Students of Hindu will have egalitarian expectations from the life partner than Muslim students.

2) Students of Urban area will have egalitarian expectations from the life partner than rural area students.

3) There will be no significant interaction effect of religion and area on expectations from the life partner.

4) Students of Hindu will have positive marriage attitude than Muslim students.

5) Students of Urban area will have positive marriage attitude than rural area students.

6) There will be no significant interaction effect of religion and area on marriage attitude.

7) Students of Hindu will score low on sexual anxiety than Muslim religion students.

8) Students from Urban area will score low on sexual anxiety than rural area students.
9) There will be no significant interaction effect of religion and area on sexual anxiety.

10) There will be positive correlation between expectations from the life partner and marriage attitude.

11) There will be negative correlation between expectations from the life partner and sexual anxiety.

12) There will be negative correlation between marriage attitude and sexual anxiety.

**Methodology:**

**Sample**

Sample for the study was selected from the educational institutions of Marathwada region. Since, the Hindu and Muslim religion students were included in the study, first the list of Hindu religion students and Muslim religion students were prepared from the college record. Thus, there were two separate lists of students; one for Hindu religion students and second lists was Muslim religion students. Thus, by using random sampling method initially 600 students out of them finally 400 students were selected. Of these 400 students, 200 were Hindu religion students (100 urban and 100 rural) and 200 were Muslim religion students (100 urban and 100 rural).
Since, in the present study a 2 x 2 factorial design was used, the total sample of 400 students was divided into four classified groups. These four classified groups were based on two independent variables namely, religion and area of residence type. Each of these two variables was varied at two levels. Age group of the students was 21 to 24 years, and their educational standard was post graduation from different faculties. Only unmarried male students were considered in this study. Sample distribution shown in table no. 3.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AREA</th>
<th>RELIGION</th>
<th>TOTAL SAMPLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HINDU</td>
<td>MUSLIM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URBAN</td>
<td>n = 100</td>
<td>n = 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RURAL</td>
<td>n = 100</td>
<td>n = 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>n = 400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table No. 3.1
Sample Distribution Table
**Variables under Study:**

**Independent Variables**

- Types of Religion  (Hindu and Muslim)
- Area of Residence  (Urban and Rural)

**Dependant Variables**

- Expectations from the life partner
- Marriage attitude
- Sexual anxiety

**Design of Study:**

In the present study balanced 2 x 2 factorial designs was used. Each independent variable was varied at two levels. Shown in table no. 3.2,

**Table No. 3.2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AREA (B)</th>
<th>RELIGION (A)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HINDU A 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URBAN B 1</td>
<td>A 1, B 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RURAL B 2</td>
<td>A 1, B 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tools Used for Data Collection:

For collection data of standardized tests and scales were selected.

1) Expectations from the Life Partner Scale (EFLPS).

This scale was constructed and standardized by Dr. Sadhana Natu and Dr. A.J. Wadkar.

Various scale related to marriage for e.g. Marriage Expectation Scale, Marriage Attitude Scale, Marital Adjustment Scale are available in the domain of measurement of attitudes towards marriage. However, they emphasize ‘the sexual aspect’ of marriage more since, sexuality is their focus. Also they do not look at expectation from the life partner in a holistic manner.

In the changing Indian scenario, the man-woman relationship has also undergone many transformations. In this context, it was necessary to construct a tool that focused on women’s employment, attitudes towards women as intrinsic factors in expectation from the life partner. Hence, it seemed essential to construct a scale that focused equally on the psychological aspects of the marital relationship with the life partner. Therefore the present researcher developed the expectation from the life partner scale.

It is a five point rating scale with 66 statements. It has four dimensions: Intimacy, Compatibility, Equality, and Identity. These four dimensions have 3 sub scales each. Each sub scale has an equal number of positive and negatively worded items. These items are arranged in a random order using random order tables.
The tool has been translated from English into Marathi, the local language, keeping the semantics and context in mind. Backward and forward translations have been done to ensure that the meanings are not distorted.

Initially a poor of statements was collected on topic. Discussion with experts in Psychology and Gender studies, colleagues and students was germane to the construction of this tool.

**Administration and Scoring:**

The respondents should be given a brief explanation about the objective of the study. They should be given the standardized instruction given in the test booklet. It should be ensured that they have understood the meaning of the statements and the words used in the scale. They should clarify their doubts filling up their responses. It should be ensured that they do not leave out any item in the scale.

There is no time limit to answer the question and there are no rights or wrong answer. The respondents should avoid using the neutral response as far as possible. Since the items explore the respondents’ attitudes about sensitive issues they should be assured about the confidentiality of the procedure. They should also be urged to respond honestly.

The items are to be scored by using the transparent scoring stencil. Place the scoring stencil on the answer sheet so that the statements numbers on both i.e. stencil and answer sheet correspond to each other. Assign the score point above, to the selected alternative (√) by the subject. Add up all the score point for deriving the total score.
Positively worded items are scored as per the response. Negatively worded items are scored using reverse scoring as 1=5, 2=4, 3=3, 4=2, and 5=1. After scoring, higher scores indicate a positive attitude and lower scores indicate a negative attitude towards the life partner.

**Norms and interpretation:**

The test can be scored with the help of the scoring stencils given in the set. High scores indicate egalitarian expectation from life partner and low scores indicate traditional expectations from life partner. The scores range between 66-330. The obtained scores can be interpreted as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Interpretation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>66 – 198</td>
<td>Traditional expectations from life partner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>199 – 330</td>
<td>Egalitarian expectations from life partner</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Reliability:**

The internal consistency of the scale was measured using split half method using Spearman Brown formula and Cronbach’s alpha was computed. The reliability coefficient is 0.84 (Cronbach’s alpha) offering a very high reliability for the scale.
Validity:

Discussions with the experts in Psychology and Gender studies ensured content validity of the test. After doing item analysis of the scale, only 10% of the items were found to be non-significant. Since the scale contained a large number of items (66) 10% of the items seemed a small number. Hence, these items have been rephrased and retained because without these items the scale would be incomplete content wise.

Application

This scale can be used for pre-marital counseling with young men from the 18-22 age groups so that they can analyze their expectations from their life partners.

1. It can also serve a wider function of gender sensitization of young males. the scale explores various areas of the relationship with life partner that are generally not discussed and the respondents can get information on these aspects and also start thinking about them.

2) Marriage Attitude Scale (MAS).

This scale was developed and standardized by Pramod Kumar. The Marriage Attitude Scale consists of 38 highly sensitive ‘yes’-‘no-‘doubtful’ type of items. The split-half reliability of the scale, applying the Spearman-Brown formula, has been found to be .79 with an index of reliability of .88. Test-retest reliability of the scale is .91. Only highly discriminating items with validity index of .27 or more
The administration:

It is a self-administering scale. Its purpose has to be frankly explained to that Ss. It is to be emphasized that they should not omit any item and that there is nothing ‘right’ or ‘wrong’ about these items. They are to be fully assured that their replies would be kept strictly confidential and used only for research purpose. There is no time limit for the scale.

Scoring:

All the items of the scale except 28, 29, 31 and 33 are positively worded. All these items are to be given a weight age of 3, 2 and 1 for ‘yes’, ‘doubtful’ and ‘no’ responses. For negatively worded items, the scoring system is to be reversed. The score of these values gives the attitude score for the subject. The total scores various from 38 to 114, showing most negative to most positive attitude towards marriage.

Sample:

The marriage attitude scale was administered to a group of 180 students - 80 male and 100 female belonging to different post graduate department of Punjab University. The mean age of the group was 20.3 years.
3) Sexual Anxiety Scale (SAS).

This scale was developed and standardized by Pramod Kumar.

A group of 50 unmarried Ss in the age bracket of 18-26 years. Were intensively interviewed to know their fears and apprehensions regarding marital sex. The interview data was then content analyzed to identify the broad categories relating to pre-marital sexual anxiety. These categories thus identified related to sexual monotony, sexual attractiveness, sexual potency and sexual inhibition. Following this, 24 items related to pre-marital sexual anxiety, representing the aforesaid categories, were prepared. These items were then submitted to a group of 5 judges, psychologists having specialization in clinical psychology, for their comment and observations regarding the relevance of these items as far as the assessment of pre-marital sexual anxiety was concerned. 16 items which showed 100 per cent agreement amongst the judges were selected to from the initial scale for study.

The scoring:

A numerical value of 1, 2, 3 and 4 is to be assigned to ‘Rarely’, ‘Sometime’, ‘Often’ and ‘Always’ response categories given against each item. The total score thus varies from 16 to 64, showing the lowest to the highest level of sexual anxiety in the person.

Reliability:

The split-half reliability, correlating the odd-even items and applying the Spearman-Brown formula for doubling the test length, was found to be .88 (N=40), with an index of reliability of .93
The retest reliability was also calculated. It was found to be .54 (N=30), with an index of reliability of .73. The re-test of the scale was given after a time interval of one week.

The reliability coefficient of .88 and .54 were found to be significant at .01 level of confidence, showing that the scale was dependable both in terms of its internal consistency and stability of scores.

**Validity:**

The face validity of the scale appeared to be fairly high as items were prepared following intensive interviews of 25 unmarried Ss to know the type of fear and apprehension they entertained regarding expected sexual behaviour in marriage.

The content validity of the scale was adequately assured as only those items which showed 100 per cent agreement amongst the judges regarding their relevance for studying pre-marital sexual anxiety were selected.
Procedure of Data Collection:

The data were collected in two different sessions. The subjects were called in small groups of fifteen to twenty each. Their seating arrangement was made in a class room. Sufficient distance between the two subjects was kept, so that one cannot easily see the responses written by the other. When these subjects took their respective seats rapport was formed by keeping them busy in informal discussion. When it was found that subjects are ready to take the scale, in the first session copies of Expectations from the life partner scale was distributed one by one and second session copies of Marriage attitude scale and Sexual Anxiety scale were distributed one by one among them they, were instructed as per given in the manual.

Statistical Treatment of Data:

At the first stage data were treated by descriptive statistical techniques i.e. mean and Standard Deviation.

At the second stage data were subjected to Tow Way analysis of variance and then Product Moment Correlation (Pearson) analysis. Finally, the analysis was done by using SPSS software.