DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY
CHAPTER IV
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The chapter of methodology describes the method of study to attain the objectives and to test the hypotheses. The present study was undertaken to study the emotional maturity and marital adjustment of working and non working women of Jind district of Haryana.

Design:

A two group design was adopted for the present study. Group first comprised of 100 working married women and group second consisted of 100 non working married women in the age range of 25-45yrs belonging to both nuclear and joint families and having similar educational and socio economic levels.

Sample:

A purposive sample of 200 subjects, ie.100 working and 100 non working females in the range of 25-45 years was selected on the basis of convenience and voluntary participation.

Tools:

Standardized test and scales were selected to measure the emotional maturity and marital adjustment of working and non working women. The following tests were used.

1. Emotional Maturity Scale by Dr. Yashvir Singh and Dr. Mahesh Bhargava (1990).


Emotional Maturity Scale (EMS)

Emotional maturity scale was developed and standardized by Dr. Yashvir Singh and Dr. Mahesh Bhargava in (1990). The test consists of 48 statements, each having five alternative responses namely, 'very much' 'much' 'undecided', 'probably' and 'never'. The emotional maturity scale assesses perceived emotional maturity arising from the five dimensions which are namely:- Emotional unstability, emotional regression, social maladjustment personality disintegration and lack of Independence.
The items are so started that if the answer is in positive say 'very much' a score of 5 is
given , for 'much' 4, for 'undecided' 3, for 'probably' 2, and for 'never' a score is 1
is to be awarded. The higher score of the scale the greater is degree of the emotional
immaturity and vice versa.

Marital Adjustment Questionnaire (MAQ)

Marital adjustment questionnaire was constructed and standardized by Kumar
and Rohatagi in (1985). It had been developed to provide a handy tool to identify
couple who are making poor marital relations and better adjustment. It gives a single
composite marital adjustment score for the couple and also gives separate marital
adjustment score for the two marks in its final form consists of 25 highly
discriminating 'yes-no' type items. The split-half reliability by applying the
spearman-brown formula was found to be 49 index of reliability 70 test retest
reliability at .01 levels MAQ was also validated against Singh's marital adjustment
inventory Singh,(1972) (r=.71 and index of reliability .84)

Procedure:

After completing the preliminary requirements of sample selection and tools
selection data collection was started. The purpose of the study was explained in detail
to collect information on selected scale and questionnaire with their consent, at the
time of explaining about the purpose of the study. It was assured to maintain the
confidentiality of the information given by them and necessary instructions to be
followed were given in a submissive way, before filling up the questionnaire/scale.
Emotional maturity scale and marital adjustment questionnaire were given to working
and nonworking women. Approximately 20 minutes were taken by each subject to
complete the scale/questionnaire.

Scoring:

After collecting data the responses were scored. Emotional maturity scale
contained 48 statements. Every item had five alternatives. The item are so started that
if the answer is 'very much', a Score is given 5, for 'much' a score is given 4, for
'undecided' a score is given 3, for 'probably' a score is given 2 and for 'never' a score
is given 1.
The possible range of the questionnaire was 48 to 240 every item was scored manually and these raw score were obtained. The higher score show greater immaturity level.

In case of Marital Adjustment Questionnaire (MAQ) the scoring was done manually as per instructions given in manual. The questionnaire consists of 25 highly discriminating “yes-no” type items. Tick on “yes” is assigned a Score of 1 expect for item 4, 10 and 19 in which case reverse was applicable. The sum of this value gives the marital adjustment score of an individual. In this questionnaire the individual obtaining higher score was considered as working and non working women having higher marital adjustment. The possible range of the questionnaire was 0 to 25.

In this way, the scoring of the scale/questionnaire was done.

Statistical analysis:-

The obtained data was subjected to statistical analysis pertinent to research objectives. The data was analysis by appropriate statistical method i.e. t test.