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COMPARATIVE STUDY OF BEHAVIOR AND HABITS OF PARTNER AMONG CONFLICTED FEMALE AND MALE COUPLES

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Abstract

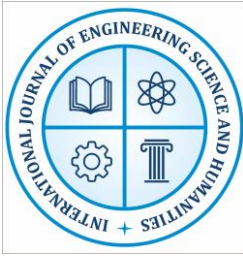
The study was conducted to find out the influence of various responsible factors on familial disorganization. These factors were divided into 3 category i.e personal, family and social under family factor strenuous in-laws relationship variable was found to be main reason for familial disorganization. The study was conducted in Haryana state. Mewat pocket was purposively selected for the present study as it is dominated by muslim population. Two districts namely Gurgaon and Faridabad were selected purposively out of which 30 males and 30 females who had filed their cases for divorce were purposively selected representing both the districts. Selfstructured pretested questionnaire and socio-economic status schedule was developed by sodhi (1986) was used. Personal interview was undertaken to have the objective information without any biasness in a friendly manner. The analysis revealed that personal factor i.e behavior and habits of partner was found to be one of the main reason for marital discord.

Keywords- personal conflict, marital, disorganization, behaviour, habits, partner, socio-economic.

Introduction

Marriage is the initial point for founding the institution of the family. Marriages in which both husband and wife feel alive, content, functional and lucky to have each other. These people work and play together, sharing their lives in mutually gratifying way which keep their dreams not only alive but well grounded in reality. Marriage is considered as a sacred contract in most religion. Marriage is the oldest natural profession, having started with the human race itself on the natural level, it is the noblest profession; no other has the dignity and privilege of producing and shaping the noblest handiwork of creation human beings. In design of nature, marriage is a social institution in that its chief purposes are not individual but social. Not only the generative act in marriage but also the rearing and education of the children are social function. Marriage is considered to be spiritual and function.

If two personalities are not merged into one in idea, purposes, attitude possibilities, habits and property leading to unsuccessful marriage is known as marital conflict. Conflict is a breakdown in the standard of decision making so that an individual or a group experiences difficulty in selecting an action alternative. The dictionary meanings of the word 'conflict' are a fight, a struggle, a battle, a quarrel, a strong disagreement, a difference of opinions or feelings or interest. Conflict in the families may arise either on flimsy grounds or on account of factors which



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have deeper root. Conflict means disagreement, fight, difference in opinion. When married life becomes a burden to both the parties in a marriage, the husband wife start living separately. The dispute may be because of the fault of the wife or the husband or other family members residing with them and tensions start which may even lead to marital conflict. Aco. to Satya Sundaram (1979) found that very often communication gap or lack of communication gap itself results in misunderstanding between wife and husbands which leads to conflicts in married life. Same findings by Mika and Bloom et al. (1980) reported that during stressful situation in home men were more poorly adjusted than women this ultimately leads to tensions between husband and wife. Quran (1980) revealed that when the third talaq was pronounced the husband should cut his relation with bad characteristics and bad behaviour of wife. Jat (1986) concluded that a marriage has to pass through various difficult phase disparities between the couple themselves raise a major problem, adjustment of personality between the couple and within the immediate environment, the inherent disharmony major problem arises from the termination of unsuccessful relationships in which the couple resort to law cords. Nandaneka (1987) revealed that non-accommodating nature of spouse, habitual drinkers of either party, ignorance about the spouse value attitude, lack of common interest in work, these all were leading to marital conflict.

Therefore, one must be prepared to sacrifice something in the interests on one's life partner, the children and the institution of family, So the present paper is a modest attempt to find out the responsible factors associated with marital conflict . An effort has been made to enhance the knowledge level regarding personal conflict which would help in early counselling.

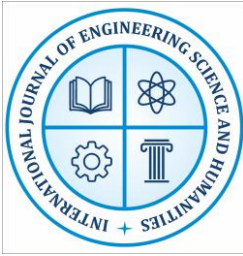
Materials and Method

The present study was conducted in Haryana state due to easy accessibility. Gurgaon and Faridabad districts were purposively selected from Mewat pocket as these were dominated by Muslim population. The criteria of sample selection was purposive, based on the availability of cases of marital conflict with different religious organisation and willingness of respondents to cooperate with researchers. From the prepared list of sixty respondents thirty males and thirty females were randomly selected on the basis of their cooperation. To measure independent variable socio- economic status scale designed by Sodhi (1986) was used. For dependent variable viz., behaviour and habit of partner, self developed pretested questionnaire was used. Frequency and percentage were used to draw the inferences.

Results and discussion

Table 1 - Profile of respondent (N60)

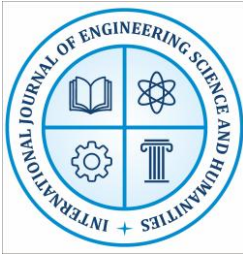
sr.no.	variable	category	sex of respondents	
			Female	Male
1.	sex	female	30(100)	30(100)



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		Male		
2.	caste	lower Middle Upper	8 (26.67) - 22(73.33)	7(24.33) - 23(76.66)
3.	Age	Less than 25 year 25-35 years 35-45 years Above 45 years	2(6.67) 26 (86.67) 2(6.66) -	- 30(100) - -
4.	Educational level	Illiterate Primary Middle Matric Secondary Technical Education Graduate Post - graduate	21(70) 5(16.66) 2(6.67) 2(6.67) - - - -	- - 6(20.00) 13(43.33) - 7(23.33) 4(13.33) -
5.	Age at marriage	12-18 years 18-25 years Above 25 years	26(86.67) 4(14.33) -	- 30(100) -
6.	Occupational	Agricultural Labourer Caste occupation Construction work Business Service House wife Any other	- - - - - - - 30;100) -	2(6.67) - 3(10) 4(13.34) 13(42.33) 8(26.66) - -



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7.	Monthly income	less than 2000 Rs. 2000-3000 Above Rs 3000	7(23.33) 4(13.33) 19(63.33)	2(6.67) 12(40) 16(53.33)
8.	Type of family	Nuclear Joint	10(33.33) 29(66.67)	10(33.33) 20(66.67)

Figures indicate percentages

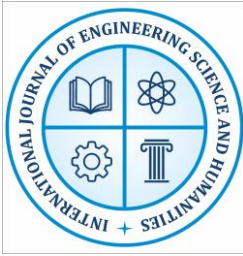
Data presented in Table 1 revealed that in males, majority of respondents (76.67%) were belonged to upper caste and 23.33% respondents were belonged to lower caste. In females, majority of respondents (73.33%) were belonged to upper caste. In females majority of respondents (73.33%) were belonged to upper caste and 26.66% respondent were belonged to lower caste. Regarding Age in females, majority of respondent (86.67%) were in the age group of 25-35 years followed by equal number of respondent 6.67% were in the age group of less than 25 years and 35-45 years. In males cent percent respondent were in the age group of 25-35 years. Regarding education data present in table depict that In females majority (70%) of respondents were illiterate followed by 16.66 percent were belonged to the category of primary level, and equal number (6.67%) were belonged to the category of middle and matric level each.

In males, almost equal to half respondent (43.33%) had education up to matric level followed by 23.33 percent respondent had got technical education and 20 percent had passed their middle schooling and very few of them i.e 13.33 had passed their graduates. Regarding age at marriage In females majority of respondent (86.66%) were in the age group of 12-18 years followed by 13.33 percent respondent were in the age group of 18-25 year . males all of then were in the age group of 18-25 years.

Further data present in table 1 revealed that regarding occupation In females all of them were housewives. In males, almost equal to half of the respondent 43.33 percent were engaged in business followed by 26.66 percent were engaged in service and 13.37 percent engaged in construction work and 10 percent were in caste occupation and very few of them 6.67 percent were engaged in agriculture.

Table 2- Frequency distribution of behaviour and habit of partner among conflicted couples (N-60)

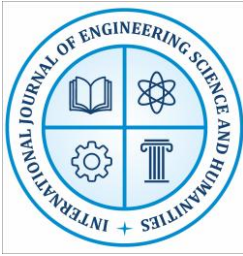
Sr. No.	Factors	Sex	
		Females	Males
1.	Relationship with spouse higher satisfactory - Satisfactory -	- -	- -



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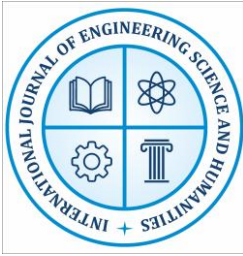
	Undecided - Unsatisfactory - Highly satisfactory-	2(6.66) 28(93.34) -	11(36.66) 19(63.33) -
2.	Nature of spouse Accommodating Neutral Non accommodating	- 10(33.33) 20(66.66)	8(26.66) 5(16.66) 17(56.66)
3.	Type of addiction Drugs Drinking Smoking	- - -	8(26.66) 14(46.66) 8(27.66)
4.	Frequency of taking drugs Daily Occasionally Rarely	- - -	2(14.28) 12(85.71) -
5.	Food habits Fussy about foods prepare Demand hot and fresh foods Eat whatever is prepared	- - -	17(56.66) 8(26.67) 5(16.66)
6.	couple make social visit No Yes	3(10) 27(90)	5(16.67) 25(83.33)
7.	Favours you in conflicting Always Sometimes Never	- 21(70) 9(30)	- 13(43.33) 17(57.66)



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8.	Spouse praise your work Always Sometimes Never	5(16.66) 7(23.33) 18(60)	- 12(40) 18(60)
9.	Spouse share work responsibility Always Sometimes Never	- 12(40) 18(60)	- 12(40) 18(60)
10.	In conflicting situation Blame you Make you understand	18(60) 12(40)	30(100) -
11.	Collision between each other view point Contrast Accommodation Same	30(100) - -	18(60) 12(40) -
12.	Spouse keep strict vigilance on your activities Always Sometimes Never	- 18(60) 12(40)	20(66.66) 10(33.3) -
13.	Spouse involve your parents in personal matter Always Sometimes Never	- 10(33.33) 20(66.66)	10(33.33) 12(40) 8(26.66)



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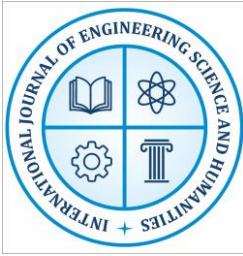
14.	States difference became the basis of quarrel		
	Always	6(20)	-
	Sometimes	8(26.66)	-
	Never	16(53.33)	30(100)

Figures indicate percentages

The data in Table 2 reveal the behavior and habits of the conflicted couples that are contributing factor towards the marital conflict. Regarding females majority of (93.34%) them had unsatisfactory relation with their spouse (66.66%) were mainly due to non-accommodating nature of spouse followed by (33.33%) who had neutral behavior. Regarding the habits, equal number (26.66%) of females reported that their husbands were drug addicts and smokers. In 46.68 per cent of females reported that their husbands take alcohol In majority (85.71%) of cases the husbands had occasionally take alcohol. Most of (56.66%) the husbands were reported to be fussy about the food preparation i.e. they always demand hot and fresh prepared food. Majority of (83.33%) the females complained that they never accompanied by their for social visits. Further 70 per cent of them were of the opinion that their spouse sometimes favors them in conflicting situation and in most of (60%) the cases the spouses never praise their way of work and never share their work responsibility. Most of (60%) females complaint that their husband always blame them in conflicting situation. This shows that they had to face collision between each other's view points. Further most of (60%) the females observed that their husbands sometimes kept strict vigilance on their activities but they never involve their parents in their personal matter and in 53.33 per cent cases the status difference never became the basis of cruel between them followed by 26.66 per cent cases where the status difference sometimes became the basis of conflict.

Regarding males, 63.33 per cent of them had unsatisfactory relationship with their spouse due to non-accommodating nature (56.66%) of wives. Majority of (90%) them reported that they never accompanied their wives for social visits. Most of (56.66%) them complaint that their wives never favored them in conflicting situation. In most of (60%) of them reported that their wives never praise their work and were share their work, respectively. Further cent per cent of the males complaint that their wives always blame them in the conflicting situation and mostly their viewpoints always collide with each others. In most of (66.66%) cases the wives kept strict vigilance on their husband's activities and 40 per cent of the males complaint that their wives sometimes involved their parents in personal matters. In cent per cent cases status difference never became the basis of cruel between them.

So conclusively it is stated that during the conflicts the couples had unsatisfactory relationship with their spouse mainly due to their non-accommodating nature of spouse. Further



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both, males and females, complaint that their counterpart never favors them in conflicting situation, never praise their work and never share the work responsibility. Also they had contrast view point each other.

Table 3. Extent of level of behavioural problem of conflicted couples (N60)

Sr. No.	sex of respondent	Level of. Behavioural problem		
		Instigated.	Moderate.	High
1.	female	4(13.33)	10(33.33)	16(53.33)
2.	male	8(26.66)	10(33.33)	12(40)

Figures indicate percentages

It is evident from data in Table 3 that more than half (53.33%) females respondents reported that their husbands had high non-accommodating behavior against 33.33 per cent females had moderate non-accommodating behavior of their husbands followed by only 13.33 per cent who had instigated non-accommodating behavior

Almost a same trend of behavioral problem was found among males. Hence it can be concluded that most of the respondent had non- accommodating behavior. This may be due to the fact that both of them do not want to solve their conflicts at their own level. It was found that social and biological reasons are critical in breaking the marital relationship, same results were strengthen by Chowdhary,1988 Same findings by Mika and Bloom et al. (1980) reported that during stressful situation in home men were more poorly adjusted than women this ultimately leads to tensions between husband and wife .Conflicts in married life are due to couples inability to perform the new and ever increasing family responsibility same results we're supported by sundram (1 979)

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