

International Journal of Research Publication and Reviews

Journal homepage: www.ijrpr.com ISSN 2582-7421

Demystifying the Psychological Compatibility of Love Marriage and Arranged Marriage Couples

Joan of arc J

Department of Nursing Shri Jagdishprasad Jhabarmal Tibrewala University, Vidyanagari, Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan.

ABSTRACT

Psychological compatibility has been seen emerging issues in the contemporary worlds. Keeping in the researcher carried a research study to examine the psychological compatibility of love marriage and arranged marriage couples. This study has been carried with the help of descriptive research method. The total sample for this study consists of the 400 couples. The whole sample has been selected with the help of random sampling technique. Both descriptive as well as inferential statistical techniques has been employed by the researcher to carry this research process. The researcher employed the psychological compatibility sub-scale of marital compatibility developed by Joan and Arc J. (2021). The researcher found that the, there is significant difference between love marriage and arranged marriage couples on the basis of their psychological compatibility. Higher level of psychological compatibility has been seen among rural couples than their counterparts.

Keywords: Psychological Compatibility, Love Marriage Couples, Arranged Marriage Couples

INTRODUCTION:

The bond of marriage is having the universal recognizance. Marriage is not only having the historical significance rather it is the bond that brings the integration in all the other soil institutions. Hence, it acts as a basic propagator for all the social institution. Indeed, the society will not get the social order without the marriage. The marriage provides the biological, sociological and emotional support to society. Though, marriage is the backbone of entire social structure which facilitated the social order to any society. Without marriage word will dies investable and soon. But all these above justifications are based on the marriage harmony or simply specking marital compatibility. The marital compatibility being a psychological as well as biological process provides the wide scope to all the requirements of human life. If there will be fracture in the same marital compatibility the human life stuck in hell. There is different stage in marital period or post-marriage life. However, the eligible time period is treated as the most complex and needful period in human marriage. Number of the complexities are taking place during this material period. Therefore, behavior harmony of an individual plays the crucial role in gaming the marital satisfaction and compatibility in post-marriage period. researcher selected all the category of the respondents from the same area. Marriage is often considered to be the most important event in one's life after birth. As an essential and divine social custom, it has usually been approved to achieve an adult's security and emotional needs (Kaplan & Benjamin, 2001). Marriage is an important status for an individual and permits a couple to live together in society. It is an important demographic component and an almost universal phenomenon in India (Das & Dey, 1998). A happy and prosperous married life is the ultimate goal for anyone who is either already married or is thinking about it (Murphy et al., 1997). It is said that marriages are made in heaven and celebrated on earth. Marriage is considered as a special bond shared between two souls by tying the wedding knot. This knot is a promise to be companions for a lifetime. It brings substantial stability in relationship between two individuals by complementing and supplementing each other (Seidman, 1997; Dev, 2010). In the Indian subcontinent, marriage is attached with many significant meanings apart from the legal status for a couple to live together. One of the important implications of marriage in India is the coming closer of two different families of the couple (Fatima & Ajmal, 2012). From a demographic point of view, marriage is important because it regulates the reproductive behavior of Marriage is a social institution significant for human life. Every young person cherishes an idea of a happy married life. Although marriage is a positive experience for man and woman alike, for some it is associated with dissolution, divorce or separation and even sense of hatred in India. The reasons for such experiences may be numerous and multi-factorial. In most cases, it may have happened because of very silly reasons rather than for any solid reason. Since marriage is an important social institution in India, several studies have been conducted in the past to understand its nature, patterns, and associated rituals and traditions (Chanda & Deb, 2013; Deshpande, 2010; Fiese et al., 2002; Sonawat, 2001). Though marital happiness has become an important issue among individuals and the marriage analyst, there has been a lack of formal research on this topic. Besides, the existing studies related to this topic are mostly from the western or developed countries and may not be of much relevance for India. The marital issues are incasing rapidly in India.

Hypothesis: There will be no significant difference between love marriage and arranged marriage s couples on the basso their psychological compatibility.

METHODOLOGY:

This research study has been carried out with the help of susceptive research method. The parameters of this desiccative research method are as under:

- Sample: A representative sample of 400 couples will be selected from delimited area of Chennai. The whole sample has been collected from the above-mentioned sampling places.
- Sampling Technique: The purposive sampling criteria has been fixed by the research to examine the collection of the required data.
- Tools used: The researcher employed the marital compatibility scale developed by Joan and Arc J. (2012). It is pertinent to note here that only one sub-scale of psychological compatibility viz. psychological compatibility and been employed by the researcher.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF THE DATA:

The detailed analysis and interpretation of the results is given as under:

 Table: 1.1: Demonstrating the frequency and percentage wise distribution of love marriage and arranged marriage couples on their degrees of psychological compatibility with regard their marital compatibility. N= 400 each).

| Degree Of Psychological Compatibility | Love marriage couples | | Arranged marriage couples | |
|--|-----------------------|------------|---------------------------|------------|
| Dimension-II | Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage |
| Incompatible | 180 | 90.00 | 70 | 35.00 |
| Quite Psychological Compatible | 08 | 4.00 | 92 | 46.00 |
| Below Average Psychological Compatibility | 03 | 1.5 | 05 | 2.50 |
| Average Psychological Compatibility | 01 | 0.50 | 11 | 5.50 |
| Above Average Psychological Compatibility | 05 | 2.50 | 20 | 10.00 |
| Extreme Psychological Compatibility | 03 | 1.50 | 02 | 1.00 |
| Total | 400 | 100 | 400 | 100 |
| 80 70 60 50 40 30 35 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 | | | | LMC AMC |
| | 5.5 | 10 | 1.5 | |

APC

AAPC

EPC

Index:

- LMC= Love marriage couples
- ✤ AMC= Arranged marriage couples I= incomputable

T

OPC

BAPC

- ✤ Q PC= Quit Psychological Compatibility
- BAPC= Below Average Psychological Compatibility
- ✤ APC= Average Psychological Compatibility
- ✤ AAMC= Above average Psychological Compatibility
- EPC= Eternal Psychological Compatibility

Fig: 1.1: Demonstrating the graphical depiction of love marriage and arranged marriage couples on their achievement in context of the degrees of psychological compatibility. N= 400 each).

The results express that 32.00% (F=64.00) were incompatible in consonance to their marital relations. Apart from this, it has been enumerated that 49.00% (F=98.00) love marriage couples were seen with quite psychological compatibility. Looking towards the remaining respondents, it has been realized that 2.50% (F=5.00) love marriage couples were seen with below average psychological compatibility. The results expose that 5.50% (F=11.00) couples were careering average psychological compatibility. Though, 10.00% (F=20.00) love marriage couples have been identified with above average level of psychological compatibility. In the same table it has been seen that detected that 1.00% (F=2.00) love marriage couples hold extreme psychological compatibility. Therefore, from the above table it has been generalised that maximum couples are incompatible with regard to their psychological compatibility. Considering the above given table 4.33 integrated with graph 4.33. It provides the detailed evaluation of the love marriage and arranged marriage couples on the basis of their psychological compatibility with regard to their marital status. The results express that 93.00% (F=186.00) were incompatible in consonance to their marital relations. Apart from this, it has been realized that 1.00% (F=02) non- love marriage couples were seen with quite psychological compatibility. Beholding towards the remaining respondents, it has been realized that 1.50%

(F=03) non- love marriage couples were seen with below average psychological compatibility. The results expose that 0.50% (F=1.00) non- love marriage couples were careering average psychological compatibility. Though, 2.50% (F=5.00.00) non- love marriage love marriage couples have been identified with above average level of psychological compatibility. In the same table it has been seen that detected that 1.50% (F=3.00) arranged marriage couples hold extreme psychological compatibility. The above attained indication on the basis of the statistical procedure indicated that the majority of the incompatibility goes in favour of arranged marriage couples. For instance, the attainment of the graph in the above fig is more inclined towards arranged marriage couples.

Table: 1.2: Demonstrating the mean variation between love marriage and arranged marriage couples on the basis of their sub-scales of Dimension-II (psychological compatibility) of marital compatibility . N= 400 each).

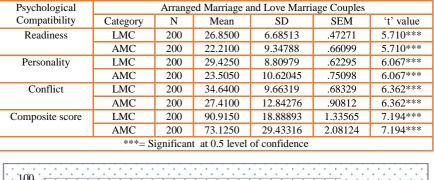




Fig: 1.2: Demonstrating the graphical illustration on the mean variation between love marriage and arranged marriage couples on the basis of Dimension-II (psychological compatibility) of marital compatibility . N= 400 each).

While contemplating on the above-mentioned table in connection to sub-scale 2^{nd} (personality), it has been seen that the mean achievement of the love marriage couples has been found higher (M=29.24) as compared to mean value of the arranged marriage couples (M=23.5050). Further, on the basis of the same calculation it has been seen that the attained 't' value came out to be 6.06, which is higher than table value at 0.01 level of the confidence. Hence, it can be generalised that there seems significant difference between love marriage and arranged marriage couples on the basis of their personality matching.

While contemplative on the above reported table (4.36, attached with graph 4.36) it provides the comparative analysis on the basis type of marriage on segregated dimensions of psychological compatibility. In the same statistical process, it has been seen that the mean variation goes in favour of love marriage couples. They were seen with high mean achievers (M=5.710) than the mean achievement of arranged couples (M= 6.06). The standard deviation of the love marriage couples on the basis of the readiness has been seen 6.68513 and the standard deviation of the part marriage couple has been seen 9.34788. The perusal of the same treatment indicates that the 't' value of the love marriage couples has been seen 5.70. While matching the attained 't' value with the table value, it has been found that there is significant mean variation on teeth basis of the same assessment. Therefore, the researcher can generalise that there is significant difference between love marriage and arranged marriage couples on the basis of their readiness

While slanting the third sub-scales (**CONFLICT**) of the psychological compatibility of the love marriage couples and arranged marriage couples. It has been seen that the love marriage couples made the mean achievement of 34.6400 with standard deviation of 9.90406. In pursuance to same, the arranged marriage respondents have attained the mean achievement of 27.5400 with standard deviation 12.73102. Going ahead, the mean combative analysis indicates that the 't' value on independent 't' test came out to be 6.362. The same 't' value exceeds the table value at 0.5 level of confidence. Consequently, on the basis of the same statistical attainment it can be argued that more competence of conflict management has been associated with love marriage couples. However, arranged marriage couples were seen more proneness towards the marital conflicts that abates their psychological matching.

The overhead table further made the comparative analysis of the respondents on the basis of their composite score on the basis of the psychological compatibility. In the same assessment the mean score of the love marriage couples (M=90.9150, SD=73.6200 & SEM=1.3999) has been seen higher than the arranged marriage couples (M=73.6200, SD=29.12589 & SEM=2.0595). While the comparative analysis has been made on the

Objective:

1. To study the psychological compatibility of the love marriage and arranged marriage couples

Conclusion

The researcher found that the, there is significant difference between love marriage and arranged marriage couples on the basis of their psychological compatibility. Higher level of psychological compatibility has been seen among rural couples than their counterparts. The results may attribute to this fact that high level of intimacy is assonated in the marital nexus of rural couples. Henceforth, it can be inferred that the love marriage couples hold more personality matching, sense of willingness and conflict management towards their life partners than arranged marriage couples. Thus, researcher can generalised that the impact of type of marriage is significant on the psychological compatibility on the marital status of the couples.

References:

- 1. Abbasi, M., Dehghani, M., Mazaheri, M. A., & Ansarinejad, F.(2010). Trend Analysis of Changes in Marital Satisfaction and Related Dimensions across Family Life Cycle. *Journal of Family Research*, 6(21), 5-22.
- 2. Abdulazeez, E. P. (2013). Employed women and marital satisfaction: A study among female nurses. *International Journal of Management and Social Sciences Research*, 2(11), 17-26.
- 3. Ahmad, N. S. (2002). Women's work and health in Iran: a comparison of working and non-working mothers. *Journal of Small Business Management*. Vol. 35(1): Pp-34-46.
- 4. Ahmad, N.S. (2002). Women's Work And Health In Iran: A Comparison Of Working And Non-Working Mothers.
- 5. Ahmed, A. U. (1986). Marriage and its transition in Bangladesh. International Journal of
- 6. Ainsworth, M. D. S. (1989). Attachments Beyond Infancy. American Psychologist, Vol. 44, (25), Pp-25-65.
- 7. Allendorf, K. & Ghimire, D. J. (2013). Determinants of Marital Quality in an Arranged Marriage
- Amato, P. R., Johnson, D. R., Booth, A., & Rogers, S. J. (2003). Continuity and change in marital quality between 1980 and 2000. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 65(4), 1–22.
- 9. Ansbacher, H., (1967), Life style: a historical and systematic review. Journal of Individual Psychology. Vol.23 (2), Pp.191-212.
- 10. Arefi, M., &Mohsenzadeh, F. (2011). Predicting of marital satisfaction on the basis of communication and sexual intimacy. *Family counselling and psychotherapy*, 1(11), 43-52.
- 11. Astha., & Rajeev, R. (2017). A Comparative Study of Marital Adjustment Among Love Marriage Couples and Arrange Marriage Couples. Indian Journal of Research, 6(6),79-99.
- 12. Atkins, D. C., Yi, J., Baucom, D. H., Christensen, A (2005). Infidelity In Couples Seeking Marital Therapy. *Journal of Family Psychology*. Vol. 19(3): Pp-470-473.
- Atkins, D.C., Baucom, D.H., & Jacobson, N.S. (2001). Understanding Infidelity: Correlates In A National Random Sample. *Journal of Family Psychology*. Vol. 15(4): Pp-735-749.
- 14. Backman, C., & Secord, P. (1959). The Effect of Perceived Liking on Interpersonal Attraction.
- 15. Bangladeshi Bureau of Statistics (BBS; 2011). Population and housing census 2011: Socio-
- 16. Benjamini, Y., and Hochberg, Y. (1995). Controlling the false discovery rate: a practical and
- 17. Bharambe, K.D., &Baviskar, P.A. (2013). A study of marital adjustment in relation to some psycho-socio factor. International Journal of Humanities and Social Science Invention. Vol. 15, (02): Pp-12-14.
- Bhogle, S., and JayPrakash, I.S., (1995), Development of the psychological wellbeing questionnaire, Journal of personality and clinical studies, Vol.11 (1&2), pp.5-9.
- 19. Black, S. J. (1988). A Study Of America Expatriate Managers In Japan. Journal of International Business Studies. Vol. 21, (10) Pp-12-14.
- 20. economic and demographic report. National series, Vol. 4. Dhaka, Bangladesh.
- 21. Gore, S., & Manigione, T. W. (1983). Social Roles, Sex Roles and Psychological Distress: Additive and Interactive Models of Sex Differences. *Journal of Health & Social Behaviour*, 24 (25), 300-312.
- 22. Gore, S., & Manigione, T. W. (1983). Social Roles, Sex Roles and Psychological Distress: Additive And Interactive Models Of Sex Differences. *Journal of Health & Social Behaviour. Vol.* 24, (25), Pp-300-312.
- Gotlib, I. H., &Whiffen, V. E. (1989). Stress, Coping, and Marital Satisfaction In Couples With A Depressed Wife. Canadian Journal of Behavioural Science/Revue, 21 (4), 401-418.

- 24. Heshmati, H., & Kohan, N. (2016). Marital Satisfaction in Refereed Women to Gorgan Health Centers. *Iran Journal of Psychiatry*, 11(3),198-200.
- 25. Jaafarpour, M., Khani, A., Khajavikhan, J., &Suhrabi, Z. (2013). Female sexual dysfunction: prevalence and risk factors. *Journal of Clinical Diagn Research*, 7(12),2877–2880.
- 26. Jenkins, R., (1982), Life-styles, Chapter 4 of, Lads, Citizens and Ordinary Kids: Youth Life-styles in Belfast, London: Routledge and Kegan Paul), pp.41-51.
- 27. Jeremy, U., Robert, W., &Narwell, D. G. (2010). Later First Marriage and Marital Success. Journal of Education and Practice, 5(17),83-99.
- Zouros, C. D., Papp, L. M. & Cummings, E.M. (2008). Interrelations and Moderators of Longitudinal Links Between Marital Satisfaction And Depressive Symptoms Among Couples In Established Relationships. *Journal of Family Psychology*. Vol. 34(3): Pp-173-189.