

Marital adjustment among constable and PI employees of police department

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ABSTRACT

The present study aimed to know the marital adjustment among Constable and PI employees of police department. It also aimed to check marital adjustment with reference to types of police and type of family. The Marital Adjustment Questionnaire (MHQ) by Dr. Pramod Kumar and Dr. (Km.) Kanchan Rohatgi (1999) was used. The sample constituted total 120 employees out of which 60 were from constable police (30 joint family and 30 nuclear family) and 60 from PI police (30 joint family and 30 nuclear family). The data was collected from various police department of Gujarat State. The data was scored, analyzed as per the manual. 'F' test was being calculated. The result showed that 1. The PI employees group is having more marital adjustment than constable employees group, 2. There is no significant difference between the mean score of the marital adjustment among police employees of joint family and nuclear family and 3. There is no significant difference between interactive effect of the mean score of the marital adjustment of type of police and type of family.

Keywords: *Marital adjustment, constable and PI employees*

MARRIAGE: "The process of marriage is a social construct or convention where two people willingly enter into either a religious or civil styled and yet legal contract to become husband and wife." The process during which partners in a marriage adapt and change to their new roles complementing each other acting as a team opposed to two separate units, it is also important to unify the following- interests and values, maintaining open lines of communication and encouraging the expression of each other's communication.

Marriage Types

There are many different types of marriages. Psychologists have identified a few different types that tend to be typical of many marriages. Conflict-habituated marriages are identified by conflict and quarrels that are based on the provocation of one of the partners.

A devitalized marriage is one that used to have love but essentially an 'emotional divorce' has occurred - the partners are typically indifferent to each other rather than unsatisfied. Passive-congenial marriages are ones that began empty and emotionless. These are marriages that were for convenience, social reasons (such as pregnancy or for financial reasons), or arranged

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by others. Vital marriages are warm, loving, committed, and there is interest between the partners. Communication and sharing are important often with a sense of 'oneness' rather than 'selfness' between the partners. Vital marriages typically have sexual expressiveness, determination, and a high tolerance to stress.

Relationship Importance

Over the course of life, people learn to establish different relationships, with different values, expectations and commitments. One of those relationships is the marital relationship. For a good marital relationship marital adjustment is essential. Sinha & Mukerjee (1990) defines marital adjustment as "The state in which there is an overall feeling in husband and wife of happiness and satisfaction with their marriage and with each other".

Marital adjustment in police employees

When he gets the job in the police force, it increases his name and fame in society and he gets the respect in society but then begins the journey of compromise with his personal life, his responsibility towards family and children. He is also a social animal. He has his family, relatives and personal and social life. But on the other hand, he has to perform his duty on various occasions, festivals, social and religious events and he has to make compromise with his personal family life. His job is regularly irregular from working hours point of view. He has to ignore the desires and wishes of his family and children to be with them on various events due to his duty that he has to discharge to maintain the law and order at the time of various functions and festivals and other events in the state where thousands of people gather. And he has no other option but to compromise with his personal, family and social life. Those working in the police force have to sacrifice their personal, social, and family life because they have to constantly remain engaged in their duty to maintain the peaceful atmosphere and the law and order in the society for the safety and security and peace of society. Despite this fact, he cannot get the necessary leave at the time of illness or death in his family. On such occasions also he has to make compromise. This gradually leads to disappointment, and depression and to various types of physical and mental illness. Most of the physical illnesses are nothing but the result of his mental stress and disappointment.

Shenna Dhingra (2016) had investigated Relationship between Workplace Stress, Marital Adjustment and Conflict Management in Dual Working Couples. The research aims to study the relationship between Workplace Stress, Marital Adjustment and Conflict Management in Dual Working Couples. A sample of 60 employees of Multinational Organizations of Delhi/NCR was used to study of relationship. Organizational Role Stress Questionnaire by Udai Pareek, Marital Adjustment Scale by Kumar and Rohtagi and Thomas Killman Conflict Mode Instrument was used. The results supported the hypothesis that there was significant correlation between Workplace Stress and Marital Adjustment. Further it was also found that there was a significant correlation between Marital Adjustment and Conflict Management Style. Significant Gender Differences were also found in Organizational Role Stress dimensions and the use of Conflict Management Styles.

Objective

The objectives are:

1. To assess the marital adjustment among Constable and PI employees of police department.
2. To assess the marital adjustment among police employees of joint family and nuclear family.

METHODOLOGY

Hypothesis

1. There will be no significant difference between the mean score of the marital adjustment among Constable and PI employees of police department.
2. There will be no significant difference between the mean score of the marital adjustment among police employees of joint family and nuclear family.
3. There will be no significant difference between interactive effect of the mean score of the marital adjustment of type of police and type of family.

Sample

The sample constituted total 120 employees out of which 60 were from constable police (30 joint family and 30 nuclear family) and 60 from PI police (30 joint family and 30 nuclear family) in the Gujarat State.

Research Design

A total sample of 120 police employees equally distributed between type of police and type of family from various police department of constable and PI of Gujarat State selected for the research study.

Showing the table of Sample Distribution

Type of Family	Type of Police		Total
	Constable	PI	
Joint Family	30	30	60
Nuclear Family	30	30	60
Total	60	60	120

Variable

Independent Variable

1. **Type of Police** : Constable and PI.
2. **Type of Family** : Joint Family and Nuclear Family

Dependent Variable : Marital adjustment Score.

Tools

The Marital Adjustment Questionnaire (MHQ) by Dr. Pramod Kumar and Dr. (Km.) Kanchan Rohatgi (1999). The Marital Adjustment Questionnaire (MAQ) in its final form consists of 25 highly discriminating 'Yes-No' type items. The split-half reliability, correlating odd-even items, applying the Spearman-Brown formula for doubling the test length, was found to be .49 (N=60) with an index of reliability of 0.70. The test-retest reliability was also studied. It was found to be .71 (N=60) with an index of reliability of 0.84. The questionnaire was also validated against Singh's Marital Adjustment Inventory (Singh, 1972). The coefficient correlation between the questionnaire and Singh's Marital Adjustment Inventory for a group of 20 wives was found to be 0.71.

Procedure

The permission was granted from various police department for data collection in Gujarat State after the establishment of rapport, personal information and the 'Marital adjustment Questionnaire (MHQ)' was administered the data was collected, scored as per the manual and analyzed. The statistical method 'F' test was calculated and results were interpreted.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Table : 1 The Table showing sum of variance mean ‘F’ value and level of significance of type of police and type of family.

Sum of Variance	Df	Mean	F-value	Sign. Level
SS _A	1	80.03	4.15	0.05
SS _B	1	1.20	0.06	N.S.
SS _{A*B}	1	36.30	1.88	N.S.
SS _{Error}	116	19.30	—	—
SS _{Total}	119	2356.80	—	—

A = Type of Police, B = Type of Family
 A₁ = Constable. B₁ = Joint Family
 A₂ = PI B₂ = Nuclear Family.

Table : 2 The Table showing the Mean Score of marital adjustment of Constable and PI employees of police department.

	A (Type of Police)		‘F’ value	Sign.
	A ₁ (Constable)	A ₂ (PI)		
M	20.58	22.22	4.15	0.05
N	60	60		

The above table no.2 shows the mean score of marital adjustment among Constable and PI employees of police department. The mean score of constable employees group is 20.58 and PI employees group is 22.22. The ‘F’ value is 4.15 is significant at 0.05 level. This means that the two group interaction effect under study differ significantly in relation to marital adjustment. It should be remembered here that, according to scoring pattern, higher score indicate higher marital adjustment. Thus from the result it could be said that, the PI employees group is having more marital adjustment than constable employees group. Therefore the hypothesis no.1 that, “There is no significant difference between the mean score of the marital adjustment among Constable and PI employees of police department” is rejected.

Table : 3 The Table showing the Mean Score of marital adjustment of police employees of joint family and nuclear family.

	B (Type of Family)		‘F’ value	Sign.
	B ₁ (Joint Family)	B ₂ (Nuclear Family)		
M	21.50	21.30	0.06	N.S.
N	60	60		

The above table no.3 shows the mean score of marital adjustment among police employees of joint family and nuclear family. The mean score of police employees of joint family group is 21.50 and police employees of nuclear family group is 21.30. The ‘F’ value is 0.06 is not significant. Therefore the hypothesis no.3 that, “There is no significant difference between the mean score of the marital adjustment among police employees of joint family and nuclear family” is accepted.

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Table : 4 The Table showing the interactive effect of the Mean Score of marital adjustment of type of police and type of family.

			A		'F' value	Sign.
			A ₁	A ₂		
M	B	B ₁	21.23	21.77	1.88	N.A.
		B ₂	19.93	22.67		
N			60	60		

The above table shows the interactive effect of the marital adjustment of the type of police and type of family. The result was found to be significant from table no.4 shows that 'F' value 1.88 is not significant. This means that the two group interaction effect under study does not differ significantly in relation to marital adjustment. The mean score is 21.23 for the constable employees of joint family group, the mean score is 19.93 for the PI employees of joint family group, the mean score is 21.77 for the constable employees of nuclear family group, the mean score is 22.67 for the PI employees of nuclear family group. Therefore the hypothesis no.3 that, "There is no significant difference between interactive effect of the mean score of the marital adjustment of type of police and type of family" is accepted.

CONCLUSION

1. The PI employees group is having more marital adjustment than constable employees group.
2. There is no significant difference between the mean score of the marital adjustment among police employees of joint family and nuclear family.
3. There is no significant difference between interactive effect of the mean score of the marital adjustment of type of police and type of family.

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Conflict of Interest

The author declared no conflict of interests.

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