

Mothers-In-Law Acceptance-Rejection as a Predictor of Psychological Well-Being among Daughters-In-Law with Urdu Adaptation of In-Law Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire: Mother-in-Law [Short Form]

Nazia Noreen^{1*}, Riffat Sadiq²

ABSTRACT

The present study aimed at examining mothers-in-law acceptance-rejection as a predictor of psychological well-being among daughters-in-law. It had been assumed that warmth/affection, hostility/ aggression, indifference/ neglect and undifferentiated/ rejection would significantly predict psychological well-being among daughters-in-law. A sample, comprised of two hundred (N=200) married women living with in-laws, was recruited from Faisalabad city through snowball sampling. Brief Interview Form (BIF), In-Law Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire: Mother-in-Law (Rohner & Erkman, 2011) and Psychological Well-being Scale (Ryff & Keyes, 1995) were administered for data collection. Linear and multiple regression analysis have shown that amongst four predictors, only warmth/affection and indifference /neglect significantly predicted psychological well-being among daughters-in-law. Accordingly, it is concluded that mother-in-law acceptance-rejection constitutes psychological health of daughters-in-law.

Keywords: *Mother-in-law, Daughter-in-law, Acceptance, Rejection, Psychological Well-being*

In Asian societies, married women have to accommodate with their husbands' family while obeying and fulfilling household responsibilities. They are expected to follow traditional orders, for instance, taking care of in-laws, showing fidelity to husbands and their family as well (Chen, 2006). Woman who shows compliance towards in-laws is usually believed to be a good daughter-in-law (Haarr, 2007).

¹ (Assistant Professor, Department of Applied Psychology, Govt. College Women University, Faisalabad, Pakistan)

² (Assistant Professor, Department of Applied Psychology, Govt. College Women University, Faisalabad, Pakistan)

**Responding Author*

Received: February 20, 2018; Revision Received: June 2, 2018; Accepted: June 25, 2018

Mothers-In-Law Acceptance-Rejection as a Predictor of Psychological Well-Being among Daughters-In-Law with Urdu Adaptation of In-Law Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire: Mother-in-Law [Short Form]

Albeit, every family has its own rules and patterns, for these reasons, nature of problem with in-laws also differ. Some encounter disagreements owing to differences in opinions (Barnett, Miller-Perrin & Perrin, 2005). The tension arises when parents-in-law do not want their daughter-in-law to go out for paid work but she refuses to be full time care giver (Dallinger, 1998).

Being a part of in-law family, daughters-in-law spend most of their time with mothers-in-law. Due to frequent interaction, conflict between mothers-daughters-in-law is inevitable. For this reason, relationship between mother-daughter in-law becomes problematic for families. According to Kung (1999), mother and wife of a man stand on two distinct sides of a gage. Resultantly, frustration and displeasure exists in this relation (MorrSerewicz & Canary, 2008). Within in-law family, daughter-in-law perceives herself a subordinate to her mother-in-law (Kabeer, 2001). Mothers-in-law are found to be interfering in daily decisions and activities of daughters-in-law (Saini et al., 1992, as cited in Al-Attar & El-Gibaly, n.d). Due to problematic relation (Ago et al., 1982), in India, young daughters-in-law refuse to live with mothers-in-law (Wadley, 1980).

Not every mother-in-law is a source of tension. Somewhere, daughters-in-law perceive their mothers-in-law showing kindness and affection that is called mother-in-law acceptance. Positive relationship with mothers-in-law directly influences the mental health of daughters-in-law (Rittenour & Soliz, 2009). Previous researches have documented acceptance enhancing positive self-concept, decision making, self-directedness and personal pleasure of an individual (Dickey & Deatruck, 2000) that enable a person to mingle with society.

Acceptance is also pivotal in relationship satisfaction in married women (Yalcinkaya, 1997). Acceptance also enhances psychological well-being among married people (Depaulo, 2004). Support and acceptance facilitates interpersonal communication that further enhances self-esteem, coping, sense of belongingness and competence (Gottlieb, 2000).

On the other hand, showing hostility and less warmness for daughters-in-law is known as mother-in-law rejection (Erkman & Ozturk, 2011). Daughters-in-law receiving rejection from their mothers-in-law are prone to negative emotions of fear, anger, guilt and shame (Merrill, 2007). Mothers-in-law usually call their daughters-in-law lazy while doing routine work. Criticism is one major source of generating tension (Feeney, 2004). It is evident that people receiving continuous rejection (verbal or non-verbal) are at risk of developing psychological difficulties (Vangelisti, 1994).

The present study will also probe the way mothers-in-law deal with their daughters-in-law and its connection with psychological well-being. In Pakistan, in-law family becomes immediate family for a woman after marriage where she remains closed to mother-in-law owing to similar daily responsibilities. Interaction of mothers-in-law, either positive or negative, may significantly influence the psychological health of daughters-in-law, as documented by previous studies.

Mothers-In-Law Acceptance-Rejection as a Predictor of Psychological Well-Being among Daughters-In-Law with Urdu Adaptation of In-Law Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire: Mother-in-Law [Short Form]

So far, scientific literature merely discussed negative aspects of mothers- daughters-in-law relationship. The present scientific inquiry will address both positive and negative nature of interaction with daughters-in-law besides delving its predictive role in psychological well-being of daughters-in-law. Hence, it has been postulated that;

- Mothers-in-law acceptance (warmth/affection) will significantly positively predict psychological well-being among daughters-in-law
- Mothers-in-law rejection (hostility/aggression, indifference/neglect and Undifferentiated/rejection) will significantly negatively predict psychological well-being among daughters-in-law

METHOD

The current study was carried out in two phases. In first phase, scale was translated and during second phase, the variable of mother-in-law acceptance-rejection was examined as a predictor of psychological well-being among daughters-in-law.

Phase I: Translation of In-Law Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire: Mother-in-Law [Short Form]

During this phase of study, English version (original) was given to be translated into Urdu to three different experts working in the field of psychology. Then, obtained translated copies of scale were given to other three bilingual experts to translate back into English. Afterwards, seventh expert evaluated the similarity between original and translated version. Having satisfied with both versions, expert sorted out the suitable and appropriated items from three translated copies (Urdu) of questionnaire in order to standardize it for research purpose. In this regard, Urdu version was administered on a group to compute internal consistency among its items. Furthermore, translated version was also administered with other measures to estimate convergent validity.

RESULTS

Table: 1, Alpha Coefficient for Urdu Version of In-Law Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire: Mother-in-Law [short form]

In-Law Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire: Mother-in-Law	k	α	M	SD
Warmth/ Affection	8	.83	23.13	6.40
Aggression/Hostility	6	.70	10.49	3.94
Neglect/Indifference	6	.67	13.36	3.70
Rejection/Undifferentiated	4	.76	7.58	3.29

Results (**Table: 1**) reveal the internal consistency among items. The obtained alpha value of Warmth/Affection is ($\alpha=.83$, $M= 23.13$, $SD=6.40$), of Hostility/Aggression($\alpha =.70$, $M=10.49$, $SD=3.94$), of indifference/neglect as ($\alpha =.67$, $M=13.36$, $SD=3.70$) and of Undifferentiated/Rejection as ($\alpha =.76$, $M=7.58$, $SD=3.29$)

Mothers-In-Law Acceptance-Rejection as a Predictor of Psychological Well-Being among Daughters-In-Law with Urdu Adaptation of In-Law Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire: Mother-in-Law [Short Form]

Table: 2 Factor loading of the items of In-Law Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire: Mother-in-Law via Exploratory Factor Analysis

S.No	Item. No	Factor I	Factor II	Factor III	Factor IV	Communality
1	1	-.038	.067	.077	.95	.91
2	3	-.038	.067	.077	.95	.91
3	9	.60	.026	-.21	.055	.41
4	12	.74	-.16	-.009	-.12	.60
5	17	.61	-.048	-.043	.19	.42
6	19	.59	-.082	-.41	-.061	.53
7	22	.82	-.21	-.001	-.19	.75
8	24	.52	-.003	.031	.14	.30
9	4	.15	.53	-.035	.11	.32
10	6	.099	.24	.66	-.048	.50
11	10	-.36	.27	.21	-.21	.30
12	14	-.30	.73	.13	-.23	.70
13	18	-.22	.36	.32	.064	.29
14	20	-.51	.53	.21	.003	.62
15	2	-.26	.33	.32	-.43	.47
16	7	.072	.31	.67	-.098	.60
17	11	-.038	.087	.68	-.018	.48
18	13	.21	.24	-.55	-.094	.42
19	15	-.43	.12	.58	.10	.42
20	23	-.087	.58	-.06	-.64	.37
21	5	-.23	.69	.27	.055	.61
22	8	-.066	.50	.33	.206	.40
23	16	-.19	.66	.39	.19	.67
24	21	.82	-.20	-.001	-.19	.75
Eigen values		6.32	2.50	2.41	1.62	
% Variance		26.35	10.42	10.07	6.76	
Cumulative%		17.33	31.32	43.55	53.64	

Exploratory Factor Analysis (**Table: 2**) determined the validity of In-Law Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire: Mother-in-Law [Short Form]. Factor I consists on 8 items, Factor II consists of 6 items, Factor III consists of 6 items and factor IV consists of 4 items. The Kaiser-Guttman's retention criterion of Eigen values revealed that with Eigen values of four factors are greater than 1. Eigen value of Factor 1 is 6.32 depicting 26.53% of variance. Factor II has the Eigen value of 2.50 that explains 10.42% of variance. Factor III has Eigen value of 2.41 that explains 10.07% of variance. Factor IV has the Eigen value of 1.62 that depicts 6.76% of variance. Boldfaced items have been found to be highly loaded.

Mothers-In-Law Acceptance-Rejection as a Predictor of Psychological Well-Being among Daughters-In-Law with Urdu Adaptation of In-Law Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire: Mother-in-Law [Short Form]

Table: 3 Summary of correlation coefficient of In-Law Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire: Mother-in-Law [Short Form] with other measures

Measures	MARQ	
	r	P
PAS	0.46	.01
MSPSS	0.75	.000

Pearson correlation coefficient (**Table: 3**) is showing the significant association of In-Law Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire: Mother-in-Law [short form] with Perceived Acceptance Scale ($r = 0.46$, $p = .01$) and with Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support ($r = 0.75$, $p = .000$).

Phase II: Data collection of designed research

Participants

Through snowball sampling method, two hundred ($N = 200$) daughters-in-law from five towns situated in Faisalabad city were recruited. They were between 21 to 50 years of age ($M = 34.04$; $SD = 7.23$). Minimum marital duration for each participant was 2 years. Moreover, participants currently living with their in-laws specifically with mothers-in-law were selected. Women having physical/mental health problem, encountering severe domestic violence, experiencing pregnancy, or with special child were excluded.

Measures

Personal information form every participant was collected using Brief Interview Form. Besides, same form was also used for gathering other relevant information including household responsibility, attitude of husband and mother-in-law and own feelings regarding marital life.

In-Law Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire: Mother-in-Law is a short form of In-laws Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire (ILARQ) adapted by Rohner & Erkman (2011). It comprises of 24 items and 4 subscales namely; Warmth /Affection with 8-items, Hostility/Aggression with 6-items, Neglect/Indifference with 6-items and Undifferentiated/Rejection with 4-items. A four point likert scale [Almost Always true =4, Sometime true =3, Rarely true=2, Almost Never true=1] is available for scoring. Cronbach's Alpha for warmth/affection subscale is ($\alpha = 0.83$), for hostility/aggression is ($\alpha = 0.70$), for neglect/indifference is ($\alpha = 0.67$) and for undifferentiated/rejection is ($\alpha = 0.76$).

Cronbach's alpha for Urdu version of warmth/affection is ($\alpha = 0.8$), of hostility/aggression is ($\alpha = 0.82$), of neglect/indifference is ($\alpha = 0.71$) and of undifferentiated/rejection is ($\alpha = 0.68$). Correlation of Urdu version with PAS is ($r = 0.46$) and with is ($r = 0.75$). 42-items version of Psychological Well-being Scale (Ryff & Keyes, 1995) was used for examining the variable of psychological well-being. Each item is scored on 6 point likert scale [Strongly agree =6, moderately agree =5, Slightly agree =4, Slightly disagree, Moderately disagree=2 and

Mothers-In-Law Acceptance-Rejection as a Predictor of Psychological Well-Being among Daughters-In-Law with Urdu Adaptation of In-Law Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire: Mother-in-Law [Short Form]

Strongly Disagree =1]. Reported reliability of English version is (α =.72 to .84). Reliability of Urdu Version of PWB is (α) as Arshad (2017) reported.

Data collection procedure

To collect current research data, participants were briefed the purpose and procedure of the present study. All participants assured their volunteer participation in the present study by signing inform consent form. After acquiring their consent, brief interview form was used for gathering personal information. After that, two other questionnaires were administered on the participants also. Participants were given enough time for the completion of scales. When they filled all questionnaires, they were paid thanked for their cooperation and contribution in the current study.

RESULTS

Table 4: Summary of Linear Regression Analysis

Predictor Variable (Mother-in-law Acceptance)	Model				
	B	SE	B	t	p-value
Constant	137.62	7.17		19.18	.000
Warmth/Affection	1.31	.28	.31	4.58	.000
R ²		.096			
Δ R ²		.091			
F		21.02			

a. Dependent Variable: Psychological Well-being

Summary of linear regression analysis shows that mother-in-law acceptance (warmth) is a significant predictor ($\beta = .31$, $t(200) = 4.58$, $p = .000$) of psychological well-being among daughters-in-law. About 9.6% of variance in dependent variable is accounted for independent variable.

Table: 5, Summary of multiple regression analysis

Predictor variables (Mother-in-law Rejection)	Model				
	B	SE	β	t	p-value
Constant	204.64	5.84		34.99	.000
Aggression/Hostility	-1.07	.56	-.17	-1.91	.058
Neglect/Indifference	-1.29	.55	-.19	-2.33	.021
Rejection/Undifferentiated	-.91	.80	-.11	-1.13	.258
R ²		.17			
Δ R ²		.16			
F		14.22			

a. Dependent variable: Psychological Well-being

Mothers-In-Law Acceptance-Rejection as a Predictor of Psychological Well-Being among Daughters-In-Law with Urdu Adaptation of In-Law Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire: Mother-in-Law [Short Form]

Summary of multiple regression analysis reveal that mother-in-law rejection (neglect/indifference) is a significant predictor ($\beta = -.19$, $t(200) = -2.33$, $p = .021$) of psychological well-being among daughters-in-law. Approximately 1.6 % of variance in dependent variable is seen due to independent variable. Other two variables, aggression/hostility ($\beta = -.17$, $t(200) = -1.91$, $p = .058$) and rejection/undifferentiated ($\beta = -.11$, $t(200) = -1.13$, $p = .258$) are non-significant predictors of psychological well-being.

DISCUSSION

The current study has proved that warmth/affection as acceptance from mothers-in-law significantly predicted psychological well-being among daughter-in-law (**Table: 2**). In South Asian countries, psychological adjustment of daughter-in-law within in-law family is essential part of happy and successful marriage. When daughters-in-law are satisfied with their marital life, it further increases their level of happiness and psychological well-being (Kim & Mckenry, 2002). Support from in-laws strengthens sense of self-efficacy and as well as interpersonal relationships (Holloway, Suzuki, Yamamoto, & Behrens, 2005; Ozer, 1995). Usually, adjusting with mother-in-law is most challenging that further influences husband/wife relation also. Researches carried out in the same line also highlight that mother-daughter-in-law conflict is central to conflict between couple decreasing their happiness (Timmer & Veroff, 2000). Mother-in-law is influential in determining quality of marital life (Allendorf, 2010). For these reason, when daughters-in-law, from the day first, perceive their mother-in-law showing warmth/affection, they take a sigh of relief. Harmonious and peaceful relationship between mother and wife is also soothing for a man increasing happiness in overall marital life. So, it is advocated that daughters-in-law perceiving warmth/affection on the part of their mothers-in-law are psychologically well.

It is also ascertained that mothers-in-law -rejection (indifference/neglect) is a significant predictor of psychological well-being among daughters-in-law (**Table: 3**). Previous research literature also has shown neglect as a leading cause of psychological problems (Parker & Asher, 1987). Neglect is also detrimental for both physical and psychological health (Paterniti, Sterner, Caldwell & Bisserbe, 2017). Sometimes, mothers-in-law living with more than one daughter-in-law, give preference to one over another. By doing so, they most of the time neglect positive attributes of a daughter-in-law possesses. In South Asia, mothers-in-law are given great respect and honor. Daughters-in-law do not feel comfortable to refuse to an order given by their mothers-in-law. Despite showing such respect and obedience, mothers-in-law do not praise and acknowledge their courtesy. In most of the families, daughters-in-law are not permitted to express what they are feeling and experiencing; even husbands want their wives to remain silent, if they are hurt by mothers-in-law. Due to this neglect and indifference, women exhibit emotional and psychological disturbance. It can be further justified with a previous study that proved a significant association of neglect with somatic symptoms, depression and emotional instability (Naz & Kauser, 2015).

Mothers-In-Law Acceptance-Rejection as a Predictor of Psychological Well-Being among Daughters-In-Law with Urdu Adaptation of In-Law Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire: Mother-in-Law [Short Form]

CONCLUSION

The measure of Mother-in-law Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire [MARQ-Short Form] has been proven as valid and reliable measure with special reference to South Asian Culture. Results of the present study also conclude that mothers-in-law acceptance (warmth/affection) and rejection (indifference/neglect) contribute to psychological well-being of daughters-in-law. In the majority of South Asian families, mother-in-law has most significant position and power to rule her family. As a result, daughter-in-law is immensely influenced by the nature of relationship she is having with her mother-in-law. Acceptance received from mothers-in-law boost the psychological health, whereas rejection can lead to psychological disturbance among daughters-in-law.

IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY

Conflict between mother-daughter-in-law is prevalent in entire South Asia. Due to this relation, atmosphere of entire family is polluted with negativism. The present research findings have addressed this serious family problem which can benefit families and societies as well. By using all technical means, the significance of mother-in-law acceptance-rejection for the psychological health of daughter-in-law can be discoursed in order to find effective solution. Social workers who are interested in women' psychological and social issues play their role in enhancing acceptance and reducing rejection towards daughters-in-law in order to strengthen supportive and positive family environment.

REFERENCES

- Ago, Y., Sugita, M., Teshima, H., & Nakagawa, T. (1982). Specificity concepts in Japan. *Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics*, 38 (1): 64-73.
- Al-Attar, G. S. T., El-Gibaly, O. (n.d). Is Co-residence with Mother-in-law Affecting Marital Relationship Quality in Semiurban Assiut Egypt? Retrieved from <http://paa2014.princeton.edu/papers/143010>
- Allendorf, K. (2010). The quality of family relationships and use of maternal health-care services in India. *Studies in Family Planning*, 41, 263-276
- Barnett, O. W., Miller-Perrin, C. L., & Perrin, R. D. (2005). *Family Violence Across the Lifespan: An Introduction*. Thousand Oaks: Sage Publications.
- Chen, H. H. (2006). Effects of harmonious relationship between mother and daughter-in-law. *China Journal of Home Economics*, 39 (40): 149-264.
- Dallinger, U. (1998). Conflict between family care and employment as a problem for the theory action. *Zeitschrift für Sozialpsychologie*, 27(2), 94-112.
- Depaulo, B. M. (2004). *The Scientific study of people who are single: An Annotated bibliography*. Academic Advisory Board of spectrum Institute, Research and policy Division of the American Association for single people (AASP), Glendale, CA, USA.
- Dickey, S., & Deatrck, J. (2000). Autonomy and decision making for health promotion in adolescence. *Pediatric Nursing*, 26:461-468
- Erkman, F., & Ozturk, C. (2011). *Interpersonal Acceptance and Rejection: Social, Emotional and Educational Contexts*. Boca Raton, FL: Brown Walk Press.

Mothers-In-Law Acceptance-Rejection as a Predictor of Psychological Well-Being among Daughters-In-Law with Urdu Adaptation of In-Law Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire: Mother-in-Law [Short Form]

- Feeney, B.C. (2004). A secure base: Responsive support of goal strivings and exploration in adult intimate relationships. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 87:631–648.
- Gottlieb, B. H. (2000). *Selecting and planning support interventions*. In S. Cohen, L. Underwood, & B. H. Gottlieb (Eds.), *Social support measurement and interventions: A guide for health and social scientists* (pp. 195–220). New York: Oxford University Press.
- Haarr, R. N. (2007). Wife Abuse in Tajikistan. *Feminist Criminology*, 2 (3): 245-270.
- Holloway, S. D., Suzuki, S., Yamamoto, Y., & Behrens, K. Y. (2005). Parenting self-efficacy among Japanese mothers. *Journal of Comparative Family Studies*, 36, 263-234.
- Kabeer, N. 2001. *Reflections on the Measurement of Women's Empowerment*. In *Discussing Women's Empowerment-Theory and Practice*. Sida Studies No. 3. Novum Grafiska AB: Stockholm
- Kim, H. K., & Mckenry, P. C. (2002). The relationship between marriage and psychological well-being. *Journal of Family Issues*, 23, 885-911.
- Kung, H. (1999). Intergenerational Interaction between mothers- and Daughters-in-law: A Qualitative Study. *Research in Applied Psychology*, 4, 57-96
- Merrill, D. M. (2007). *Mothers-in-law and Daughters-in-law: Understanding the Relationship & What Makes Them Friends or Foe*. Westport, CT: Praeger Publishers.
- MorrSerewicz, M. C., & Canary, D. J. (2008). Assessments of disclosure from the in-laws: Links among disclosure topics, family-privacy orientations and relational quality. *Journal of Social and Personal Relationships*, 25, 333-357, doi: 10.1177/02/0265407507087962.
- Naz, F & Kausar, R. (2015). Parental Neglect, Self-Esteem, Emotional Instability and Depressive Symptoms in Adolescents with Somatic Symptoms. *Pakistan Journal of Social Sciences*, 35 (1): 25- 36
- Ozer, E. M. (1995). The impact of childcare responsibility and self-efficacy on the psychological health of professional working mothers. *Psychology of Women Quarterly*, 19, 315-335.
- Parker, J.G., & Asher, S. R. (1987). Peer relations and later personal adjustment: Are low-accepted children at risk? *Psychological Bulletin*, 102:357–389
- Paterniti, S., Sterner, I., Caldwell, C., & Bisserbe, J. C. (2017). Childhood neglect predicts the course of major depression in a tertiary care sample: a follow-up study. *BMC Psychiatry*, 17(1):113. doi: 10.1186/s12888-017-1270-x.
- Rittenour, C., & Soliz, J. (2009). Communicative and relational dimensions of shared family identity and relational intentions in mother-in-law/daughter-in-law relationship: Developing a conceptual model for mother-in-law/daughter-in-law research. *Western Journal of Communication*, 73(1): 67-90.
- Rohner, R. P. & Erkman, F. (2011). *In-Law Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire: Mother-in-Law*. Storrs, CT: Rohner Research Publications.
- Ryff, C. D., & Keyes, C. L. M. (1995). The structure of psychological well-being revisited. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 69, 719-727.

Mothers-In-Law Acceptance-Rejection as a Predictor of Psychological Well-Being among Daughters-In-Law with Urdu Adaptation of In-Law Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire: Mother-in-Law [Short Form]

- Timmer, S.G., & Veroff, J. (2000). Family ties and the discontinuity of divorce in black and white newlywed couples. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 62:349–361
- Vangelisti, A. L. (1994). *Messages that hurt*. In W. R. Cupach & B. H. Spitzberg (Eds.). *The dark side of interpersonal communication*. Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum.
- Wadley, S. (1980) 'Hindu women's household and household rites in a North Indian Village', In N. Falk & R. Goss. (ed.) *Unspoken Worlds. Women's Religious Roles*. San Francisco and London: Harper and Row, 95-106.
- Yalçinkaya, A. F. (1997). *Turkish daughters' attachment styles, romantic relationships, and recollections of parental acceptance and control*. Unpublished doctoral dissertation. Boston University.

Acknowledgments

The author appreciates all those who participated in the study and helped to facilitate the research process.

Conflict of Interests: The author declared no conflict of interests.

How to cite this article: Noreen, N & Sadiq, R (2018). Mothers-In-Law Acceptance-Rejection as a Predictor of Psychological Well-Being among Daughters-In-Law with Urdu Adaptation of In-Law Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire: Mother-in-Law [Short Form]. *International Journal of Indian Psychology*, 6(2), 57-66. DIP:18.01.066/20180602, DOI:10.25215/0602.066