

A comparison of propensity for marriage and emotional maturity between men and women

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ABSTRACT: The aim of this study was to compare the propensity for marriage and emotional maturity between male and female students in marvdasht azad university. The research plan was descriptive – causal and the sample included 123-people. (80-men, 43 women) who were selected randomly with multi-stage cluster sampling method .Tools used in this study were Emotional Maturity scale (EMS) and Propensity For Marriage in Students (parsad) . The data analysis based on inferential and descriptive statistics showed that there was no significant difference between the propensity for marriage and emotional maturity in men and women.

Keywords: Marriage Propensity For Marriage, Emotional Maturity, Student ,Iran.

INTRODUCTION

Family is The first and most unique social institution that health and success of a society depends on its health , well-being and satisfaction of its members because The impact of no institution on individuals is that deep and durable. Achieving a healthy society depends on healthy families and the health of families depends on the mental health of its members and enjoy a good relationship with each other. Foundation of a family and its optimal performance depends on many factors such as spouse selection which has ever been considered in different cultures throughout the history and every society has made its own rules based on their circumstances to control and monitor it. spouse selection has had various forms in different societies and times but never has removed by effect of social conditions. Marriage is the first legal and emotional covenant in our life. Spouse selection is a sign of maturity and improvement and it is one of the most important decision that we ever make in our life (yusefi , baghriyan ,2010). Family is the smallest part of a society. A society which is made of good families can be a healthy society and to have this good family there should be healthy people. Marriage is a formal agreement to accept a mutual commitment for having a family life that can help the people to know her way in their life. The contract is signed with satisfaction between two partners on the basis of complete freedom and make a close relationship (malek mohamadi ,Aligoudarzi , 2000). Social psychologists have studied the mate-selection in terms of interpersonal attraction. This group of psychologists has different theoretical perspectives to determine the factors that have influence on individual attractions. In this part we will mention some of the most prominent approaches. Social exchange theory assumes that people seek their own profits in relationships. In balance theory people want to instate a coordination between their thinking and communications, and if doesn't happen they will get very upset and trying to change some aspects of their position to achieve a balance. The initial assumption of social equity theory is that people are looking for fairness in their relationships.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Method

The research plan was descriptive – causal and the sample included 123-people. (80-men , 43 women) who were selected randomly with multi-stage cluster sampling method. Tools used in this study were Emotional Maturity scale (EMS) and Propensity For Marriage in Students (parsad).

Reserch tools:

Propensity For Marriage in Students (parsad)

This 24-item scale is developed by heydari , mazaheri and pouretemad (2003) in Iran and assesses 4 factors in relation with marriage , these factors are : 1- the attitudes towards marriage 2- Preparation and desire for marriage 3- the attitudes towards marriage consequences 4- the Barriers of marriage . items were scored as 5, 4,3,2,1 respectively the score upper than 80 shows the person is eager to getting married and vice versa .content validity is confirmed by experts and reliability of this test is 0/77 by test – retest.

Emotional Maturity scale (EMS)

Emotional Maturity Scale (EMS; Singh and Bhargava, 1991). This scale measures a list of five broad factors of Emotional Immaturity-Emotional Un stability, Emotional regression, social mal adjustment, personality disintegration, lack of independence. It is a self-reporting five point scale. Items of the scale are in question form demanding information for each in either of the 5 options: Always, Mostly, Uncertain, Usually, Never. The items were scored as 5, 4,3,2,1 respectively. Therefore, the higher the score on the scale, greater the degree of the emotional immaturity and vice versa. The scale has total 48 items. There are 10 items per factor except the fifth factor which has 8 items. The highest possible score for the first 4 areas are 50 and the lowest is 10 while for the fifth factor the highest score is 40 and lowest is 8.(For all the first 4 factors the extremely unstable range from 10-20(for 5th factor-8-16),moderately unstable from 21-30(17-24),unstable from 31-40(25-32),stable from 41-50(33-40)). Reliability of the scale was determined by test retest reliability which was 0.75 and internal consistency for various factors ranged from .42-.86.The scale was validated against external criteria, i.e. ., the (d)area of the adjustment inventory for college students by Sinha and Singh (1995).

In this study, the SPSS version 16 was used for analysis. The data analysis was done in inferential and descriptive levels. In the descriptive level the mean and standard deviation parameters were used and statistical method (t-test) was used for inferential level.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Findings

Table 1. Comparison of statistical indicators in propensity for marriage

Gender	N	Mean	standard deviation
Female	43	86	4.95
Male	80	81	4/65

Table 2. Comparison of statistical indicators of emotional maturity and it's dimension in employees

Variables	Gender	N	Mean	standard deviation
Emotional Maturity	Male	80	94.71	20.63
	Female	43	92.16	19.46
Emotional instability	Male	78	21.60	6.09
	Female	43	21.09	5.53
emotional regression	Male	78	19.35	6.70
	Female	43	19.51	6.43
Social maladjustment	Male	79	19.57	4.55
	Female	41	18.39	4.29
Personality disintegration	Male	79	16.85	5.19
	Female	43	16.07	4.77
Lack of independence	Male	80	14.36	3.62
	Female	43	13.42	3.51

Table 1 shows that average scores of propensity for marriage in women are more than men . Table 2 shows that average scores of emotional maturity and emotional dimensions except for the emotional regression in the men are more than women. The maximum and minimum mean are Emotional instability and Lack of independence

Table 3. Test of homogeneity of variance in propensity for marriage for male and female

Variables	F	p
Emotional maturity	0.632	0.230

Assumption of equal variance confirmed ($p>0/05$) for propensity for marriage in male and female students

Table 4. Homogeneity Test of variance in the emotional maturity of male and female employees

Variables	F	p
Emotional maturity	0.050	0.823

Table 4 confirmed the assumption of equal variance confirmed ($p>0/05$) for emotional maturity men and women employees.

Table 5. Comparing the emotional maturity between male and female employees

Variable	Gender	N	Mean	standard deviation	T	Df	p
Emotional maturity	Male	80	94.71	20.63	.67	121	506.
	Female	43	92.16	19.46			

The result of table 5 shows there is no significant difference between women and men emotional maturity.

Table 6. the test of variance Homogeneity of emotional maturity dimensions in male and female employees

Variables	Emotional instability	emotional regression	Social maladjustment	Personality disintegration	Lack of independence
p	0.753	0.712	0.488	0.546	0.363
f	0.100	0.137	0.484	0.367	0.833

The table 6 shows that assumption of equal variance confirmed ($p>0/05$) for emotional maturity dimensions in men and women employees.

Table 7. Comparing the emotional maturity of male and female employees

Emotional Maturity dimensions	Gender	Mean	standard deviation	n	T	df	p
Emotional instability	Male	21.60	6.09	80	0.455	119	0.650
	Female	21.09	5.53	43			
Emotional regression	Male	19.35	6.70	78	-0.132	119	0.8950
	Female	19.51	6.43	43			
Social maladjustment	Male	19.57	4.55	79	1.373	118	0.172
	Female	4.29	18.39	41			
Personality disintegration	Male	16.85	5.19	79	0.813	120	0.418
	Female	16.07	4.77	43			
Lack of independence	Male	14.36	3.62	80	1.393	121	0.166
	Female	13.42	3.5	143			

The result of table 7 shows there is no significant difference between women and men in emotional maturity dimensions.

Conclusion and Discussion:

The result showed that there was no significant difference between the propensity for marriage and emotional maturity in men and women married employees. This findings are not consonant with some researches such as ahmadi and colleges (2000), yusefi and colleges (2010) Buss, D.M. (1989), ghafouriyani (2007), and . One of the reason that can determined this difference is that most of the studies have been done only in the context dimension like age of marriage, economy, culture, education . This days women work as much as men and can fulfill their own needs ,so they don't need men to protect them and have to marry for this kind of needs . In the modern life the equal opportunities causes changes in attitude of women and made them independent and raise their emotional maturity so maybe this research can show the recent changes have occurred in women attitude and life style . this study showed that process dimension in marriage and criteria of spouse selection is an important and considerable issue that can be taken into consideration in next studies.

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