

## Impact of Marital Conflict on Personality Characteristics

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### Abstract

**Objectives of the study:** To find out the personality characteristics among married and unmarried person. **Hypotheses:** 1. there will be no significant difference between married and unmarried Person on dimension Openness. 2. There will be no significant difference between married and unmarried Person on dimension conscientiousness. 3. There will be no significant difference between married and unmarried Person on dimension extraversion. 4. There will be no significant difference between married and unmarried Person on dimension agreeableness. 5. There will be no significant difference between married and unmarried Person on dimension neuroticism. **Sample:** For the present study 100 Sample were selected from Aurangabad, Maharashtra, India. The effective sample consisted of 100 subjects, 50 subjects were married Person and 50 subjects were unmarried Person. The age range of subjects was 20-40years (Mean = 27.85, SD = 6.48). Non-probability Purposive sampling was used. Tools - NEO Personality scale. This test is developed and standardized by Costa and McCrea the 60 items are rated on a five point scale. **Conclusion:** 1. Unmarried Person had significantly high Openness and Extraversion than the married Person. 2. Married Person had significantly high Conscientiousness, Agreeableness and Neuroticism than the Unmarried Person.

**Keyword:-** marital conflict, personality characteristics, married and unmarried person

### Introduction:

Married people usually have higher bodily and emotional fitness than the unmarried, and are at decrease chance of mortality (Holt-Lunstad & Birmingham, 2008). However, these consequences rely on the best of the marriage, and persons with negative marital exceptional have a tendency to journey worse fitness than the single (Umberson, Williams, Powers, Liu, & Needham, 2006). Poor marital exceptional is additionally related with worse bodily and intellectual health, and marital war will increase the hazard of demise (Birditt & Antonucci, 2008). Conversely, a correct relationship with one's partner can mitigate the penalties of terrible health, and enhance typical fantastic of existence (Bookwalla, 2011). Thus, a high-quality, low war marriage can radically gain older adults (Carstensen, Gottman, & Levenson, 1995), which makes it vital to recognize why some late-life marriages exhibit worse combat than others. Several procedures may additionally have an effect on ranges of marital combat amongst older couples. First, whilst each bodily and intellectual fitness can be diminished with the aid of terrible marital quality, bad marital great can additionally be precipitated through bad health. As a individual ages, worsening bodily fitness can grow to be a burden, making marital responsibilities greater tough to control (Booth & Johnson, 19948), and likewise, intellectual fitness difficulties can create challenges, as partners' emotional states turn out to be extra risky (Gagnon, Hersen, Kabacoff, & Van Hasselt, 1999). Taking up this emphasis on gender, our paper examines the implications of persona and fitness for marital warfare amongst older couples. We center of attention on hostilities as an necessary predictor of marital dissatisfaction (Christensen & Walczynski, 1997) and marital disruption (Gottman, 1994). We advance hypotheses about the sources of marital conflict, and take a look at them the use of records from Wave two of the National Social Life, Health and Aging Project (NSHAP), a nationally-representative pattern of older married and cohabiting couples, fielded in 2010–11 (Waite, et al., 2013). In these data, each husbands and other halves had been interviewed, which lets in us to hyperlink traits of husbands with the traits of their other halves and vice versa. In training for inspecting these data, we overview applicable literature in order to theorize the connection between traits, fitness and marital fighting for older adults.

Building on preceding findings, we put ahead an progressive mannequin for measuring persona characteristics that lets in us to measure the frequent variance throughout several persona sub-scales, to enrich our perception of relationship between qualities and marital conflict. We then use features estimated by using this model, as properly as intellectual and bodily fitness measures, to have a look at gender variations in the associations between health, characteristics and marital conflict. Finally, we shut with implications for future studies.

**Objectives of the study:**

To find out the personality characteristics among married and unmarried person.

**Hypotheses:**

- There will be no significant difference between married and unmarried Person on dimension Openness.
- There will be no significant difference between married and unmarried Person on dimension conscientiousness.
- There will be no significant difference between married and unmarried Person on dimension extraversion.
- There will be no significant difference between married and unmarried Person on dimension agreeableness.
- There will be no significant difference between married and unmarried Person on dimension neuroticism.

**Sample:** For the present study 100 Sample were selected from Aurangabad, Maharashtra, India. The effective sample consisted of 100 subjects, 50 subjects were married Person and 50 subjects were unmarried Person. The age range of subjects was 20-40years (Mean = 27.85, SD = 6.48). Non-probability Purposive sampling was used.

**Tools**

**NEO Personality scale.** Costa, & McCrae, (1992). This test is developed and standardized by Costa and McCrea the 60 items are rated on a five point scale. The NEO-FFI has a grade six reading level. The subjects were required to respond to each item in terms of “Strongly disagree”, “Disagree”, “Neutral”, “Agree”, “Strongly agree”. Reliability and Validity Internal consistency coefficients range from .86 to .95 for domain scales, and from .56 to .90 for facet scales. Stability coefficients ranging from .51 to .83 have been found in three-year, six-year, and seven-year longitudinal studies of the original NEO-PI factors.

**Variable**

**Independent Variable-** 1) Marital Status a) Married b) Unmarried

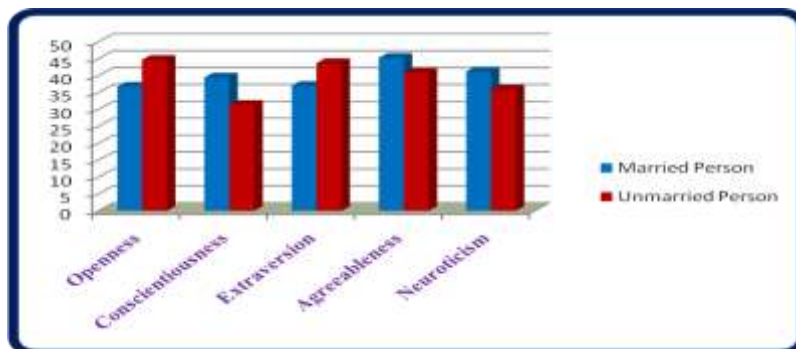
**Dependent Variable** 1) Personality Characteristics

- i. Openness ii. Conscientiousness iii. Extraversion iv. Agreeableness v. Neuroticism

**Statistical Interpretation and Discussion**

**Married and Unmarried Person Shows the mean S.D and t value of Personality Characteristics**

| Dimension         | Married Person |      | Unmarried Person |      | DF | t       |
|-------------------|----------------|------|------------------|------|----|---------|
|                   | Mean           | SD   | Mean             | SD   |    |         |
| Openness          | 36.78          | 4.15 | 44.69            | 3.87 | 98 | 9.85**  |
| Conscientiousness | 39.47          | 3.10 | 31.40            | 4.12 | 98 | 11.06** |
| Extraversion      | 37.02          | 4.81 | 43.71            | 4.09 | 98 | 7.49**  |
| Agreeableness     | 45.28          | 3.37 | 40.88            | 3.57 | 98 | 6.33**  |
| Neuroticism       | 41.22          | 3.33 | 35.92            | 3.69 | 98 | 7.53**  |



The results related to the hypothesis have been recorded. Mean of openness of married Person is 36.78, SD = 4.15 and unmarried Person Mean is 44.69, SD = 3.87 the difference between the two mean is highly significant ('t' = 9.85, df = 98, P < 0.01). Conscientiousness of the married Person is 39.47, SD = 3.10 and unmarried Person Mean is 31.40, SD = 4.12 the difference between the two mean is highly significant ('t' = 11.06, df = 98, P < 0.01). Extraversion of the married Person is 37.02, SD = 4.81 and unmarried Person Mean is 43.71, SD = 4.09 the difference between the two mean is highly significant ('t' = 7.49, df = 98, P < 0.01). Agreeableness of the married Person is 45.28, SD = 3.37 and unmarried Person Mean is 40.88, SD = 3.57 the difference between the two mean is highly significant ('t' = 6.33, df = 98, P < 0.01). Neuroticism of the married Person is 41.22, SD = 3.33 and unmarried Person Mean is 35.92, SD = 3.69 the difference between the two mean is highly significant ('t' = 7.53, df = 98, P < 0.01).

The findings from Soldz and Vaillant (1999) also show that, Person with extraversion personality traits adjusted in marriage more than those with neurotic personality traits. They also proved that those with agreeableness personality traits were also adjusted in their marriages than those with conscientiousness personality trait.

**Conclusion:**

- 1) Unmarried Person had significantly high Openness and Extraversion than the married Person.
- 2) Married Person had significantly high Conscientiousness, Agreeableness and Neuroticism than the Unmarried Person.

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