

# Perception and Attitude regarding the Extra Marital Affairs among Women at Selected Rural Areas of Solapur

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**Abstract:** **Background:** Extramarital relationships can be viewed as a breach of the responsibilities placed on married couples. Such a breach of duty leads to the development of affection or sexual activity with someone else who is not a spouse. To satisfy one's emotional or sexual needs, extramarital relationships frequently occur. This kind of connection is built on secrecy even though it may not be sexual in nature. **Objectives:** To assess the perception and attitude of women regarding the extra marital affairs and to find an association between level of perception and attitude regarding the extra marital affairs with their selected socio demographic variables. **Methodology:** A quantitative approach with exploratory descriptive survey design was adopted for the study. The samples from the selected rural areas of Solapur were selected using convenient sampling technique. The sample consisted of 50 women. The tools used for data collection was structured perception questionnaire and structured attitude scale. **Results:** The study result reveal that, With respect to perception scores, the participants perception mean was 10, median was 9, mode was 7 with standard deviation 3.62 and score range was 4-19. Majority 28(56%) of participants were had moderate level of perception, 15(30%) of participants were had poor level of perception and remaining 7(14%) of participants were had good level of perception. With respect to attitude, the participant's attitude mean was 31.44, median was 31.50, mode was 34 with standard deviation 5.74 and score range was 20-44. Majority 37(74%) of participants were had favorable attitude, 9(18%) of participants were had positive attitude and remaining 4(8%) of participants were had non favorable attitude. association between levels of perception of participants regarding the extra marital affairs is found to be statistically significant at 0.05 levels for participant's sources of perception. **Conclusion:** By increasing the level of adherence to family values and the adoption of appropriate family policies, and its challenges, it is possible to significantly reduce the negative or improve positive attitudes of individuals towards extramarital relations.

**Keywords:** Perception, attitude, extra marital affairs, women, rural areas

## 1. Introduction

Family has always held a special place in all civilizations throughout history as one of the most significant social institutions. In addition to its long-standing responsibilities for the survival of humanity and the continuity of generations, this institution has also had responsibilities for economic activity, the control of sexual interactions, and the socialization of individuals. The Iranian family's conventional structure and functions have faced problems as a result of the institution's major changes over the past few decades. Extramarital relationships, which are a regular occurrence in modern communities, are one of the difficulties.

Extramarital relationships can be viewed as a breach of the responsibilities placed on married couples. Such a breach of duty leads to the development of affection or sexual activity with someone else who is not a spouse. To satisfy one's emotional or sexual needs, extramarital relationships frequently occur. This kind of connection is built on secrecy even though it may not be sexual in nature.

Numerous studies on extramarital relationships in Iran and other nations have been undertaken thus far. According to Mark and his colleagues, the inability to find sexual fulfillment or discontentment with an existing marriage is characteristics that predispose

**Table 1:** Frequency & Percentage Distribution of participants according to socio demographic variables, n= 50

S. No	Demographic variables	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
1	<b>Age (in yrs)</b>		
	a) 20-30	26	52
	b) 31-40	17	34
	c) 41-50	7	14
2	<b>Religion</b>		
	a) Hindu	26	52
	b) Muslim	19	38
	c) Christian	4	8
3	<b>Educational status</b>		
	a) ≤ Lower primary school	11	22
	b) High school	18	36
	c) PUC	17	34
4	<b>Occupational status</b>		
	a) House wife	26	52
	b) Agricultural work	7	14
	c) Govt/Private job	12	24
5	<b>Socio economic status</b>		
	a) High	11	22
	b) Over average	15	30
	c) Under average	17	34
6.	<b>Previous exposure to educational program related to extramarital affairs</b>		
	a) Yes	34	68
	b) No	16	32

**a) Findings Related To Perception on the extra marital affairs**

**Table 2:** Mean, median, mode, standard deviation and range of perception scores of participants, n= 50

Total scores	Mean	Median	Mode	Standard deviation	Range
0- 21	10	9	7	3.62	4- 19

**Table 2** reveals perception score of participants regarding the extra marital affairs

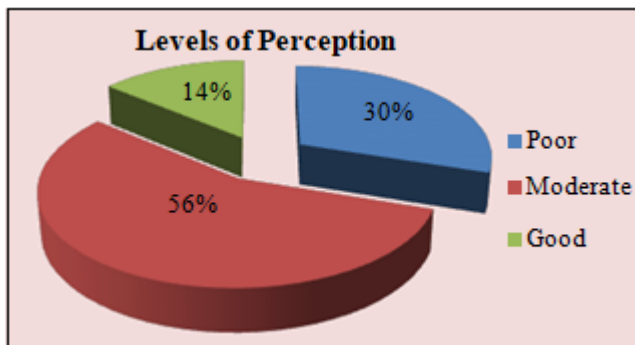
It shows that, the participant’s perception mean was 10, median was 9, mode was 7 with standard deviation 3.62 and score range was 4-19.

**b) Level of Perception:**

**Table 3:** Frequency and Percentage distribution of participants according to level of Perception regarding the extra marital affairs, n= 50

Level of perception		
Poor, f (%)	Moderate, f (%)	Good, f (%)
15 (30%)	28 (56 %)	7 (14%)

The data presented in the **Table 3** depicts the participants level of perception regarding the extra marital affairs , it reveals that; majority 28(56%) of participants were had moderate level of perception, 15(30%) of participants were had poor level of perception and remaining 7(14%) of participants were had good level of perception.



**Figure 1:** Levels of perception among participants

**Findings Related To Attitude on the extra marital affairs**

**Table 4:** Mean, median, mode, standard deviation and range of attitude scores of Participants, n = 50

Total scores	Mean	Median	Mode	Standard deviation	Range
10- 50	31.44	31.5	34	5.74	20-44

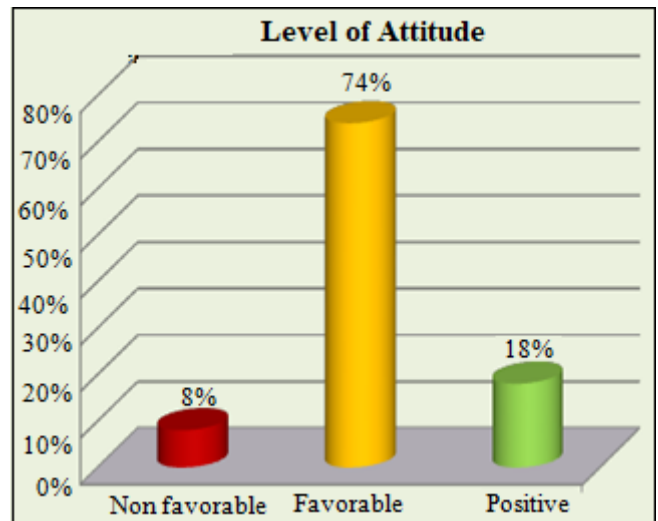
**Table 4** reveals attitude score of participants regarding the extra marital affairs , it shows that, the participants attitude mean was 31.44, median was 31.50, mode was 34 with standard deviation 5.74 and score range was 20-44.

**c) Level of Attitude**

**Table 5:** Frequency and Percentage distribution of participants according to level of attitude regarding the extra marital affairs, n=50

Level of attitude		
Non favorable, f (%)	Favorable, f (%)	Positive, f (%)
4(8%)	37(74%)	9(18%)

The data presented in the **Table 5** depicts the participants level of attitude regarding the extra marital affairs, it reveals that; majority 37(74%) of participants were had favorable attitude, 9 (18%) of participants were had positive attitude and remaining 4(8%) of participants were had non favorable attitude.



**Figure 2:** Levels of attitude among participants

**d) Findings Related Association between levels of perception and attitude with selected socio demographic variables of participants**

**Perception:**

Computed Chi-square value for association between levels of perception of participants regarding the extra marital affairs is found to be statistically significant at 0.05 levels for participant’s levels of socio economic status and not found statistically significant for other selected socio demographic variables. Hence null hypothesis  $H_{01}$  is partially accepted indicating significant statistical association between level of perception among participants and their sources of perception.

**Attitude:**

Computed Chi-square value for association between levels of attitude of participants regarding the extra marital affairs is not found statistically significant for any of the selected socio demographic variables. Hence null hypothesis  $H_{02}$  is accepted indicating no significant statistical association between level of attitude of participants and their selected socio demographic variables.

**2. Conclusion**

The findings revealed that women were had moderate level of perception and favorable attitude towards the extra marital affairs. Therefore, by increasing the level of adherence to family values and the adoption of appropriate family policies, and its challenges, it is possible to significantly reduce the negative or improve positive attitudes of individuals towards extramarital relations. This suggests that, there is a need for the education for the women’s of rural area for the prevention of extramarital affairs, to improve the bond between husband and wife and promote their love in their family life.

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