Research Article

NORMALIZATION MARITAL STATUS OF RUST AND GOLOMBOK

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ABSTRACT
The aim of this study was to investigate the normalization of marital status of Rust- Golombok questionnaire. Using factor analysis, marital status of Rust- Golombok normalization was done. The statistical population of this study consisted of all male and female were lived in cities of Markazi province. Samples were collected using cluster sampling method, 689 individuals consisted 399 female and 290 male were chosen. The results revealed that the reliability and validity of the questionnaire were sufficient and thus can be a useful tool for assessing marital status.

Keywords: Normalization, Marital Status Questionnaire

INTRODUCTION
Among the many social factors that contributed to children growth, family was undoubtedly essential, because the family was the first and oldest children's social communication. Interaction and emotional relationship between the child and the parent's deals with the response to expectations of future (Hetherinyton and Park, quoted by Tahourian *et al.,* 1994). When parents provided a relaxing environment for children, they used all their talents and abilities to get good marks and the favorable results would be reached (Garnedy, quoted by the part, 1997). Favorable development of cognitive and social development and education of children were related to predictability and regularity of home environment. In house where everything put in its time and place, the flow of daily life were benefit and there was a quiet place to study (Bradley and Caldwell, 1998).
Research suggested that marital satisfaction was highly correlated with low-contrast resolution (Gottman, 1994). Gottman declared that relations style spent especially when it comes to conflict, on strong indicator of the length of the marriage as a feeling of satisfaction in the relationship (Asteober, 2005). Today, with the development of treatments for sorting, matching and integrating comprehensive assessment issues arises in family therapy.
The purpose of the above approaches, was to enrich the relationships, remove the obstacles to the development of such resistance and to provide families and couples the most benefit from the treatment. The comprehensive assessment, evaluation and assessment of family functioning was important.
Goleman (1994), in the book "Breakdown in Family" acknowledged that 83% of family therapists, who were failed in treatment, were due to the initial assessment (Navabi-nejad, 1999).
In the 90s, a lot of studies were dedicated to various aspects of satisfaction, (Bradbury *et al.,* 2000, quoted by Minoo, 2009).
Including reasonable grounds to investigate the details of the marriage, was to understand the centrality of the family and the individual (Stack and Eshleman, 1998), its importance to society formed in the case of successful marriage.
Desist from crime (Laub *et al.,* 1998) and was the need to develop practical interventions to prevent or minimize pressures for married couples in order to reduce the marital stress and divorce (Baucom *et al.,* 1998 quoted by Asghar-nejad, 2001).
Given the importance of evaluating the quality of married life had been a great tool for this purpose, which was used and many of which have been translated and validated in Iran. Including marital satisfaction, can be used in the form of 48 questions and 112 questions.
The main objective of this study was to develop and standardize a valid and reliable instrument to assess marital status. Notable features of this questionnaire were compared with other tests were the lowest number of questions.

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MATERIALS AND METHODS
Methodology
Data Collection and Analysis: The study population consisted of all men and women of cities of Markazi, province, that were chosen using cluster sampling 689 people, including 399 women and 290 men with an average age mean of 11-24 and 17-65 years ages. The sample size was chosen large, since for some reason some of the participants were refused to answer, the results did not showed by cluster method. Golombok questionnaire consisted of 28 options, there were four options for per phrase; totally disagree, disagree, agree or strongly agree (Rust & Golombok, 1998)**.** The questionnaire was first conducted on 17 people and asked them to identify if the question was vague and incomprehensible. Some changes were occurred due to their comments, then the revised study was conducted on the sample. Cronbach's alpha and split-half was used to assess the validity of the marital status and validate the internal consistency, the results are shown in Table 1.

Table 1: The reliability coefficient of the questionnaire.

Questionnaire	Cronbach's alpha	split-half	Number of items
Marital status	0.884	0.86	28

As Table 8 shows, using Cronbach's alpha reliability coefficient and the split-half were 0.884 and 0.86 respectively.
Examine the Validity Questionnaire
construct validity of the marital status was used to evaluate the content validity, for this purpose questionnaires were given to 10 doctors of consoler to examine the content questions. The results revealed that the agreement in questions was more than 75%, so we concluded that all questions were consisted of the appropriate content validity. To assess the validity, there were used the methods of factor analysis and correlation analysis, for this purpose SPSS software was used. First, KMO test was performed with regard to the ability to conduct a factor analysis of the 28 options, the coefficient obtained was satisfactory (KMO=0.88). The Bartlett's test for sphere city was significant at the level of 0.001, $2\chi=9303.87$. The analysis of the principal component analysis and factor loadings were at least 0.42 and was determined as the minimum acceptable correlation between the material and the extract. Verification of the questionnaire revealed that five factors were extracted by principal component analysis. Determining the question of the agent, the agent-naming, and the 10 doctors were consulted. The following questions related to each factor of 6% of the variance explained by each factor and each agent's name.

Table 2: Operating the main question, the percentage and names of variance were explained by them.

Factors	Naming	Percentage of explained variance	Questions	Factors
First	Marital Satisfaction	0.517	3-6-11-13-16-19-24-27	Marital Satisfaction
Second	Marital relationship	0.219	5-9-17-20-25-28-22	Marital relationship
Third	Conflict resolution	0.097	7-8-18-21-26	Conflict resolution
Fourth	Respect and trust	0.058	4-10-23	Respect and trust
Fifth	Common Interests	0.079	2-1-12-14-15	Common Interests

The results of Table 2 showed the highest percentage of variance explained by the first factor and the lowest which belonged to the fifth.

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Convergent validity: Questions convergent validity of the questionnaire showed, coefficients of all questions with the total scale were high (All significant coefficients were at the level sets 0.001) Indicates that this was the convergent validity.

Divergent validity: To measure the correlation coefficient between the divergent validity was used.

Table 3: Validity of Measures Questionnaire.

Variables	1	2	3	4	5
Marital Satisfaction					
Marital relationship	0.46**				
Conflict Resolution	0.41**	0.42 **			
Trust and respect	0.34**	0.4**	0.35**		
Common Interests	00.24**	0.4**	0.30**	0.38**	

Results of Table 3 revealed that the correlation between all subscales was less than 0.5, which showed the divergent validity of the questionnaire.

Table 4: T scores

t-score	Raw score	t-score	Raw score	t-score	Raw score
0	0	46	24	61	43
29	3	47	25	62	44
30	4	48	26-27	63	45-46
31	5	49	28	64	47
32	6	50	29	65	48
33	7-8	51	30	66	50
34	9	52	31-32	67	51
35	10	53	33	68	52
36	11-12	54	34	69	53
37	13	55	35-36	70	54-55
38	14	56	37	71	56
39	15	57	38	72	57
40	16-17	58	39	73	58
41	18	59	40	76	62
42	19	60	41-42	80	67
43	20				
44	21				
45	22-23				

Table 5: Classification and the T scores.

Changes	Classifications	T scores
Serious	8	> 64
Critical	7	61-63
Bad	6	57-60
Weak	5	54-56
Average	4	51-53
Above average	3	48-50
Good	2	45-47
Very good	1	0-44

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Table 6: The standard error of measurement questionnaire

Variances	Standard error of measurement
Marital Satisfaction	2.04
Marital relationship	1.8
Conflict Resolution	1.8
Trust and respect	1.3
Common interest	1.5
Total test	4.3

Discussion and Conclusion

In the present study, there were used statistical methods and analysis of Glom book marital status scale - Normalization. The results showed that this was the adequate reliability and validity of the questionnaire. According to the research findings can be briefly stated: the reliability coefficient was 0.88 for 28 questions. Correlation coefficients of no questions were less than 0.30 with the total test, hence, all questions remained in the analysis. Based analysis of 28 items, on 5 extracted factors, In order to explain the variance include: marital satisfaction, conflict resolution, trust, respect and common interests. Most of the question were on marital satisfaction subscale and the minimum number of questions were to ask the 8 subscales of trust and 3 questions were belonged to respect.

Limitations of the Study

Select a sample of men and women in Markazi Province, Choosing the right Gloom book questionnaire.

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