Appraisal of the Relationship between Typology and Rate of Marital agreement
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Abstract
This research appraised the relation between marital agreements with Jungian Typology in married couples. \textbf{Method:} Via convenient sampling, 100 couples were selected as the subjects of the study. Myers-Briggs type Indicator (MBTI) and Pre Marital Agreement Scale (PAS) were administered on the subjects. Using pearson correlation and T test analysis, the data were analysed with descriptive and inferential statistics. \textbf{Results:} Statistical analysis showed significant meaningful relation between thinking and sensory with the rate of Marital Agreement. \textbf{Conclusion:} To sum up, the types of couples personality with their particular mental infrastructures may have an effect on the longevity of marital relations. It appears that marital interaction patterns are influenced by the type of partners' personalities. This research in fact illustrated that the complete homogeneity and indeed similar types of personality do not necessarily lead to higher rate of marital agreement and endurance.

\textbf{Keywords:} Typology, Jung, Premarital Agreement Scale, Myers-Briggs type Indicator;

Introduction
Interpersonal communication is the foundation of human’s identity and evolution, and it is the primary basis of human connection, as social existence, with other community members. Effective and efficient communications causes prosperity of individuals and improve their interpersonal communications. This is while ineffective and harmful communications prevent human from prosperity and destroy the relationships. Perhaps, it can be said that one of the most genuine and influential human communication links is marriage and marital links. Different variables influence on how couples communicate with each other. The variables are those which finally specify marital satisfaction or dissatisfaction. Marital satisfaction is a relative and efficient agreement between couples on the issues which are considered important from general and principled point of view, and also from the individual’s own point of view.

Many experts of humanities believe that satisfactory marital relationship leads to feelings of happiness, spending life with peace and health, and better nurture of children. Moreover, satisfactory marital communications facilitates the role of parents (coming et al, 1997), and lengthen the life of couples (comb, 1991). However, competing couples are certainly dissatisfied of the habits and characteristics of their partners, and they are always in trouble in several areas of interpersonal relationships. There have been many researches in the area of causes for couples’
compatibility and incompatibility, trying to explain aspects of this problem. Different studies have shown that the amount of recognition and familiarity before marriage is one of the strong predictions of marital compatibility (Sayyad pour 1381, Landis 1975, Abedin and Fatehi 2010). Keshavarz’s investigations (1384) also show a strong correlation between personality characteristics and marital compatibility which is in accordance with the research done by Hooshyar (1382) and Ghasemi and Gahhari (1379). Similarly, conformity in religious beliefs and quality of communication, and the time spent by couples to be together are important components which have been considered effective in satisfaction and stability of marital relationship (Abedin and Fatehi, 2010). A lot of evidence indicates that, in today’s communities, couples encounter numerous problems in development of communication and maintenance of correct relationship with each other. Statistics published in the last few decades suggest increasing marital dissatisfaction and divorce action in many countries including Iran. In the latest statistics declared by the Organization of Civil Registration, number of divorces recorded in 1388 with respect to the year 1387 has increased by 8.13% which itself is an evidence for this claim that the foundation of Iranian families is in critical situation.

Almost all studies done regarding divorce have emphasized its negative effects on people’s mental health (Shahidi, 1387). Negative effects of divorce can be long lasting. Sever emotional changes in adolescents have been observed as trends towards drug and inappropriate sexual behaviour among girls and boys (Hedrington and park, 1993). Additionally, children of incompatible families are most likely to use alcohol or drugs, have children in teen, have less income, and do not finish their education. Since marital pact is considered as a milestone in the growth and personal development, the importance of the issue requires that, in mate selection, one should consider underlying factors like personality types in addition to objective factors such as religion, social class, age, and educational level in order to provide a healthy environment by a right choice and a good marriage. Recent efforts to classify people in according to personality types have been done by Jung to explain behavioral differences. The comprehensive theory of Jung (1921, 1971) claims that variables, which we see in people, are not accidental, but they are observable typical differences which allow us to classify people and consequently predict their behavior. According to Jung’s theory, personality has two basic orientations toward life called introversion and extroversion each of which is possible to have one of the four functions of intellectual, emotional, sensory, and intuitive psychology. The four personality types, in combination with each other, create 16 different personality types. According to this view, one of the types is more preferred by an individual, and this shows that one of the types is dominant and people tend to use one type more than the others.

The present study is descriptive and analytical. This research appraised the relation between marital agreements with Jungian Typology in married couples.

**Method**

The research environment consists of Tehran city and the research community includes 200 individuals in the form of 100 couples. The sampling method is the convenient sampling. The participants filled out the three questionnaires of demographic, pre Marital Agreement Scale (PAS), and Myers-Briggs type Indicator (MBTI). The first questionnaire is set by the researcher. PAS questionnaire includes 28 phrases in the form of 4 scales of interaction and recreations, understanding and emotional exchange, political and social affairs, and education and training children which has been normalized in 1388 by Abedin, Fatehi and Dehghani. MBTI test considers 8 types of personality preference in the form of 4 bipolar directions for individuals. The above questionnaire has a different form, which has been constructed by Isabel Briggs-Myers In this study, form M including 93 questions was used. Statistical methods for data analysis consist of spearman coefficient correlation and T test analysis.

**Result**

Findings derived from statistical analysis have been shown in tables below (1, 2, 3and 4)
The finding shows that 25.7% percent of people with thinking function and 19.8% percent of people with feeling function have high agreement in the scale of education and training of children. (Table 1/1). Thinking is an intellectual and systematic process and is a method of evaluation which tries to perceive reality by analysis and logical analogy (Daniels, 1950). Consequently, this fact is of great importance in planning and parenting. Determination programme and method of training of children require thinking and logical review. It can be said that people with thinking function can achieve a high agreement in this field. Furthermore, 27.2% percent of people with sensory function have high agreement in understanding and exchange of feeling scale. (Table 2/1). This is while, 18.8% percent of person have achieved high agreement in this scale. Sensory function is based on the fact affairs; Person with this function is...
realistic and objective. They focus on matters of details, but function of intuition is focused on the field and it away
from reality. Persons Intuitive don’t have much interest to explain and justify. Sometimes possible, they are
committed to their view and comments to they aren’t paying attention to needs and belief of others (Daniels, 1950).
So, it seems that persons with sensory function can obtain high agreement in this scale.

From among demographic factors, a meaningful relation is observed between the level of study with 4 scales of
marital agreement apart from the scale 4 (Education and training of children), (Table2) which is in agreement with
the study of Abedin and Fatehi (2010), Heaton (2002), and Mare (1995). It is likely that the individuals, who have a
higher education, have gained more experience and skills to dealing with problems, expressing feelings and
interactions. This makes further agreement for their marriage. There is also a meaningful relation between the
duration of marriage with the rate of marital agreement apart from the scale 3 (political and social affairs). (Table3)
Perhaps, whatever passes from the time of marriage, couples, for family bonds, try more to adapt their attitudes and
opinions to each other, and to increase marriage satisfaction. On the other hand, whatever passes from the life of
family system, it seems that the couples forbear from community, their own opinions, political and social comments.
They pay attention to their family and whatever is related to that, and outer layers lose their importance. The other
demographic factor is having children which had a meaningful relation with the 4 scales of marital agreement apart
from the scale 3 (political and social affairs). (Table4). It can be said that having children and the importance of their
mental health, force couples to have more compatibility with each other and try more to achieve satisfaction in their
family life.

Considering the findings obtained from the present research, it can be said that the method how to acquire and
evaluate the information and environment by individual plays a significant role in the rate of marital agreement, as
well as the importance of demographic factors and increasing individuals’ knowledge towards PAS questionnaire
criteria to achieve as much agreement on marriage. This means that paying attention to this issue and training people
to use their mind thinking and sensory functioning can prepare the way for higher rate of agreement in marriage.

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