

The Relationship Between Male Income and Couples Quarrels in Marital Satisfaction

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Abstract

Aims: The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between male income and couples' quarrels in marital satisfaction among 80 couples. **Materials and Methods:** In this correlation study, the statistical population of all couples in Ardabil city was 91-90 years old. The sampling method was simple and systematic random sampling. The sample size was 80 people who were selected through marital satisfaction and marital conflicts questionnaires. The results were analyzed by Pearson correlation test and t-test for two independent groups. **Results:** Based on the analysis of the findings, it was concluded that there is a significant relationship between male income and couples' quarrels in marital satisfaction ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion:** The results of this study showed that financial income of man as an effective variable can lead couples to conflicts and marital quarrels and dissatisfaction with marital life in the common life and vice versa.

Keywords: male income, couples' differences, marital satisfaction

DOI: 10.7176/RHSS/9-14-11

Publication date: July 31st 2019

Introduction

Family is the first founder and the most important factor in the development of personality, values and attitudes of the human beings. (Sepahrian Azar, Ghalavandi, 2011). The first germ of human communication emerges in the privacy of the family and is the best source of healthy relationships, home and family, that the main core of which are husband and wife (Ahmadi, Nawabinejad and Etemadi, 2006). The quality of marital life is gradually diminishing over time. The reason for the decline in the quality of life of couples is conflict and marital quarrels. (Finkel, Slumber, Leuchis, Walton, Grass, 2013). The quality of marital relations plays an important role in the psychological well-being of couples. If the inevitable conflicts of the couple are intense, they will have a harmful psychological and psychological impact, and sometimes one of the couples will be satisfied with his life, but the other will be dissatisfied. The couple has different beliefs, values, needs, desires and habits that they want to continue to live with each other, with respect to the mass media that has penetrated in all aspects of today's life, marital conflicts are sometimes inevitable (Torulonlac, 2014) The first signs of conflict, including talking with sarcasm, finding the flaw of the opposite side, continuing heavy silence, or criticizing and shouting (Yang & Wilmot, 2013). Conflicts and differences in the family indicate that the quality world of the members of the family is inconsistent and that at least one family member strives to coordinate other family members with his or her qualitative world (Mr. Hossefi, Fathi Ashtiani, Ali Akbari and Imanifar, 1395) And is as a risk factor for poor mental health among couples and children (Igbo, Grace, Christiana, 2015). From Glaser et al. (1993), marital conflict begins from the disparity between the husband and wife in the type of needs and the method of satisfaction, self-orientation, difference in wishes, behavioral psychometric and irresponsible behaviors in relation to marriage. Dolang (2007) believes that different people have different goals in marriage, meaning marriage is an opportunity to compensate for failures or situations to confirm their beliefs. If these needs are not met in common life, it will cause disappointment in relationships and ultimate failure (Khosravi, Seif, and Supreme, 2007). Goldenberg and Goldenberg (1998) believe that the intrapersonal conflict experienced may turn into an interpersonal conflict in marriage (Qamari, 2009).

Contradictions and quarrels in marital life occur when there is disagreement, incompatibility or difference between couples (Querner, Fitzpatrick, 2002). Also, marital conflicts can be considered as the result of couples' differences in their personal goals, motives, values, or behavioral priorities (Zaidar, Claudia, 2013). The importance of addressing marital conflicts will be understood when it affects the physical, mental and family health. The impact of severe marital conflicts on mental illnesses such as depression, as well as specific physical conditions such as chronic pain, has been proven (Williams, 2003).

¹ - Finkel

¹ - Slaughter

¹ - Luchys

¹ - Walton

¹ - Grass

¹ - Tolorunleke

¹ - Yang

¹ - Wilmott,

¹- Igbo, Grace, Christiana

¹ - Goldenberg

In addition, severe couple's conflicts related with consequences such as poor parenting, increasing the negative attitudes of children towards marriage, and increasing the probability of parent violence against girls (Enayat, Yaqubio Dost, 2013). Marital satisfaction is one of the important components and issues in marital life. Marital satisfaction indicates the strength and effectiveness of the family system. The well-being and family health depend on the existence of healthy and growing relationships between couples, and if the family foundation does not have the necessary strength, the negative message is a variety of physical and psychological problems (Stirr, 1983, translation of Berkshk, 2004). In fact, this phenomenon will prolong the life of the couple and increase the physical and mental health, economic progress and satisfaction of the whole of life. Adoption and satisfaction of marriage are created through mutual interest, caring from each other, accepting and understanding and meeting needs (Mehr Abadi, 2006). In the definition of marital satisfaction, it is a proper performance and behavior of couples based on the traditional and customary and legal tasks assigned to each of them in the form of family law and subculture (Davoudi et al., 2004). Although, according to many scholars, marriage is considered as one of almost universal foundations, and no such foundation has so impressed human life but is not immune from various harm. For example, the results of studies (Bernstein and Bernstein, 1989) have shown that many of the spouses have difficulty in establishing and maintaining friendship between themselves and intimate relationships with each other, as well as dissatisfaction with the relationship between spouses result in reducing mental health and low health of satisfaction with life and make different problems in their social relationship. (Pourmohammad Reza Tajrishi et al., 2014). In many cultures, marital relations are seen as a source of support and affection, and spouses are expected to exhibit an exclusive relationship with honesty, affection, love, and intimacy and self-support. Almost all couples report a high level of satisfaction at the beginning of their marital life. However, unfortunately, after a while this satisfaction becomes less and less and the most credible indicator of this dissatisfaction is confusion and divorce; therefore, despite the positive consequences of marriage, unfortunately, many spouses are in trouble in establishing and maintaining friendship with each other and intimate relationships. And often need specialized assistance; there are several factors in effective separation that can range from personal factors, financial problems and income, interpersonal and social relationships. Therefore, according to research on spouses' relationships, it seems that financial monetization components can be effective in marital satisfaction or marital conflicts. According to research literature, the purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between male income and couples' differences in marital satisfaction.

Research Method

The design used in this research was correlation. The statistical population of this study was all couples in Ardebil city in 90-91. The sampling method was a simple random and systematic. The sample size was 80 people which performed by marital quarrels and marital satisfaction questionnaires. The participants in the study responded to the questionnaire with their willingness and interest, and their company was completely voluntary.

¹ - Querner

¹ - Fitzpatrick

¹ - Zidner

¹ - Kluda

¹ - Williams

For each individual, after obtaining satisfaction, the questionnaires and research objectives were explained and then they were asked to answer the questions. After completing them, the questionnaires were collected and prepared for analysis. In addition, they were assured that reviewing responses would be group indicators and their individual responses would be completely confidential.

Research tools

1) Marital Conflict Questionnaire:

The questionnaire was made by Barati and Snyani (1375) and has 42 questions. This questionnaire measures conflict and quarrel of couples in seven domains and estimates the severity of marital conflict. The components of the questionnaire are:

- Reduced cooperation
- Reduced sexual relations
- Increased emotional reactions
- Increasing individual relationships with relatives
- Reduced family relationships with relatives and spouse friends
- Separate financial affairs from each other
- Increasing the involvement of the child

The questionnaire score is based on the Likert spectrum of five degrees and never to ever. Cronbach alpha (2011) had a total of 0.53 for 32 people and for seven subgroup it was as bellow: The reduction in cooperation

was 0.30, reduction in sexual intercourse was 0.50, increment emotional responses was 0.73, increment in personal relation with relatives was 0.44, reduction in family relationship with relatives and friends of husband 0.64, separation of financial affairs from each other 0.51, and increase of cooperation with the child 60. 0. Bahari (2009) to determine the content and formal validity of the questionnaire we test it on a 111-person group of 53 men and 58 women who referred to the judiciary and counseling centers to resolve their marital conflicts as well as a control group of 108 ordinary couples Consisting of 53 men and 55 women. Comparison of the mean of the two groups of adaptive and incompatible in men and women and in different dimensions of marital conflict showed a significant difference, which can be indicative of the distinct power of the test in the identification of conflicting and quarreling couples. In addition, the correlation of each question with the total score of the test was high and significant. The total reliability of this questionnaire was obtained by the extraordinary perceptions (2000), equal to 0.52, by the Dehqan (1380) equal to 0.72, and by Farah Bakhsh (2005) equal to 0.96 (quoted from Bahari, 2009). FarahBakhsh et al. (2003) calculated the validity and reliability of this questionnaire in Isfahan and Cronbach's alpha for the whole test was 0.69. Cronbach's alpha in the research of Honarparvaran (2011), in a sample of 40, was 0.73 and the reliability of the subscales was 0.61-0.84. Cronbach's alpha in the present study was obtained as follows: cooperation reduction 0.64, Decreased sex 0.61, Increased emotional reactions 0.44, Increase of relationship with relatives 0.64, reduction in relation with relatives of the spouse 0.56, Separating financial affairs by 60/0, attracting child's cooperation by 74/0.

2) Anrich Marital Satisfaction Questionnaire:

Anrich's Marriage Satisfaction Inventory consists of 47 questions. Olson (1999). The questionnaire is graded in the form of a 5-option Likert spectrum. The coefficient of validity of the questionnaire was calculated using the Cronbach's alpha coefficient, which Has been achieved 0.93. The questionnaire consists of 12 sub-scales: idealistic distortion, marital dissatisfaction, personality issues, communication, conflict resolution, financial management, leisure activities, sex, children and parenting, family and friends, egalitarian roles, Religious orientation. The subjects score (3, 2, 1, 0) regardless of the positive or negative load, and the options are (perfectly correct, correct, false, completely wrong); therefore, the score of the questionnaire is 0 to 141. Scores less than 30 represent severe marital dissatisfaction among married couples, scores ranging from 40 to 30 shows marital dissatisfaction, scores between 50-40, shows relative and average satisfaction, scores between 60-50, show satisfaction indicators, scores between 70-60 indicates a high degree of satisfaction, and scores above 70 indicate an extremely high level of marital satisfaction for spouses. In the study of Mahdavian(2007), the validity of the test was obtained by using Pearson correlation coefficient and by the re-test method, at 0.937 for men and 0.944 for women.

findings

Data analysis was done in descriptive and inferential sections. Descriptive, mean, standard deviation and correlation coefficients were calculated. In the inferential part, Pearson correlation test and t-test were used for analyzing the data for two independent groups.

Descriptive findings

In terms of age, 4 participants (5%) were under 20 years old, 29 (36.2%) were between 20 and 30 years old, 35 (43.8%) were between 30 and 40 years old, 9 (2 (11%) 40 to 50 years old and finally 3 (3.8%) were over 50, and sexually, 32 (40%) were male and 48 (60%) were female.

¹ Enrich Marital Satisfaction Scale

¹ Olson

Table 1. Frequency of marital satisfaction among subjects

| Cumulative abundance | Percentage | Abundance | Value |
|----------------------|------------|-----------|------------------------------|
| 57/5 | 57/5 | 46 | Great dissatisfaction |
| 79/2 | 18/8 | 15 | Dissatisfaction |
| 86/2 | 10 | 8 | Relative satisfaction |
| 98/8 | 12/5 | 10 | Great satisfaction |
| 100 | 1/2 | 1 | Highest satisfaction |
| | 100 | 80 | Total |

According to the table, the highest percentage is for those with severe dissatisfaction and the lowest percentage for those with high satisfaction.

Table 2. Correlation between research variables

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Marital satisfaction | Income |
| 0/29 | Pearson correlation |
| 0/007 | Mistake |
| 80 | number |

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Marital satisfaction | Family quarrel |
| -0/39 | Pearson correlation |
| 0/005 | error |
| 80 | number |

With respect to that the test error is less than the standard level of 0.05, so the test is meaningful, meaning there is a relationship between income and marital satisfaction among people. Correlations show that marital satisfaction is rising among people as well. Individuals with fewer differences have higher satisfaction. Also, due to the fact that the test error is less than the standard level of 0.05, then the test is meaningful, meaning there is a relationship between family differences and marital satisfaction among people. Correlations show that marital satisfaction has also gone down with family conflicts.

Table 3. T test to check differences

| error | Free degree | T score | average | NUMBER | Measuring tool | Sex |
|--------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| 0/05 | 78 | 1/9 | 37/3 | 32 | Marital | Man |
| | | | 30/5 | 48 | Satisfaction | Female |

Considering the fact that the test is presented at two levels of quantitative and qualitative level, t test is used for two independent groups to examine the relationships between variables. With considering that the significance level of the test in marital satisfaction is less than standard, then the marital satisfaction is different between men and women.

Discussion and conclusion

The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between male income and couples' differences in marital satisfaction among 80 couples. Marriage is one of the most important events that occurs during most people's lives, so it is natural that they have a very important place in human's life and should always be examined with a detailed and precise look, as well as in surveys related to marriage and family the degree of satisfaction of marital life has attracted particular attention because marital quality affects the stability of the family as well as it has an effect on the health of the body and soul of the husband, wife and children. Marital satisfaction can be considered as a composite construct, which in addition to the influence of various factors, also has a significant impact on individuals, the institution of the family and society as well. In this research, only a few of these influential factors on marital satisfaction were investigated. As the results show, the number of people who did not meet their marital life is very high and most respondents have a moderate marital satisfaction.

The results of this study showed that there is a significant relationship between the amount of couples' income, differences and conflict and marital satisfaction. The results of this study are consistent with the results of Golshan Abadi (2002), Chapin (2009). In a study of couples who reported lower marriage quality, they found that the negative side (misbehavior and exodus) of the opposite party was constant and part of his personality. Misbehavior refers to any kind of verbal, physical, and sexual behavior that harms the other party, leaving is calling to any decision or thought that leads to the termination of marital relationships. In a research conducted by Hashemi Golshanabadi (2002), entitled "Relationship between conflict resolution strategies and marital satisfaction", the results showed that the strategy of neglect and withdrawal and abuse of women and husbands has a meaningful negative relationship with marital satisfaction. Therefore, awareness of the syntax of proper communication and the increase of effective communication, which leads to the reduction of marital conflicts, can prevent the creation of tensions that lead to marital conflicts or reduce marital satisfaction.

A survey of research data shows that an important part of research in the field of pathology and the anthropology of marital conflicts and marital dissatisfaction has focused on emotional factors such as problems and issues related to the recognition, management, evaluation and monitoring of emotions in the mutual relationship of the spouses. (Ziauddin, 1392; Ferrin, 2013). Relationship of conflict and marital satisfaction is a multiple-year research record (Claire, Dash, and Tyler, 2011). Of course, marital conflict and quarrels do not in themselves threaten marriage, but emotions such as disappointed, resentment and frustration disturb the relationship (Silver, 2012).

Socio-economic status and financial income level are also other background variables that have a significant relationship with marital satisfaction. This result is in line with the research of Shah Enayati (2009). It can be said that those with a higher base also have more access to resources and facilities. The higher education of these people gives them information and knowledge about the increasing issues and, due to the financial and

economic situation, they have better access to some facilities such as books and journals, classes and consultations on marriage and family, and so on. The use of these facilities can be very effective in informing people about marriage and family issues and resolving issues and problems and improving their marital satisfaction. Men and women who experience a high level of satisfaction and intimacy in marital relationships in their marriage are very precise in anticipating their partner's feelings and beliefs and have similar values and beliefs about the degree of closeness and intimacy between themselves. (Ofooei et al., 2013). People who have problems in the area of earning money, tolerating this situation is difficult for the spouse. Intolerance to financial problems Because it affects how an individual receives, interprets, and responds to an uncertain state of emotional, cognitive and behavioral level, it can affect marital relationships and cause marital conflicts and satisfaction Affects the lives of couples. These people can not tolerate such a situation, and describe situations as stressful, negative. And they are trying to avoid these situations, and if they are in these situations, they will make their work difficult, and since it is difficult for them to solve the problem, their relations with the spouse also hurt.

Since each research has limited constraints, the study also encountered limitations, such as the self-reporting of questionnaires, the lack of generalization due to its performance in a city and the inability to interpret the cause and effect of the results. It is suggested that, if possible, research be conducted in a pilot way and other personality variables such as self-esteem and internal control center for the relationship between financial issues and conflict and marital satisfaction, especially for sex, conflict resolution, etc., are used. It is also suggested that training courses for couples with emphasis on research components to reduce marital conflicts and increase marital satisfaction is performed.

Since the family institution has a special importance, it is suggested that more studies and research in the field of sociology should be conducted on marriage, family, and stability as well as marital satisfaction, and research supported by such organizations And institutions related to the family and marriage, and given that the mass media have a special place and influence the attitudes, beliefs and thoughts of the audience, and it is also important to give people information and data, it is suggested Mass media pay more attention to household issues Parents and marriage, couples' relationships and interactions, especially the role of love, kindness and sense in the family's stability , and prepare educational programs to enrich marriage and provide knowledge and information on marriage and marital affairs, and also In various journals and newspapers, more attention should be paid to such issues.

Acknowledgments

It is sincerely grateful to everyone who has been a researcher in this research.

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