

The Relation Between Matrimonial Satisfactions Desiring Excitement in Practitioner Women in Tehran Educational System in the Year 2009

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Abstract: Today women play more various roles in society compared with the past and they are often occupied in governmental offices and organizations. Typically, one of these organizations in which a big percent of women are occupied is Educational System. Due this point, it is significant to discuss matrimonial satisfaction and its relation with excitement with regards to the fact that women are occupied. Further, the research objective is to gain a relation between matrimonial satisfaction and excitement in employed women in educational system of Tehran in the year, 2009. The research plan is a type of correlation. The research community consisted only of married women employed in Tehran educational system. Out of which 200 individuals were selected by a simple random sampling method participate in the research. The tools applied in this research include: "Zakerman Excitement Test" and "Enrich's Matrimonial Satisfaction Test ". After completing the questionnaires by testing materials, The results were analyzed by SPSS statistical software and $\frac{1}{2}$ Pierson's test of correlation coefficient $\frac{1}{2}$, Further the meaningful level in this research is: $\alpha = 0.05$. The studies showed that there isn't a meaningful relation between matrimonial satisfaction and excitement and adventure in employed women and the related hypotheses are not confirmed. However there's a meaningful relation between matrimonial satisfaction, Grief acceptance, Escaping inhibition, desiring variety and desiring experience in woman and the relevant hypotheses are confirmed. The research studies reveal that employed women are facing with different factors of excitement variations since today not only they are working outside. But also they bear the responsibility of living, House management and handling the children's affairs. This has affected the excitement complexities and the relevant factors. Therefore the significant of their excitement health must be taken into account.

Key words: Matrimonial satisfaction • Desiring excitement • Employed women • Educational system

INTRODUCTION

The issue of family formation is very important topics in human life. Studies have shown that marriage is an important milestone in human's life that consists of hundreds of human's victories, failures, prosperities and disappointments and by this factor human being obtains familiarities and kindness and calmness and legitimate sexual prosperities and so will be protected from deviation and entering to corruption centers [1]. Foundation of family that is the main center of whole human's communications is based on sexual instinct and it is type of pleasant tension that ends to marriage, because that is natural way for satisfaction and sentiments and attempt

for activating that love and request that has been place in every man's nature. Generally, marriage is a natural human need and consists of important benefits; most important of them are evolution reaching and battle between survival and generation [2]. Marriage and formation of common center in family are the most important social custom of humans that origins from their nature and leaving them counts as anomalistic factor and out of social custom. Marriage is part of exchange and communication that determines stress interaction among couple. Sociologists believe that marriage has two important duties like reproduction and determining social identity of children and in smaller scale it performs children's socializing and continuity of adult's

personality [3]. Because of personality and experimental form of emotions, they are recognized and hypothesized by different ways and human beings are depend on environment's ignorance, other humans, actions, phenomenon and his own and by this meaning, emotions are special shape of reflection of reality that illustrates human's communication among them and outside world. In psychology science, depends on what kinds of emotion, perception, cognitive, sentiment or behavior would be considered and what mechanism is its responsible, then role of hypothalamus, network system, limbic system and so on become important in this case. Depends on way of considering evolution of emotions, we can relate them to instincts and learning from one hand and effect of role of social factors from other hand [4]. Emotions are sign of success or failure of individuals in their works, compatibility or incompatibility of phenomenon with human's resentments and needs. So they have great role in organizing activities of human beings. In this framework, emotion seeking is an important subject as a personality feature in emotional range that makes evident and undeniable effects on interpersonal relationships and can illustrate part of family ties affairs in the form of emotional relationships among two individuals that are starting wedding contract. For this reason reviewing of this subject is important among employed women.

Objectives of Study: the main objective of this study is determining rate of marital satisfaction and emotion seeking among employed women in education department of Tehran city. Partial objectives consists of reviewing five factors of emotional intelligence, it means adventure seeking, experience seeking, disinheriting, boredom and versatility. Attari *et al.*, [5]. reviewed a study by name of comparing marital satisfaction and obsessive-compulsive disorder of individuals based on spouse employment and type of marriage and they obtained these results that there is meaningful difference between rate of marital satisfaction among individuals by employed spouse and also unemployed spouse (householder) and those with unemployed spouse (householder) had more marital satisfaction than those with employed spouse. There is not meaningful difference between obsessive-compulsive disorder among individuals by employed spouse and unemployed spouse (householder) and also there is not meaningful difference between rate of marital satisfaction among men with family marriage and men without family marriage and this study reminds that women's employment causes decreasing of marital satisfaction

and increasing of obsessive-compulsive disorder of their spouses. Sadeghi [6] had performed a study by name of reviewing effective personality agents in marriage marital adjustment and came to this conclusion that based on results of this study marital satisfaction among adjustable and nonadjustable men and women mean that adjustable men and women have high satisfaction from their marital relationships and vice versa nonadjustable men and women had severe dissatisfaction from their marital relationships. Based on results of study there are meaningful differences among marital satisfaction of adjustable and nonadjustable couples (deciding for divorce) and these differences are predictable and describable with data related to their personality profile. Adjustable couples's verses nonadjustable couples are more eligible for more suitable compromising from anxiety position. Kindness and intimacy, higher intelligence, more emotional, more control and halter of behavior and excitements and extroversion are some parts of their personality traits. Kajbaf *et al.*, [7] performed a study and reviewed relationship between emotion seeking and rate of marital satisfaction. Results have shown that there is negative relationship between emotion seeking and rate of marital satisfaction ($r=0/168$). Linam *et al.*, (2007) Quotes by [4] performed a study by name of relationship between emotion seeking and rate of marital satisfaction and found that there is not any relationship between these two components, but there is meaningful relationship between marital satisfaction and adventure seeking and boredom. Maslach and Jackson [8] performed a study by name of reviewing emotion seeking and marital satisfaction and came to this conclusion that emotion seeking has negative relationship with level of Monoamine Oxides (MAO), it means that levels of Monoamine Oxides is high in those individuals by low emotion seeking and is low in those individuals by high emotion seeking. Also men have higher emotion seeking than women and he believes that biological agent for emotion seeking is confronted with doubt, although testosterone has close relationship with high emotion seeking.

Astenin and Vayegan [9] performed a study by name of relationship between emotional intelligence and emotion seeking with rate of marital satisfaction and social communications and came to this conclusions that emotional intelligence has positive relationship with rate of satisfaction from life with social communications and also emotion seeking with satisfaction from life and it has negative relationship with depression.

Materials and method of study: research plan in this study is correlation type. Statistical communities consisted of whole married employed women in education department of Tehran city and among them 200 women were selected for participating in this research by simple random sampling method. The used tools in this study are "emotion seeking test by Zuckerman" with reliability between 0/83 to 0/86 and stability of 0/73 [10] and "Enrich marital satisfaction test" by reliability of 0/60 and stability of 0/87 [10]. After filling questionnaires by testing items, results were analyzed by SPSS program and Pierson correlation coefficient test and regression enter, meanwhile meaningfulness level in this study is $\alpha=0/05$.

Findings of study: A) descriptive findings: descriptive findings of this study consist of statistical indexes like means, standard deviation, lowest score, highest score and number of test items that is show for whole studied variables of this study (Table 1).

According to Table 1, we obtained marital satisfaction 172,29, standard deviation 26,936, lowest score 98 and highest score 229, in emotion seeking mean was 15/07, standard deviation 5/175, lowest score 3 and highest score 28, in experience seeking we have mean equal to 3,75, standard deviation 1/907, lowest score 0 and highest score 8, in adventuring mean was 2/24, standard deviation 1/196, lowest score 0 and highest score 5, in boredom mean was 2/76, standard deviation 1/141, lowest score 0 and highest score 5, in versatility mean was 1/38, standard deviation 1/049, lowest score 0 and highest score 5, in disinheritng mean was 0/72, standard deviation 0/570, lowest score 0 and highest score 2.

Findings Related to Hypothesizes of Study

Hypothesis1: There is meaningful relationship between marital satisfaction and emotion seeking of employed women in education department of Tehran city. Related results of this hypothesis are shown in Table2.

We can see in Table 2 that there is not meaningful relationship between marital satisfaction and emotion seeking, so the above hypothesis is rejected.

Hypothesis 2: There is meaningful relationship between marital satisfaction and adventure seeking of employed women in education department of Tehran city. Related results of this hypothesis are shown in Table 3.

We can see in Table 3 that there is not meaningful relationship between marital satisfaction and adventure seeking, so the above hypothesis is rejected.

Table 1: Descriptive statistics including mean, standard deviation, the lowest score, highest score of testing item in variables

Variable	Mean	Standard deviation	Lowest score	Highest score	Numbers
Marital satisfaction	172.29	26.936	98	229	200
Emotion seeking	15.07	5.175	3	28	200
Experience seeking	3.75	1.907	0	8	200
adventuring	2.24	1.196	0	5	200
boredom	2.76	1.141	0	5	200
versatility	1.38	1.049	0	5	200
Disinheritng	0.72	0.57	0	2	200

Table 2: Relationship between marital satisfaction and emotion seeking

Variable	r	Meaningfulness rate
Relationship between marital satisfaction and emotion seeking	0.136	0.056

Table 3: relationship between marital satisfaction and adventure seeking

Variable	r	Meaningfulness rate
Relationship between marital satisfaction and adventure seeking	0.009 -	0.902

Table 4: relationship between marital satisfaction and disinheritng

Variable	r	Meaningfulness rate
Relationship between marital satisfaction and disinheritng	0.149	0.035

Table 5: Relationship between marital satisfaction and boredom

Variable	r	Meaningfulness rate
Relationship between marital satisfaction and boredom	0.175	0.013

Table 6: Relationship between marital satisfaction and versatility

Variable	r	Meaningfulness rate
Relationship between marital satisfaction and versatility	0.09	0.203

Table 7: Relationship between marital satisfaction and adventure, experience seeking, disinheritng, boredom and versatility

Criterion variable	Predicting variable	B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig
Marital satisfaction	experience seeking	332/0	332/1	165/0	751/1	082/0
	Adventure seeking	948/4-	032/2	220/0-	435/2-	016/0
	Boredom	944/3	013/2	167/0	960/1	051/0
	Versatility	668/0	889/1	026/0	354/0	724/0
	Disinheritng	943/4	462/3	105/0	428/1	155/0

Hypothesis 3: There is meaningful relationship between marital satisfaction and disinheriting of employed women in education department of Tehran city. Related results of this hypothesis are shown in Table 4.

We can see in Table 4 that there is meaningful relationship between marital satisfaction and disinheriting, so the above hypothesis is approved.

Hypothesis 4: There is meaningful relationship between marital satisfaction and boredom of employed women in education department of Tehran city. Related results of this hypothesis are shown in Table 5.

We can see in Table 5 that there is meaningful relationship between marital satisfaction and boredom, so the above hypothesis is approved.

Hypothesis 5: There is meaningful relationship between marital satisfaction and versatility of employed women in education department of Tehran city. Related results of this hypothesis are shown in Table 6.

We can see in Table 6 that there is no meaningful relationship between marital satisfaction and versatility, so the above hypothesis is rejected.

Hypothesis 5: There is meaningful relationship between marital satisfaction and adventure, experience seeking, disinheriting, boredom and versatility. Related results of this hypothesis are shown in Table 7.

We can see in Table 7, there is reverse and meaningful relationship between only adventure seeking and marital satisfaction. If one standard deviation increase in marital satisfaction adventure -4/948 standard deviation will change and there is no meaningful relationship between marital satisfaction and other variables.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

As shown in the results, generally there is not meaningful relationship between marital satisfaction and emotion seeking among employed women in Tehran city, but in reviewing partial hypothesizes we observe that there is meaningful relationship between marital satisfaction and disinheriting and boredom and also there is meaningful and opposite relationship between adventure seeking and marital satisfaction and hypothesizes related to this item are confirmed. We can say in this field that results obtained from this study are not similar to those with Sadeghi [6], but is very similar to studies performed by Attari *et al.* [5] and Kajbaf *et al.* [7]. It is also similar to studies performed with Maslach and

Jackson [8]. Differences existed in this results are different from results existed in other studies for many various reasons. Difference of age and academic level, view and education of individuals and their opinion about life and employment and those problems that each of them have faced and also level of psychic pressure and stress that they experienced can be some reasons of these differences. It is assume that these factors can perform important effect on creating relationship between emotion seeking and marital satisfaction, foe example those women with high social and economical status are more satisfied from their marital life and also those employed women that selected their job by their personal interest, assume that they show better and more satisfaction from their marital life, but all of us know that today role of women and their responsibilities in society is very different and also their presence in society has different color and their activities according to what we see in society is very various and this subject makes some effects on emotions, feelings, aims and generally on their personality and this is good reason for this claim that women are faced with different personality and managerial positions. In many cities, especially big cities like Tehran, certainly this topic is more tangible. Beacue women's employment according to high speed of life, more advanced technology and very wider social communication network in this big cities of country, are very different. More women are employed or have two jobs and also they are responsible of life's affaires, management of home and children's administration and this subject effects on emotional complexity and relate factors to them.

Application of Results: Using practical results of this study and other researches of this type can be effective on mental health of families and the society. We can use results of this study as guides in the realm of prevention and also it is effective in servicing to couples therapy in the way of family counseling for synchronizing behavior of young couples.

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