

## Antecedents of Marital Satisfaction among Working Women in Punjab

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### ABSTRACT

*Keywords:*

Infidelity, Jealousy, Marital Satisfaction, Working Women

The present study aimed to examine the effect of infidelity and jealousy on marital satisfaction among working women. The sample of the present study consists of women ( $N=184$ ) from different institutes of Punjab. For the present study already developed scales and informed consent forms were used for the assessment of the variables used in the study including the Infidelity Scale, Multidimensional Jealousy Scale, and Enrich Marital Satisfaction scale. Results of multiple regression revealed that infidelity and jealousy negatively predicted marital satisfaction. The study has great importance in an era when the divorce rate is escalating in Pakistan and the family system is at risk. The findings can be used by family psychologists and family counselors to address the problems related to marital satisfaction.

### INTRODUCTION

Atkins et al. (2001) report that "infidelity is a typical wonder in relationships yet is inadequately gotten" (Atkins et al., 2001, p. 735). A few investigations uphold the possibility that people take part in infidelity because there is something incorrectly in their essential relationship i.e., as marital bliss or satisfaction diminishes, the event expands (Atkins et al., 2001; Glass & Wright, 1985). Glass and Wright (1985) found the negative connection between marital satisfaction and infidelity to be valid for a wide range of extradyadic association (sexual, passionate, and joined sexual and enthusiastic contribution), even though they found that essential relationship dissatisfaction is especially identified with extradyadic passionate infidelity. Further, people who are engaged with both sexual and passionate disloyalties are considerably more disappointed with their relationships than are those occupied with either sexual-just or enthusiastic just acts of unfaithfulness (Glass & Wright, 1985)

On the relationship level, there is proof that marital satisfaction is related to infidelity. It appears to be natural that how much one is happy with one's marriage is related to the probability that one will look for an enthusiastic as well as a sexual relationship with someone else outside of the marriage. There is additionally observational proof to help this relationship. For instance, Spanier and Margolis (1983) found that 70% of their members who occupied with infidelity credited their conduct to marital issues. Later investigations found that when members are approached to legitimize their infidelity, they regularly

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refer to issues with the marital relationship (Atwood & Seifer, 1997). Different examinations have discovered that as marital satisfaction diminishes, the probability of infidelity expands (Atkins et al., 2001; Glass & Wright, 1985). Glass and Wright have revealed a converse connection between marital satisfaction and infidelity, i.e., the higher the degree of marital satisfaction, the lower the probability of infidelity. Furthermore, Perins et al. (1993) have noticed that the danger of extramarital undertakings increments as dissatisfaction in the marital relationship diminishes.

Of all the related factors that have been concentrated concerning infidelity, satisfaction with the marital relationship has gotten the most consideration. It appears to be intelligent that one who is disappointed with marriage might be bound to take part in infidelity than one who is fulfilled. Atkins et al. (2001) have proposed that maybe when the marital relationship is sub-par, consideration from someone else may fill in as solace and may prompt infidelity. A few creators affirm that infidelity is generally an aftereffect of a broken marriage (Earthy colored, 1991). The facts demonstrate that the individuals who take part in infidelity are less inclined to report an upbeat marriage than the individuals who don't (Greeley, 1991). Numerous examinations have discovered that marital satisfaction is adversely associated with infidelity (Earthy colored, 1991; Thompson, 1983; Vaughn, 1986). The individuals who take part in infidelity are less inclined to report glad relationships than the individuals who don't (Greeley, 1991). Along these lines, as a rule, previously mentioned examinations underscore the adverse impacts of extramarital issues on various parts of marriage which can diminish the level of adoration and love felt for the essential accomplice and can eventually abbreviate the length of the marriage. Thusly, it isn't astonishing that infidelity is considered as one of the significant reasons for separate.

Relationship satisfaction has likewise been an enormous focal point of scholastic and clinical exploration. Buss and Shackelford (1997) found that men who whined about their accomplice's testiness and sexual retention announced a more noteworthy probability of kissing other ladies, and ladies who grumbled that their spouses sexualize others revealed a more prominent probability of playing with other men. For the two people, dissatisfaction with marital sex was discovered to be an indicator of defenselessness to the extra dyadic association. Segment Indicators of Military Satisfaction and Marital Clash Segment attributes including age, race, salary, training, length of the marriage, and strictness, have been connected to marital satisfaction and marital clash (Knox & Schacht, 2000). People who wed when they are in any event into their '20's are anticipated to have more noteworthy marital satisfaction and marital security (Tzeng, 1992). Specifically, adolescent relationships are more powerless against separate, as these associations are regularly connected with premarital pregnancy, lower instruction and pay, less social help, and people picking marriage at an early age may likewise show relational qualities which place marital solidness in peril, for example, helpless dynamic (Stanley & Markman, 1997).

Training and salary have additionally been connected to marital satisfaction and marital clash, with more noteworthy degrees of instruction and pay foreseeing more prominent marital satisfaction and less clash. Monetary pressure negatively affects marital satisfaction and has a positive effect on relationship

disintegration (Johnson & Stall, 1990). There have been a few investigations that have taken a gander at durable relationships to decide the explanations behind their life span. Robinson and Blanton (1993) found that the key attributes recognized by such couples included: closeness offset with independence. Duty, correspondence, comparable strict direction, and harmonious impression of the relationship. Finkel and Hansen (1992) analyzed 31 couples who were hitched thirty years or more. The aftereffects of this investigation showed a curvilinear example of satisfaction, with the subjects recalling satisfaction as lower in the center, youngster raising phase of the family life cycle. During this center stage, satisfaction was straightforwardly identified with the length of the marriage and conversely identified with the number of youngsters and the number of kids raising issues.

Maslehaty (2000) presumed that constrained marriage and maturing diminished marital satisfaction. Glad couples utilized less forceful words and demonstrated more serene conduct. Concerning the length of the marriage, contemplates indicated that satisfaction declined by an increment of the marriage span. During the wedding trip and before the introduction of the first youngster, ladies were more joyful than any time in recent memory. As per an examination by Ellis (1992), which was led on 1000 couples (three years after marriage and 20 years after marriage), with the advancement of marriage, the couples' satisfaction and change diminished and they felt less amicable. In an investigation in the US, 42% of ladies and 44% of men expressed that toward the start of their marriage, they oftentimes traded their contemplations and sentiments and talked and cooperated, yet such practices diminished with the appearance of the primary kid. A few creators affirm that infidelity is generally an aftereffect of a broken marriage (Earthy colored, 1991). The facts demonstrate that the individuals who take part in infidelity are less inclined to report an upbeat marriage than the individuals who don't (Greeley, 1991). Numerous examinations have discovered that marital satisfaction is adversely associated with infidelity (Earthy colored, 1991; Thompson, 1983; Vaughn, 1986). The individuals who take part in infidelity are less inclined to report glad relationships than the individuals who don't (Greeley, 1991).

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Married connections additionally show negative impacts from jealousy. Prazak (1998) operationalized jealousy as a sort of possessiveness and meddling into their accomplice's life. Prazak found that more

significant levels of jealousy brought about lower scores on the Dyadic Change Scale (DAS) (Spanier, 1976) for the two sexual orientations. Unmistakably this portrayal of jealousy couldn't positively affect satisfaction. Barelds and Dijkstra (2006) discovered individuals who self-report feeling restlessly and possessively desirous additionally have self-detailed lower relationship satisfaction than the individuals who report different jealousies. Concerning satisfaction and quality in the relationship, Mathes et al., (1982) announced that jealousy is adversely connected with marital joy and decidedly connected with the recurrence of squabbles in the couple. High scores of jealousy, particularly intellectual jealousy (Elphinston & Noller, 2011) showed minor modification, satisfaction, and view of value in the relationship (Barelds & Barelds-Dijkstra, 2007; DiBello et al., 2015; Khanchandani & Durham, 2009).

The purpose of the present study was to evaluate, examine, and compare the impact of infidelity and jealousy on marital satisfaction among working women. This study will address a major gap in the knowledge concerning infidelity and jealousy and marital satisfaction among working women. No studies have been conducted that evaluate the impact of infidelity and jealousy on marital satisfaction among working women in Pakistan. The skills that are learned from this study may enhance the ability of the professionals to work effectively with this population. Infidelity is a major cause of divorce and spousal battering (see Buss, 2004; Daly & Wilson, 1988). The effect of untruthfulness on the marriage's capability about the affair may be bigger than the affair itself because more marriages end as a result of preserving the secret than if the truth has been exposed (Pittman, 1989).

About the Pakistani infidelity context, little research has been carried (Mehmood & Najeeb 2013) do their research to observe the personality traits, infidelity, and marital satisfaction among married men and women. This study was conducted to assess the relationship between personality traits, infidelity, and marital satisfaction. But no study was done to evaluate the effect of infidelity and jealousy on marital satisfaction among working women. No research was conducted to explore age differences in infidelity, jealousy, and marital satisfaction in Pakistan. We cannot contradict the fact that with the transformation, the influx of western culture through media the concept of dating and extra-marital affairs has become common in Pakistan. Researches on jealousy, marital satisfaction, and infidelity are quite a in vogue in western culture but in developing countries like Pakistan, no considerable work has been done in this field. The foremost aim of this study is to highlight the infidelity and jealousy that might be associated with marital dissatisfaction.

One of the major reasons to conduct research related to infidelity continues to be the glaring absence of reliable and valid sensitive instruments for measuring infidelity only a small number of research studies has been carried out in Muslim countries or with women participant. In some cultures, infidelity, extra-marital affairs, and such relationships were not given much importance before but now they have started giving importance to such factors as they are affecting their marital life and resulting in divorce. Glass and Wright (1985) found a negative correlation between marital satisfaction and infidelity to be true for all types of extradyadic involvement (sexual, emotional, and combined sexual and emotional

involvement), although they discovered that primary relationship dissatisfaction is particularly related to extradyadic emotional infidelity. Further, men and women who are involved in both sexual and emotional infidelities are even more dissatisfied with their marriages than are those engaged in either sexual-only or emotional-only infidelities (Glass & Wright, 1985).

In Pakistan, marriage is defined as an agreement in which men and women become husband and wife after Nikkah (Islamic way of betrothal). Most marriages are decided by parents and elders of the family. In our culture, there are double values for male and female children. There is more constraint on females as compared to males and arranged marriages are more common than love marriages. Usually, in Pakistan, the bride moves to the husband's house and she must accept her in-laws where she shares the family ideas about what is good and worthwhile and the members of the family bring a bride who is according to them will adjust to the family values and daily activities. This practice keeps the cohesiveness of the family intact. In Pakistan where marriage and bond between individuals are taken as a family affair and given great importance, divorce is not approved of (Zainab, 2003).

Nowadays, infidelity is the most important cause of marital dissatisfaction that might result in divorce as well and according to many studies about penalties of infidelity showed negative consequences like rage, loss of trust, decreased personal and sexual confidence, damaged self-esteem, and fear of abandonment and surge of justification to leave the spouse. so the main purpose of this study is to highlight the marital satisfaction that might be associated with infidelity and jealousy. This study is significant in that the findings of the study could be beneficial to a psychologist, social worker, counselor, family therapist in dealing with the couple. The problem of infidelity has serious implications for society, both in humanitarian and economic terms, this study is significant because it devotes itself only to how the women perceive the impact of infidelity and jealousy on their marital life. The following objective was set upon to accomplish the study including 1) to examine the relationship among infidelity, jealousy, and marital satisfaction among working women and 2) to examine the effect of infidelity and jealousy on marital satisfaction among working women. To achieve the aims of the study, a certain hypothesis was made based on some previous researches, and hypotheses are listed as 1) Infidelity is likely to negatively predict marital satisfaction among working women and 2) Jealousy is likely to negatively predict marital satisfaction among working women.

## **METHOD**

Within the present study cross-sectional survey research design was used by utilizing standardized scales questionnaires. It was considered that survey design be the best appropriate design for the current research to investigate the effect of infidelity and jealousy on marital satisfaction.

### **Participants**

The sample of the present study consists of women ( $N=184$ ) from different institutes of Punjab. The sample included working women from Sargodha. The age range of the sample from 20 years to 50. The sampling technique adopted for the study was the purposive convenience sampling technique. 200 forms

were distributed among different universities, colleges, and other working institutes out of which 184 forms were returned. The return rate of the questionnaire was 92%. Table 1 shows the frequency and percentage of participants concerning age, education, occupation, and monthly income. Several participants ( $n=184$ ) who participated in the study are working women. Several women of age range 20-30years ( $n=86$ , 46.7%) the number of women of age range 30-40( $n=54$ , 29.3%), and age range 40-50years women ( $n=44$ , 23.9%) were smaller in number as compared to first age group. Greater number of women from the educational level of M.A ( $n=80$ , 43.5%) as compared to B. An ( $n=65$ , 35.3%), and M. Phil ( $n=39$ , 21.2%) were smaller in number as compared to another educational level. The number of women who participated in the study belongs to private jobs ( $n=106$ , 57.6%) was higher as compared to government jobs ( $n= 78$ , 42.4%). Greater number of women from low income of 20000-40000( $n=69$ , 37.5%) as compare to 40000-60000( $n=57$ , 31.0%), and 60000-100000( $n=58$ , 31.5%).

**2.2. Table 1: Sociodemographic Characteristics of Participants (N=184)**

Characteristics	<i>n</i>	%
Age		
20-30 years	86	46.7
30-40 years	54	29.3
40-50 years	44	23.9
Education		
B.A	65	35.3
M.A	80	43.5
M.PHIL	39	21.2
Occupation		
Private	106	57.6
Government	78	42.4
Monthly income		
20000-40000	69	37.5
40000-60000	57	31.0
60000-100000	58	31.5

### Instruments

The Infidelity Scale is an 11-item scale that uses an 8-point Likert-type scale to predict infidelity. For each of the eleven statements on the scale, respondents rated on a Likert scale whether they "Never" (0), "Not at all" (1), "Rarely" (2), "Occasionally" (3), "Sometimes" (4), "Frequently" (5), "Usually" (6), "Most of the time" (7), or "All the time" (8). The multidimensional Jealousy Scale consists of 24 items. The scale has a three-subscale cognitive emotional and behavioral. Each subscale contains 8 items. The dimensions were divided on a 7-point response pattern with response categories ranging from one for all

the time to seven for never for cognitive subscale. The 7-point response pattern with response categories ranging from one for very pleased to seven for very upset for emotional subscale. For the behavioral subscale the 7-point response pattern with response categories ranging from one for never to seven all the time. Scores during this scale may well be analyzed either through a cut-off score or through low-high scores.

The Enrich Marital Satisfaction Scale (Olson et al., 1987) is commonly used as part of the Prepare/Enrich Program which was designed to prepare premarital couples for marriage (PREPARE) and to help married couples who are seeking marital counseling or looking to enrich their relationship (ENRICH). Originally, the scale consisted of 15 items and two scales: Marital Satisfaction (10 items) and Idealistic Distortion (5 items). The Idealistic Distortion scale was designed to measure a respondent's tendency to describe the marital relationship in an unrealistically positive manner (e.g., 'My partner completely understands and sympathizes with my every mood'). The original scoring included a downward correction of the overall Marital Satisfaction score based on respondents' higher scores on this scale. The current version is a 10-item instrument designed to measure global marital satisfaction. For each of the ten statements on the scale, respondents rated on a Likert scale whether they "Strongly Disagree" (1), "Moderately Disagree" (2), "Neither Agree nor Disagree" (3), "Moderately Agree" (4), or "Strongly Agree" (5).

Each item refers to one of the following domains in the marriage: communication, conflict resolution, roles, financial concerns, leisure time, sexual relationship, parenting, family and friends, and religion. These domains were chosen based on the theoretical, empirical, and clinical issues that are common conflict areas in marriage (Olson & Olson, 2000). To score the instrument, the positive items (i.e., items 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, and 10) are added. Items 2, 4, 6, and 8 are reverse scored so that a 1 becomes a 5, a 2 becomes a 4, and so on. These scores are then added to the sum of the positive items. Raw scores are then converted into percentages with 85-100% indicating "Very High" marital satisfaction, 65-80% indicating "High" marital satisfaction, 40-60% indicating "Moderate" marital satisfaction, 20-35% indicating "Low" marital satisfaction, and 0-15% indicating "Very Low" marital satisfaction.

### **Procedure**

First, permission was sought from the head of the department for the data collection. The participant in this study was individually contacted after making sure that they met the criteria for participating in the study. At the start of the data collection process, the researchers collected data personally by going to the educational institutes but in between my data collection process, the COVID-19 pandemic situation arises due to which it was impossible to directly go and collect data so I decided to collect the remaining data by online google forms. They were informed about the purpose of the research and have been provided with detailed guidelines regarding the format of the response and the completion of the scales. After that, informed consent was taken from them to fulfill the ethical requirements of the study according to APA ethical guidelines. Then the scales were administered to them to collect the data. There was no time limit and participants were invited to answer honestly and openly. The confidentiality of their information was

ensured and there had no time restriction for the completion of scales to obtain the desired personal information. No incentives were offered to the participants. They have completed the questionnaire were collected personally. The participants were assured about privacy and confidentiality. In the end, the participants of the study have been apprised for their cooperation and support of the study. The 200 forms were distributed to collect data. 184 forms were collected back in data collection. So, the response rate of this study was 92%. After data collection statistical analysis was done to test the hypothesis, on basis of that analysis some hypothesis was rejected, and others were accepted.

## RESULTS

### 3.1. Table 2: Psychometric Properties and Correlations for Scales

Scales	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	Range	$\alpha$	1	2	3
1. Infidelity scale	48.22	12.67	12-70	.81	-		
2. Multidimensional scale	96.27	17.18	60-137	.84	.32**	-	
3. Enrich Marital Satisfaction Scale	40.50	11.63	22-74	.89	-.13*	-.69**	-

Table 2 shows psychometric properties for the scale used in the present study. The Cronbach's  $\alpha$  value for infidelity scale was .81 ( $> .70$ ) which indicates satisfactory internal consistency. The Cronbach's  $\alpha$  value for multidimensional jealousy scale and Enrich Marital Satisfaction questionnaire were .84 and .89 ( $> .80$ ) respectively which indicated higher internal consistency. Infidelity has significant positive correlation with jealousy ( $r = .32, p < .01$ ) and significant negative correlation with marital satisfaction ( $r = -.13, p < .05$ ). Jealousy has significant negative correlation with marital satisfaction ( $r = -.69, p < .01$ ).

### 3.2. Table 3: Regression coefficient of Infidelity and Jealousy on Marital Satisfaction

Variables	<i>B</i>	$\beta$	<i>SE</i>
Constant	83.32***		3.75
Infidelity	-.08*	-.09	.05
Jealousy	-.49**	-.72	.03
$R^2$	.48		

Note.  $N = 184$ .

\*\* $p < .05$ . \*\*\* $p < .001$ .

Multiple Regression analysis was computed with infidelity and jealousy as predictor variables and marital satisfaction as the outcome variable. The  $R^2$  value of .48 indicates that 48% variance in the dependent variable can be accounted for, by the predictors with  $F(2, 181) = 85.52, p < .01$ . The findings indicate that infidelity have a negative effect on marital satisfaction ( $\beta = -.09, p < .05$ ) and jealousy ( $\beta = -.72, p < .01$ ) have significant negative effect on marital satisfaction among working women.

## DISCUSSION

The current research was aimed to examine the effect of infidelity and jealousy on marital satisfaction among working women. The first hypothesis of the present study indicated infidelity has a significantly



negative impact on marital satisfaction among working women. To see the correlation between infidelity and marital satisfaction Pearson product-moment correlation analysis was run. The finding indicates that infidelity has a significant negative correlation with marital satisfaction. To see whether infidelity predicts marital satisfaction among working women, regression analysis was conducted. The finding indicates that infidelity has a significant negative effect on marital satisfaction among working women. This hypothesis is accepted.

Numerous researches have been shown that infidelity is a significant negative predictor of marital satisfaction among working women. Glass and Wright (1985) found the negative connection between marital satisfaction and infidelity to be valid for a wide range of extradyadic associations (sexual, passionate, and joined sexual and enthusiastic contribution), even though they found that essential relationship dissatisfaction is especially identified with extradyadic passionate infidelity. Further, people who are engaged with both sexual and passionate disloyalties are considerably more disappointed with their relationships than are those occupied with either sexual-just or enthusiastic just acts of unfaithfulness (Glass & Wright, 1985). Later investigations found that when members are approached to legitimize their infidelity, they regularly refer to issues with the marital relationship (Atwood & Seifer, 1997). Different examinations have discovered that as marital satisfaction diminishes, the probability of infidelity expands (Atkins et al., 2001; Glass & Wright, 1985). Glass and Wright have revealed a converse connection between marital satisfaction and infidelity, i.e., the higher the degree of marital satisfaction, the lower the probability of infidelity. Furthermore, Perins et al. (1993) have noticed that the danger of extramarital undertakings increments as dissatisfaction in the marital relationship diminishes.

The second hypothesis of the present study indicated “jealousy have a significantly negative impact on marital satisfaction among working women”. To see the correlation between jealousy and marital satisfaction Pearson product-moment correlation analysis was run, and results are presented in Table 4.3. The finding indicates that jealousy has a significant negative correlation with truancy. To see whether jealousy predicts marital satisfaction among working women, regression analysis was conducted, and results are given in Table 4.4. The findings indicate that jealousy has a significant negative effect on marital satisfaction among working women. This hypothesis is accepted. Married connections additionally show negative impacts from jealousy. Pazak (1998) operationalized jealousy as a sort of possessiveness and meddling into their accomplice’s life. Prazak found that more significant levels of jealousy brought about lower scores on the Dyadic change scale (DAS) (Spanier, 1976) for the two sexual orientations. Unmistakably this portrayal of jealousy couldn’t positively affect satisfaction. Barelds and Dijkstra (2006) discovered individuals who self-report feeling restlessly and possessively desirous additionally have self-detailed lower relationship satisfaction than the individuals who report different jealousies. Concerning satisfaction and quality in the relationship, Mathes et al., (1982) announced that jealousy is adversely connected with marital joy and decidedly connected with the recurrence of squabbles in the couple. High scores of jealousy, particularly intellectual jealousy

(Elphinston & Noller, 2011) showed minor modification, satisfaction, and view of value in the relationship (Barelds & Barelds-Dijkstra, 2007; DiBello et al., 2015; Khanchandani & Durham, 2009).

The third hypothesis of the present study indicated that “There would be a significant increase in marital satisfaction with the increase in age among working women”. Table 4.6 shows Mean, Standard Deviation, and *F*-values for infidelity, jealousy, and marital satisfaction across age groups. The findings showed that women with age range 20-30 years significantly scored higher on marital satisfaction as compared to women with age range 30--40years and 40-50 years. The value of  $\eta^2$  indicated a larger effect size. This hypothesis was rejected. Maslehaty (2000) presumed that constrained marriage and maturing diminished marital satisfaction. Glad couples utilized less forceful words and demonstrated more serene conduct. Concerning the length of the marriage, contemplates indicated that satisfaction declined by an increment of the marriage span. During the wedding trip and before the introduction of the first youngster, ladies were more joyful than any time in recent memory. As per an examination by Ellis (1992), which was led on 1000 couples (three years after marriage and 20 years after marriage), with the advancement of marriage, the couples' satisfaction and change diminished and they felt less amicable.

#### **4.1. Implications**

Empirical research in every area of psychology is useful not only for professionals and researchers of psychology but also for other relevant individuals. The present study does have entailed some practical implications. This study is significant in that the findings for the study could be beneficial to psychologists, therapists, social workers, and family counseling. The problem of marital satisfaction has serious implications for society, both in humanitarian and economic terms, this study is significant because it devotes itself only to how marital satisfaction effected by infidelity and jealousy. Results of the current study can help psychologists, and counselors to resolve the issues and problems of marital satisfaction specifically in the way that they can plan strategies to increase positive attitudes, behaviors, and emotions toward their partner and family relations and minimize negative ones. It helps those people who were not having sufficient information regarding their behavior. This study provides help to couples to adopt a positive attitude toward their partner. This helps them to progress in their daily living in a physically and psychologically healthy manner. The findings of the present study can also be applicable in clinical and mental health settings. Despite the limitations, this research may be contributed to enhancing the basic knowledge regarding infidelity, jealousy, and marital satisfaction.

#### **4.2. Limitations and Suggestions**

Research in every field of life is being conducted with passion and devotion, to maximize the benefits and reduce the drawbacks. For this purpose, researchers try their utmost in the journey of attaining goals that have been set upon for study. Despite these intentions and efforts all these efforts there are some limitations in every study. There are some limitations of the present study that should be kept in mind when considering the results. The most concerning limitation of the present study were data was collected by self-report measures, these measures are subjective and are vulnerable to biases and common answers.

Self-report measures are vulnerable to desirable and fake good or fake bad responses. In the present research, another limitation was students proved to be a cause of difficulties was that people had to fill self-report measures.

### 4.3. Conclusion

The purpose of this study was to gain intuition into features that contribute to marital satisfaction in working women. The goal of any research is to gain information to help people. This research was undertaken to improve the database for psychologists, social workers, and counselors who are interested in marriage in general. Marital satisfaction and factors which because marital dissatisfaction is the focus of sociologists, social psychologists, family counselors, and educational psychologists. Thus, the present study has importance in the field of family, social and couple therapy, or psychology.

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