CHAPTER - II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Literature related to the topic under study provides valuable information, which directly or indirectly help in carrying out the research work. Review of relevant studies provides the researchers, which aspects of the topic were explored extensively and which are in need of more attention. Also it tells the researcher the tools and techniques, which are more effective in measuring the variables closely associated with the topic. That is why the review of relevant literature constitutes an essential aspect of scientific work.

The topic under study has been studied widely, hence it is not possible to take an account of all the research work done in this field. An attempt has been made to present a few old and new studies related to the topic.

Nemecheck and et al (2010) conducted a study on ‘Five-factor personality similarity and marital adjustment’, significant quadratic relationships were found for marital adjustment and partner – for three domains 1) Greater marital adjustment was reported by husbands 2) When partners were similar on depression, wives reported greater marital adjustment 3) Greater marital adjustment occurred for wives when they scored lower than their husbands on self-consciousness.
Bahman Kord Tamini and Farhad Kahrazei (2010), investigated and compared general health and life satisfaction of students in polygamy and monogamy families. The results showed that there was negative significant correlation between physical symptoms, anxiety social dysfunction and depression sub-scales and total scores of GHQ and Life satisfaction. But results indicated a significance difference between male and female students on physical symptoms, anxiety, depression and total scores of GHQ. The female students scored significantly higher than male students, but there was not any significant difference between two groups of gender on social dysfunction sub-scale scores and life satisfaction scale.

S. Farhana Kazmi et al. (2010), studied the association between marital adjustment and economic resources. Results indicated that economic resources play significant role in marital adjustment. Significant difference exists between economic resources of working and non-working women. Non-working married women have to face more economic problems in their married life as compared to working married women and consequently they faced more stress and less adjusted. Working women are more martially adjusted as compare to non-working women.

Bertoni et al.(2010), conducted a study on “Satisfied and dissatisfied couples: Positive and negative dimensions, conflict styles, and relationships with
family of origin”. Results indicated that in comparison to dissatisfied couples, satisfied couples have more positive and less negative dimensions, a higher relation between positivity and negativity more appropriate conflict styles (more compromise and less violence, avoidance and offence), as well as better relationship with their family of origin.

**Bali Anita et al (2010)**, conducted a study on “Marital Adjustment of Childless Couples”, and found that before diagnosis of the problem 80% of the husbands had positive attitude but after diagnosis of the problem 20% of the husbands changed their attitude from positive to negative, also found that the increase in marital duration there was increase in marital adjustment.

**Sing, A.P. et al (2009)**, studied “Perceived Self Efficacy and Mental health Among Elderly”. The mean difference showed that elderly males scored higher on the measure of PSE (Perceived Self Efficacy) and GHQ (General Health Questionnaire) and showed better mental health than elderly females. The younger elderly groups scored higher on the measures of PSE and GHQ and reported better mental health than the elderly of advanced age group.

**Ezzedeen Souha R., Kristen Grossnicke Ritchey (2008)** conducted a study on, ‘The Man Behind the Woman – A Qualitative study of the Spousal Support Received and Valued by Executive Women”, and found the results of
a qualitative study of 20 senior and executive level women, with the aim of understanding their received and valued spousal support.

**Koydemir, Selda, and others (2008)** conducted a study on, ‘Conflict Behaviors and Marital Adjustment in Turkish Couples’. Results showed that husbands reported more competing behavior for their spouses than for themselves, wives reported more avoiding behavior for their spouses than for themselves.

**Swarnalatha N. (2007)**, studied “Life satisfaction Among Rural Elderly Females in Chittoor District”. Results indicate that with increase in age life satisfaction showed a decline and it was statistically significant. High level of satisfaction was observed in nuclear families. The elderly women who were engaged in income generation activity, those women whose spouse were head of the family or living with them, women having high economic status and women who were respected and consulted scored high level of satisfaction.

**Marwan Khawaja et al.(2007)**, studied “Husbands’ Involvement in Housework and Women’s Psychosocial Health: Findings From a Population – Based Study in Lebanon”. Results showed that husbands involvement in housework was negatively associated with wives’ psychological distress, marital dissatisfaction, and overall unhappiness after adjustment for relevant risk factors. In comparison with wives whose husbands were highly involved in housework, wives whose husbands were minimally

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involved were 1.60 times more likely to be distressed, 2.96 times more likely to be unhappy. A significant association between husbands’ involvement in housework and their wives’ psychosocial health.

Chen et al (2007), investigated that the link between marital adjustment and personality in 66 Japanese married couples using Locke and Wallace’s Short Marital Adjustment Test and The Eysenck Personality Questionnaire. Structural equation modeling suggests that the husband’s neuroticism score is related to the wife’s marital satisfaction as is the wife’s dyadic consensus score, although to a lesser extent, while the wife’s extraversion score is related to the husband’s marital satisfaction. Spouses’ marital satisfactions were correlated with each other.

Christopher A. Higgins, Linda E. Duxbury (2006) conducted a study on ‘Work-family conflict: A comparison of dual-career & traditional-career men’, and found that, this research is that maternal career employment has significant effect on the antecedents of work-family conflict. Dual-career men appear to experience a significant negative spillover from their work domain.

Saroj Parasuraman, Jeffrey H. Greenhaus, Cherlyn Skromme Granrose (2006), conducted a study on ‘Role stressors, social support & well-being among two-career couples’, and found that within-domain relationships of stressors with well-being are stronger than between domain
relationships. Thus work and family role stressors were primarily related to job satisfaction and family satisfaction respectively. Whereas work & family role stressors as well as work family conflict were associated with overall life stress. Similar results were found for the relationships of social support with well-being. Work support was associated with increased job satisfaction, while spouse support was associated with greater family satisfaction. Some gender differences were found in the relationships of stressors and social support with well-being.

Ms. L. Sadegh Moghadam et al. (2006), studied “Comparison of marriage satisfaction in housewives and employed women and their husbands in Gonabad”. The results showed that the mean of satisfaction score in employed women and their husbands was 3.6 and in housewives and their husbands were 3.7 with no significant difference between them. There was no significant difference between satisfaction and education levels in the two groups but it was significant between satisfaction and income in men, and between satisfaction and age of marriage in women. There was a significant difference in marriage satisfaction between employed women and housewives after a time of marriage.

Mueen et al. (2006), explored the relationship between depression and self-awareness. Sample of the study consisted of 100 people, who were taken from deferent offices, houses and hospitals. Their age ranged between 18-50 years and educational level was at least middle std. and
above. Results indicated highly significant relationship between depression and self-awareness.

**M.Kristen Peek et al. (2006),** studied “Well-Being in Older Mexican American Spouses”. The findings revealed evidence of an association between the well-being of one spouse and that of the other. Specifically the self-rated health of husbands and wives predicts that of their partners. However, there is evidence that husband’s depressive symptoms and life satisfaction influence wives’ well-being, but not the reverse.

**Ronald F. Piccolo, Timothy A. Judge, Koji Takahashi, Naotaka Watanabe, Edwin A. Locke (2005),** conducted a study on, ‘Core self-evaluations in Japan: relative effects on job satisfaction, life satisfaction & happiness’, and found that initial support for the generalizability of CSE (Core Self Evaluation) in a culture that differs in many respect from Western cultures and suggest that judgements of satisfaction and happiness in a non-western culture have a dispositional source.

**Helene Challio, Karim Mignonac (2005),** conducted a study on ‘Relocation decision-making & couple relationship: a quantitative & qualitative study of dual-earner couples’, and found that the couple’s decision-making process in the face of a transfer proposition is above all a search for compromise solutions that are a function of the respective occupational
and family roles within the couple as well as their expectations of how to organize their life as a couple.

**Evangelia Demerouti and others (2005),** studied ‘Spillover and crossover of exhaustion and life satisfaction among dual-earner parents’, and found that a crossover path from females’ exhaustion to males’ exhaustion and from males’ life satisfaction to their partners’ life satisfaction. This implies that not only job related strain, but also positive context-free well-being may crossover among partners.

**Schumacher et al (2005),** conducted a study on “Husbands’ and Wives’ Marital adjustment, Verbal aggression, and Physical aggression a Longitudinal Predictors of Physical Aggression in Early Marriage”. Results of path analysis suggest that prior verbal aggression and physical aggression by both partners are important longitudinal predictors of physical aggression but do not support the role of marital adjustment as a unique predictor of subsequent physical aggression. Contrary to prior research, results also failed to support physical aggression as a unique predictor of marital adjustment.

**Rathna Isaac and Anisha Shah (2004),** studied “Sex Roles and Marital Adjustment in Indian Couples”. The study revealed that androgynous dyads show better marital adjustment.
Dr. Ulla Kinnunen, Taru Feldt (2004) conducted a study on ‘Economic stress & marital adjustment among couples: analyses at the dyadic level’, and found that the path by which economic circumstances were linked to marital adjustment was as follows: poor economic circumstances were linked to economic strain, which was related to increased psychological distress and psychological distress in turn was negatively reflected in marital adjustment. However, psychological distress only partially mediated the link between economic strain and marital adjustment: economic strain was also directly linked to decreased marital adjustment. In addition, there occurred crossover between partners’ experiences. First wives’ psychological distress was negatively related to husbands’ reports of marital adjustment and vice-versa. Second, unemployment among men was directly linked to reports of marital adjustment among women: the longer the man’s total spell of unemployment, the poorer the women’s marital adjustment.

Iqbal A. and others (2004), studied “Anxiety in Non-working women with Reference to their Education, Family system and number of Children”. Anxiety was observed in 74% of non-working women and 36% of working women had anxiety. A statistically significant association between anxiety in women and education and number of their children was found.
Monga M. (2004), Women in infertile couples reported poor marital adjustment and quality of life compared with controls.

Rao Kiran et al (2003), found married working women experience a considerable amount of strain from their multiple roles. At the same time, studies indicate that they enjoy a high level of well-being. While the nature of employment and the level of spousal support have been examined in relation to well-being the role of coping styles has not received much attention.

Wim Groot and Henriette Maassen Van Den Brink (2002), reported that within marriages husbands typically tend to be older and higher educated than their wife. This paper tries to explain this by analyzing whether age and education differences between spouses have an effect on happiness. Two alternative hypotheses are tested on the relation between age and education gaps between partners and life satisfaction. It is found that a positive age gap between husband and wife increases both male and female life satisfaction, while female life satisfaction increases if the education gap is smaller.

Liat Kulik, Faisal Rayyan (2002), studied ‘Spousal relations & well-being : A comparative analysis of Jewish & Arab dual-earner families in Israel’. The research findings indicate that in general, the Arabs maintain a more traditional orientation toward gender roles than their Jewish counterparts. Arab men showed a greater tendency to perform outside
tasks than their Jewish counterparts who participate more in domestic chores. By contrast, no differences were found between the two groups with regard to the mutual support provided by spouses. Gender role attitudes were found to be a key predictor of the two psychological well-being dimensions in both national groups. Regarding sex differences, men of both nationalities were more likely than women to report that they perform all types of household tasks. Concomitantly the women reported higher levels of burnout, while no differences between the sexes were found with respect to life satisfaction.

**Saroj Parasuraman, et al (2001),** conducted a study on “Type of employment, work-family conflict and well-being: a comparative study”, and found that Self employed persons experience higher levels of work-family conflict, and lower family satisfaction than organizational employees.

**Mariet Hagedoorn, Bram P.Buunk & others (2000),** investigated ‘Couples dealing with cancer : role & gender differences regarding psychological distress & quality of life’, and found that the finding that female partners perceived more psychological distress and a lower quality of life than male partners could not be accounted for by differences in the physical condition of the patient or the partner.

**Penny Warner-Smith et al (2000),** studied “Marriage, Income and Women’s Health”, and found that women’ self assessed health is associated not only with their own income, but also with that of their
partner. For women on relatively low incomes, there is an improvement in both physical and mental health with increases in the amount of income contributed by their partner. However, married women’s optimum good health also appears to be linked to their earning a potentially self-sufficient amount in their own right, also findings that being happy with the distribution of domestic work is associated with better mental and physical health and is linked to income equality between partners.

Amiran D. Vinokur and others (1999), studied “Work-family conflicts of women in the Air Force: their influence on mental health and functioning”. Results showed that job and parental stressors had direct effects on work-family conflict and that job and marital distress and family-work conflict had an independent adverse effect on mental health. Whereas job and parental involvement had a beneficial effect on distress, they had an adverse effect on work-family conflicts.

A. Demir (1999), conducted a study on “Loneliness and marital adjustment on Turkish couples”. The results showed that loneliness was significantly and negatively correlated with marital adjustment.

Daniel T.L. Shek (1999), reported the linkage between marital quality (marital adjustment and marital satisfaction) and mental health (midlife crisis symptoms and life satisfaction) as well as perceived health status in 378 Chinese married couples over 2 years was examined. Results
showed that marital adjustment and marital satisfaction were concurrently related to midlife crisis symptoms, life satisfaction, and perceived health at time 1 and time 2. Longitudinal and prospective analysis (Time 1 predictors predicting Time2 criterian variables) suggest that the relationship between marital quality and health measures are bidirectional in nature. While marital quality predicted changes in midlife crisis symptoms in husbands, but not in wives, marital quality predicted changes in perceived health status in wives, but not in husbands. Results also showed that mental health influenced the marital adjustment of the wives, but not the husbands, over time.

Anne E. Winkler (1998), conducted a study on ‘Earnings of husbands & wives in dual-earner families’, and found that as married women have become increasingly likely to work in recent decades, their contribution to family earnings has grown as well. Indeed, in 20 to 25 percent of dual-earner couples, wives earn more than their husbands. These trends may have affected family decision making, giving some women more input into family financial and career decisions. This article evaluates the relative economic positions of husbands and wives in dual-earner families, paying particular attention to non-traditional dual-earner couples to the joint distribution of educational attainment of husbands and wives and to the percentage of low-wage men married to high-wage women.
A.S.Cilli and others (1997), studied “A comparative analysis of the psychological symptoms observed in the working women and housewives”, and found that psychological symptoms were more in housewives and both groups’ psychological symptoms were closely related to total family income.

Cruz C.Torres (1997) reported limited support for the model, while American husbands do contribute more to household chores when their wives are employed, this participation is not significantly related to the level of marital satisfaction or the levels of depression.

Cohan, Catherine L. et al (1997), examined Life events and problem solving behavior relative to longitudinal change in depressive symptoms and marital adjustment over 18 months in 60 newlywed couples. Spouses’ problem-solving behavior moderated, but did not mediate, the relationship between life events and adjustment. Some behaviors contributed to spouses being more resilient to life events, and some behaviors made spouses more vulnerable. In particular, wives’ anger facilitated their adjustment to major and interpersonal events such that their depressive symptoms declined and their marital satisfaction increased. Husbands’ humor contributed to marital instability when spouses reported more major events.

Daniel T.L., Shek (1995) conducted a study on ‘Gender Differences in Marital Quality and Well-being in Chinese Married Adults’. The results showed
that males had significantly higher scores on the Chinese Dyadic Adjustment Scale and Chinese Kansas Marital Satisfaction Scale. Marital quality was positively related to well-being in both men and women.

Susmita Mukhopadhyay, A. Dewanji, P.P.Majumdar (1993) conducted a study on “Working status and anxiety level of Urban educated women in Calcutta” and found that non-working mothers showed higher anxiety levels than their working counterparts with respect to the total anxiety score as well as its components, although the differences were statistically non-significant. The anxiety scores of non-working mothers showed increasing values with increasing age of children. This trend was absent among the working mothers. The age of these mothers was not related to their anxiety level.


Ande T.Moller, P.Deon Van Zyl. (1991), conducted a study on ‘Relationship beliefs, interpersonal perception & marital adjustment’, and found that the low dyadic adjustment group made significantly more extreme evaluations compared to the high adjustment group. It also was found that individuals’ perceptions of their spouses’ relationship beliefs did not display the same trends observed with traditional personality
questionnaires, in which marital adjustment was related to female accuracy and greater real similarity between spouses.

**Chadha N.K. (1991)**, studied gender differences in life satisfaction and found that elderly females are less satisfied from life than their male counterparts.

**Deborah D. Godwin et al.(1991)**, The study examined farm families with and without an employed wife on multiple dimensions of their economics and relationship status and functioning. Results revealed that both economic and relationship factors. Compared to families with non employed wives, families with employed wives have higher debt loads, wives who work longer hours in all production (paid work, farm production and household production), wives who are less satisfied with their marital relationships, and husbands with lower levels of life satisfaction.

**Susmita Mukhopadhyay (1989)**, conducted a study on “**Working status and stress of middle class women of Calcutta**”, the results show that anxiety and health scores of the two groups of women are similar.

**Saroj Parasarumam et al.(1989)**, conducted a study on “**Work and family variables as mediators of the relationship between wives’ employment and husbands’ well-being**” and they found that husbands of employed women
reported slightly lower levels of job satisfaction, marital adjustment, and quality of life than husbands of housewives. Husbands’ time commitment to work and satisfaction with childcare were found to mediate the effect of wives’ employment on husbands’ job satisfaction and marital adjustment, respectively.

**Craig W. Smith et al (1988),** investigated the effects of life cycle stage, gender, education level, employment, and income level on the dyadic adjustment of farm couples on a sample of 492 married couples from a six-state area. It was found that gender and income level were not significant factors in the respondents’ reported level of marital adjustment. However, there was a significant effect on marital adjustment for the interactions of life cycle stage by educational level of wives, life cycle stage by employment of wives, and life cycle stage by educational level of wives by employment of wives.

**Patricia Kain Knaub et al. (1988),** examined lifestyle satisfaction in a seven-state survey investigating the effects of off farm employment on farm families. Factor analysis determined that two factors identified as equity and financial security were dimensions of lifestyle satisfaction, and for those who were parents, parenthood satisfaction formed a third dimension. A repeated measures analysis of variance on overall lifestyle satisfaction and on each underlying dimension determined that regardless of wives employment status, wives were more satisfied with
life overall than husbands; wives were less satisfied than husbands with equity and husbands were more satisfied with financial security than wives. The effects of husband and wife ages, types of farm organization, farm size, and presence of children at home were also investigated.

Staines G.L. et al. (1986), studied “Wives employment and Husbands’ Attitudes Toward Work and Life”. This present study focused on the work domain. It analyzed data from a national sample of workers and finds that wives’ employment has non spurious negative association with husbands' job and life satisfaction. Various possible explanations of these negative associations are tested statistically, but only one explanation gains support from the data. Husbands of working wives feel less adequate as family breadwinners than do husbands of housewives, and this appears to account in substantial measure for their lower levels of job and life satisfaction. These findings suggest that the occupational domain is particularly important to understanding the negative relations between wives’ employment and husbands’ job and life satisfaction.

Richard E. Ball and Lynn Robbins (1986), reported on the degree of satisfaction expressed within a probability sample of 158 Southern black husbands regarding life in their families. The modal response (44.9%) was that their family life was “good”, but more indicated that it was “fair” (29.7%) than responded “excellent” (18.4%). Most closely associated
with family life satisfaction was adjusted family income, followed by health. Education also was significantly related in bivariate relationship, but not in the multiple regression. Not significantly related to family life satisfaction were having a minor child at home, age, frequency of contact with relatives and friends, and church participation.

**Drake S. Smith (1985)** conducted a study on “Wife Employment and Marital Adjustment”. The comparisons showed no difference in adjustment between wife groups and between husband groups. The findings of no difference between employed and non-employed groups remained.

**Myra Marx Ferree (1984)** conducted a study on ‘Class, housework & happiness: women’s work & life satisfaction’, and reported that Large-sample surveys often fail to find a difference in self-reported satisfaction between housewives and employed women. Several explanations that have been offered for this failure are explored here in greater detail. The suggestion that the ease of housewives’ lives is experienced as a benefit compensating for fewer satisfactions in other areas is rejected; greater time pressure is associated with greater satisfaction for housewives. The suggestion that working-class women are happier at home, while middle-class women prefer careers is also not supported; working-class women appear to be less satisfied with their lives and no more satisfied with
their work whether the comparison group is working-class women with jobs or middle-class housewives, social desirability, on the other hand is found to be a major factor predicting the self-reported happiness of housewives and the general issue of the role social expectations in evaluating satisfaction is raised.

The inverse relationship between depression and assertiveness has been demonstrated that means individuals who are depressed show a low level of assertive behavior. This investigation by many studies in the American societies, (1984).

**Sara Yogev (1982)** conducted a study on ‘**Happiness in dual-career couples; changing research, changing values**’, and offered a framework for understanding contradictory findings in the field of dual-career couple by presenting two patterns: (1) the early, conventional one of the 1960s, which viewed married women’s participation in the labour force as threatening marriage and the family and (2) the contemporary view, which emerged during the 1970s and which admits that women can happily combine career with family. The article suggests that there is little evidence to support the view that dual-career couples experience increased rate of marital conflict, marital dissatisfaction and role blur; rather, the intellectual and psychological benefits in dual-career couples seem to outweigh the disadvantages, particularly for wives.
Paul Mussen et al (1982), conducted a study on “Early Adult Antecedents of Life Satisfaction at Age 70”. The present of participants in this study were in their early 30s, the mothers were related on 15 cognitive and personality characteristics and both parents were related on personal, interpersonal, and family variables. Approximately 40 yrs later, the surviving parents were interviewed intensively and assigned life satisfaction ratings. For both sexes, certain traits of their own at 30 are correlated with life satisfaction at 70. The predictive characteristics for women reflect buoyant, responsive attitude toward life; those for men represent emotional and physical health. For a woman, the material relationship and some of her circumstances at 30 were also predictive, but her husband’s traits were for the most part unrelated to her satisfaction with life at 70. For men, in contrast, characteristics of their wives indicative of emotional stability were even more highly predictive of their life satisfaction at 70 than were their own traits at 30.

Lea and Paquin (1981), reported that there is a clear inverse relationship between assertiveness and depression.

Carolyn S. Morgan (1980) conducted a study, in an attempt to better understand the ways in which females and males perceive their socio-psychological condition, the relationship of 12 independent variables to ‘satisfaction with life’ is investigated using multivariate analysis. The analysis is premised on the assumption that a relationship may exist
between differential feelings of life satisfaction of females and males and
the known variations in mental health rates between the sexes. A sharp
difference by sex exists regarding satisfaction with life, a high degree of
congruence is found between the sexes in the variables contributing to
life satisfaction.

**Anne Locksley (1980)** conducted a study on “*On the effect of Wives’
Employment on Marital Adjustment and Companionship*”. No
evidence was found for any effect of wives’ employment or degree of
interest in their work activity on marital adjustment and companionship.

**Newberry P. Weissman MM, Myers JK. (1979)**, conducted a study on
‘*Working wives and housewives: do they differ in mental status and social
adjustment?’* and found that Matched groups of working wives and
housewives drawn from a community sample did not differ on current
and past psychiatric symptoms, diagnosis, treatment and social
functioning. They did differ markedly on enjoyment in and satisfaction
from their work. The working women derived considerably more
satisfaction from their outside jobs than either they or the housewives
did from their work in the home.

**Doherty et al.(1979)**, The study related two cognitive personality
characteristics – locus of control and interpersonal trust – to assertive
behavior in sample of recently married couples. Results showed that
internal husbands were more assertive than external husbands in the marriage conflict situation that external – high trust husbands were least assertive, and that internal – low trust wives were highly assertive.

Chandler et al (1978), found that women were significantly more assertive than men in some specific situations.

Hayman (1978), studied the effects of assertion training on depression for 26 moderately depressed females. He found a strong negative relationship between assertiveness and depression.

Whitle, M.P., Poulsen, S.B. (1975), conducted a study on “Assertiveness and sexual satisfaction in Employed Professional Women”, and found a positive correlation between assertiveness and sexual satisfaction.

Ramamurti P.V. (1970), reported that one of the significant aspects of the lives of older people is their feeling of life satisfaction. The feeling of satisfaction with their lives offers a sense of contentment and fulfillment of a large portion of their felt needs. Results showed that, the significant contributors to life satisfaction were positive health, functional ability, self acceptance of ageing changes, perception of social supports, intergenerational interaction, religiosity, self-rating of ability in activities of daily living, economic security, self related behavioral flexibility, externality, belief in karma (fate) and rebirth philosophy.
Leland J. Axelson (1963), reported that in the event that the wife enters the labor market, the husband’s domestic position appears to be modified by a more equalitarian working philosophy between the spouses and with a decrease in the sex typing of household chores.

Toshinori Kitamura, Mayumi Watanabe, Masako Fujino, Mitsuka Aoki, conducted a study on ‘Factorial structure & correlates of marital adjustment in a Japanese population : A community study’ and it was found that Better marital adjustment in women was correlated with higher standard of living, lower neuroticism and a more caring father, whereas in men it was correlated with lower psychoticism and a more caring mother.

Saija Mauno, Ulla Kinnunen, conducted a study on ‘The effects of job stressors on marital satisfaction in Finnish dual-earners couples’ and found that the job stressors, expect for job autonomy, spilled over into marital satisfaction via job exhaustion and psychosomatic health for both men and women. However no empirical support was found for the crossover of job stressors between partners, signifying that job stressors experienced by one partner did not influence the marital well-being of the other.

Hersen et al (1973), Ory and Helfrich (1976), Adejumo (1981), and Eskin (2003), all reported men to be more assertive than women.
Tam Cai Lian, found that the results were significant though there is a low correlation between the two variables (marital conflict and mental health).

www.esocialsciences.com a study taken from the web page, result indicated that many respondents showed the level of stress, decreased with age and experience.