## Chapter 4 Discussion

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Marital interaction of dissatisfied wives

Chapter-Four

DISCUSSION

The problem of the present study was to explore different variables that affect various dimensions of marital interaction. Various studies have been carried out showing relationship between marital satisfaction or dissatisfaction and various dimensions of marital interaction but none of the study reveal relationship between wife’s maternal home and other psycho social variables. The present study aims to explore variables which predict wife’s marital interaction.

It was hypothesized that parental support, attachment with maternal home, parental income, birth order, tenure of marriage, group type, age of wife, age of husband, male child, female child, family type, education of wife, education of husband, income of wife, income of husband, income of father, age at marriage and separation period of wives would predict the different dimensions of marital interaction. To explore this problem stepwise multiple regression analysis was used. The discussions of the results are described dimension wise.

1. Quarrel on issues of maternal support

General support was found to be significant variable responsible for quarrel on issues of maternal support when all the subjects were taken together but results for divorce seekers and counseling receivers were different. General maternal support, age at marriage and income of husband were significant variables for quarrel on issues of maternal support in divorce seekers while general support and age at marriage were two significant variables for same quarrelling behavior in counseling receiver.

General support explained positive and higher variance in divorce seekers as well as among marital counseling receivers. Age at marriage and income of husband
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explained moderate variance. Also, the role of age at marriage was positive in increasing quarrel on issues of maternal support in counseling receivers while it had negative influence in the case of divorce seekers. Hence the hypothesis in this regard has been partially accepted.

It is an observation that the availability of biological parents every time to wife irritates and hurts ego of husband. It is perceived as over protection and over interference by the husband as well as by in-laws. Every time availability in terms of emotional and financial hurts dignity of husband and of in-laws. The general support received by divorce seekers and marital counseling receivers are perceived as over interference of biological parents of wives. The interference is more in divorce seekers.

The age at which wives are married also influences differently in divorce seekers and marital counseling receivers. The wives who are married at later age are more mature and therefore do not give much importance to the maternal issues of support; leading them to counseling receiving. The study supports findings of Holley (2013) that elder couples want to have positivity in their life and want to achieve socio emotional goals.

The divorce seekers on the other hand, when married at an early age quarrel more on maternal issues of support because the parents view that their child needs support and guidance because of the young age. This leads to perception of over interference of in-laws by husband and gets irritated when on meeting them or on their advice. The spouses are immature and they make it a big deal and quarrel more on issues of maternal support; leading to divorce seeking.

The present study supports findings of Dalrock (2011) stating that lower age at marriage of females is associated with increased divorce rate. When income of
husband is less, wife generally takes emotional as well as financial help from her parents which again hurts ego of the husband. The husband perceives the help as mock or demeaning endeavor and hence it becomes a negative experience for him to talk about his in-laws. This also leads to further negligence, feeling of rejection and irritation.

2. Quarrel on dowry demand

General support was found to be significant variable responsible for quarrel on issues of dowry demand when all the subjects were taken together but results for divorce seekers and counseling receivers were different. Family type, male child and maternal support to husband and child resulted as significant variable in marital counseling receivers. Maternal general support resulted as significant variable in divorce seekers. Hence the hypothesis in this regard has been partially accepted.

Maternal general support explained significant positive effect in total subjects and in divorce seekers. Family type had negative effect in marital counseling receivers. Male child explained negative effect while maternal support to husband and child explained positive role in marital counseling receivers. Hence the hypothesis in this regard has been partially accepted.

It is an observation that when biological parents of wife provides her with support in financial and emotional terms, generates inferiority among husbands reflecting his incompetency to provide needs to his family, hurting ego of husbands. This also leads to over interference of parents in the marital life of couples. The over interference is not welcomed by husband and affects the power system in marriage especially negatively for husband leading to divorce (Knudson-Martin, 2013). Females living in joint family report more problems due to demand on dowry from their in-laws and
husband due to their personal dissatisfaction and societal pressure (Kaur et al., 2014). It is the more indirect form of harassing females for some or other reasons. However, the presence of male child lowers the dowry demands since male child can compensate materialistic demands in future. The financial investment in the upbringing of male child adds favorable condition to the females (Penderson, 1982). The more maternal support husband and child is provided by the maternal home of females results in more dowry demand due to greed.

3. Quarrel on attachment of husband with his parents

Joint family, education of wife, education of husband and maternal home attachment of wife were found to be significant variables responsible for quarrel due to attachment of husband with his parents when all the subjects were taken together but results for divorce seekers and counseling receivers were different. Joint family, education of wife, maternal home attachment of wife and education of husband were significant variables for quarrel due to attachment of husband with his parents in marital counseling group. Joint family contributed as a significant variable for quarrel on attachment of husband with his parents in divorce seekers.

Joint family explained high variance of quarrel due to attachment of husband with his parents, in total subjects as well as in marital counseling receivers and divorce seekers. Joint family explained more variance in divorce seekers. Education of wives showed positive effect on quarrel on attachment of husband with his parents in both overall dissatisfied and marital counseling receivers. Education of husband explained negative effect in both overall dissatisfied and marital counseling receivers. Maternal home attachment explained positively in overall distressed wives and in marital counseling receivers. Hence, the hypothesis in this regard has been partially accepted.
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It is an observation that joint family signifies collectivism i.e., a kind of collective society involving practice or principle of giving the group priority over each individual in it. This threatens the independence of married wives since their orientation is more towards individualistic society. This arrangement is not accepted by the wives or females in terms of acceptance of in-laws ideologies, societal rituals, traditions. The whole system involves stress, threat to personal independence, and their ideologies among females or wives. Joint family explained less variance in marital counseling receivers as compared to divorce seekers which indicates that the severity of the orientation is more in divorce seekers becoming the only and most important variable for intolerable behavior towards the attachment of husband towards his parents (Celenk & Vijver, 2013). However, the severity is less in marital counseling receivers that it is a matter of dissatisfaction but not serious to end a relationship.

When the education of husband is less and education of wife is more the power distribution in marriage is disturbed and conflict arises (Knudson-Martin, 2013) but the intensity of quarrel is less. The study supports findings of Schwartz and Han (2014) that higher education of wife than husband does not leads to marital dissolution.

When the wives maternal home attachment increases, it threatens the dominance of husband towards wife. The wives family attachment is seen as interference in the authority of husband and his family.

4. Quarrel on blame on child rearing

General maternal support, maternal support to husband and child, female child, male child and span of marriage were found to be significant variables responsible for
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quarrel on child rearing when all the subjects were taken together however results for divorce seekers and counseling receivers were different. Maternal support to husband and child, maternal home attachment, general maternal support and presence of female child were significant variables for quarrel on child rearing matters in divorce seekers, while maternal support to husband and child, general maternal support and female child were significant variables for same quarrelling behavior in marital counseling receivers.

Maternal support to husband and child showed positive and higher effect in total subjects as well as among both groups i.e., marital counseling receiver group and in divorce seekers group. General maternal support had negative effect on both total subjects and in marital counseling receiver group. Female child had positive effect on quarrel on child rearing issues in total subjects as well as in both groups. Male child had positive effect in both total subjects as well as in divorce seekers groups. Span of marriage had negative effect in both total subjects and divorce seekers group. Hence, the hypothesis in this regard has been partially accepted.

It is an observation that the wives often asks for help to raise child from their maternal home. Most of the children of the present sample were raised by the f the grandparents. The reason for the help seeking lies in the negligence of duties of husband towards wife and children and sometimes financial incapability of husband to raise children. The traditions also support these behaviors.

The effects are different in the two groups of marital counseling and divorce seekers group. Maternal support to husband and child had much lower variance as compared to that in divorce seekers group. The support given to husband and child by the biological parent of wife, it do not negatively affect the marriage. However, it negatively affects the male ego of husband (showing of his incapability) which results
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in dissatisfaction but not to cause relationship failure in them since the intensity of behavior is low. However, in divorce seekers, it is a major cause of dissatisfaction. This indicates irresponsiveness and financial incapability of husband, negligence of duties towards children in terms of not taking care of them emotionally and financially in their education. The whole burden of sustainability of wife and children is beared by the biological parents of wife which crushes her expectation and trust towards her husband. When trust is betrayed the couples get emotionally disconnected which ends their relationship (it is much like a psychological divorce).

When support is given to wife by her biological parents, it indicates their affection and concern for their daughter and her off springs, the more support the wife receives and is available to their daughters to end her problems by giving her financial support; it reduces the anxiety of not only their daughter but her husband as well. This leads to fewer quarrels between husband and wife. When the maternal home attachment of female is less, it increases quarrel on child rearing matters since it affects the support which she gets from her parents. The support received in terms of child rearing advice decreases as the attachment decreases. The present study contradicts findings of Deshmukh and Singh, (2014) which stated that maternal support wife gets is increases with increased maternal attachment.

The birth of female children are associated with social stigmatization that the more the female children; more the parents have to gather money for dowry. It is also perceived as demeaning or less achieving behavior of husband. Female children are a cause of dissatisfaction in the both groups. The birth of female child is not celebrated. Various studies have found female child linking for divorce among couples (Gardner, 2010; Hamoudi & Nobles, 2014; Hutchison, 2010; Rowland, 2014). The lower the span of marriage the more quarrel occurs on quarrel on child rearing matters. The
early years of marriage demands adjustment among husband and wife, the adjustment disrupts due to birth of child and therefore, resulting in more quarrel on child rearing issues (Bradbury, Fincham, & Beach, 2000).

The present study supports the findings of various studies where presence of children decreases marital satisfaction and increases negative marital interaction (Belsky, 1990; Belsky & Hsieh, 1998; Cowan & Cowan, 1992, 2000; Cox, Paley, Burchinal & Payne, 1999; Doss, Rhoades, Stanley, & Markman, 2009; Glenn & McLanahan, 1982; Johnson & Huston, 1998; Kluwer & Johnson, 2007; Lawrence, Rothman, Cobb, Rothman, & Bradbury, 2008; Levy-Shiff, Goldshidt & Har-Even, 1991; Miller, 1976; Shapiro, Gottman, & Carrere, 2000; Schulz, Cowan, & Cowan, 2006; Tulane, Skogrand & Defraine, 2011; Waite & Lillard, 1992). Contradictory to the present study Petch and Halford (2008) found that the birth of child brings joy, happiness, a sense of achievement, fulfillment of needs, social expectations and relationship.

5. Quarrel on sex issues of wife

Group type and income of wife were found to be significant variable responsible for quarrel on sex issues of wife when all the subjects were taken together but results for divorce seekers and counseling receivers were different. Income of husband was the significant variable for quarrel on sex issues of wife in marital counseling receivers while in divorce seekers education of husband, general maternal support and maternal home attachment of wife were found significant variables for same quarrelling behavior in counseling receivers.

Group type explained positive and moderate variance on total subjects while income of wife had positive and low effect in total subjects. Income of husband had positive and low variance. Education of husband and maternal home attachment had positive
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and low effect while general maternal support had negative and low effect in divorce seekers. Hence, the hypothesis in this regard has been partially accepted.

Divorce seeker wives showed more quarrel on issues on sex. They reported more incompatibility issues, dissatisfaction and infidelity. As the income of wife increases the demanding nature of the job negatively affects marital satisfaction. The situation worsens leading to intolerance. The higher income also liberates women to make their life choices to be in a relationship and to report her dissatisfaction in this particular dimension.

When income of husband increases, the job demand time and non-availability of partner for long time create dissatisfaction. Also, the income creates a possessive nature in the earner. This leads to further worsening the situation of incompatibility and the frequency of sexual encounters.

Low education of husband in the present study implies that the husbands are working laborious class. The working laborious class husband’s wife reported less sexual incompatibility than soft skills husband’s working class. These people report more health problems which ultimately affects their sexual health resulting in breaking up of marital and conjugal relationship.

Non availability of general maternal support also deteriorates the condition since the wife needs emotional support and guidance to deal with the condition. Lack of support makes it unclear how to deal with the situation and putting an end to the relationship. Increased maternal home attachment leads to increased dissatisfaction among husbands in terms of emotional disconnection between husband and wife. Emotional disconnection leads to physical disconnection severely since the female is excessively engaged in her maternal home leading to a cause of marital dissolution.
6. Quarrel on sex issues of husband

Age of husband and group type were found to be significant variable responsible for quarrel on sex issues of husband when all the subjects were taken together but results for divorce seekers and counseling receivers were different. Age and income of husband were significant variables for quarrel on sex issues of husband in marital counseling receivers while span of marriage was found to be significant variable in divorce seekers for same quarrelling behavior.

Group type had moderate and positive variance. Age of husband had low and positive effect in total subjects but high positive effect in marital counseling receivers. Income of husband had moderate and positive effect in marital counseling receivers. Span of marriage had less positive effect in divorce seekers. Hence, the hypothesis in this regard has been partially accepted.

Divorce seekers showed more quarrel on sex issues of husband. It is reported that husbands in divorce seeker group were involved more in extra-marital affairs as well as reported more incompatibility with wife. As the age of husband increases, the incompatibility increased, the wives were involved less in emotional and physical terms. Therefore, it becomes a major cause of dissatisfaction for males. However, it didn’t lead to divorce. Increase in income of husband resulted in more demanding job. The job demanded time and non-availability of partner for long time creates dissatisfaction among both husband and wife. This leads to further worsening the situation of incompatibility and the frequency of sexual encounters.

As the span of marriage increases the sexual dissatisfaction such as infidelity and incompatibility extend to the level leading to divorce. Various researchers have found that a direct connection exists between sexual intimacy and the experience of marital

7. Quarrel on problem solving

Group type was found to be significant factor responsible for quarrel on issues of maternal support when all the subjects were taken together but results for divorce seekers and counseling receivers were different. In marital counseling receives no factors were found significant for contributing problem solving incapability while in divorce seekers group presence of female child and age of husband were found significant.

Group type had low effect in total subjects. On the other hand, female child had low variance but had positive effect in divorce seekers while age of husband had low variance but showed negative effect on quarrel on problem solving. Hence, the hypothesis in this regard has been partially accepted.

Divorce seekers showed low problem solving capability, therefore, they were headed towards marital dissolution mostly filing for 13(A) (filing of divorce by contesting method). The husbands and wives take decisions independently and don’t involve each other. They don’t function as a system but as an individual. Family’s smooth functioning depends on the mutual decisions based on practical notions of right and wrong. These couples lack in these skills, and therefore, the incapability to arrive at a mutual conclusion to solve problem results in dissatisfaction and cause for marital
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dissolution (Fals – Stewart & Birchler, 1988). The present study also support findings of Fichten and Wright (1983) that distressed or dissatisfied couples differs from happy or satisfied couples.

It is an observation that the increase in number of female children results in the demeaning status for couples. The wife is considered inferior and the degree of inferiority increases the quarrel on problem solving. Husband doesn’t treat her well and don’t involve in any decision – making process. The entire responsibility of conceiving female child is beared by wives, the husband mentally abuses wife for having female child, degrades her, distorts her ego and “self” leading to dissatisfaction among wives and a contributing factor for divorce. The perception of society and in-laws also acts against females (Gardner, 2010; Hamoudi & Nobles, 2014; Hutchison, 2010; Rowland, 2014).

As age of husband increases, the male ego become strong, it is against his ego to take advice or involve his wife in the decision making or problem solving process. The increase in age also increases one’s knowledge, as considered by husband, leading to a factor for divorce. The present study contradicts findings of Levenson, Carstensen, and Gottman (1993) where age of husband predicted high problem solving capacity. However it supports findings of Holley (2013) where old age of married individuals results in decreased avoidance and increased tendency to involve in pleasant topics resulting in increased in conflict resolution, or problem solving.

8. Quarrel on demeaning attitude

Group type, income of husband and separation period were found to be significant variables responsible for quarrel on demeaning attitude when all the subjects were taken together but results for divorce seekers and counseling receivers were different.
Income of husband was found significant factor for quarrel on demeaning attitude in marital counseling receivers while in divorce seekers, age at marriage and female child were found significant variables for demeaning attitude of husband towards wife.

Group type, income of husband and separation period had low and positive effect on total subjects. Income of husband in marital counseling group had low and positive variance. Age at marriage had negative and moderate effect while female child had low and positive effect for demeaning attitude of husband towards wife in divorce seekers. Hence, the hypothesis in this regard has been partially accepted.

Divorce seeker wives perceived that their husbands showed more demeaning attitudes towards them. They reported that their husbands were often engaged in degrading them being low educated, having no/less knowledge of environment, incapable of moving in their husband’s social circles and therefore, do not match their status and standard. This leads to negligence of wife and the wife do not get that respect that she expects or deserves leading to a cause of marital dissatisfaction.

When the age of marriage of wife is less, the couple’s attitude towards the relationship is less serious and immature. They don’t value the importance of relationship. The demeaning attitude is taken in a much offended attitude and as demeaning dignity, therefore, demeaning attitude towards wife results in an important factor for marital dissolution. The problem of feeling offended was not in serious shape in earlier times, but in modern times it’s intensity is increasing resulting in intolerance among couples. The present study supports findings of Dalrock (2011) stating that lower age at marriage of females is associated with increased divorce rate.
The increase in number of female child is considered as demeaning, disrespectful and incapability in terms of masculinity. Therefore it leads to marital dissatisfaction. Various studies have found female child linking for divorce among couples (Gardner, 2010; Hamoudi & Nobles, 2014; Hutchison, 2010; Rowland, 2014).

As the income of husband increases, the demeaning attitude towards wife also increases. The increase in income raises social standard of husband, changes his social circle but the social standard/status, friends circle of wife remains the same. The husband expects the wife to maintain and act according to the society norms of the group. Failure to do this results in demeaning attitude leading to dissatisfaction but not to cause relationship dissolution.

As the separation period increases the emotional connection between husband and wife disrupts. Disrespect, whining negligence, mistrust, hatred, increases in intensity. Separation of wife from husband also hurts husband’s ego as it is considered against social norms. To leave one’s home for reasons is considered as highly disrespectful behavior, it also indicates wife’s unresponsiveness and unfaithful attitude towards her husband. This leads to argument. When ego gets hurt, husband becomes frustrated and angry. In order to express his anger he demeans the wife resulting in factor for marital dissatisfaction. The study supports findings where negative interaction increases with demeaning attitude (Birchler, Weiss & Vincent (1975); Gottman, 1979; Hahlway, Revenstorff & Schindler, 1983; Jacobson, 1977, 1978 O’Leary & Smith, 1999; Mishler & Waxler, 1968; Riskin & Faunce, 1970 Weiss & Heyman, 1990.). Various studies have found that husband uses more negative affect the behavior increases with age (Bradbury & Karney, 2004; Gottman, 1979, 1980; Margolin & Wampold, 1981; Revenstorf, Vogel, Wegener, Halweg & Schindler, 1980; Schaap, 1982). Negative affect has been found to associate with decreased relationship
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(Murray, Holmes, & Griffin, 1996; Srivastava, McGonigal, Richards, Butler, & Gross, 2006). The study also supports findings of Levenson and Gottman (1983 and 1985) that in distressed couples, husband withdraws emotionally, which leads to marital dissatisfaction among wives leading to greater negative affect on their part.

9. Quarrel on disregarding communication

Group type was found to be significant variable responsible for quarrel on disregarding communication when all the subjects were taken together but results for divorce seekers and counseling receivers were different. Age of husband was significant factor for quarrel on disregarding communication in marital counseling receivers while age at marriage was significant factor for same quarrelling behavior in divorce seekers.

Group type explained positively significant variance and had positive effect when all the subjects were taken together. Age of husband had positively less but significant variance for quarrel on disregarding communication in marital counseling receivers while age at marriage had moderate variance as significant factor for same quarrelling behavior in divorce seekers but the effect was negative. Hence, the hypothesis in this regard has been partially accepted.

Divorce seekers showed more disregarding communication towards wife. It was an observation that the divorce seeker husbands were often engaged in degrading wife being low educated, neglecting their advances to communicate and showing negative escalation leading to a cause of marital dissatisfaction. When the age of marriage of wife is less, the couple’s attitude towards the relationship is less serious and immature. They don’t value the importance of relationship. The attitude is taken in a much offended attitude, therefore it results in an factor for marital dissolution. It also
Marital interaction of dissatisfied wives reflects their incompetency to express in an effective manner (Deshmukh & Singh, 2014). The present study supports findings of Holley (2013) where younger age resulted in more conflict due to their new experiences. The study also reported that younger age married individuals show more avoidance behavior, supporting findings of the present study.

As age of husband increases, the male ego becomes strong and he behaves in a miserable and adamant, it is against his ego to talk soft or involve his wife in the communication process. Soft talk can hamper his dominance leading to a factor for dissatisfaction. It has been found that divorced couples have more communication problem during their discussion (Christensen & Shenk, 1991). The study supports findings of Holley (2013) that older husbands and wives has increased tendency of avoidance during conflict.

10. Quarrel on mental harassment by husband

Group type and maternal support to husband and child were found to be significant factor responsible for quarrel on issues of mental harassment by husband when all the subjects were taken together, but results for divorce seekers and counseling receivers were different. Age at marriage and separation period were significant factors for quarrel on issues of mental harassment by husband in divorce seekers, while age at marriage resulted as significant factor in marital counseling receivers.

Maternal support to husband and child had significant variance in total subjects. Separation period also explained positive and low effect in marital counseling receivers. Age at marriage revealed positive and moderate effect in marital counseling while in divorce seekers, it had negative and high role. Hence, the hypothesis has been partially accepted.
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The divorce seeker wives reported that they felt more mental harassment. They felt that husbands showed more tendency to degrade, ignore, rejecting her choices, destroying her “self”, superimposing his opinions on her and doubting her each and every move. When the age of marriage of wife is less, the couple’s attitude towards the relationship is less serious and immature. They don’t value the importance of relationship. The attitude is taken in a much offended attitude and as, therefore, attitude towards wife results in an important factor for marital dissolution (Dalrock, 2011). The problem of feeling offended was not in serious shape in early times when women were less educated and brought up in traditional values where their upbringing included tolerating husband’s dominance. But recent changes brought in society had changed the attitude. The females demand respect and equal status, inability leading to perception of harassing behavior.

When a wife gets supports from her maternal home from where her husband and child is supported she constantly nags her husband about it. The husband becomes revengeful and starts to behave in a way that is perceived as mental harassment. The higher maturity and knowledge among marital counseling receivers, they understand that they are being degraded, demeaned and rejected. This causes dissatisfaction; however, it doesn’t leads to divorce because they know that it’s reconcilable since the intensity among them is low. Contrary to the counseling group, divorce seekers when age at marriage is low, they are less mature, egoistic, less knowledgeable, less serious and less skilled in social relationship about their marriage. Their perception of being harassed is more. Young age also decreases the multiple role type which is essential for smooth functioning of marriage and intensified behavior leads to divorce. The present study supports findings of Dalrock (2011) stating that lower age at marriage of females is associated with increased divorce rate.
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Separation period, in marital counseling group, creates disconnection in emotional and physical terms therefore; the behavior comes as harassment among husband and wife. It is not serious problem, but is a cause for dissatisfaction in married life. The study contradicts findings of Gadoua (2010) which states that separation increases marital functioning.

11. Quarrel on doubts by husband

Group type, maternal support to husband and child and income of wife were found to be significant factor responsible for quarrel on issues of doubts by husband when all the subjects were taken together but results for divorce seekers and counseling receivers were different. Age at marriage resulted as significant variable in both marital counseling receivers as well as in divorce seekers. Income of wife and separation period also resulted as significant variables for the same quarrelling behavior in divorce seekers.

Group type, maternal support to husband and child and income of wife had positive role and explained significant variance. Age at marriage explained moderate amount of variance in marital counseling receivers and in divorce seekers. Also, the role of age at marriage was positive in increasing quarrel on issues of doubts by husband in counseling receivers while it had negative influence in the case of divorce seekers. Income of wife also explained significant variance in divorce seekers. Separation period had negative role in the same quarrelling behavior in divorce seekers. Hence, the hypothesis has been partially accepted.

Divorce seekers reported more doubts by husband. It is an observation that when the wives starts earning money and becomes economically stable, the husband becomes irritable and annoyed because his wife demands egalitarian role. The male dominance
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is compromised and in order to restore it, mental harassment especially by doubting the character of females comes in to behavior. The increase in income of wife liberates her to make her life choices as she can manage her living. The present study supports findings of Liu and Vikat (2004).

Separation period further worsens the situation, since it emotionally and physically disconnect the marital dyad. It is observed that due to early years of marriage, the female accepts male dominance and when she becomes earning member it hurts the power discrepancy in marriage leading to dissatisfaction to such an extent paving way for marital dissolution. The study contradicts findings of Gadoua (2010) which states that separation increases marital functioning.

When age at marriage among marital counseling receivers is more, then the females show more maturity and tendency of relationship cohesiveness enables them to be in the relationship. However, they are still dissatisfied but consider it to be repairable problem as against to divorce seekers who perceive it to be irreparable and non-negotiable. The difference in the effects lies in the fact that the divorce seekers marry at an early age, they are less mature and therefore value relationship less (Dalrock, 2011). They show less coping from the behavior.

12. Quarrel on demand-withdrawal

Group type was found to be significant factor responsible for quarrel on demand-withdrawal when all the subjects were taken together but results for divorce seekers and counseling receivers were different. Age at marriage was found significant factor for quarrel on demand-withdrawal in marital counseling receivers. On the other hand, family type was found significant for divorce seekers. Group type explained significant variance and had positive effect on total subjects. Age at marriage had
positive effect but family type had negative variance. Hence, the hypothesis in this regard has been partially accepted.

Divorce seekers showed more demand-withdrawal pattern since they didn’t agree to make an attempt to patch up relationship. They fail to overcome their opinion, judgmental issues and ego, and took relationship aside. As the intensity of pattern increases, the orientation of couples towards putting an end to marital life increases. When the females or wives are married at a later age, they are mature, educated, want respect in their decisions when the decisions aren’t admired and want to get approval in a more or less indirect way. However, the dissatisfaction is caused but not to an extend to end the relationship. The study supports findings of Holley (2013) that elder couples want to have positivity in their life and believe in “conversation away from "toxic" areas and toward more neutral or pleasant topics”. The study discusses that the demand withdraw is self-perpetuating and polar in nature as it escalates which is also supported by the present study finding.

In joint family, the decisions of husbands are generally based on keeping their family values which are generally and most of time in accordance to the opinions and value system of their own parents which may or may not match to the value system of wives. The disagreement of value system leads to dissatisfaction to such an extent that it becomes a factor for marital dissolution. These behaviors also reflect that the couples do not accept each other’s family and their values in a whole hearted way, and superficial emotions becomes sour leading to divorce.

13. Quarrel on uncaring attitude

Separation period, group type, age of husband, education of husband and family type were found to be significant variables responsible for quarrel on issues of uncaring
attitude when all the subjects were taken together. Age of husband, separation period and age of wife were significant factors for quarrel on uncaring attitude of husband towards wife in marital counseling receivers while in divorce seekers, education of husband was found single significant variable for the quarrel on same behavior.

Separation period explained moderate variance in a positive way in total subjects and in marital counseling receivers. Group type explained significant variance with positive effect in total subjects whereas education of husband, family type also explained in significant way with negative effect in total subjects. However, age of husband had significantly positive effect in marital counseling receivers and in total subjects. However, the explained effect in marital counseling receivers was high than in total subjects. Age of wife was also significant having negative influence. Education of husband explained variances of quarrel on uncaring attitude in divorce seekers. Hence, the hypothesis has been partially accepted.

It is an observation that as separation period increases, the emotional disconnection also increases, the behavior of separation is perceived as negligence of family duties. The maternal family of wife also supports this behavior indirectly due to their attachment towards their daughter which causes dissatisfaction in the married life of wife but not to end relationship. The study contradicts findings of Gadoua (2010) which states that separation increases marital functioning.

It is an observation that as age of husband increases the dissatisfaction among husband is more due to sexual issues and he express that in uncaring attitude like not giving attention to her, not fulfilling duties towards her and demeaning her. The study contradicts findings of Stone, Schwartz, Broderick, and Deaton (2010) that increase in age results in increase in positive emotions. This leads to dissatisfaction among wives
but not to extend to put on end to the relationship. When age of wife is less, she is not mature enough to understand that she is not being cared of, neglected and she is not worth of being treated badly and coldly. So, she takes initiative to mend the relationship. The lower age of wife also reflects the inability of emotional expressiveness and inability to convince her husband.

Divorce seekers showed more uncaring attitude. It is an observation that divorce seekers showed no empathetic behavior, more carelessness, in appropriate and demeaning attitude towards wife making the dyadic adjustment worse leading to divorce. When education of husband is low, he becomes more traditional in attitude. His decisions are more family oriented than wife oriented. The decisions taken by parent also disturb the power discrepancy among couples (Knudson-Martin, 2013) leading to over interference of in-laws and therefore becoming a cause for marital dissolution.

14. Quarrel on aggression by wife

Maternal home attachment was found to be a significant factor responsible for quarrel on aggression by wife when all the subjects were taken together but results for divorce seekers and counseling receivers were different. Age of husband and separation period has been resulted in significant variables in marital counseling receivers. On the other hand, maternal home attachment and female child were resulted in significant variable in aggression by wife in divorce seekers.

Maternal home attachment explained moderate and positive effect in total subjects while it explained low variance in divorce seekers. Age of husband explained moderate variance while separation period explained low variance in marital counseling receivers. These variables had positive influence on quarrel on aggression
by wife. Female child also had positive effect causing quarrel on the same issue in divorce seekers. Hence, the hypothesis in this regard has been partially accepted. It has been found that maternal home attachment increases the ability to develop interpersonal relationship under normal conditions of family environment in female child (Garcia, & Pickett, 2005). But in aggressive females, they learn aggression due to over activation of maternal attachment. It has also been found that aggressive behavior of females is due to over activation of attachment system (Obsuth & Moretti, 2009). Under normal conditions, females develop adequate and timely responsiveness to the attachment needs and develop a sense of trust and healthy interdependence in close relationships. But in aggressive females attachment avoidance and high anxiety is found towards their husband (Obsuth & Moretti, 2009). The maternal attachment behavior causes marital dissatisfaction among couples since females learn aggression due to maternal attachment enabling the inability to form close interpersonal relationship with husband causes marital dissolution.

When age of husband is less, then the revengeful attitude or aggressive behavior of wife also increases. It indirectly reflects the unmanageable marital conflict. It also reflects the unskillful behavior of wife towards husband. The behavior reflects the revenge of wife towards her husband; when she is mentally or physically tortured, she reflects her anger in this aggressive way. Aggressive behavior in females has been found to be a result of lack of social skills, social understanding, lack of awareness of the impact of their own behaviors and emotional behavioral regulation (Kerr, Stattin, Engels, Overbeek & Andershed, 2011).

The increase in separation period also increases the dissatisfaction in husband and wife since it leads to emotional disconnection. Aggressive behavior of wife reveals her lack of social skills, social understanding, lack of awareness of the impact of their
own behaviors and emotional behavioral regulation during separation. The present study contradicts findings of Gadoua (2010) which states that separation increases marital functioning.

Female children increase the frustration and anger of disrespect of husband towards wife. The presence of increased number of female children are unfavorable to wives since it is derogatory in nature for couples and against to societal acceptance to an extent leading to marital dissolution. Various studies have found female child linking for divorce among couples (Gardner, 2010; Hamoudi & Nobles, 2014; Hutchison, 2010; Rowland, 2014).

15. Quarrel due to non-reactance by wife

Education of husband was found to be significant factor responsible for quarrel on issues of non-reactance by wife when all the subjects were taken. Income and education of wife emerged as significant variables in marital counseling receivers for quarrel due to non–reactance by wife. On the other hand, education of husband was found as significant variable for same quarrelling behavior in divorce seekers. Hence, the hypothesis in this regard has been partially accepted.

Education of husband showed moderate and negative effect on total subjects as well as in divorce seekers. However, the effect was high in divorce seekers for quarrelling behavior. Income and education of wife showed low and negative variance in marital counseling receivers. Hence, the hypothesis in this regard has been partially accepted.

It has been found that when the education of husband is less, husband has more traditional mindset for the females which involves selection of a partner who is non-violent or less aggressive, who accepts male dominance and doesn’t questions whether his decisions are right or wrong. It also reflects a societal pattern where
women’s say is not welcomed and considered as rebellious attitude towards male dominance (Kaur et al., 2014). The husband usually doesn’t appreciate and harasses or degrades wife. It also indicates the attitude toward intolerance of females towards male dominance in modern society. Both partners aren’t able to overcome their intolerance and marital dissolution is seen as the only solution or in a way of not being in a relationship.

When the income and education of wife is low it increases her tendency of non-reactance. Since the education level is low, she conforms more to the societal norms. Her life surrounds her husband; more value is given to the relationship. The family and society also acts in favor of this attitude increasing its tendency. Personally too, she doesn’t have any other options since she and her children survival is dependent on the husband income and dominance towards her and her children. She cannot walk out of the marital system; she doesn’t have any other option to survive and that is why she chooses to be in the relationship. Dissatisfaction is caused, but the intensity doesn’t contribute to major disappointment. The reason being their tolerating attitude and behaviors that the female have learnt from their traditional families and upbringing involving accepting male dominance and not revolting against it (Garcia, 2004; Klein, et al., 1997).

16. Quarrel on economic matters

Maternal support to husband and child, income of husband, maternal home attachment and education of husband was found to be significant variables responsible for quarrel on issues of economic matters when all the subjects were taken together. Maternal support to husband and child, income of the father and maternal home attachment were significant variables for quarrel on issues of economic matters
in counseling receiver while support to husband and child, age at marriage, education and income of husband were significant variables for same quarrelling behavior in divorce seekers.

Maternal support to husband and child had positive and moderate effect in both total subjects as well as in both groups i.e., marital counseling receivers and divorce seekers. Maternal home attachment explained significant variance in total subjects as well as in marital counseling receivers. However, total subjects showed lower effect whereas marital counseling receivers had moderate effect. Income of husband had moderate negative role in total subjects and in divorce seekers. Income of husband explained moderate and negative role on total subjects and in marital counseling receivers. Education of husband had low but negative effect on total subjects while in divorce seekers it had moderate and negative variance. Income of father explained low and negative effect in marital counseling receivers. Age at marriage of females had moderate and negative effect in divorce seekers. Hence, the hypothesis has been partially accepted.

It is an observation that when the income of husband is less, and he cannot sustain and maintain the living of his wife and children. The wife demands money from her maternal home. Since she has been married at a young age, her husband too is financially unstable. The more supports she gets in terms of financial, emotional, hurts ego of husband. The female also involves in derogating husband exposing his incapability to take care of his family. The situation become worse in course of time as it hurts male ego of husband making the factor as significant or important enough to relationship dissolution. When the income of father is less it causes dissatisfaction among wives that they cannot get help but not enough to be a reason for divorce seeking. However when the attachment is given by biological parents of wife to her
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children and husband, it decreases quarrel on economic matters. The present study supports finding of Deshmukh and Singh (2014) that the maternal support received after marriage lowers the marital problems as the maternal attachment increases.

17. Quarrel on work life imbalance

Separation period and income of father were found to be significant variable responsible for quarrel on work life imbalance when all the subjects were taken together but results for divorce seekers and counseling receivers were different.

Separation period and income of father were significant factors for quarrel on issues of work life imbalance in counseling receivers while education of husband and female child were two significant factors for same quarrelling behavior in divorce seekers.

Separation period had negative effect in total subjects while it had moderate negative effect in marital counseling receivers. Income of father had positive and low effect in total subjects while it explained significant variance marital counseling receivers. Female child had positive effect in divorce seekers. Education of husband had low positive effect in divorce seekers. Hence, the hypothesis has been partially accepted.

It is an observation that higher income of father indicates that the female belongs to rich family. The husband suffers inferiority and tries to make-up the status problem by working hard, creating work-life imbalance. When the girl belongs to upper-middle class then the girl is accustomed to live in a life-style that requires more disposable income, she wants to get it but the desires creates imbalance in life enough to create dissatisfaction but not marital dissolution.

When separation period is more, it is caused by the over-ambitions nature of wives. They sacrifice their marital life for work creating dissatisfaction and seeking marital
counseling for the remedy purpose. The study contradicts findings of Gadoua (2010) which states that separation increases marital functioning.

Education of husband increases the demanding nature of work which affect family life. It indicates that the post of husband requires him to invest more time in his job than in to his family. The more female children, the more is the quarrel on work life imbalance. Various studies have found female child linking for divorce among couples (Gardner, 2010; Hamoudi & Nobles, 2014; Hutchison, 2010; Rowland, 2014).

18. Quarrel on aggressive behavior of husband

Span of marriage, family type and group type were found to be significant variable responsible for quarrel on aggressive behavior of husband when all the subjects were taken. Age of husband and birth order of wife were significant variables for quarrel on aggressive behavior of husband in counseling receivers while age at marriage and female child were two significant factors for same quarrelling behavior in divorce seekers.

Span of marriage and group type explained less variance for quarrel on aggressive behavior of husband in total subjects. Family type had negative effect in total subjects. Age of husband had positive and low effect in marital counseling receivers. Birth order of wife had negative and low effect in marital counseling receivers. Age at marriage explained variance up to moderate extent in divorce seekers while female child had positive and low role in divorce seekers. Hence, the hypothesis in this regard has been partially accepted.

It is an observation that as the span of marriage increases, the dissatisfaction between husband and wife increases due to ignorance of irreconcilable differences. The husband takes out his dissatisfaction in a more aggressive behavior. So, as the span of
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Marriage increases the aggressive behavior increases, the society also has acceptance to the behavior in a more or less direct way. The situation worsens in a joint family where the female has to perform multiple roles and has no say in any family matters. Inability to perform multiple role leads to enhanced aggressive behavior of husband. Divorce seekers showed more aggression as compared to marital counseling receivers. Divorce seekers were found to be more dissatisfied from their wife for the same reasons and therefore more aggressive behavior leaded to more dissatisfaction and intolerance among wives leading to divorce. In marital counseling receivers increase in age of husband led to more aggressive behavior. The dissatisfied husband releases his emotional problems in a violent manner. As the age increases, the level of the behavior increases due to incapability to release his frustration. The present study contradicts findings of Holley (2013) where old age of married individuals results in decreased avoidance and increased tendency to involve in pleasant topics resulting in increase in conflict resolution, or problem solving.

The higher birth order of wife indicates that they are more mature, warm (Chopda & Sasikala, 2014) and want to be in the relationship more than lower birth order of wives since it impacts the marriage of their siblings. The society makes it worse for such females to survive and is also a matter of disgrace for both parents and relatives. They are also more attached to their parents and do not want to hurt them. Hence, despite the violence of the husband, they have tendency to tolerate and continue their relationship.

In divorce seekers, the lower age at marriage resulted in more aggressive behavior of husband. It is an observation that the lower age of wife resulted in forced marriage. She was not mentally and physically prepared for marriage, but married for the sake of the family. But the inability to perform or meet demands of marriage, she chose to
discontinue marriage (Dalrock, 2011). The divorce seekers group wives suffered more aggression than marital counseling receivers. The intolerance between husband and wife leaded to divorce. The presence of female child enhanced the tendency to discontinue the relationship (Gardner, 2010; Hamoudi & Nobles, 2014; Hutchison, 2010; Rowland, 2014).

19. Quarrel on life style issues

Group type, education of wife and maternal support to husband and child was found to be significant factor responsible for quarrel on life style issues when all the subjects. Education of wife and age at marriage were resulted as significant variables for marital counseling receivers while in divorce seekers only age at marriage was revealed as significant variable.

Group type and maternal support to husband and child has significantly positive role, while education of wife had negative effect in both total subjects as well as marital counseling receivers. Age at marriage explained less but significant positive effect in marital counseling receivers. On the contrary, age at marriage explained negative and high percentage of variance in divorce seekers. Hence, the hypothesis in this regard has been partially accepted.

Divorce seekers showed more quarrel on life style issues. Divorce seekers reported quarrel on life style issues as a cause for dissatisfaction more than marital counseling receivers. It is an observation that when education of wife is low, then she gives more fuss to the small details of life creates and reports more dissatisfaction but doesn’t opt for divorce. Various studies have found that education level of wives is associated with dissatisfaction but it does not result in divorce (Painter, 2014; Pardes, 2014).
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The support which wives receive from her maternal home for husband and child enhances the quarrel since she engages in demeaning her husband and it acts as contributing factor for dissatisfaction, however the intensity being small. The present study contradicts finding of Deshmukh and Singh (2014) that the maternal support received after marriage lowers the marital problems.

Age at marriage, revealed a contrasting results. In marital counseling receivers, more maturity leaded to more reporting of the problem on life-style. The effect was less, indicating age and maturity among dissatisfaction. The study supports findings of Holley (2013) that elder couples want to have positivity in their life and want to achieve socio emotional goals.

In divorce seekers, low age at marriage of female leaded to more quarrel on life-style issues. They were more religious and the husband alcoholic which ruined marital interaction in a more broad negative way. The present study supports findings of Dalrock (2011) stating that lower age at marriage of females is associated with increased divorce rate.

**Implications, delimitations and directions for future researches**

The present section purports to focus on the implications, delimitations and suggestions derived for action. The implications have been derived from the findings of the study. The implications throw directions for the future guidelines for different agencies involved in the marital institutional process.

It is evident that the quarrel occurs in every marriage whether satisfied or dissatisfied; and therefore steps should be taken into consideration in marriage so that it doesn’t lead to dissolution. By learning the major causes of dissatisfaction in marriages, understanding the underlying factors of the marital institution may operate in a way
that are effective and long lasting. A deep understanding of various psycho-social factors and biological factors can shape the marital institution in order to benefit society and individual both in the short run and in long run the unrecognized differences in husband and wife dyad, perception of their satisfaction needs may result in the understanding of changing of female’s behavior as compared to earlier times. Therefore, it is the need of the time, not only to know causes but to understand the factors causing it.

Marriage being a social institution is affected by social and psychological factors. With changing time, the traditional values are being rejected, individually and by society, with in-laws interfering in marital life of couples. Age at marriage being low resulting in divorce seekers while high age at marriage of females resulting in seeking marital stability.

Limitations of the study

1. In the present study only wives were included. The study would have been much more elaborative and complete if husbands were also included.
2. The sample consisted of residents of Chattisgarh, therefore the study cannot be generalized. Also, the social variables have cultural impact.
3. In the present study satisfied couples were not included. The study would have been complete if satisfied couples were also included.
4. The present study included only reported negative interaction. There could be other negative interactions of quarrel which remained unexplored.

Recommendations for future researches

1. Study should be done including both partners.
2. Comparative study between satisfied and dissatisfied couples should be done so as to study the difference in interactions.
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3. Study should be carried out in which age and socio-economic status should be controlled since these factors have a huge impact on married life. Socio-economic status develops value system which sets back ground for family type such as traditional type, mixed type, and egalitarian type.

4. Couples parenting styles should be studied, so as to know how it affects couples married life.

5. Study comprising positive aspect of interaction should be carried out in future.