This is all the result of their strong reaction which interferes with the adjustment. Due to which they use to react in an irrational way. They are having a low self-esteem, irrational, quite moody, shy and emotional.

Psychoticism

The person which this characteristics want to live alone. He/she may not have a caring nature. The person may create trouble to themselves or others which are not fitted anywhere. They are inhuman, insensitive, cruel and not empathetic in nature. He/she used to be very aggressive and hostile to near ones. They usually like unusual things.

Chapter-2

Review of literature

This chapter deals with review of literature on marital satisfaction, rationale of study, objective, problem, research hypotheses and operational definitions of included variables.

Conflict Resolution Strategies and marital satisfaction
Marital conflict might be a significant house of concern and study. Once conflict arises among couples, it threatens the really heart of relationship. The means that the couples handle conflict is typically portrayed in terms of resolution “style” or “strategies” that unit of measurement social behaviors used within the context of a relationship to resolve disagreements (Marchand, 2004). The foremost effective styles bring advantage to one’s self however as others, ensuring a harmonious relationship and ineffective behavior tries to defeat the alternative person or avoid issue.

Liu and Chen (2000) in his study, “assessing Chinese conflict management styles in joint venture”, assessed the conflict management styles of the staff and managers who experience interpersonal communication conflict with foreigners. Sample comprised 82 (48 males and 34 females) managers from four large joint venture companies. Organizational communication conflict instrument was used to assess the conflict management styles. Results indicated that Chinese managers and employees tended to use collaboration strategy more frequently than control strategy, and control strategy more frequently than non-confrontational strategy. Significant gender differences were also found in conflict management styles. Females used non-confrontation strategy more frequently than males, while males tended to use collaboration more frequently than females.

Maria and Wampler (2006) in their study entitled “conflict resolution designs among Latino couples” known the foremost predominant conflict resolution designs among the couples. One hundred ninety one married Latino pairs residing in Houston and Dallas,
representing twenty one totally different nationalities were enclosed as sample. Gottman’s matrimonial Conflict Scale (MCS) was accustomed assess the conflict resolution designs. The results discovered that majority of couples, no matter gender used verificatory vogue to resolve their matrimonial conflicts.

Rebecca and Mary (2004) studied the conflict resolution styles among the Australian Christians and Muslims. Sample comprised 35 practicing and 36 non practicing Christians and 30 practicing and 30 non practicing Muslims. Christians and Katz and Lawyer’s conflict style inventory was used to measure the styles of conflict resolution. Results indicated that there was a significant difference between the two religious communities. Practicing Christians preferred the collaborative style, while practicing Muslims preferred the compromise style. There was no significant difference found between the non practicing Christians and Muslims both preferred the collaborative style.

Rebecca, Blessed and Virgin (2004) studied the conflict resolution designs among the Australian Christians and Muslims. Sample comprised thirty five active and thirty six non active Christians and thirty active and thirty non active Muslims. Christians and Katz and Lawyer’s conflict vogue inventory was accustomed live the kinds of conflict resolution. Results indicated that there was a big distinction between the 2 non secular communities. Active Christians most popular the cooperative vogue, whereas active Muslims most popular the compromise vogue. There was no vital distinction found between the non active Christians and Muslims each most popular the cooperative vogue.
Conflict resolution vogue and married satisfaction

Identifying what specific conflict resolution designs unit connected to change in married satisfaction is incredibly important as a results of managing conflict is one altogether the central tasks of maintaining wedding (Gottman, 1994) and since decline in married satisfaction heralds a series of processes indicative of a deteriorating marriage (Gottman and Levenson, 1992).

Bouchard et al. (1998) investigated the results of cope ways that on married satisfaction. Results counseled that ladies used plenty of distancing-avoidance (active ways that within which to forget difficulties), whereas men used plenty of denial (passive ways that within which to forget difficulties). However, it completely was found that, every active and passive ways that within which to forget difficulties negatively affects married satisfaction, whereas, problem-focused cope fully affects married satisfaction. It completely was in addition terminated that, if a cope strategy is harmful (or beneficial) for a human, it's in addition harmful (or beneficial) for the other human.

Greeff and Bruyne (2000) examined the relationship between conflict management styles and marital satisfaction. 57 couples being married for at least 10 years were included as the sample. Conflict management styles were measured using Thomas and Kilmann MODE Instrument and Enrich Marital Inventory was used o measure marital satisfaction. Results revealed that collaborative style had the highest correlation with marital satisfaction indicating that couples who used collaborative style experienced more satisfaction with their
marriages. Similarly couples experienced lowest marital satisfaction when they used the competitive conflict management style.

**Howell (1999)** examined the affiliation between cope ways that and married satisfaction of dual career couples with youngsters. The topics were drawn from urban. Respondents completed measures yet as approach of cope questionnaires and conjointly the 2 Adjustment Scale. The results inarguable a significant relationship between cope ways that and married satisfaction in twin career families with youngsters.

**Jennifer (2007)** conducted study on “Relationships among legal status satisfaction, legal status conflict dimensions, and marital status conflict ways. Results indicated that legal status satisfaction was related to higher scores on positive conflict strategies and conflict effectualness and lower innumerable frequency/severity of conflicts and negative conflict strategies.

**Kriegelewicz (2006)** studied the relationship between problem solving strategies and marital satisfaction on a sample of 149 married couples. Self report and partner’s reports were obtained on problem solving strategies Inventory and marital satisfaction was measured using marital success scale. It was found that satisfied couples used constructive problem solving strategies (dialogue and loyalty) and those couples who were not satisfied used destructive strategies (escalation of conflict or withdrawal).
Lawrence (1994) undertook a study to appear at the impact of conflict resolution styles on relationship satisfaction among gay, lesbian, heterosexual parent and heterosexual non-parent couples. The sample comprised seventy 5 gay, 51 lesbian, 108 married non-parent and 9ty nine married parent couples. The conflict resolution vogue inventory (CRSI) was accustomed assess four personal conflict resolution styles (withdrawal, positive draw back determination, compliance and conflict engagement). Results indicated that withdrawal vogue was significantly associated with low relationship that of positive problem-solving was significantly associated with high relationship satisfaction.

Lawrence (1995) studied the results of conflict resolution on married satisfaction of the couples. 100 fifty 5 married couples designed the sample. The statistical procedure indicated that wives’ frequent use of conflict engagement and husbands’ frequent use of withdrawal vogue were associated with each spouse’s low married satisfaction. Husbands’ married satisfaction was high once wives used positive draw back determination ways that to resolve their conflicts and low once mate used withdrawal vogue to resolve conflict.

Lorey, Updegraft and Thayer (2010) undertook a study on conflict resolution in Mexican-origin couples to appear at the association between spouses’ conflict resolution strategies and legal status value. The sample comprised 227 couples. A series of structure models was derived with partner and husband self-reports of non-confrontation, solution-orientation and management as freelance variables and legal status satisfaction, love and negativity as dependent variables. Results discovered negative association between non-confrontation
management and legal status satisfaction and a positive relation between solution-orientation and legal status satisfaction for every husbands and wives. The results collectively indicated a negative relation between management and love for husbands and there was a positive relationship between non-confrontation, management and negativity.

Stoker (2004) conducted a study on “Factors that influence legal status satisfaction in couples raising a baby with brain disease to figure out that cope vogue was powerfully related to legal status satisfaction of couples. Sample comprised twenty eight married couples raising a baby between the ages of 3-17 years, with an identification of brain disease. Results indicated that for wives, cope Style: maintaining family interaction, cooperation, associated associate degree optimistic definition of things as measured by the cope health inventory for folk was found to be fully associated with their legal status satisfaction. Husband’s cope vogue wasn't found to be significantly and fully connected with their level of legal status satisfaction.

Tiegerman (2005) investigated conflict management styles and their association with marital satisfaction, and tested the hypothesis that there was a positive relationship between collaboration and marital satisfaction and negative relationship between competition and marital satisfaction. 62 participants who were equal representative of gender, ethnic, and socioeconomic groups were included as sample. Results indicated that significant relationships did not exist among collaborative or competitive conflict management styles and marital satisfaction.
Demographic variables and married satisfaction

Marital satisfaction is a complex process that has over time been thought to be influenced by many factors, including education, gender, length of marriage, children, family type and family income etc. A regularly dynamic economic, social and cultural setting has contributed to changes inside the stress of marriage. A study of gender, duration of marriage, presence of children and their relationship to marital satisfaction may elucidate the importance of these particular factors as contributors to marital satisfaction.

Alder (2010) undertook a study to figure out whether or not there was a relationship between matrimonial satisfaction (as measured by the 2 Adjustment Scale; Spanier, 1976) and thus the variable senior. The sample comprised sixty dual-earner couples. Results indicated that there was no statistically necessary relationship between married satisfaction and age.

Alessandro (2010) examined but education affects married satisfaction. The theoretical results suggested that, as assortative matching can increase, the proportion of educated individual’s can increase. For educated folks, job satisfaction falls and married satisfaction can increase. Of all the studies reviewed, most of them indicated that the married satisfaction exaggerated with exaggerated level of education. Indicating, the role of education in predicting one’s satisfaction.

Bean, Curtis, and Mareum (1977) disclosed association between form of children and legal status satisfaction. 325 Mexican yank couples, world organization agency had been married a minimum of 3 years were swallowed as sample for the study. Results indicated that fewer the
quantity of youngsters, larger the emotional satisfaction of every husband and partner. The variation for wives were small suggesting that wives experienced more directly the approach to life disadvantage of increased number of kids than to husbands.

Berta (2010) investigated the correlation between socioeconomic variables that were husband’s gain, wife’s gain, combined gain of husband and better half, proportion of wife’s gain (over combined gain of husband and wife) with wife’s marital status satisfaction. Sample comprised 129 Filipino wives. Marital status satisfaction was measured by the Kansas marital status satisfaction scale. Results indicated that wives gain was negatively and significantly correlative with marital status satisfaction.

Bir (2006) conducted in his study on “marital satisfaction in Turkish remarried families: comparison among position, results of stepchildren, and causative factors” found that married satisfaction was negatively and significantly correlative with low gain cluster indicating that married satisfaction shrunken once the participants’ gain level was really low. The variable analysis discovered that low money gain cluster explained 10 per cent of variation in married satisfaction.

Bir (2006) conducted study on “marital satisfaction in Turkish remarried families: comparison among position, result of stepchildren, and causative factors”. The sample comprised 116 initial married couples. 2 Adjustment Scale (DAS) and Demographic data kind were accustomed collect the knowledge. Results disclosed that men had higher level of marital status satisfaction than girls.
Brezsnyak (2001) in his study on Sexual wish and relationship functioning: the consequences of married satisfaction and power indicated that level of the married satisfaction of husbands and wives were similar and correlate with each others. In 2002, novelist studied the “Gender connected influences on married satisfaction and married conflict overtime” to appear at the gender variations in married satisfaction and married conflict. The knowledge base for the analysis of a sample was of 1,561 couples. The secondary info from the first a pair of waves of the National Survey of Families and Households (NSFH) was used. it had been found that husbands administrative unit had been married sixteen or plenty of years, collectively rumored being plenty of glad with their marriages over the five-year measure.

Clifford (2000) distributed a study on wedding in Michigan to appear at the factors conducive to married satisfaction. The sample comprised one.457 adult couples. The thorough survey was conducted by the investigator by pattern the self-structured kind. The results indicated that young married couples were significantly less on the face of it to be powerfully glad with wedding than were their older counterparts.

Clifford (2000) reportable on wedding in Michigan determinant the factors contributing to legal status satisfaction. The sample comprised one.457 adult couples. The total survey was conducted by victimization the self-structured kind. The results indicated that married couples in Michigan with no kids living at intervals the house had the simplest level of legal status satisfaction. Those with a pair of or extra kids living at intervals the house were well
endowed less doable to be proud of wedding. It appeared, therefore, that kids have a negative impact on legal status satisfaction.

**Clifford (2000)** undertook a survey on “Marriage in Michigan” The sample comprised one 457 adult couples. The survey results indicated that men and women World Health Organization had high level of education were extra pleased with their marriages compared with those who were less educated.

**Daviso (1997)** undertook a study to know the impact of family background, income, employment, level of education, vary of kids, age, and race on the techniques of conflict management utilized. Violence and verbal aggression were two conflict management techniques that were specifically examined. Samples comprised of low money gain families. The Conflict ways that Scale (CTS) was accustomed confirm the use of violence and verbal aggression to manage conflict between relations. The results discovered necessary correlations between gain and subject’s conflict ways that of verbal aggression and violence and collectively between verbal aggression and age of the subject. In statistical procedure, gain emerged as a giant positive predictor of happiness and negative predictor of subject’s verbal aggression.

**Dokmen and Tokgoz (2002)** found that there was a positive relationship between married satisfaction and level of education. That is, subjects with university degree according higher married satisfaction once they compared to their counterparts with high-school degree.
Emily (2010) conducted a study to figure out whether or not there was a relationship between married satisfaction (as measured by the II Adjustment Scale; Spanier, 1976) and conjointly the freelance variables of education level. Respondents (N = 60) were dual-earner couples. Results indicated that there was no statistically very important relationship between married satisfaction and conjointly the couple’s education level.

Francis (2007) undertook a study to grasp the implications of annual home gain on the quantity of married satisfaction. The data base for the analysis was from 2 hundred heterosexual couples from the cities of metropolis, Dallas, and Houston, Texas. Results disclosed that couples were plenty of probably to be proud of their wedding once they were making extra cash, so an on the spot correlation between married satisfaction and combined annual gain was displayed within the data.

Lacy (1998) created a study to see the hypothesis that there was a flexuous relationship between gain and so the dimension of married quality-marital happiness and married conflicts for married mothers. The flexuous relationship was hypnotized to be strongest at the lower gain levels. The analysis found a flexuous relationship between married quality and family gain, a relationship that didn't depend upon the proportion of economic gain earned by the husbands.

Lavee, Sharlin, and Katz (1996) tested the hypothesis that the quality of legal status relationships was related to the spouses’ distress with their parental role that the strain related to the parental role would be influenced by the quantity of youngster’s reception. Results
disclosed that parenting stress of every parents were affected by the quantity of youngsters. Such stress was found to possess a negative impact on perceived legal status quality of every husbands and wives. A serious association between husbands and wives parenting stress and a mutual impact of their perceived legal status quality on each other were noted.

Michele (2003) studied the factors contributing to legal status satisfaction. Sample comprised ninety one couples. A Kruskal-Wallis analysis of variance was performed and results indicated that there was no vital relationship between kids and legal status satisfaction.

Mirfardi, Edalati, and Redzuan (2010) conducted a study to figure out the link between years of education and married satisfaction among girls. The sample comprised 337 wives in metropolis city, Iran. The Kansas married Satisfaction Scale (KMS) was used to live married satisfaction. There was a positive very important relationship between respondents’ years of education and married satisfaction.

Mirfardi, Edalati, and Redzuan (2010) in his study on “Relationship between background factors and female marital satisfaction” examined the link between form of children and legal status satisfaction. Results indicated that there was a negative vital relationship between form of children and legal status satisfaction.
Monnier, Elaine and Kay (1989) conducted a study on “Marital satisfaction and its perception to self, spousal and ideal spouse for black and white couples. Results indicated that men were less satisfied as length of time in their marriage increased.

Monnier, Elaine and Kay (1989) conducted a study on “Marital satisfaction and its relationship to perceptions of self, different spousal equivalent spouse equivalent and ideal relation for black and white couples predicting matrimonial satisfaction from gain and other demographic variables. Results indicated that every black husband and white wives were plenty of glad once they'd larger incomes.

Pindy (1992) investigated the link between gain level and married satisfaction among men and girls in twin employee families. Sample consisted of 1 zero one twin employee couples. Results indicated that gain had no important relationship with married satisfaction.

Pothen (1996) was that the quantity of education of couples plays a significant role among the husband-wife relationship notably among the youth of wedding. Together the education of the female significant other affects the marriage quite the education of male. His study discovered that the female graduates had highest love relationship with their husbands. The less educated cluster did not say that that they had shut relationship with their husbands.

Ratra and Kaur (2004) undertook a study on “Marital readiness, married satisfaction and economic status”. The sample comprised 300 married girls happiness to at least one hundred each of three economic groups. Duncan’s multiple vary tests showed important variations
among the women’s perspective towards wedding among the three gain groups. ladies happiness to middle and high gain teams had plenty of positive perspective towards wedding than the low gain cluster respondents. Further, it had been seen that respondents from low gain cluster had significantly higher married apprehensions and fears and so the upper gain cluster had the littlest quantity.

**Rogers (1999)** examined the character and direction of the link between wives gain and married quality. The data base for the analysis was from 771 married ladies and men United Nations agency weren't couples. The results discovered that increase in wives gain didn't considerably influence the either husbands or wives perceptions of matrimonial discord.

**Ryne (1981)** studied “Bases of married satisfaction among men and women”, to research the male and female variations in overall married quality, satisfaction amorously, children, interest and friendship. The knowledge base for the analysis was a sample of 2,119 married Canadians. It completely was found that men were plenty of glad with their marriages than women.

**Sanja (2009)** studied the link between individual characteristics and conflict handling styles in Croatian enterprises. Concerning 116 Croatian employees were each that manner chosen for the study. The PCHS (Preferred Conflict-Handling Style) instrument (developed by creator, 2006), was accustomed live the conflict styles. Results discovered that women and men differed significantly in their follow of practice accommodating and compromising conflict handling styles, every in favor of girls. Education was significantly connected with
competitive vogue, indicating the employees with the graduate degree wear average the highest score for accommodating, and additionally the lowest score for competitive. Married employees significantly a heap of typically used accommodating conflict handling vogue as a predominant one. Among identical time, staff while not youngsters considerably less often used that vogue. Moreover, their usage of avoiding and compromising conflict handling styles was of a significantly lesser extent comparison to the behavior of their colleagues with kids. The age wasn't considerably connected with any of the conflict handling designs.

**Shek (1996)** studied on the associations among metropolis adults’ legal status quality, their relationships with their kids and their angle towards the value of youngsters. data was drawn from 1501 married adults world organization agency completed several measures as well as the Chinese 2 adjustment Scale and so the Chinese Kansas standing} status satisfaction Scale. Results disclosed that adults with extra signs of legal status Satisfaction perceived the parent-child relationship quality to be higher and thus the values of youngsters to be higher.

**White (1989)** studied the “Gender variations in legal status communication patterns” and indicated that couples administrative unit had fewer kids were extra proud of their marriages than those with extra kids. He found that, presence of youngsters is best predictor that accounted for 9 per cent of variance in legal status satisfaction.

**Zoengpari and Singh (2005)** undertook a study on married adjustment in Mizo society to understand the influence senior on married adjustment on a sample sixty twin employee couples. The married adjustment was assessed pattern Kumar and Rohtagi’s married
Adjustment kind (1976). The Newman-Keul’s check blazing that older couples according significantly highest level of married adjustment compared to younger couples.

**Personality**

Personality plays very important role in marital satisfaction. Some investigators investigated the relationship of personality and marital satisfaction which are presented below.

*Silke, Jutta, Thomas, and Kappeler (2007)* conducted a study with Associate in Nursing aim to quantify the demographic and temperament traits of tattooed and perforated folks and to match them with an impact cluster of individuals whereas not body modifications. These comparisons are supported kind completed by 359 those who investigate the most points of body modification, which incorporate 5 temperament scales. They describe several sex variations in ornament vogue and placement. They found no relevant variations between modified and non-modified folks in relations to demographic variables. This indicated that variety of the quality attitudes towards tattoos and piercing appear to be superannuated. However, they found inserting distinction in temperament traits that counsel that body-modified folk’s are larger sensation seekers and follow an extra unrestricted bodily process strategy than their non-modified contemporaries. They mentioned these variations in light-weight of potential communication perform of tattoos and piercing among the bodily process context.

**Rationale of the present work**
In the light of review of literature it is clear that personality variables do influence the marital satisfaction but no paradigmatic study has yet been conducted involving personality dimensions. A careful examination of the research literature shows that in spite of being a potential variation in the field of marital satisfaction, no systematic study has yet been conducted to identify and establish conflict resolution style as a significant predictor of marital satisfaction particulates under Indian context. So it was decided to examine the role of conflict resolution style as a predictor of marital satisfaction.

**Objectives**

The following objectives have included in this present research work:

1. To examine the role of personality dimensions viz. extraversion and neuroticism in predicting marital satisfaction.

2. To examine the role of conflict resolution style in predicting marital satisfaction.
3. To examine the role of certain demographic variables like family income and family type as moderating the relationship between personality dimensions and marital satisfaction.

Statement of Problem

The following problem have included in this present research work:

1. Whether the personality dimension, viz., neuroticism is a predictor of marital satisfaction or not?
2. Whether the personality dimension, viz., extraversion is a predictor of marital satisfaction or not?
3. Whether the conflict resolution strategies is a predictor of marital satisfaction or not?
4. Whether the variable, family income can moderate the relationship between neuroticism and marital satisfaction or not?
5. Whether the variable, family types (nuclear or joint family) can moderate the relationship between neuroticism and marital satisfaction or not?
6. Whether the variable, family type can moderate the relationship between neuroticism and marital satisfaction or not?
7. Whether the variable, family income can moderate the relationship between extraversion and marital satisfaction or not?
8. Whether the variable, family type can moderate the relationship between extraversion and marital satisfaction or not?
**Research hypotheses**

On the basis of the reviewed research studies following research hypotheses were included in the present study:

1. The personality dimension, viz., neuroticism would emerge as significant predictors of marital satisfaction.
2. The personality dimension, viz., extraversion would emerge as a significant predictor of marital satisfaction.
3. The conflict resolution strategies would emerge as a significant predictor of marital satisfaction.
4. The variables, socio-economic status would moderate the relationship between neuroticism and marital satisfaction.
5. The variables, family type would moderate the relationship between neuroticism and marital satisfaction.
6. The variables, socio-economic status would moderate the relationship between extraversion and marital satisfaction.
7. The variables family type would moderate the relationship between extraversion and marital satisfaction.

**Operational definitions of included variables**

*Criterion variable*

**Marital satisfaction**
A satisfying marriage depends on various factors and may be the consequence in proficient parent practices, capable in problem solving and maintain family relationship in satisfactory way which is based on synchronized family functioning. While dissatisfaction in marriage may be the resulted in stress and frustration that provide a weak relationship among the family member and it also decrease the ability to deal and adapt with the situation. Therefore, it is well determine that marital satisfaction is a very vital component of well-being of an individual. The marital dissatisfaction occurs when there must be some gap between expectation and fulfillment.

The researcher intensively interviewed the subject who is satisfied with their marital life and the factors which they thought that may influence the marital satisfaction. The content of interviewed data was analyzed in following categories:

1. Attribution towards spousal.
2. Physiology will-being of the couple.
3. Interaction patterns.
4. Social support.
5. Violence.
7. Spousal mate value.
8. Children.

There are total 40 items which have total 8 dimensions which has highly discriminating power between marital satisfaction and marital dissatisfaction. The same operational
definition of marital satisfaction has been accepted in the present study. The items have been
given in the appendices. The above mentioned operational definition of marital satisfaction
has been accepted in the present study.

Bradbury et al. (2000) emphasized that there are some factors which influences the marital
satisfaction. They are as follow:

(a) Cognitive level of functioning in the person, such as attribution style of that person in
   explaining the negative partner behavior and other events between husband and wife
(b) Affective function of the person
(c) Physiological concomitants of interactions between husband and wife
(d) Patterns in behavior of the person such as withdrawn or demand patterns
(e) Violence that exists between husband and wife
(f) Socio-demographic factors, such as age, number of children, socioeconomic status, and
   length of marriage
(g) Life stressor and transition in life
(h) Macro context, such as level of neighborhood, national economic, regions where the
   couples live in, and so forth.

**Predictive variables**

**Personality Dimension**

Personality dimension refers to the pattern of conditioned habitual responses facilitated by
physiological arousal and activation process, identifying the individual positions in two
dimensional factorial spaces of extraversion-introversion and neuroticism-normal (Eysenck
1947, 1959). These personality dimensions have been ascertained with the help of Hindi version by E.P.Q. constructed and standardized by Mohan (1985).

**Extraversion**

One of the major personality dimension described by Eysenck is Extraversion-Introversion (E-I). The typical extravert is sociable, exuberant, like parties and craves excitement, thus characterized by tough mindedness, frequently impulsive, tendency to be outgoing, desire for novelty, preference for vocations involving contact with other people, tolerance for pain, prefer people oriented jobs, higher arousal level in the evening, prefer quicker, less accurate work approach and under socialized super ego.

The typical introvert is shy, self controlled quiet, introspective and inhibited rather than impulsive. Thus characterized by tender mindedness, seriousness, performance interfered with by excitements, easily aroused but restrained, preference for solitary vocations, sensitivity to pain, more reliable, conscientious and punctual, higher arousal level in the morning prefer slower, more accurate work approach, prefer theoretical and scientific careers and over socialized super ego.

**Neuroticism**

The second major dimension of Eysenck’s personality model is Neuroticism-Stability. Eysenck assumes that neuroticism is a trait continuum ranging from normal to neurotic end. Points near to the plus end of hypothetical continuum represent well integrated, emotionally stable, non-neurotic personalities; point towards the minus end of the hypothetical continuum.
represent poorly integrated, emotionally unstable neurotic personalities (Eysenck 1962). The personality characteristics of neurotic person can be described as emotionally unstable, easily aroused, worrisome, frequently complain about anxieties and bodily aches, showing dependency, low energy, narrow interests and usually does not belong to groups, anxious, restless, have poor sensory acuity and little frustration tolerance. At the other and of the scale is the emotionally stable persons who are characterized as cheerful, reliable, calm and even-tempered, less easily aroused, carefree, reliable and normal peoples.

**Conflict Resolution Strategies**

Thomas (1976) described that, “conflict is a process that originate when one person perceives that the other one has frustrated some concern of his/hers”. Johnson (1990) defined that “an interpersonal conflict exist whenever a behavior of individual prevents, interfere, obstruct the action of other person”. A conflict resolution strategy is that the appropriateness of style depends on the situation. In other words, different conflict situation require different approaches, (strategies or style) to deal with them. Couples not only differ in their ability to apply conflict, but also in the way they react to, argue, and act upon conflict (Burman, *et al*., 1993; Gottman and Krokoff, 1989; Kilmann and Thomas, 1977). People stick to the favored styles for dealing with conflict (Sternberg and Soriano, 1984; Wilkinson, 1983), which usually are learned, in childhood (Johnson, 1990). It can be seen as (a) a characteristic of the person, much like a personality style; (b) types of conflict behavior or categories of behavior, and (c) communicative orientations that people adopt toward conflict.
In the present research work conflict resolution strategies have been operationalized in the light of Pareek (1997). In actual conflict resolution strategies consists of total 8 conflict situation. But after a structured interview the researcher chooses those strategies which the subject used in confronting and dealing with the situation. On the basis of which the researcher have identified total five dimensions. It was observed that the subject used to give more emphasis towards these dimensions viz., Avoid the conflict, make a compromise, live with the conflict, negotiate a solution and Fight it out.

**Moderating variables**

**Family Types**

The family type are the third predictor variable in the present study.

**Joint Family**- In India, the system of joint family has been existing since ancient era. The wife, sons, daughters-in-laws and grandchildren together constitutes a joint family.

**Nuclear Family**- It is the smallest family unit and consists to two generation parent or parents their off-springs. The nuclear family consists of a man, his wife and their children. In nuclear family the husband and wife has to bear all the responsibility of the family.

**Family Income**

It is another demographical variable which was incorporated in the person study. Income is one of the factors which used to influence the marital satisfaction. In the present study following are monthly income slab which is incorporated in the study:- <5000, 5000-10000, 10000-15000, >15000.