Comparison Satisfaction of Working Women and Housewives Married Life and its Influencing Factors in the City of Izeh

Seyed Khadijeh Khezri and Issaq Arjmand Siahpoush

Introduction

Three decades ago, thought that the family is the best place for adult life and is the best place for emotional and physical growth in children and adolescents because of the intimate relationships, kindness and emotions. Parsons believes that there are two basic functions for new families; one of them is function socialization of children and the other function of the prosperity and stability of character in adults. These two function is possible only in intimate relationships and loving family the new family is a group of isolated and separated from relatives, and it is formed based on free choice, love of husband and wife to each other, it is responsible for the children's social functioning as it is an emotional dimension, loving parent’s causes children gain confidence in a relationship with others, school and peer groups as it is a help to him in life. On the other hand, adults also are needed to warm and friendly family environment for the evolution to their ability [1]. The family is the basic unit of society and therefore, it needs special attention hence should benefit from the widest possible support for accepting full responsibilities in society.

Here, marital satisfaction is a very important factor in life, its presence in the life of the family, the couple will live in peace and children are well educated family with comfort and satisfaction and it works will be shown in public. Lack of satisfaction leads to many problems and conflicts in many areas in some cases, it leads to the couple's divorce so very bad and serious consequences it is obvious to everyone. On observations and exploratory studies in the target population include Employed women 20 to 50 years old married housewife in Izeh, research has concluded that there are problems in the family, such as a lack of adequate cost of living, including addressing common misunderstanding fun, meet friends, and the number of children, to trust each other function of the prosperity and stability of character in adults.

Statement of Problem:

The aim of present study is to compare the marital satisfaction of working women and housewives, and its influencing factors in Izeh city. The Maslow needs, Parsons and Durkheim theory are selected as the theoretical framework. The methodology was a correlational analysis of individual respondents (married women 20 to 50 years) and level of analysis based on multistage cluster sampling, and the sample included 295 participants through Cochran formula. A questionnaire is used to gather data. The SPSS software is used to analyze data through independent t-test, Spearman correlation coefficient and Pearson and Multiple regression. The face validity and Cronbach alpha coefficients are used to calculate validity and reliability. The Cronbach alpha was 0.714. The results showed that the mean of satisfaction was 3.26 which almost upper intermediate. The mean comparisons revealed that there is a significant difference between marital satisfaction of working women and housewives and the working women were satisfied more. There was direct relationship between the level of the balance of power in the family, feeling the pressure of the role and number of children with marital satisfaction. But, there is negative and weak relationship between income and marital satisfaction. The regression analyze showed that 54.2% of changes in marital satisfaction are related to independent variables and the pressure to do the role, education, and making balance in authority of family received the most importance.

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other, there was a lack of understanding of each other and shared decision-making in matters of life, lack of cooperation with the housework and the lack of common preferences so in the end, this will lead to the observations and inferences so that this couple have not partial satisfaction of each other in all the above matters and in matters of private sexual relations especially among housewives in culture, Housekeeping is not a job in Izeh city. In this exploratory study, there were clear signs that the relative position of women has led to marital satisfaction directly and indirectly.

In these studies, and even face to face interviews with some of the statistical population, there are those who are unsatisfied with the marriage, they were subject to torture a variety of physical, social and psychological in most of these families, especially families so that housewives, they were having a divorce, emotional, social and economic, as this is indicative of a lot of families in unstable regions. Consequently, with regard to the observations and exploratory studies, research has identified this as a problem in their study population so it is very important to check. Based on the findings of a study of marital satisfaction in Employed women are above average as employed women have marital satisfaction more than housewives. The research was carried out by the Commission on Women's Affairs in Tehran in 1379, it also suggests that since the majority of Employed women have a dual role (at home and in society) (60%), the highest level of marital satisfaction belongs to them. This despite the fact that only 29 percent of women has job only female role, but for the rest the role of women is located in the second degree. According to the study, two gender roles of the women working is due to these women and their partners, traditional gender roles for men and women merely was pale and cooperation in fulfilling traditional roles of men, women, sexual satisfaction has increased. Also, according to the study, 92 percent of employed women are supporting their wives and relatively and high and their jobs has led to receive more support from husband but necessarily women who have a two gender role, they do not have the support from their partners than women who have other roles.

This is due to the fact that women have a role in both sexes due to the characteristics of both sexes and greater autonomy, they have personality that husband argues that there is no need to further support and sometimes rely on these women's husbands to earn some feminine qualities. On the other hand, the findings indicate that women in total employment has led to they will receive more help from their husbands, so that has led to an increase in marital satisfaction this support has included participation in child care and household work than her husband. Also, the support of her husband and friend and collaborator with his partner leads to an increase in marital satisfaction. A direct relationship between marital satisfaction and overall satisfaction with all aspects of life, on the other hand, some researchers have reached to it because in general, marital satisfaction is part of life satisfaction. On the other side, the study does not increase sexual satisfaction with the level of education among employed women. Finally, the results of this study suggest those relatively high levels of marital satisfaction at a younger age and early marriage and whatever happens after marriage, marital satisfaction decreases. This fact is confirmed in a study conducted by (Valaky Paris) in 1996, on 80 couples as they passed the seventh year of marriage and only 40 pairs of the group said they were not happy with life somewhat, but after six years, the study continued again in the thirteenth year of marriage and the result was that both groups expressed their dissatisfaction prosperity and pleasures of life [4]. The researchers also found that a satisfying marital relationship and long-term partners are somewhat protected from the negative effects of life stressors, while the helpless relationships, couples are more susceptible to the negative effects of stress. Anxiety and self-incompatibility, which include substance abuse or dependence (especially in males) and depression (especially in women), it is associated with marital dissatisfaction [2]. Traditionally based on a common custom, men's role in family was income and education and the role of women doing housework and childcare. But when both work outside the home, most women will have a dual responsibility. Nowadays couple worked together in partnership to provide income and household tasks and sometimes a couple accuse each other of violating the treaty of marriage in these tasks. Due to this, in this study we want to get the answer to the question; are there significant differences in marital satisfaction among Employed women and housewives in Izeh? And that; what factors affect the significance of this difference?

**Theoretical Foundations:**

It is difficult for social scientists to conduct empirical research without having a theory. Theories help them to clarify the main issues studied, precise addressing research questions and they are given evidence of the need to strengthen their argument. Hence, the theory is very powerful tool for the investigation. In the Theoretical Foundations part, refers to the different views like Maslow, Parsons, the pressure theory and etc so that discussed briefly in each. According to Maslow, people do not come to the complete satisfaction. Individual consent is relative and once a request has been satisfied consequently, is longer required. Ask any thing in itself implies that other demands that already exist, they are not satisfied [8]. Maslow believes that, if a person has any other basic needs in any active, chronic sense, he is simply an unhealthy human and he is just as much as if they had suffered severe shortage of salt or calcium (Maslow, 97). The pressure theory on this is that the pressure is the degree to which a person finds, obligations in accordance with the expectations of the role, function button can be categorized as physical stress, time pressure, and interpersonal pressure. What is important is that if a set
of three dimensional feel the pressure to be in a role, a person will feel great outcry in the role. In power theory, Max Weber believes power is in social relations, the probability that a person is able to impose his will on the Save Our Planet- goals pursued regardless of any resistance. Woman takes hard work to manage the family in addition, he is required to make decisions that will determine the quantity consumed as for the economy, it is acceptable to men and other family members. He should set a good quality consumer tastes and emotions of every member of the family by doing so; it is determined to spend with his family this is a powerful tool that is placed in the hands of an invisible woman [7].

Exchange theory perspective, family life is a field that couples to exchange and interaction are based on the profit and loss if in the meantime, they feel they have suffered a loss, the first attempt at repairing relationships and common cause of life satisfaction and if they fail, they will continue to attempt to withdraw from the transaction and possibly separation and divorce (Social Science Quarterly, 19: S40-39 and Social Science Journal, No. 29-1390). Stephen Moore believes that women and children are born, they grow them. Helpless child primary care requires a man to a severe and prolonged. Chodrof emphasized here that the dependence of the decomposition of native women. Women are mainly absorbed in family activities due to their role as mothers and caregivers. One of the major factors that affect the working lives of women; it is the perception of male which is the second order for a female employee after having a baby. Parsons's theory is that the role of men as a means of providing economic needs of the family and the role of "express" on the receiver for women as emotional aspects but she likes working there for women to balance family and he insisted on stabilizing the role of in the home [6]. The research will focus on the study and understanding of the subject under study using a theory as a conceptual framework. The theoretical framework used in this study Maslow’s theory, Parsons, and the role of proliferation the role of pressure theory, the theory of power, trade and labor market theory, theory of Stephen Moore. The purpose of using a theoretical framework that would help researchers to study and ponder the scientists who have been working in this field according to their study, should know what he is looking for your desired variables and hypotheses in research. Therefore, the framework helps to analyze the problem and the dimensions of the relationship between the components (i.e. construction issues) about it [3].

### Table 1: Theoretical base research hypotheses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theoretical and theoretical</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
<th>Row</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A compilation of the above theories</td>
<td>There are significant differences between marital satisfaction of working women and housewives.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History of research</td>
<td>There is a significant correlation between education level and marital satisfaction, working women and housewives.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Functionalist perspective</td>
<td>There is a significant relationship between having children in marital satisfaction working women and housewives.</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exchange theory, Parsons</td>
<td>There is a significant relationship between the level of income, marital satisfaction, working women and housewives.</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History of research</td>
<td>There is a significant relationship between marriage precedent and marital satisfaction, working women and housewives.</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Role strain theory</td>
<td>There is a significant relationship between life satisfaction and the role.</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theory of Power</td>
<td>There is a significant relationship between strength in the family and level of satisfaction of women's lives.</td>
<td>7</td>
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</table>

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

In this type of research, type of study in terms of path is descriptive and explanatory and the target, it is functional. The method used to collect data is fieldwork and documentation. In the documents, the information has been collected on the subject of study as (Background research, preparation and the codification theoretical foundations) and in the field, present situation was observed in heuristic and semi-structured interviews and Identified volume of the statistical sample and finally, it ended with collecting the desired questionnaires. In this study, the statistical community in Section field divided into two groups: 1) Employed women married; 2) Housewives married; that according 1390 census, the population is divided 2100 Working Women and 24,488 people Housewives so that was used multistage cluster random sampling.

Finally, using the formula of Cochrane sample size was estimated with an accuracy of $297 \pm 5\%$ people between 50-20 year’s old, married women in Izh and was completed questionnaires. To answer the problem formulation and approve or reject hypotheses or research questions, was used both descriptive and inferential statistical methods for data analysis. To investigate the relationship between a dependent variable of marital Level of satisfaction (measured at a distance) and variables that measure is nominally planar surface, such as occupational groups (employed women and housewives), was used independent t-test. To assess the relationship between education level and the dependent variable, we used the Spearman correlation coefficient. Also Pearson correlation coefficient was used for quantitative variables such as pressure variables in perform the role, the amount of balance of power in the household, number of children, income, and age at marriage. Then, we used
multiple regression analysis to evaluate the effectiveness of simultaneous and significant relationship between the independent variables and the dependent variable of marital satisfaction. Data were analyzed by software spss. Reliability or validity of the study was used the validation of formal as the value of Cronbach's alpha was above 70% according to the research-point variables.

Results:

Analytical results:
1. There are significant differences between marital satisfaction among working women and housewives.
2. There is a significant correlation between education level and marital satisfaction among working women. The correlation coefficient is less than average and the negative and counterproductive.
3. The value of the Spearman correlation coefficient between education level and marital satisfaction in housewives is equal to -0.029 and it is a significant level of sig = 0.717. Consequently, there is no a significant correlation between these two variables.
4. There is a relationship between the number of children and marital satisfaction in housewives. The correlation between the number of children and marital satisfaction Housewives is relatively weak and positive even with the increasing number of children are added to marital Level of satisfaction and by reducing the number of children, marital Level of satisfaction will be diminished. But there is not a significant relationship between the number of children and marital satisfaction among working women.
5. Housewives have not a monthly income and therefore there is no possible to calculate the amount of correlation between income and marital satisfaction for them.
6. There is a significant relationship between income level and marital satisfaction among working women. Amount of correlation between income level and marital satisfaction is equal to -0.210 and a significant level of sig=0.022. Therefore, there is a significant relationship between income level and marital satisfaction.
7. The correlation between income level and marital satisfaction is relatively weak and negative so that with increasing income, decreased marital satisfaction among working women, it reduces the income level, marital satisfaction in employed women are added.
8. There is no relationship between age at marriage and marital satisfaction among working women.
9. Amount of correlation between age at marriage and marital satisfaction in housewives is equal to 0.175 and it is a significant level of sig = 0.026. Consequently, there is a significant relationship between age at marriage and marital satisfaction. Reverse and negative relationship between age at marriage and marital Level of satisfaction is probability over 95%.
10. There is a relationship between the pressure and perform the role in the life satisfaction among working women and housewives.
11. The relationship between the amount of pressure is a strong and positive role in perform the role and life satisfaction so that pressure increases in perform the role, the life satisfaction increases and by reducing the amount of pressure in perform the role, reduced the amount of life satisfaction.
12. There is a relationship between the balance in the power structure in the family and marital satisfaction among working women.
13. The relationship between The amount of balance In the strength in the family structure and low life satisfaction and positive working women so that with increasing in the balance of power in the family, the life satisfaction increases and a decrease In the balance of power in the family, the life satisfaction will be diminished.
14. Pearson correlation coefficient between the balance in the strength in the family structure housewives and life satisfaction is equal to 0.115 and 0.148 significant levels. Because the error is significantly greater than five percent, so there is no significant relationship between the amount of in the balance of power in the family housewives and life satisfaction.
15. The multiple correlation coefficients are equal to 0.736 so that the coefficient indicates the intensity of the relationship between the dependent variable and the independent variables the amount of marital satisfaction.
16. The Amount of coefficient of determination is equal to 0.542. The value of this coefficient indicates that 54.2 of changes in marital level of satisfaction are related to the independent variables the rest of the 45.8 depends on other factors.
17. Durbin Watson test amount of is indicative of our independence they are suitable for multivariable regression.
18. In perform the role of the variables the amount of pressure, level of education and the amount of balance in the strength in the family structure are respectively larger share than the other variables.

Discussion and Conclusions:

Marital relationship is the foundation of the family and is one of the most complex human relations. No society can claim to be as well not have healthy families and none of the social harms is not arise regardless of the family's influence in fact, sustain this sacred institution depends on the continuity and integrity of the
A relationship between husband and wife. Therefore, analyzing the factors that can sustain marital satisfaction or puts families at risk of disintegration and chaos, it seems necessary. The study obtained the following results:

1. There is a significant difference between marital satisfaction of working women and housewives. The results are consistent with research Soleimani, Hoffman and Nye, Sacco, Aaladdini and confirm it because he came to the conclusion that men were more satisfied than women in married life. For them, housewives are more satisfied with their lives than women are employed, working women less obey the husbands compared to housewives because of financial independence working woman lowers quality housekeeping him outdoors and makes it possible to reduce the spouse of marital satisfaction.

2. There is a relationship between the number of children and marital satisfaction among working women and housewives. The correlation between the number of children and marital satisfaction in women working and homemaker is relatively weak and positive even with the increasing number of children, marital satisfaction increases and by reducing the number of children, marital satisfaction will be diminished.

3. There is a relationship between income and marital satisfaction among working women and housewives. Amount of Pearson correlation coefficient between income and marital satisfaction is equal to -0.210 and a significant level of sig=0.022. Therefore, there is a significant relationship between income and marital satisfaction. The correlation between income level and marital satisfaction is relatively weak and negative so that with increasing income, marital satisfaction is decreased and by reducing amount of income, marital satisfaction increases. The result is consistent with the findings of Vaziri, Mousavi, Atari and others, and also Michelle.

4. There is a relationship between role pressure in perform the role and life satisfaction among working women and housewives. The relationship between role amount of pressure in perform the role and life satisfaction is strong and positive so that role pressure increases in perform the role, the life satisfaction increases and by reducing the pressure in role perform the role, reduced levels of life satisfaction. This finding is consistent with the view of role pressure and it is a confirmation of the theoretical framework of the thesis. In the field of medical sociology, women's employment is proposed as a new role; it means that job role (the wage labor) in comparison with the traditional role of the family (wife and mother) and it is consequences of inconsistent positive and sometimes negative. Hypadopop underlines the importance of the conflict and contradiction between the roles of the family (wife and mother) and job role of women and adverse effects that may be caused by the accumulation of the two. In their view, the accumulation of traditional and new roles may lead to role conflict or pressure overload and put it in serious risk to the health of women. Also, these results are consistent with research findings Afshar and Hall.

5. There is a relationship between the balance in power structure in family and life satisfaction among working women and housewives. The relationship between amount of balance in power structure in family and life satisfaction is weak and positive so that with increasing in balance of power in the family, the life satisfaction increases and a decrease in balance of power in the family, the life satisfaction will be diminished. In a study entitled "the relationship between the structure of power in the family and marital satisfaction among employees and housewives", Zulfiqar showed that there is a significant correlation between the structure of strength in family and marital satisfaction. The results obtained are consistent with the findings of Michel and Segalen.

Suggestions:
1. To increase marital satisfaction, power should be distributed relatively identical and score in family and must be avoided from spread of masculinity or femininity.
2. One of the factors that affect the level of marital satisfaction among women, it is feeling of pressure or heaviness in the maternal role. If this is associated with the employment of women, is heavier burden on the mother and it certainly leads to lower life satisfaction.
3. The increase in the income in working women, marital dissatisfaction it is more so that it is due to financial independence.
4. The increase in number of children leads to rising Amount of satisfaction in marital life because it increases the sense of responsibility among women.

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