

**MARITAL SATISFACTION OF THE SPOUSES
THROUGH THE STAGES OF THE FAMILY**

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**MARITAL SATISFACTION OF THE SPOUSES
THROUGH THE STAGES OF THE FAMILY**

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By
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C E R T I F I C A T E


This is to certify that the thesis entitled - "MARITAL SATISFACTION OF THE SPOUSES THROUGH THE STAGES OF THE FAMILY", submitted by Miss. BHARATI S. MUTSADDI. for the degree of Master of Home Science in Human Development, from the University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad, is a record of bonafide research work done by her during the period of her study in this University under my guidance and the thesis has not previously formed the basis of the award of any degree; Diploma, associateship, fellowship or other similar titles.

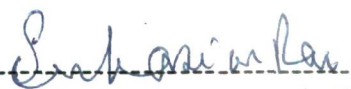
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Affectionately Dedicated

To

Dada, Shri. Shyamrao Mutsaddi

Amma, Smt. Sitabai Mutsaddi

And

To My Respected Madam

Dr. (Mrs.) V. Gaonkar

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Bhaswati
(Bharati Mutsaddi.)

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INTRODUCTION

I-INTRODUCTION

Marital relationship is one of the most significant and is unique among all human relationships. "It is not a mere convention but an implicit condition of human society. The relationship between husband and wife occur in a very specific context and involves complex processes of adjustment. Radhakrishnan 1956, states that, it is an adjustment between the biological purposes of the nature and sociological purposes of man". In spite of all evidences to the contrary, many people believe that, at a given point in life, one responds to an impulse or irresistible attraction and marries and with luck will live happily ever after. But this is a wrong concept, because, it is not the luck which determines one's happiness, but it is the marriageability, compatibility of the two parties involved (Landis and Landis, 1973).

Satisfaction with one's marriage is an important component of individual's well being. But it is known that, no two couples are completely satisfied, there are always some gaps between the expectations and fulfilment, thus it reveals that marriage not only offers some fulfilment but it also offers some frustrations. Thus it is not what happens in that marriage but how the partners understand or define what has happened, that is critical. It is in this way, the marital satisfaction may be viewed as a socially constructed reality, created by the partners to the marriage.

Hick and Platt (1970) have said it is very difficult to conceptualize and measure the marital satisfaction . So he has suggested two alternative approaches for conceptualization of marital satisfaction. The first is to view marital satisfaction as global subjective evaluation of one's marriage or spouse, second is to perceive satisfaction as being associated with the specific needs of the married life. Hence satisfaction in marriage relations is the basic ingredient. Many couples judge the success/failure of their marriage by the amount of satisfaction they receive from it. As changes take place in the family life cycle, perceived satisfaction of the couples also changes. Length of marriage (Blood and Wolf, 1978). Retirement of husband (Green, 1978), parenthood and presence of children (Glenn and Mclanahan, 1982), Menopause (Jaiprakash and Murthy, 1982) are some of the events making a difference to the satisfaction of couples at different stages of the family life cycle.

Bhar and Leigh (1978), has defined "Marital satisfaction as a subjective evaluation of the overall quality of marriage. It is the degree to which the needs, desires and expectations are met in marriage".

According to Burguess and Locke (1945), "satisfaction appeared to be a correspondence between the actual and the expected or a comparison of the actual relationships with the alternatives, if the present relationships were terminated".

Rice Phillip (1979) defined marital satisfaction as each person's evaluation of the extent to which his/her individual

needs are met or fulfilled through husband-wife interaction or the extent to which the marital partner, the feelings, attitudes, services and goods needed.

Thus marital satisfaction is an attitude which like any perception, is subject to change over time and especially in relation to significant life experiences.

The family life cycle is a fitting and useful concept used as a helping device for comparing the changes in family structure. The concept of family life cycle provides more than a descriptive identification of families at different stages during their married life. It allows one to identify a changing set of family life attributes that have a demonstrable effect on individual behaviour and interaction within the family. As the family life cycle status shifts, different demands are made, at the time of each, new skills need to be learned, developing of appropriate attitudes and in many other ways, the couple's life undergoes significant changes as the family moves on to a new stage in its life cycle. The family life cycle pattern used in this study was to classify couples in to four stages of the family life in terms of the age of the older child similar to what Duvall (1971) had done. The classification is as follows,

- i. Family with preschool children - oldest child 30 months-6 years.
- ii. Family with school children - oldest child - 6-13 years.
- iii. Family with teenager,- 13-19 years.
- iv. Family as a launching center - 20 years. and above.

At first glance, family with preschool children, seem that each child simply brings a repetitions of the parent's first child adjustment, actually with each child the situation changes for everyone. Responsibilities increase, need for money and other resources increase, household tasks to be achieved multiplies. And In addition, the expanding and diversified wants of child multiply. Thus the husband and wife will get little time to communicate, to satisfy their personal needs. Children bridge the gap between the husband and wife thus taking off the privacy of the both.

Further, as the child begins to go to the school, it spends much of its time in the school, thus helping its father and mother to come closer.

Suppose the question is raised as to why the marital satisfaction is at an ebb when the children are of school age, the most plausible explanation seems to be that the demands placed upon the couple during these years are at their peak. Couples will have to sacrifice the many of their personal and material happiness in order to meet the growing needs of their children.

But when the schoolage child turns to an adolescent, the parents relax for a while as the school child has learned to make some of his own decisions and to take responsibility for his actions though complete independence is not acquired during this stage. But certainly they will reduce some degree of burden of

their parents, while increasing their free time. Which helps husband and wife to accomplish their early relationship.

They will find success in establishing a harmonial relationship when the children reach the launching stage. This phase of the family life cycle is seen by the majority of spouse as a time of new freedoms, freedom from the economic responsibility of children and by this stage, many men have reached the peak in their occupational career, no longer is there the same struggle to 'get ahead' occupationally and no-longer will overtime or additional work is necessary, freedom to mobile, freedom from housework and other chores and finally freedom to be one's self for the first time since the children came along. These all result in increased satisfaction/happiness of the individual.

Knowing all these changes, How does marital satisfaction change during these various stages of the family life cycle? The studies are quiet consistent in showing a decline in marital satisfaction during the early years of marriage, particularly following the birth of the first child and continuing to the end of stage III of IV. A few studies show the decline extends to the end of Stage V (teenage). Apparently bearing and rearing children interferes with marital satisfaction.

An extensive research of Campbell (1975), says that as soon as a couple has kids, their happy bubble bursts. For both men and women, reports of happiness and satisfaction drop to

average, not to rise again significantly until their children are grown and about to leave nest.

Children therefore may draw husband and wife closer together in love, but may also present many hardships to them. Thus children have a very significant role to play in their parent's marriage cycle. It is the child who decides the satisfaction level of husband and wife.

So far adequate research is being carried out on adjustment in marriage. But studies on factors influencing marital satisfaction of the spouses are least researched in India. Hence the present study has been designed to give a picture of "Marital satisfaction of the spouses through the stages of family" with the following objective.

1. To find out the level of marital satisfaction through the different stages of the family.
2. To examine the influence of following factors on the marital satisfaction.
 - i. Stage of the family.
 - ii. Gender.
 - iii. Age at marriage.
 - iv. Age difference between the spouses.
 - v. Length of married life.
 - vi. Number of children.
 - vii. Age of the last child.
 - viii. Education of the couple.
 - ix. Occupation of the couple.
 - x. Income.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

II-REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Many foreign authors and Gerontologists have analysed the various problems of marriage, adjustment in marriage. A number of studies have been undertaken, a number of books and articles have been published in Western countries. But the literature available on the "Marital Satisfaction of the spouses through the stages of the family" is very meagre in India. In the light of the objectives of the present study, a review of reported research from 1970 onwards regarding marital satisfaction and the factors that influence the level of marital satisfaction through the stages of the family, are presented in this chapter under the following headings.

- 2.1 Concept of marital satisfaction:
- 2.2 Stage of the family and marital satisfaction
- 2.3 Age at marriage and marital satisfaction
- 2.4 Gender and marital satisfaction
- 2.5 Length of married life and marital satisfaction
- 2.6 Number of children and marital satisfaction
- 2.7 Income and marital satisfaction

2.1 Concept of marital satisfaction:

Human beings like all other organisms seek satisfaction rather than deprivation. This satisfaction is derived from

situational, behavioural and personality factors. Thus marital satisfaction appears as a function of either frequency or salience of certain satisfying aspects of marriage. Marital satisfaction is a broad term, which includes the subjective feeling of happiness, satisfaction and pleasure experienced by the spouse, when considering all current aspects of his/her marriage. Hence the variable is conceived of as a continuum running from much satisfaction to much dissatisfaction, (Hawkin,1968). As such, marital satisfaction focuses on the individual's perception of marriage and thus on the individual rather than the couple as the unit of analysis.

2.2 Stage of the family and marital satisfaction:

There are least research studies which have data relevant to understanding how the marital satisfaction of the couples changes over the life cycle, in India. But many foreign authors are succeeded in finding answer to, how marital satisfaction varies over the stages of the family.

Gleen during 1975, conducted a study on the "psychological wellbeing in the postparental stage" to see the effects of children leaving home on the couple's wellbeing. A sample of five hundred and twentyfour individuals was surveyed. Results revealed that, middle aged women, whose children have left home report, as a whole, somewhat greater happiness, enjoyment of life than women of similar age, with children living at home, indicating that children leaving home have an enduring negative effect on the mother's psychological wellbeing.

Further, during the same year, Smart and Smart compared "Recalled, present and predicted satisfaction in stages of the family life cycle. The sample consisted of one hundred ninety one men and two hundred and eighty five women, residing in rural area, Newzeland. The sample represented eight different stages of the family. Results indicated that women varied more than men from stage to stage. Present perception of satisfaction were, in general, higher than recalled and expected. The retirement stage is reported very satisfying, by both men and women and showed least satisfaction during preschool stage and teenage stage.

Miller (1976) tested "A multivariate developmental model of Marital satisfaction " with seven antecedents of marital satisfaction using path analysis. A sample of eighty three wives and fifty seven husbands (140 married individuals) were interviewed. Only one spouse was interviewed at each household. Result revealed that marital satisfaction remained higher throughout the middle stages, from second stage, (family with infant) onwards, there was a gradual increase in the satisfaction scores of the respondents.

Similarly Harry (1976), reviewed "Evolving sources of Happiness for men over the life cycle":, to test the hypothesis that major correlates of overall happiness vary according to the stage of family life cycle. Three hundred and seventy four men, who were fulltime employed were engaged in the study. Results revealed that during earlier and later family stages, men look beyond the sources of satisfaction and during the stage of being a parent to young and school age children, they tend to define

happiness in terms of family life. It was found that the principle correlates of happiness vary as one proceeds through the family life cycle.

Further, to see the influence of launching stage on the couple's psychological and physical wellbeing, Harkin (1978) carried out a study on "Effects of empty nest on self report of psychological and physical wellbeing." Three hundred and eighteen women, whose youngest child was in one of the five high school classes and couples who had no more than three children were selected for the study. The results indicated that empty nest effect on wellbeing are slight and have largely disappeared two years following the event. No effect was found on the physical wellbeing and a positive effect on the psychological wellbeing, being off schedule with respect to the expected timings of the transition appears to have adverse effects.

James and Michael (1981), conducted a study on the "marital adjustments over the segments of the family life cycle" one hundred and seventy two married couples were analysed. The average age of both men and women was 44.5 years. The average length of marriage for these couples was 20 years. with a standard deviation of 11 years. Results revealed that the impact of value similarity on adjustment over those whose family life cycle is minimal and inconsistent, value similarity reinforcement affect model appears attenuated for other than the latter years of marriage when the partners face retirement and when the nuclear family unit once more consists only of the married couples.

During the same year, Ciffort and Ron carried out a study on "Stage of family life cycle, Ego development and the marriage relationship" to estimate the relationship between the stage of the family life cycle. Seven hundred and seventy six married couples from different stages of the family life cycle, of Mid western city were analysed, by using factor analysis through love scale, marriage problem scale and sentence completion test. Here Duvall's eight stages of family life cycle were used. Results showed that over successive sages of the family life cycle, the expression of the love decreased significantly. They showed less satisfaction during the child rearing stages of the family life cycle, lowest for those in the last stages.

Further Anderson et al. (1983) studied " perceived marital quality and family life cycle categories in predicting marital quality. A sample of one hundred and ninetysix wives in the Midwestern cities were analysed using the multivariate analysis of variance, which suggest that family life cycle was the significant predictor of marital satisfaction and the wives in the school age stage experienced lower satisfaction than in other stages.

To give alternative explanations of the combined effects of preschool children, Schumm and Rugaighis (1986)., conducted a study on " Marital quality over marital carrer", by analysing one hundred and ninety six wives of Midwestern cities. Results indicated that much of the observed decline in marital satisfaction during the middle stages of the life cycle was a result of the impact of

preschool children on a specific group of low income mothers, who were employed full time.

Similar results were reported by "Steinberg⁵ and Silverberg (1987), The study of Influences on marital satisfaction during the middle stages of the family life cycle", using cross sectional and short term longitudinal data from one hundred and twenty nine couples, examining three sets of influences on marital satisfaction during the transitional period of the family life cycle between childhood and adolescence. Aspects of adolescents development, features of parent adolescent relationship and psychological characteristics of the midlife adults. Multiple regression analysis indicated that couples experienced lower satisfaction in the school age stage and in the middle adulthood. In later years of life, satisfaction was greatly influenced by there involvement on extramarital roles.

Similarly, the study of Lee (1988) on "Marital satisfaction in later life : The effects of non-marital roles" revealed that in the later years of life, involvement in non-marital roles, including friendship relation, participation in religious activities are associated with higher levels of marital satisfaction. Husband's retirement adversely affected the wife's marital satisfaction. The respondent of the study were two thousand three hundred and twenty seven married individuals, aged fifty five and above.

Further to investigate the relationship between parent's marital satisfaction and a variety of family and child outcomes Feldman *et al.* (1990), carried out a study on " Marital satisfaction of parents of pre-adolescent boys and its relationship to family," drawn from larger non-clinical sample of parents with 6th grade sons were analysed in two sections i.e., correlational analyses and regression. Results revealed a strong association between variables suggesting that husbands and wives effective evaluation of marriage is related to family and child outcomes.

Hence from the above studies, it can be concluded that the principle correlates of happiness vary as one proceeds through the family life cycle. Couples experience less satisfaction during the child rearing stages especially when they have teen age children, couples in later stages experience relatively more satisfaction.

2.3 Age at marriage:

Age at marriage is a matter of importance in the study of various problems, connected with family life. Bumpass and sweet (1972) states that age at marriage, simply refers to the number of year, one had been alive, when he/she married the first time. Although this is a continuous variable, existing research suggest that the teenage years and early 20's are the periods that are particularly important for the marital satisfaction and stability.

Kapur (1970) conducted a study on three hundred working women from three major occupational categories namely, teachers, office workers and doctors, each category consisting of hundred women residing in Delhi. The results revealed that, comparatively smaller proportion of maritally well adjusted women was found among those who got married at the ages under 21 years. and those who got married at ages above 32.9 years. The proportion of extremely well adjusted marriages was found to be almost the same among those who got married at ages between 21 and 29.9 years. The incidence of extremely maladjusted marriages among those who got married at ages between 21 and 35.9 years. The researcher attributed this result to women below 21 years. of age are not very mature in their outlook and women above 32.9 years. of age are probably too mature and rigid to mould or change themselves easily.

Further Kundu and Ghosh (1977) carried out a study on "Environmental correlates of Divorce". Two hundred individuals residing in the metropolitan city of Calcutta were divided into 2 equal groups. One Hundred divorced persons were considered as the experimental group (E) and hundred adjusted couples, who lived together and never went to psychoanalysts for taking advice, were taken as the control group (C). The results revealed that early marriage was risky and tends to be less stable than the marriages contracted at later ages. The early age at marriage was considered as a predisposing condition. The researcher attributed this result to the tendency of people involved in early marriages

to be unstable in their married life due to emotional immaturity and want of adequate potentiality to accept the responsibility of marriage.

During the same year "Age at marriage and marital satisfaction" was studied by Lee R.G. (1977). The sample constitutes 389 married couples, living in Minnesota, who were in their first marriages and had been married for 6 years. or less at the time of study and all were under 35 years. of age. Results revealed a positive correlation between age at marriage and marital satisfaction for both husband and wife.

A study conducted by Bahr et al. (1983) on "Age at marriage, role enactment, role consensus and marital satisfaction" revealed no significant relation between age at marriage and marital satisfaction of seven hundred and four couples, who were in their first marriage. Mail survey method was used to collect the data.

Similar result was reported by Booth and Edwards, 1985 who reviewed 'age at marriage and marital instability of one thousand seven hundred and fifteen married men and women, under 55 years. of age, through interview method. The results of the multiple regression analysis indicated that age at marriage is an important factor, which determines the stability of marriage,

Similarly Pothen(1986), carried out a study on "Divorce its causes and consequences in Hindu society", Two-hundred husbands and wives to whom actual decree of divorce was fronted by judicial

court were analysed. The results indicated that, the age group (16-20) had the highest incidence of divorce in case of wives (48%) and the age group (21-25) had the highest incidence of divorce in case of husbands (41%). The mean age at marriage in case of husbands was 24.83 years. and that of wife was 19.13 years.

Similarly, A study by Bitter (1986), on "Late marriage and marital instability" was conducted with a view to investigate the effect of marrying late on stability of marriage. Results gave no support for the association between late marriage and marital instability.

Thus from majority of the above mentioned studies, one can conclude that the variable age at marriage is associated with marital satisfaction.

2.4 Gender:

There are some evidences that men and women assess their marriage in different ways but these differences in the levels of marital satisfaction has been linked to objective conditions specific to the marriage. One of the few consistent findings is that men generally tend to be more satisfied with their marriage than women. Very few studies are carried out on this aspect.

Glass and Wright (1977) reanalysed Athansiaais data to find "the relationship between extramarital sex, length of marriage and sex differences on marital satisfaction and romanticism. Three

hundred and twentyeight men and Three hundred and seventy five women having average educational attainment and an income of more than \$10,000 per year were analysed. Results showed that wives experienced less satisfaction compared to husbands.

Further in 1981, Rhyne studied "Bases of Marital satisfaction among men and women", to investigate the male-female variations in overall marital quality, satisfaction with love, children, interest and friendship. The data base for the analysis was a sample of two thousand one hundred and ninety married Canadians. It was found that men were more satisfied with their marriages than women, but their saliency varies by stages of the family life cycle.

A study by Lee (1988) on "Marital satisfaction in later life", revealed that marital satisfaction of men had significant negative effect with the duration of marriage as compared to women, who had a non-significant positive effect.

Monnier et al. (1989) conducted a study on "Marital satisfaction and its perceptions to self, spouse and ideal spouse for black and white couples. Results indicated that men were less satisfied as length of time in their marriage increased.

Hence, in brief it can be concluded that men derive greater satisfaction from their marriage as compared to women.

2.5 Length of married life :

The literature on length of marriage is consistent in reporting that marital satisfaction and favourable perceptions

of one's mate decrease gradually over the life cycle of the marriage especially when the children are in the home.

Glass and Wright (1977) conducted a study on "the relationship of extramarital sex, length of marriage and sex differences in marital satisfaction and romanticism". 1 to 10 random samples of the questionnaires of 831 persons including one hundred and fifteen divorced respondents. Approximately 53% of the respondents were females and 47% are males. Results showed a significant main effects for length of marriage. Marital satisfaction is lowest for subjects in old marriages and is lower in middle length marriages than in young marriages and Dunnett 't' indicated that the drop in marital satisfaction with increasing length of time is especially true for wives.

Parikh (1984), carried out a survey of one hundred and fifty divorces (75 males and 75 females) in order to study some facts related to unhappy married life. The sample was drawn from the settled cases of divorce in Surat district, fifty cases from urban twentyfive from rural area. The results revealed that most of the divorces had married life of 5 years. or less, indicating that the foundations of happy or unhappy marital life is laid in the initial years of marriage.

Lee.R.G. (1988) carried out a study on "Marital satisfaction in later life". The effects of non-marital roles, by analysing a sample of two thousand three hundred and twenty seven married individuals aged 55 and over. Mean length of

marriage was 35 years. An ordinary least square regression analysis was performed to assess the effect of length of marriage on marital satisfaction. Results revealed a significant negative effect of length of marriage on marital satisfaction for men. The effect for women was positive but not significant.

Further, Monnier et al. (1989) conducted a study on "Marital satisfaction and its relationship to perceptions on self, spouse and ideal spouse for black and white couples" to investigate the possibility of predicting marital satisfaction from length of marriage. Seventy eight couples were recruited from community organizations, local therapists and University classes. Results indicated that black husbands were less satisfied as length of time in their marriage increased. For white wives, length of marriage was greater predictor of satisfaction.

Similarly, the study of white (1989) on "Gender difference in marital communication patterns" revealed that, couples who have been married fewer are more satisfied than those married longer. A strong inverse correlation was found between female marital satisfaction and length of marriage thus indicating satisfaction with marriage decreases with time. The sample size studied was 56 couples, of which 30% had no children, mean number of children by the present marriage was 2.5.

A recent study carried out by Venkatramaiah and Prathyusha (1993) found that length of marriage has no role in predicting marital satisfaction of mothers, in this study on "predictors of

marital satisfaction of mothers". Ninety mothers chosen randomly from Nellore town of A.P constituted the sample. These mothers belonged to Hindu religion, their age ranged from 28-50 years. and their length of marriage ranged from 15-19 years. Majority of them had atleast 3 children.

Of all the studies reviewed, most of them indicated that the degree of marital satisfaction of the married individuals decreases with time. Indicating, the role of length of marriage in predicting one's satisfaction.

2.6 Number of children :

The findings of numerous recent studies suggest that, the presence of young children in the family on the average, lowers the marital happiness or satisfaction of the parents. But the general concept is that a bad marriage can be saved by a good child. However, good or bad, the child has its own role to play in his/her parents marital life.

To determine if and how children of the marriages are related to marital satisfaction or dissatisfaction of the parents, Lucky and Bain, 1970 conducted a study on "children ! A factor in marital satisfaction". Analysis was made of eighty couples who had previously been identified as satisfied (38 couples) and unsatisfied (34 couples), these couples had been married on an average of 13-plus years. Results revealed that, while satisfied couples found their marriages enhanced by the companionship of each others, couples who found little in way of companionship

relied on their children primarily for satisfaction. Other factors related to children such as size of the family was not found associated with marital satisfaction.

Further Figley's (1973) study on "Child Density and Marital happiness" to investigate the possible effect of the child on the marital dyad revealed non-significant relation between child density and marital relationship. A randomly selected four hundred and sixty one couples of Pennsylvania State were given a set of questionnaires about themselves and their marriages. The values of co-efficients of regression and correlation revealed no significant relation between child density and marital relationship.

During the same year Thornton (1977) conducted a study on "Children and Marital Stability" to investigate the relationship between early child bearing and marital instability". A moderate U-shaped relationship between the numbers of children a woman had at the beginning of an interval and the likelihood that she would experience dissolution during the interval was found. Women with large families and those with no children were the most likely to experience disruption. The lowest dissolution rates were found for those with moderate numbers of children.

The study of Bean *et al.* (1977) revealed association between the number of children and the marital satisfaction. He conducted a study on, "Familism and Marital satisfaction among Mexican Americans". Three hundred and twenty five Mexican American

couples, who had been married at least 3 years, with the wife being not older than 35 years. and once married couples were analysed and he found that fewer the number of children, grater the affective satisfaction of both husband and wife. The variation for wives are small suggesting that wives experience more directly the lifestyle disadvantages of increased numbers of children than to husbands.

Similarly Gleen and Weaves in 1979, has given "A note on Family situation and Global happiness" in estimating the direct effects of marital status and presence of children. A sample of 1500 individuals were analysed using multiple regression technique. The mean β for presence of children yielded all negative and slightly significant results. Presence of children was negatively and significantly related to one's well being.

Further to see "The Effect of the first child on the Marital Relationship", Holly and Routh (1981) collected required information from 46 married couples, in 20-35 years of age range and were married less than 1-9 years. Results of followup analysis revealed that wives ratings of their marital adjustment decreased significantly after the birth of the first child.

During the same year Glenn and Mclanahan carried out a study on "Children and Marital Happiness", to estimate the effects of the presence of children on their parents marital happiness. One thousand five hundred respondents of United States age 18 and older were interviewed face to face. Results indicate that on

average, children adversely affect marital quality for several large and important subpopulations.

To determine whether involuntarily childless women and mothers in Northern Nigeria differ in their level of marital adjustment, Daniel (1982), conducted a study on "Childlessness and Marital adjustment in Northern Nigeria". Forty involuntary childless women who were individually precision matched with forty mothers on the variables of education, religion. All the women selected were between the ages of 24 and 38 years. Results indicated that two groups of women differed significantly in their level of marital adjustment. Mothers scored at a significantly higher level of marital adjustment than did involuntarily childless wives.

Further, a study by Anderson *et al.* (1983), on 'perceived marital quality and family life cycle categories', revealed that total number of children were the significant predictors of the parent's marital quality in a sample of 196 residents of Midwestern city.

Douglas and Gene (1985), investigated "The reaction of child age, gender and number of children to the marital adjustment of wives" by comparing the marital adjustment of two hundred and ten employed wives in four family categories, : mothers with infant, mother with preschool child, mothers with both infant and preschool and childless wives. The Dyadic Adjustment scale was administered to evaluate the effect of child on the quality of wife's marriages. Childless wives reported higher levels of marital adjustment than the combined category of mothers. Further analysis

revealed that differences were primarily due to mothers with two children and with male child, suggesting that, decreased marital adjustment was due to certain types of children.

To see the combined effect of preschool children, employment and marital social desirability of one hundred and ninety six wives, Schumm and Rugaighis (1986) investigated "Marital quality over Marital carrer". Result indicated that much of the observed decline in marital satisfaction can be explained as a result of the preschool child.

Monnier et al. (1989) carried out a study on "marital satisfaction and its relationship to self, spouse and ideal spouse for black and white couples, to investigate the possibility of predicting marital satisfaction from number of children. Results revealed that black husband were more satisfied when they had more children and for white wives, 31 per cent of variance was accounted for by number of children. Smaller families and previous marriages were predictive of greater satisfaction for white wives.

Similarly, a study on "Gender differences in marital communication patterns" by White (1989) indicated that couples who have fewer children are more satisfied with their marriages than those with more children. He found that, presence of children is best predictors, which accounted for 9 per cent of variance.

Thus it can be concluded that, children are the best predictors of marital satisfaction.

2.7 Family income :

Now a days, the values associated with income, have become the symbol of innumerable needs and satisfactions. People believe that it is the road to purchase many of satisfactions that make life worth while. Money values have become the supreme issues in many aspects of husband-wife satisfaction in the marriage. But the money management problems vary with the stage in the family life cycle. Bit by bit, the evidence substantiate the point that the area of family income is an important aspect of family life, failure to learn to manage, have immediate adverse effects on the happiness of the couple, as they progress through the family life cycle.

Black and Robbins (1986), investigated "Black Husband's satisfaction with their family life", to test the hypothesis that there is a positive relationship between satisfaction with family life and total money income of the family. Sample consisted of three thousand five hundred and seventy four persons of age 18 and over, of whom one hundred and fifty eight were black husbands residing with their wives. Multiple regression analysis revealed that, those men residing in family with an income of 1.5 or more times the poverty level were more satisfied with their family life than were those with lower incomes.

Further a study by Schumm and Rugarghis (1986) on "Marital Quality over Marital Career" reveals that marital satisfaction was low in case of low income mothers, who were employed full

time as compared to mothers who were employed part time only and the housewives.

Similarly, Berry (1987), assessed "The relationship between quality of life, marital and income satisfaction, path analysis was performed for 26 units of individuals and families, with one hundred and ninety five husbands and two hundred and fifty two wives. Results indicated that, family income was the most important predictor variable for both husbands and wives. For wives, a large measure of their marital satisfaction was obtained through satisfaction with income and agreement over the financial matters.

Further a study on "Marital satisfaction in later life" by Lee (1988) revealed that the socioeconomic variable, income has no significant effects on marital satisfaction of the couple.

To investigate the possibility of predicting marital satisfaction from personal income and other demographic variables, Monnies *et al.* (1989), conducted a study on "Marital satisfaction and its relationship to perceptions of self, spouse and ideal spouse for black and white couples. Results indicated that both black husband and white wives were more satisfied when they have larger incomes.

Further Lorenz (1990) conducted a study on "Linking economic hardship to marital quality and Instability". A sample of seventy six white, middle class couples from a rural Midwestern

country were analysed. Results revealed that economic conditions influenced husband's marital satisfaction indirectly and economic strain increased husband's hostility and decreased warmth/supportiveness of husbands towards their wives. The same result was found for wives also, but husbands behaviour is more strongly associated with economic problems.

Recently Dr.Vijayanthimala (1990) conducted a study on " Income and Marital satisfaction " to examine some of the economic factors known to influence the degree of satisfaction in married life. A detailed information related to income and expenditures was collected from a sample of one hundred and fifty working women of Burla and Sambalpur of Orissa state, through interview method. The respondents were in the age group of 21-55 years. Description statistics indicated that the income of the wife, the husbands and the total income bore a greater correlation to marital satisfaction, in all, the study indicated that total income had at best no association and at worst a negative association with marital satisfaction.

Thus, based on the results of most of the above mentioned studies, it can be concluded that the family income determines the satisfaction or dissatisfaction of the couples. With large incomes, couples experience great satisfaction. It all depends on how the partners manage their family income.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

III-MATERIAL AND METHODS

A study on marital satisfaction of spouses through the stages of the Family was carried out. The collection and the analysis of the data are presented under the following headings.

- 3.1 Population for the study.
- 3.2 Selection of the sample.
- 3.3 Tools used for the data collection.
- 3.4 Preparation and pretesting of the questionnaire.
- 3.5 Data collection.
- 3.6 Variables used for the study.
- 3.7 Classification and quantification of the data.
- 3.8 Statistical analysis.
- 3.9 Hypothesis set for the study.

3.1 Population for the study :

The study was carried out in Dharwad city during April to June 1995 couples representing the different stages of the family formulated the sample.

3.2 Selection of the sample :

It was decided to take an equal number of couples from all the stages. The residential addresses of the couples was obtained from the register maintained for the students of preprimary, primary and highschoools. About three hundred local addresses of the houses situated in the centre part of the city like, Malmaddi, Kalyangagar, Narayanpur, Hoseyellapur and State Bank colony were listed. The total numbers of respondents taken

for the study from different localities are represented in the Table-3.1.

Table 3.1 : Number of couples from different locality.

Locality	sample
Malmaddi	111
Kalyannagar	57
Statebank colony	58
Hosayallapur	10
Narayanpur	24
Total :	260

3.3 Tools used for the data collection :

Pre-tested questionnaire was the main tool used to elicit the needed information from the respondents.

3.4 Preparation and pre-testing of the questionnaires :

A self structured questionnaire was used to collect the auxillary information and 'Marital satisfaction scale' standardised and validated by Amrutraj and Jaiprakash(1985) to collect the necessary information of marital relation was used.

Before using this scale, the scale was translated to kannada version by the investigator for the convenience of the respondents. Back Translation was attempted. The scale consisted of thirty items, of which, eleven items expressing satisfaction with marriage, spouse and a positive evaluation of both. Four

statements dealt with sexual relation and intimacy, with the spouse. Two statements referring to agreement over issues related to children. Four items referred to social relations and sharing of social activities and interests with spouse. Two items referring to influence of obvious reference to disagreements and friction in marriage.

pre-testing of the translated questionnaire was carried out, in order to know the reliability of the scale, and to get an idea of the possible drawbacks in the questionnaire. The questionnaires were distributed to twenty couples, who satisfied the requirements. Data was collected and studied. Later the questionnaire was slightly modified according to the suggestions made by the respondents. The test-retest reliability of the scale was found and it was '.89'

3.5 Collection of the data

To collect the needed information, the pre-tested questionnaire was administered to two hundred and sixty couples. The investigator visited each selected housing unit, leaving the questionnaire for each husband and each wife. A brief introduction was given and made an appointment to pick up back within a few days. After 5-6 visits the researcher could collect back only two-hundred and ten questionnaires.

While collecting the data, the researcher faced problems in searching many houses. The researcher had to search some houses with the help of the post-master of that locality and some

of the addresses of the couples, who were staying in the rented houses had shifted their residence. So finally the researcher could distribute only 260 questionnaire. Many couples were not ready to fill in the questionnaire, the investigator had to persuade to give the response. However some of the couples returned questionnaire with incomplete information. Hence, such 36 questionnaires containing incomplete information were deleted. Finally the sample size constituted around 176 couples in different the stages of the family, such as,

Family life cycle categories

Title	Criteria for inclusion in sample.
1 Family with preschool age children	Oldest child under 6- 12 years. of
2 Family with school age children	Oldest child between 6-12 years.
3 Family with teenagers	Oldest child between 13-19 years.
4 Family as a Launching centre	Oldest child over 20 and still at home.

3.6 Variables used for the study

The following dependent and independent variables were used in the present study

3.6.1 Dependent variable

Marital satisfaction

3.6.2 Independent variables :

1. Stage of the family
2. Gender
3. Age at marriage
4. Age difference between the spouses
5. Length of marriage
6. Number of children
7. Age of the last child
8. Education of the spouses
9. Occupation of the spouses
10. Income

3.7 Classification and quantification of the variables.

3.7.1 Dependent Variable: Marital satisfaction :

Marital satisfaction : To assess the degree of satisfaction in marriage, Marital satisfaction scale developed by Amrutraj and Jaiprakash (1985), was used. The scale contained 30 items, with three alternative answers. The responses were scored as 0, 1 and 2. Maximum score possible in this scale was '60' and minimum score was '0'. In the present study, the mean marital satisfaction score was 47.83 for husbands and 46.85 for wives.

3.7.2. Independent variables:

1. Stage of the family : There are typical or usual stages through which families go through. In the present study, couples were classified according to the different stages of the family. The number of respondents in each stage and their score range is presented in the table 3.2.

Table 3.2. Distribution of the sample according to the stages in the families.

Stage of the family	No. of respondents	Score range	Mean marital satisfaction	
			Husband	wife
Family with...				
Pre-schoolage children	40	30 - 59	45.09	43.95
Schoolage children	45	31 - 58	48.44	46.40
Teenagers	45	40 - 59	49.11	48.60
Launching children	46	40 - 60	48.41	48.19

2. Gender

The two genders male (husband) and female (wife) are considered in the present study.

3. Age at marriage.

Age at marriage was taken in terms of full years as mentioned by the respondents, which refers to the age of the husband and wife at the time of their marriage.

4. Age difference between the spouses.

Age difference between the spouses was calculated using the difference of age at marriage of husband and wife, The age difference between the spouses ranged from 1 year to 16 years in the present study..

5. Length of marriage

Length of marriage refers to the number of years one had been alive since marriage. In the present study, length of marriage ranged from 2 - 31 years.

6. Number of children.

Number of children referred to the total number of children the couple had at the time of data collection. In the present study the number ranged from 1 - 7.

7. Age of the last child.

The chronological age of the youngest child was taken in terms of full years as mentioned by the respondents. Age of the last child, in the present study ranged from 1 year to 20 years.

8. Education.

The educational level of the respondents was assessed by taking the total number of years of formal education received by both the husband and wife. The number of years of education of the husband's ranged from 8-24 years and that of the wife's ranged from 6-20 years.

9. Occupation.

Based on the occupational status of the husbands and wives, they were classified as below.

Category		Score
Unskilled workers	Housewives, peons	3
Skilled workers	Carpenters, tailors, barbers, potters	4
Semi professionals	School teachers, businessman, agriculturists, clerks, accountants assistants and liabrarian.	5
Higher professionals	Engineers, Doctors, Professors, Managers, law administrators.	6

[Kuppuswamy, 1961]

10. Family Income.

Family Income refers to the total money income of the family both from salary and from all other possible sources. In the present study income of the family ranged from Rs.700.00 to Rs.9,200. Further per-capita income of the respondents was calculated by dividing the total income of the family with the total members of that family. Per-capita income in the present study ranged from Rs.400.00 to Rs.3,200.00

$$\text{per capita income} = \frac{\text{Total family income}}{\text{Total number of family members}}$$

3.8. Statistical Analysis:

The following statistical tools are used for the analysis of the data.

- a. Karl Pearson's Product moment correlation co-efficeint analysis was used to measure the realtionship between dependent and the independent variables using the following formula.

$$r = \frac{n \sum xy - \sum x \sum y}{\sqrt{\left[n \sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2 \right] \left[n \sum y^2 - (\sum y)^2 \right]}}$$

Where, r = Simple correlation co-effceint

x = Independent variable

y = Dependent variable

$\sum x$ = Sum of 'x' values

$\sum y$ = Sum of 'y' values

$\sum x^2$ = Sum of the squares of 'x' values

$\sum y^2$ = Sum of the squares of 'y' values

$\sum xy$ = Sum of dependent and independent variable

n = Number of pairs of observation.

To test the significance of the correlation values, 't' value was caculated using the formula,

$$t = \frac{r \sqrt{n-2}}{\sqrt{1-r^2}} \approx t_{n-2}$$

- b. To see the variation within the stage, ANOVA technique was used.
- c. To test the significance of difference between the husband's and wife's marital satisfaction scores, 't' test was performed, using the following formula:

$$t = \frac{\left| \bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2 \right|}{s^2 \left[\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2} \right]} \approx t_{n_1 + n_2 - 2}$$

$$\text{Where } S^2 = \frac{S^2 (n_1-1) S_1^2 + (n_2-1) S_2^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}$$

where, \bar{x}_1 = mean of the first group

\bar{x}_2 = mean of the second group

n_1 = number of observations in the first group.

n_2 = number of observations in the second group.

S_1 = S.D. of first group.

S_2 = S.D. of second group.

S^2 = pooled variance.

3.9 Hypothesis set for the study :

1. There would be no significant variation in the level of marital satisfaction of the spouses at different stages of the family.
2. Age at marriage would not significantly influence the marital satisfaction of both husband and wife would experience the same level of marital satisfaction.
3. Age difference of spouses would not significantly influence the marital satisfaction
4. The marital satisfaction would significantly decrease with increase in the length of marriage.
5. Increased number of children would significantly influence the marital satisfaction.
6. The age of the last child would significantly influence the marital satisfaction
7. Education would not significantly influence the marital satisfaction.
8. Occupational status would significantly influence the marital satisfaction.
9. Marital satisfaction would increase with increased per capita income.

Operational Definations

1. Family with pre-school child:- The children take on more individualistic roles and the couple's relationship may become lost in family life.
2. Family with schoolage children:- The parents are in their thirties and the school aids them in giving greater independence to the children.
3. Family with teenagers:- The peer group assumes greater importance for the children and the importance of dating and heterosexual relationships increases. Frequently the mother works.
4. Family as a launching center:- The children leave for college, marriage, work or the service. New role patterns are established for both parents, especially the wife.

RESULTS

IV-RESULTS

The data of the present study on "Marital satisfaction of the spouses through the stages of the family" is analysed in this chapter under the following headings.

- 4.1. Discrepancies in the marital satisfaction of the spouses through the stages of the family.
 - 4.2. Gender differences in the marital satisfaction of the couples.
 - 4.3. Influence of age at marriage on the marital satisfaction.
 - 4.4. Influence of age difference between the spouses on the marital satisfaction.
 - 4.5. Influence of length of marriage on the marital satisfaction.
 - 4.6. Influence of number of children on the marital satisfaction.
 - 4.7. Influence of age of the last child on the marital satisfaction.
 - 4.8. Influence of education on the marital satisfaction.
 - 4.9. Influence of occupation on the marital satisfaction.
 - 4.10. Influence of pre-capita income on the marital satisfaction.
- 4.1. **Discrepancies in marital satisfaction of the spouses through the stages of the family.**

A persual of the Table-1, shows the discripancies in the marital satisfaction scores of the couple at different stages of the family.

'F' test was carried out to test the significance of difference between mean marital satisfaction scores for husbands and wives in various stages. Accordingly the critical difference (C.D.) was worked out. 'F' value was found to be significant for both husband and wife. Results revealed that the degree of marital satisfaction of both husband and wife in the first stage was significantly lower than that during later stages. Further, statistically nonsignificant relation was found for the variation in marital satisfaction of the couples during the later stages. However the mean marital satisfaction score was higher during the third stage, followed by the fourth stage. Hence the hypothesis that, there would be no variation in the level of marital satisfaction at different stages is rejected.

4.2 Gender difference in the marital satisfaction of the couples

A view at the Table-2, shows the Gender difference in the marital satisfaction of the couple.

't' test was carried out to know the significance of gender difference in marital satisfaction, through different stages of the family. The calculated 't' value was found to be nonsignificant in all the stages, for both husband and wife. However, the husbands mean marital satisfaction score was relatively higher than the that of wives.

Hence the hypothesis that the husband and wife would experience the same level of marital satisfaction through the stages of the family life cycle is accepted.

4.1(a) Discrepancies in the marital satisfaction scores of the spouses through the stages of the family.

ANOVA (HUSBAND)

SV	DF	SS	MS	F
TRT	3	412.625	137.542	4.256*
ERROR	173	5,590.313	32.314	
TOTAL	176	6,002.938		

CV 11.88%

Mean 47.831

Critical Difference(C.D.)

C.D. for comparing the stage 3 with stage 1 = 2.38

C.D. for comparing the stage 3 with stage 2 = 2.34

C.D. for comparing the stage 3 with stage 4 = 2.33

4.1(b)

ANOVA (WIFE)

SV	DF	SS	MS	F
TRT	3	574.750	191.583	4.544**
ERROR	173	7,294.750	42.166	
TOTAL	176	7,869.500		

CV 13.86%

Mean 46.859

Critical Difference(C.D.)

C.D. for comparing the stage 3 with stage 1 = 2.72

C.D. for comparing the stage 3 with stage 2 = 2.68

C.D. for comparing the stage 3 with stage 4 = 2.66

4.2. Gender Difference in the Marital satisfaction of the couples

Stage	Marital	Husband	Wife	't' value
I. Family with pre-school children.	Mean	45.10	43.95	0.72 ^{NS}
	SD	5.83	8.13	
	N	40	40	
II. Family with schoolage children.	Mean	48.44	46.40	1.72 ^{NS}
	SD	6.14	5.04	
	N	45	45	
III. Family with teenagers	Mean	49.11	48.60	0.43 ^{NS}
	SD	6.19	4.88	
	N	45	45	
III. Family as a launching centre.	Mean	48.41	48.20	0.19 ^{NS}
	SD	5.27	5.04	
	N	46	46	

NS = Non Significant

4.3. Influence of age at marriage on the marital satisfaction.

A close look at ^{the}Table-3, reveals the influence of age at marriage on the marital satisfaction. Simple correlation analysis was carried out to know the relation between these two variables.

It is evident from the table that, husband's age at marriage was positively related with marital satisfaction in all the stages, further in case of wives also the age at marriage was positively related with the marital satisfaction in the first two stages, but in the last two stages, the relation was found to be negative. However, none of the results were found to be significant except for the husbands during the fourth stage, where the influence of husband's age at marriage on the marital satisfaction was statistically significant at 5% level of probability.

Hence the hypothesis that age has no significant influence on the marital satisfaction is rejected in case of wives and is accepted for husbands.

4.4. Influence of age differences between Husband and Wife on the marital satisfaction.

An appraisal of ^{the}Table-4 indicates the age difference between spouses and its influence on the marital satisfaction.

Result point out that, for both husbands and wives, as the age difference between the spouses increased, the marital satisfaction was decreased during all the stages, except during the first stage. However, none of the results were found to be statistically significant.

4.3. Influence of Age at marriage on the Marital satisfaction.

Stage of the family	'r' value	
	Husband	Wife
Preschool stage	0.266 ^{NS}	0.128
Schoolage stage	0.094 ^{NS}	0.158 ^{NS}
Teenage stage	0.208 ^{NS}	-0.470 ^{NS}
Launching stage	0.297*	-0.049 ^{NS}

* Significant at 5%

NS Non-significant

**4.4. Influence of age difference between the spouses
on the marital satisfaction.**

Stage of the family	'r' value	
	Husband	Wife
Preschool stage	0.03369 ^{NS}	0.023 ^{NS}
Schoolage stage	-0.15061 ^{NS}	-0.357 ^{NS}
Teenage stage	-0.02724 ^{NS}	-0.298 ^{NS}
Launching stage	-0.13015 ^{NS}	-0.064 ^{NS}

NS Non-significant

Hence the hypothesis that age differences of spouse would significantly influence the marital satisfaction is rejected.

4.5. Influence of length of marriage on the marital satisfaction.

Table-5, presents the influence of length of marriage on the marital satisfaction.

It is clear from the table that, in case of husbands, length of marriage possessed significant and negative effect on the marital satisfaction during the first stage and a positive significant effect in the last three stages. Similarly for wives, length of marriage had negative effects during the first two stages and positive effect during the last two stages. However, the significant effect was found only during the first stage.

Hence one can accept the hypothesis that the marital satisfaction would decrease with increase in the length of marriage only during the first stage for husbands and first two stages for wives, is accepted.

4.6. Influence of number of children on the marital satisfaction.

A close look at ^{the} Table-6, reveals the influence of number of children on the marital satisfaction.

It is evident from the table that, in case of husbands the marital satisfaction was decreased with increased number of

4.5. Influence of length of marriage on the Marital satisfaction.

Stage of the family	'r' value	
	Husband	Wife
Preschool stage	-0.348*	-0.323*
Schoolage stage	0.340*	-0.270 ^{NS}
Teenage stage	0.492*	0.091 ^{NS}
Launching stage	0.379*	0.202 ^{NS}

* Significant at 5%

NS Non-significant

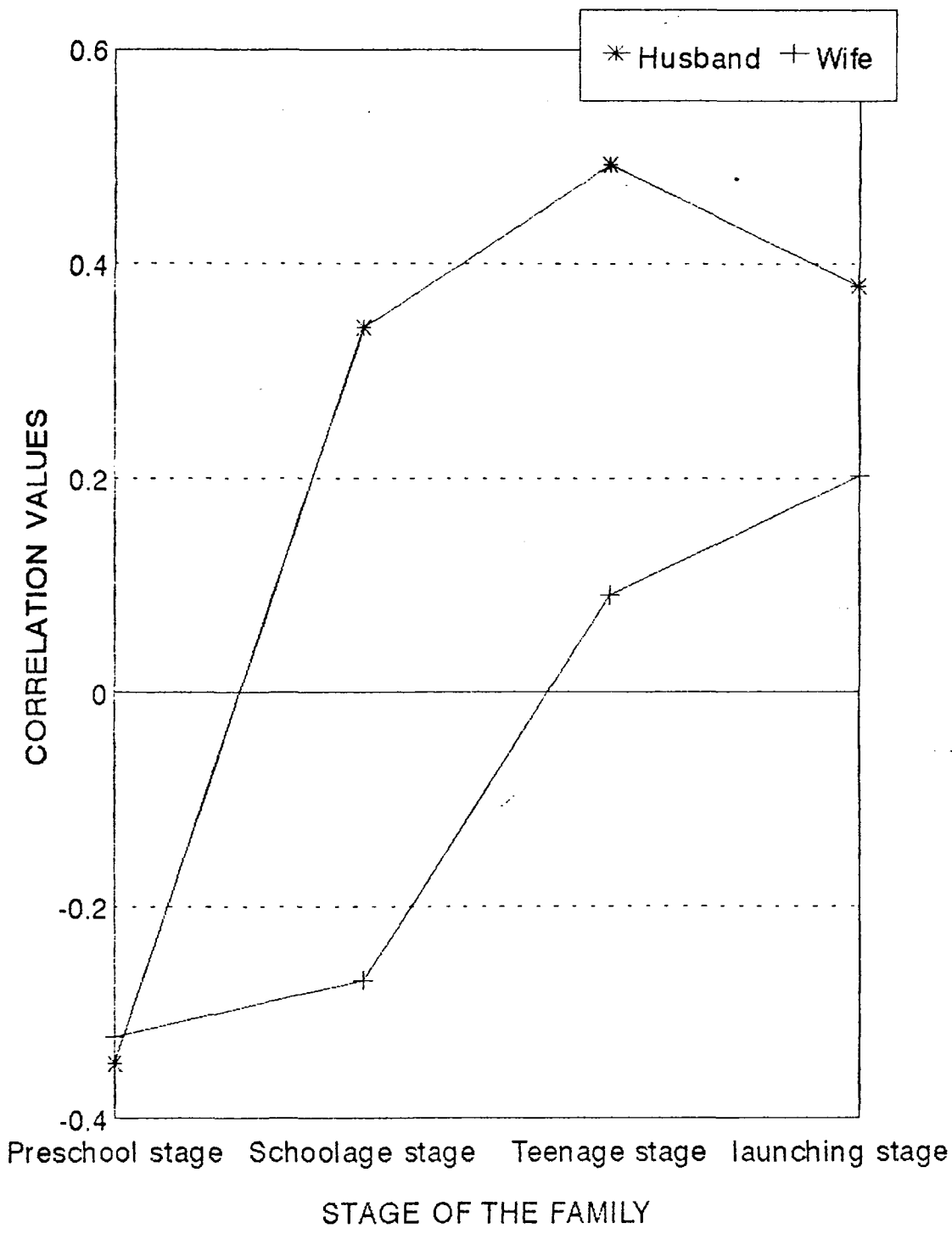


FIG.NO. 1: INFLUENCE OF LENGTH OF MARRIAGE ON THE MARITAL SATISFACTION.

4.6. Influence of number of children on the Marital satisfaction.

Stage of the family	'r' value	
	Husband	Wife
Preschool stage	-0.412*	-0.361*
Schoolage stage	-0.308*	-0.005 ^{NS}
Teenage stage	-0.418*	-0.087 ^{NS}
Launching stage	-0.123 ^{NS}	0.296*

* Significant at 5% level

NS Non-significant

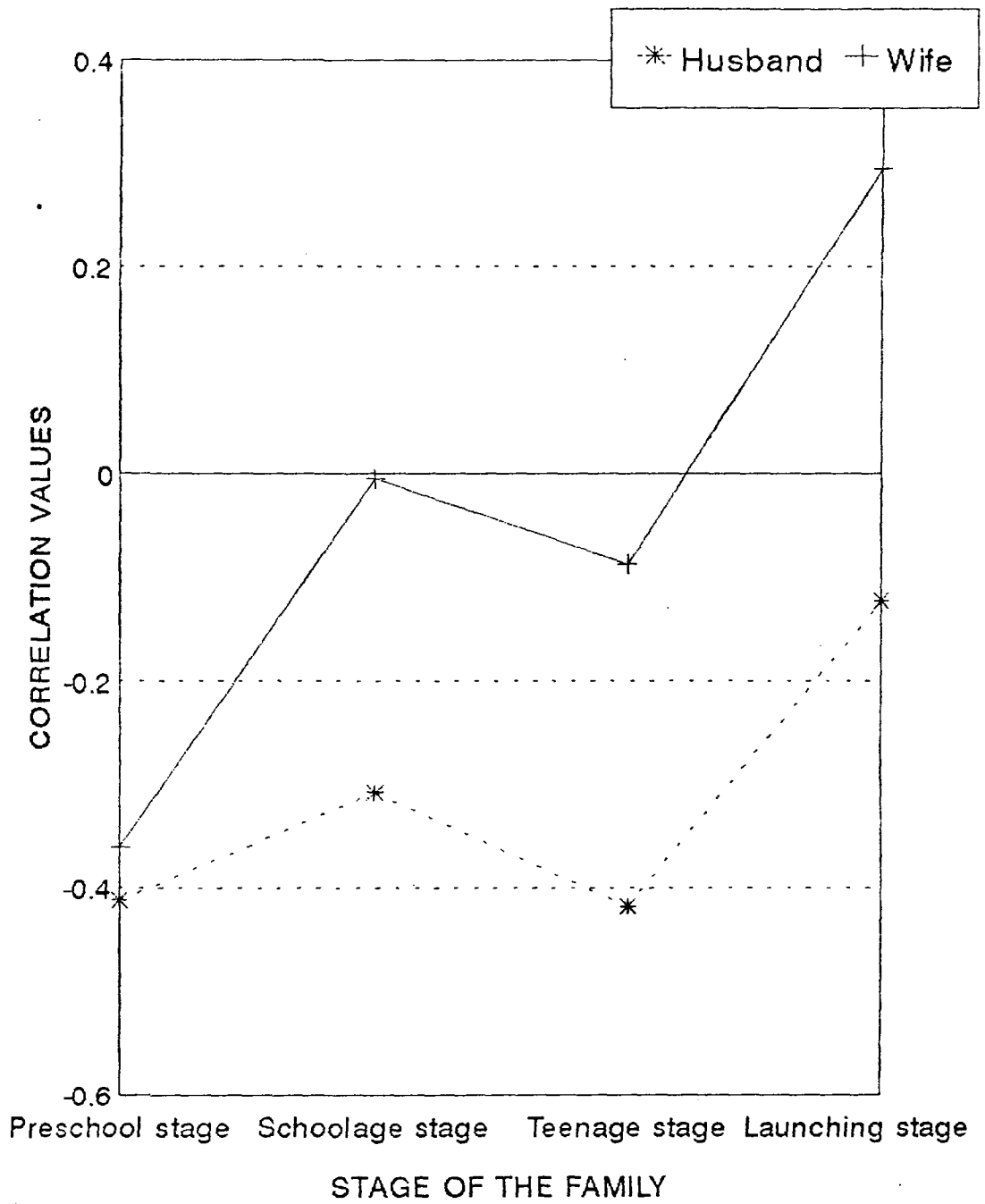


FIG.NO. 2: INFLUENCE OF NUMBER OF CHILDREN ON THE MARITAL SATISFACTION.

children but the relation was found to be statistically significant during the initial stages. Similarly in case of wives, the marital satisfaction decreased with increased number of children during the initial stages but during the launching stage, the marital satisfaction increased with increased number of children. However, the relation was statistically significant only during the first and last stage:

Thus the hypothesis that the increased number of children would influence the marital satisfaction of the couples is accepted in case of husbands and rejected in case of wives, during the later stages.

4.7. Influence of age of the last child on the marital satisfaction.

A view at ^{the} Table-7, shows the influence of age of the youngest child on marital satisfaction. Age of the youngest child was positively correlated with the marital satisfaction of both the husbands and wives and it is negatively correlated with the marital satisfaction during the last stage. However, relation between these two attributes was found to be statistically significant in the last three stages for husband and second and third stages for wives.

Hence the hypothesis that, the age of the last child would influence the marital satisfaction of the couples is accepted.

4.7. Influence of age of the last child on the Marital satisfaction.

Stage of the family	'r' value	
	Husband	Wife
Preschool stage	0.266 ^{NS}	0.023 ^{NS}
Schoolage stage	0.357 [*]	0.357 [*]
Teenage stage	0.401 [*]	0.298 [*]
Launching stage	-0.290 [*]	-0.064 ^{NS}

* Significant at 5%

NS Non-significant

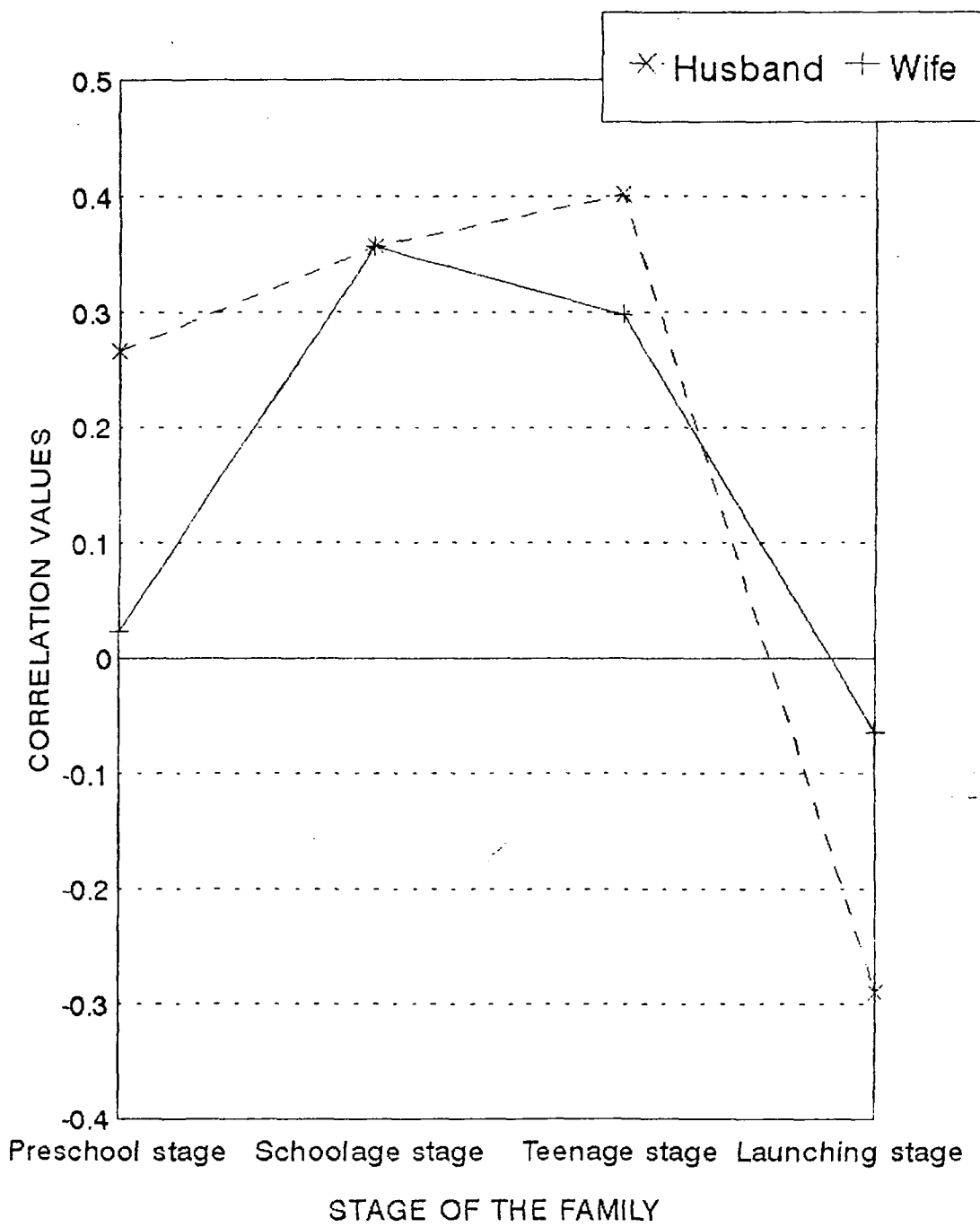


FIG.NO. 3: INFLUENCE OF AGE OF THE LAST CHILD ON THE MARITAL SATISFACTION.

4.8. Influence of education on the marital satisfaction.

A cursory glance at ^{the} Table-8, indicates the influence of education on the marital satisfaction.

As expected the education was positively related with the marital satisfaction of the couples in all the stages. However, the significant influence was seen only for husbands, during the first two stages.

Hence the hypothesis set for the investigation that education would not influence the marital satisfaction of the couples is rejected for husbands in the first two stages and is accepted in case of wives.

4.9. Influence of occupation on the marital satisfaction.

An appraisal of the Table-9 shows the influence of occupation on the marital satisfaction.

For both husbands and wives, the marital satisfaction was increased with increased occupational status in all the stages except during the third stage, where the marital satisfaction was decreased with increased occupational status. However, the statistically significant influence was seen during the first three stages for husbands and third stage for wives.

4.8. Influence of education on the Marital satisfaction.

Stage of the family	'r' value	
	Husband	Wife
Preschool stage	0.311*	0.168 ^{NS}
Schoolage stage	0.294*	0.108 ^{NS}
Teenage stage	0.133 ^{NS}	0.028 ^{NS}
Launching stage	0.184 ^{NS}	0.180 ^{NS}

* Significant at 5% level

NS Non-significant

4.9. Influence of occupation on the Marital satisfaction.

Stage of the family	'r' value	
	Husband	Wife
Preschool stage	0.205*	0.023 ^{NS}
Schoolage stage	0.297*	0.357 ^{NS}
Teenage stage	-0.482*	0.298*
Launching stage	0.044 ^{NS}	-0.064 ^{NS}

* Significant at 5%

NS Non-significant

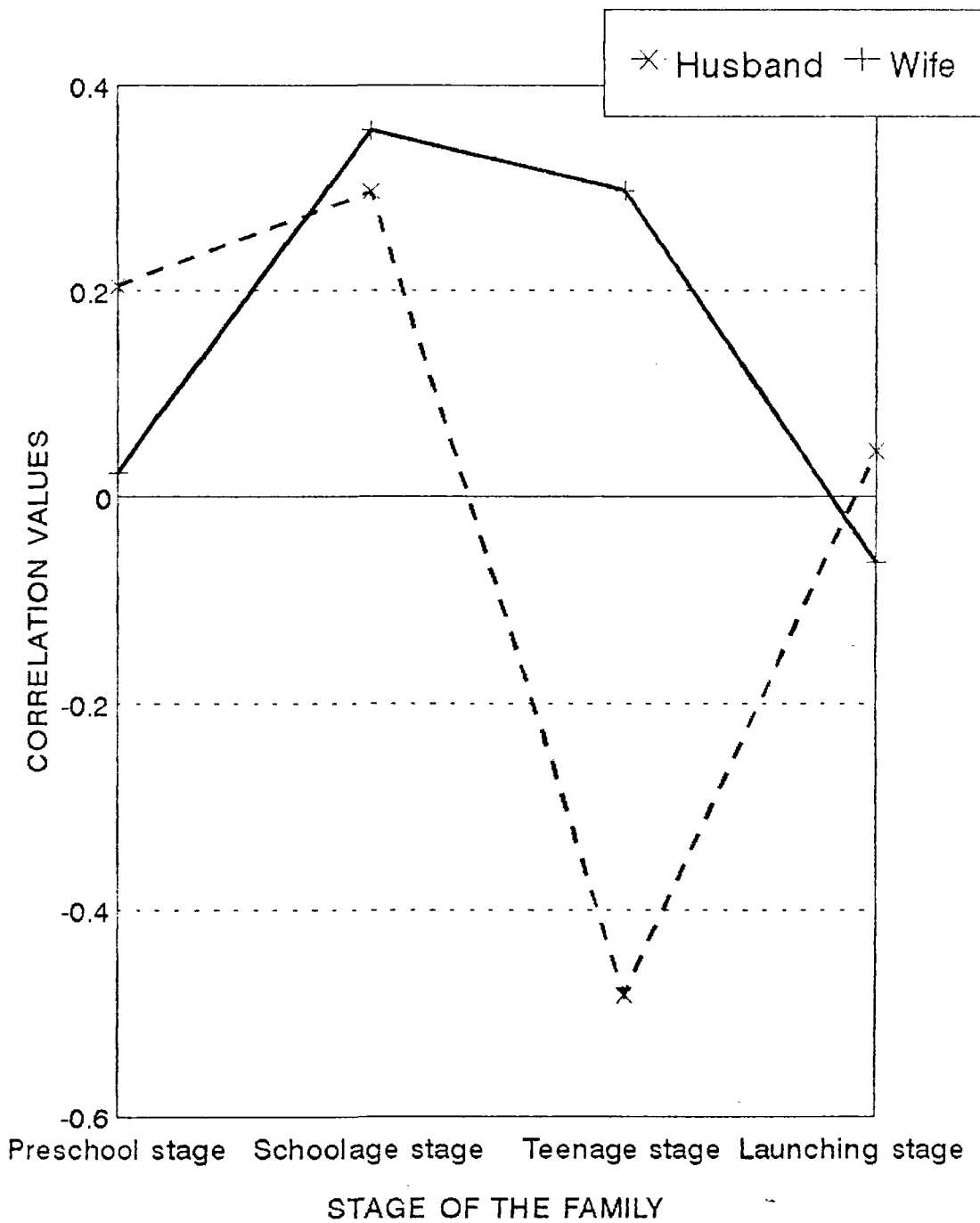


FIG.NO. 4: INFLUENCE OF OCCUPATION ON THE MARITAL SATISFACTION.

Thus the hypothesis that the occupational status would influence the marital satisfaction is accepted in case of husbands and is rejected in case of wives.

4.10. Influence of per-capita income on the marital satisfaction.

The Table-10, presents the influence of per capita income on the marital satisfaction.

It is clear from the table that, the per-capita income was positively correlated with marital satisfaction of the couples, in all the stages and its influence is statistically significant in all the stages except during the fourth stage for husbands.

Thus the hypothesis, set for the investigation that, the marital satisfaction would increase with increased per-capita income is accepted for the initial stages of the family.

4.10. Influence of per capita income on the marital satisfaction.

Stage of the family	'r' value	
	Husban	Wife
Preschool stage	0.326*	0.342*
Schoolage stage	0.376*	0.264*
Teenage stage	0.275*	0.364*
Launching stage	0.175 ^{NS}	0.266*

* Significant at 5% level

NS Non-significant

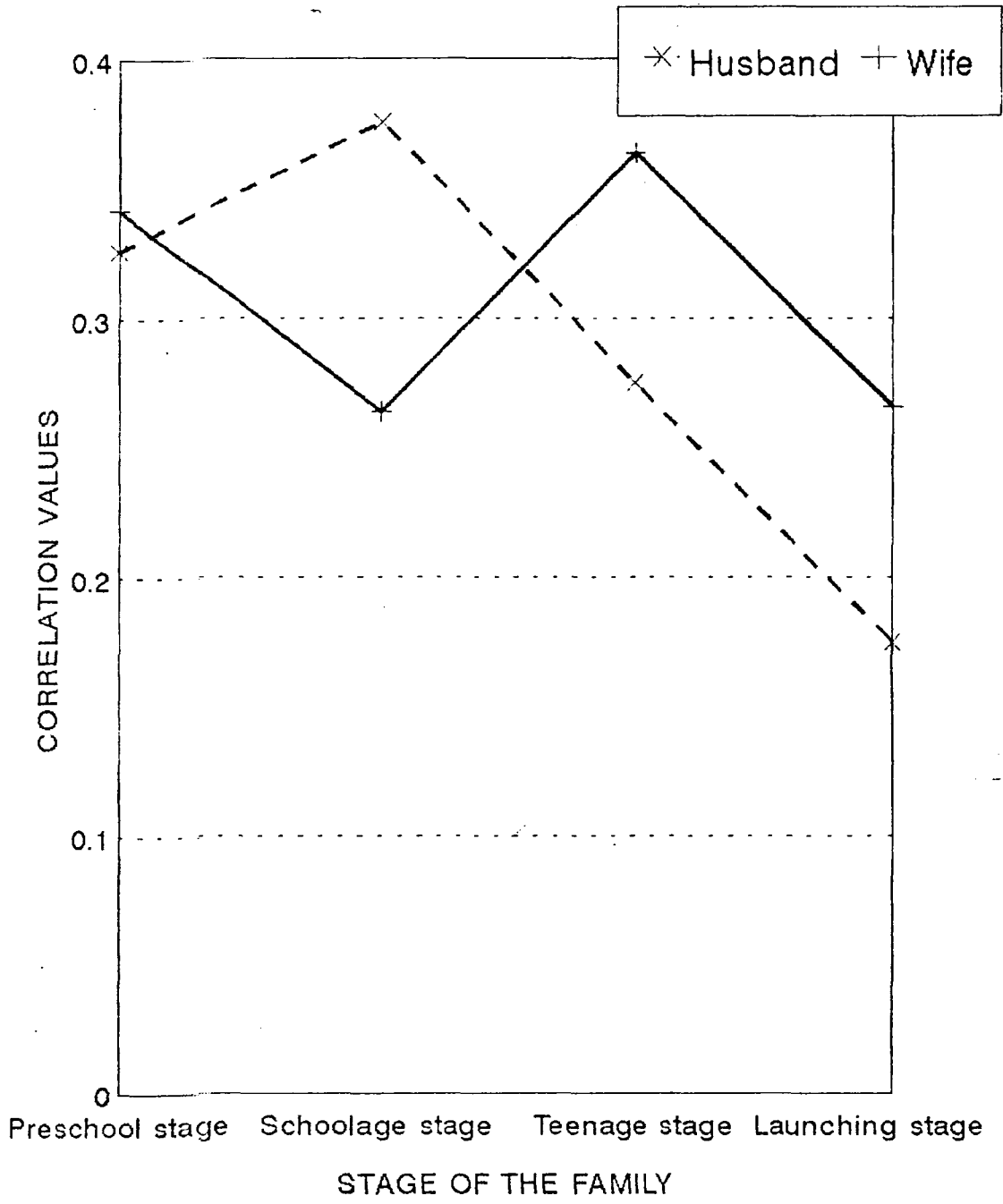


FIG.NO. 5: INFLUENCE OF PER CAPITA INCOME ON THE MARITAL SATISFACTION.

DISCUSSION

V - DISCUSSION

The findings of the present study are discussed under the following headings:

- 5.1 Marital satisfaction of the spouses at different stage of the family.
- 5.2 Gender difference in marital satisfaction.
- 5.3 Age at marriage and marital satisfaction.
- 5.4 Age difference between the spouses and marital satisfaction.
- 5.5 Length of marriage and marital satisfaction.
- 5.6 Number of children and marital satisfaction.
- 5.7 Age of the last child and marital satisfaction.
- 5.8 Education and marital satisfaction.
- 5.9 Occupation and marital satisfaction.
- 5.10 Per capita income and marital satisfaction.

5.1. Discrepancies in the marital satisfaction of the spouses at different stages of the Family.

In the present study, a gradual increase in the marital satisfaction from the 'pre-school' stage to the 'launching stage' is observed and the marital satisfaction during the 'pre-school' stage was found to be significantly lower than that of the other three stages.

This result is in line with the study of Burr (1970), who found that, there was no systematic decline over the life cycle in satisfaction and there was even a slight increase in several areas after the 'schoolage stage'.

The probable reason for decrease in the marital satisfaction of the spouses, may be explained in various ways. In terms of satisfaction in the marriage, researchers (Blood, 1979 and Renne, 1970) found that, for most of the couple, the initial stage of the marriage - before having children is the happiest of all the remaining stages in the life cycle. Pre-child years of the marriage are usually the happiest for most couples. Because during these years, the personality interaction between the husband and wife is stronger, in terms of affection for spouse, quality in relationship, expression of love, sexual enjoyment, companionship and communication. Thus developing strong physical and emotional intimacy. Young couples view this phase as a time of new freedoms, freedom from the economic responsibilities of children, freedom to be mobile, freedom from housework and other family chores. The disagreements between the

young couples mainly comes from what movie to see, where to go and the like. But with the advent of the first baby, these young couples are required to make tremendous number of adjustments with the new life style, changed habit patterns and roles. They have to assume heavy responsibilities of child rearing, which demands a complicated interaction pattern and relationships. They are required to adjust to the less fascinating tasks of attending, chaffering the children to and from their activities. But the adjustments to these changes are acquired slowly by the young couples. Some couples accept the change more graciously than others. As Rice (1979) stated that, "Marital adjustment is the process of modifying, adapting or altering the individual's and the couple's pattern of behaviours and interaction to achieve maximum satisfaction in the relationship". All these changes and adjustments cause considerable unavoidable stress and strain. Further, the presence of younger age child/children demands constant care and supervision of the parents in order to ensure the safety of active, energetic and innocent child/children. These children are completely dependent on their parents for their physical as well as emotional needs. Parents find shortage of leisure time. As a result, sometimes couples can not have enough recreation and balance between rest and work. This leads to the constant feeling of fatigue. All these factors might be the reasons for the young couples to have lower marital satisfaction

During later stages, usually children are quite independent. They can take care of themselves as well as, are

able to shoulder some of the responsibilities of their parents. The chances of getting leisure time automatically increases for the couple. Thus they find more time for one another to interact and to rebuild their intimate relation. Moreover the mutual understanding between husband and wife also improves with age. Added to it, the mental maturity of the couples in the advanced stages helps them in keeping balance between planning and executing the tasks. Hence they experience higher degree of marital satisfaction during later stages.

5.2. Gender difference in marital satisfaction :

In contrast to the earlier findings, the present study showed no significant gender difference in the marital satisfaction, scores of husband and wife. However, husband's mean marital satisfaction score was slightly higher than that of their wives. The result is in line with the result of the study carried out by Rhyne (1981) who also found that, men are more satisfied with their marriages than women. They report that males typically participate in a wider set of institutions than females. Hence they have many alternatives to get satisfied in their life.

One of the few consistent findings is that men tend to be more satisfied with their marriages than women. (Bernard, 1972; Campbell *et al.* 1976; Atkinson, 1980; US Burrer of the Census, 1976). Some researchers (Sinkkonen, 1974; Glenn and Weaver, 1978) have suggested that such gender differences are the result of differential bases of marital satisfaction for men and women. Some personal characteristics, such as age, educational

level, income and so on, account for very little of the variance in marital satisfaction.

Further, the gap between the two genders with regard to role performance, perceived self image, communication, expectations and values is narrowing, due to the egalitarian life style of the couples. Hence, there is no much variation in the level of marital satisfaction of men (husbands) and women (wives).

5.3. Age at marriage and the marital satisfaction.

Marriage at higher age increased marital satisfaction for husbands in all the stages, but in case of wives, the satisfaction decreased during the last two stages.

As the age at marriage increases, individuals will have more mature experiences of life. These experiences enables them to gain knowledge for better role performance, to adjust better to the changes in their roles they perform after their marriage. Similarly, Booth and Edwards (1985) opine that, persons in their late marriages have had more life experiences than individuals who wed at a younger age. Given this experience, their standards of role performance may be well developed and more firmly entrenched with younger individuals.

Lee (1977) suggested the theory that people who marry young experience lower marital satisfaction due to lack of preparation for marital role performance, poor role performance decreases satisfaction. The individuals marrying early have less than adequate role models, thereby contributing to the later

inadequacy in their own performance as a spouse, because of less tolerance for any marital disturbance they encounter.

According to Landis (1974), the question of 'when to marry' is answered in terms of one's own development. Emotional readiness of marriage is much more important than any other personality trait. It holds that acceptance of the marriage relationship is of major importance - to be able, honestly to practice the words "to love, honour and cherish, for better or for worse.

Further a contradictory result was found for the wives during the last two stages. The wives who were married in their later years experienced lower marital satisfaction. The person who is older is pictured as habit-ridden and fixed in his ways. Like this, the wives marrying late, having the fixed pattern of behavior, may find difficulty in making adjustments with the partner (Booth and Edwards, 1985) Being unmarried for so long might have made them feel less obligated to the marriage so that there are fewer moral prescriptions for keeping it intact, which all, ultimately results in lower level of marital satisfaction.

5.4. Age difference between the spouses and the marital satisfaction.

The present study revealed that greater age difference between the spouses decreased the perceived marital satisfaction of the couples during the later three stages. This might be due to the fact that, when there is less age gap between the spouses, more will be the similarity in their tastes, interests, attitudes,

values, needs and role concepts and overall outlook on life. It might be presumed that greater the difference between the ages of husband and wife, fewer would be the chances of their achieving harmony and happiness in their marital and family relations (Kapur 1970).

Further the marital satisfaction of the couples increased with greater age difference between the spouses during the earlier two stages. As the age difference between the husbands and wives increases, the husband may assumed to be little considerate towards their partners. This supporting and caring nature of husbands enhance the security feeling of their wives. The dominating role of husband and affectionate submissive role of wives add much to their satisfaction in married life. However, the influence is not statistically significant. The probable reason for the non-significant result may be that, from the data it is clear that, more than $2/3^{\text{rd}}$ (68%) of the couples had age difference of only 3-5 years and very few (7%) had the age difference of more than ten years.

5.5. Length of marriage and the marital satisfaction.

The spouses experienced lower marital satisfaction as the length of their marriage increased during the initial stages, while their marital satisfaction increased with increased length of their marriage during the later stages.

According to Blood and Wolfe (1965), the decline in marital satisfaction during the initial stages, i.e., when the couples are having children of younger age, the demands of work

and family on the couples time and money are the greatest while the family's income is still fairly low. They also expressed that during this period husband and wife have the most frequent disagreements about finances. Wilensky (1961) has labelled the period when the family has young children as the 'Life cycle crunch'.

Further, the increased level of satisfaction during the later stages owes to increased income, less constant care and supervision of the children and the reduced pressures of coordinating the work and the family. Moreover, as mentioned earlier, during these stages, couples get free time to interact, to share their ideas and interests and to participate in social and recreational activities.

5.6. Number of children and marital satisfaction.

Marital satisfaction of the couples was reduced with increased number of children. In all the stages except during the launching stage for the wives. This result is in line with the study of Kapur (1970), who found that increased number of children adversely affect the marital adjustment of the working mothers. Bean *et al.* (1977) found that fewer the number of children, greater the affective satisfaction of both husband and wife. Further, the study of White *et al.* (1980) revealed that the presence of children itself reduces the marital satisfaction, largely because, children decrease marital interaction time, financial satisfaction and satisfaction with division of household labour.

It may be due to the fact that when values are highly individualistic and hedonistic and moreover, in which marriage is expected to involve a high degree of emotional and sexual intimacy. And to be the spouse's primary source of companionship, naturally the disturbance of increased number of children adversely affect the marital satisfaction of the couples.

As various researchers (Schvaneveldt, 1971, Ryder; 1973; Rosenblatt, 1971) pointed out that whether or not children are planned and wanted, they tend to interfere with the marital companionship, communication and to lessen the spontaneity of sexual relations and their presence in the family creates the potential for jealousy and competition for affection, time and attention. Further as Thornton (1977) stated that large number of children may increase the possible sources of marital conflict while decreasing the opportunity of pleasant marital interactions.

However, the study revealed a non-significant relations between these two attributes during the teenage and launching stages for husband and during schoolage and teenage stages for wives. This could be due to the presence of grown-up children during these later stages.

Another interesting findings of the study is that, during the launching stage, wives satisfaction increased with large number of children. As stated by Landis (1970) for the mother, may be there are accompanying feelings of real accomplishment and satisfaction over having successful reared

children to adulthood and launched them into independent existence. During this stage, she desires to have children of younger age to continue her family role. Further, usually wives feel the absence of children more than the husbands, as they are busy in their work. Added to it in the present study, nearly half of the couples had both the teenage as well as the young age children at home during launching stage.

5.7. Age of youngest child and marital satisfaction.

It is evident from the study that, the presence of young child/children reduced the marital satisfaction of the couples during the earlier three stages. Interestingly, when the couples were in the last stage, presence of older children too reduced the marital satisfaction.

As already explained that, younger children demand more time, energy and other resources of the parents.

As mentioned by (Berardo and Nye, 1973), having organised major portions of their lives around the rearing of their children - directing, supervising and making decisions for them - parents are reluctant to discontinue this role, because of strong emotional attachment, they feel dissatisfied while launching their children. Moreover in the launching stage couples must have experienced feeling of loneliness because of physical separation of children and some couples of the data have launched children for higher education, who were staying in the hostels and some couples during the informal talks expressed their problems faced while launching the children in to independent existence.

The non-significant relation, during the first stage owes to the fact that, majority of the couples during the initial stages had only 1 or 2 children.

5.8. Education and marital satisfaction.

Consistent with earlier research, the present study revealed that, the couples who had more number of years of formal education, were relatively more satisfied in their married life. However, there are no recent studies to support this result. But, nearly two - three decades back, Lucky (1966) found that marital satisfaction was positively related to the years of schooling. The reason for the positive relation as he mentioned that was may be due to the fact that, those with more the number of years of education, generally marry later. Furthermore, she says receiving education itself is a more maturing experience. Education also helps to face inconveniences in the life. Perhaps, those with more years of education develop superior problem solving techniques. Certainly, the way a couple approaches problems in their marriage is of prime importance to its success. Hence, they will face less conflict and more compatibility, which enhances their satisfaction in marriage. Educated and mature people will have more realistic thinking. As Hurlock (1974) states "the chief cause of unrealistic aspirations are uncontrolled imagination, the mass media, traditional beliefs and ignorance due to inexperience". Educated, persons gain not only power to think but also possess the power to control their feelings, imagination desires and thoughts. They can realise and judge the possibilities

of the events and hence manage things better in order to satisfy their desires.

The probable reason for the non-significant relation between the years of education and the marital satisfaction would be that, now-a-days formal education is not the only avenue to gain knowledge. There are so many other avenues to improve their knowledge. Increased social participation, increased mass media communication helps people to develop awareness and to improve knowledge in various aspects of life. And also it is understood from the data of the present study that many of the older age respondents had relatively less years of education.

5.9. Occupation and marital satisfaction.

Couples with better occupation were more satisfied in all the stages except during the third stage.

Better occupation is associated with satisfaction prestige, reputation and respect. As individuals occupy better occupational status their income will be relatively more. And self image also improves if his occupation is highly remunerative. Success is attached with occupational prestige and achievement, wealth, fame and power. All these contribute to increase their satisfaction in marriage.

Most interesting finding of this study is that, during the third stage i.e., when the couples had teenage children, better occupational status reduced the couples marital satisfaction. The probable reason may be due to the fact that

during this stage generally men are struggling to get ahead occupationally. This is the period of aspiring to achieve the peak of the status, authority and income. As a result, they involve too much in their profession rather than in the family affairs. They derive greater satisfaction from their work. Hence they are less emotionally involved in their family life. Ridley (1973), while exploring the impact of work satisfaction, assessed the relationship between, job satisfaction, job involvement and marital adjustment. He found that, respondents who were less satisfied with their job were had better marital adjustment and when husband and wife were low on job involvement, over 75 per cent of them were medium or high on marital adjustment.

5.10. Percapita income and marital satisfaction.

In the present study it was found as expected that couples with higher income were more satisfied. Hafstrom and Dunsing (1973), have reported that income is directly translated into buying powers. It acts as a source of power in marital relationships. Hence, the husband who provides more income, may exercise more power in the relationship. In addition, due to higher income, the husband can afford to have other resources like labour saving devices, full time servants, own vehicles and so on, which directly or indirectly help to reduce the burden of the work load of the couples in the family.

In one of the studies of low socioeconomic status families, Lewis (1965) found a relationship between the marital harmony and the payday couples seemed happier just before the

payday than at any other time. After the pay arrived, tension increased, as the couples argued on how the money had to be allocated. Then after the money was spent, tension decreased until the next payday....

Further, according to Rice (1979), for most couples, the self satisfaction and status of the husband and the satisfaction and feeling of security of the wife were dependent upon an adequate income. Similarly, Vijayanthimala's (1990) study revealed that the income of the wife, the husband and the total income bore a greater correlation to the marital satisfaction.

SUMMARY

VI - SUMMARY

The present study was undertaken to know the marital satisfaction of the couples through the stages of the family.

The study was carried out in Dharwad city, one hundred and seventy six couples were selected from different localities. The marital satisfaction scale standardized and validated by Amrutraj and Jaiprakash (1985) was administered to the couples to elicit the information on the age at marriage, length of married life, stage of the family, number of children, Age of the last child, educational status, occupational status and the family income and family relations..

Analysis of variance, 't' test and simple correlational techniques were applied for analysing the data.

The following results were obtained from the data.

1. Not much variation was found within the stages of the family. However, the marital satisfaction scores of the couples in the first stage was significantly lower than the other three stages.
2. Age at marriage and age difference between the spouses did not influence the marital satisfaction of the couples.

3. There was no significant difference in the level of marital satisfaction of the husband and wife.
4. The variables number of children, percapita income, length of marriage, age of the last child influenced the marital satisfaction.
5. The socio-economic variables, education and occupation did not significantly influence the marital satisfaction of the couple. But the marital satisfaction increased as the educational level and occupational status of the couples increased.

Implications and Recommendations

One of the main reasons people get marry is that they have needs that couple seek to satisfy. The most common needs that couples seek to satisfy/fulfill at least partially in marriage are need for love, need for companionship and intimacy, need for sexual satisfaction, need for financial security and money, status and so on. Obviously, just because a person gets married one can not take it guarantee that these needs are automatically met. Many people marry but still do not fulfil any or all of these needs. When these common needs are not fulfilled the person experiences frustration, which results in reduced marital satisfaction. Satisfaction of these needs depends on the level of aspirations of the couple. If the aspirations are too high to achieve, which results in failure leading to depression. Accordingly the present study used different aspects of marital life to evaluate one's satisfaction with marriage like, satisfaction with marriage, spouse and positive evaluation of both, sexual relations and intimacy, satisfaction with children, social relations and sharing of social activities and interests with spouse, influence of relatives on the marital relations, disagreements and frictions in marriage.

As no single factor could be pinpointed as the causative factor leading to lower levels of marital satisfaction of the couples, no particular measure or remedy can be suggested as

universal panacea for marital dissatisfaction. Changes that unavoidably come in the personality and family living patterns of the couples call for adjustment in attitude and behaviour not only of couples, but of all members of the family.

As satisfaction in marriage, in the present study, is found to be affected mainly with regard to agreement over the issues related to children and social relations and sharing of social activities and interest. The approach to suggest measure and changes for ensuring better marital satisfaction of the greatest number of couples, has to be two fold. One is to bring about changes in the circumstances and environment in which the couple live and work and other to bring about changes in the attitudes and expectation of the family.

For improving the circumstances, for eg. couples who have children below 3 years are likely to be less satisfied in their marriages than those with children of higher age groups. As such mothers with young children need some sort of social support system in looking after their children.

This becomes important in urban areas where traditional support from elders, grandmothers and obligating kin networks are fast vanishing, arrangements for nurseries, baby sitting, crèches and other institutions nearby should be arranged by the society, where the young children could be looked after with affection and due care for part of the day. In this way, the

couple, especially the wife could be greatly relieved of their tensions with regard to their children.

Apart from this the young couples should be educated regarding the child birth, child spacing, ideal number of children to a family, characteristics of children of different age groups, developmental tasks of parents at different stages of the family and some peak periods like temper tantrums, negativism of child's development. The little knowledge in these fields helps the couple to face the parent hood with more confidence and to derive greatest possible satisfaction from their children.

Questions like

- i. Do you visit your friends and relatives together ?
- ii. Do you engage in outside hobbies and interests together ?

To this a greater per cent of couples expressed their dissatisfaction by answering 'rarely'. This indicates their level of social participation, which is poor.

In interpersonal relations, interaction of one another's attitudes, expectations, concepts or beliefs plays an important part. Hence the quality of social relation one maintains with the society determine one's progress/satisfaction with the social life of the family. Research emphasizes that couples who have mutual interests in their home, children, sex and so forth, have more successful marriages. It should be remembered that, it is not the amount of time couples spend together that is the criteria

of marital satisfaction but the quality of the relationship they enjoy when together, is important. To increase their social horizon, one should either the husband or the wife should have intrinsic motive to visit social organisations like the Mahilamandals, clubs, parks and so on. If one shows interest, the other one naturally builds interest and expand it. They should have little knowledge about any field of the family life to discuss in the group, this helps them to become an active participant and motivates them to become a leader or a president of the group. There is an advantage in participating in social organisation, where they will discuss, suggest something out of their own experience and get some advice from the elders of the groups. This helps one to see the world in others point of view and to evaluate oneself with the group. During the busy years of child rearing couples hardly get leisure time to do all this, hence they have to make preplans and take care to accomplish those plans, by adjusting themselves with their short leisure time.

Further a moderate per cent of couples expressed their satisfaction with the marriage, spouse and positive evaluations of both, sexual relations. Very few expressed dissatisfaction towards the presence of relatives at home and also disagreements and frictions in marriage.

As the questionnaire contained some of the personal queries like sexual gratification, relation with in-laws and sensitivity to sexual drives., many of the respondents were hesitated to give the information. It is obvious that no one wishes to reveal the relality to the other person, they think it's

as a social stigma. Though we say that the values and attitudes of the educated group are changing and are getting influenced by the egalitarian ethos, the traditional beliefs and values of the Hindu Social Structure are still existing. Hence there is need to create awareness among the people of changing social norms and morale, to bring the effective change among the people.

Suggestions for further study :

Marital satisfaction is related with various social, psychological and demographic factors. So further studies on the following aspects can be carried out.

1. A comparative study of the marital satisfaction in relation with various personality traits.
2. A relationship of job satisfaction and marital satisfaction in ~~relation~~ of the couple .
3. Inter-relationship between type of family on the marital satisfaction of the couple.
4. The marital satisfaction of the couple during the postretirement stage.
5. The marital satisfaction of the childless couples.
6. Relationship between occupational mobility and marital satisfaction.
7. Effect of wife's employment on marital satisfaction.
8. Influence of love marriage, intercaste marriage, arranged marriages and inter religion marriages on the marital satisfacton.

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* - Originals not seen.

APPENDICES

QUESTIONNAIRE

Marital Satisfaction Scale

1. Age at marriage :
2. Stage of the family :
3. Length of marriage :
4. Education :
5. Occupation :

Family Background:

Sl.No.	Family members	Relation	Age	Education	Occupation	Income

Given below are a number of questions related to different aspect of married life. Please read each statement. There is NO right or wrong answer. Be frank and choose an answer that best describes your feelings, experiences and thoughts. Your answers will be kept confidential.

1. Do you and your partner have friends in common?
 - a. None
 - b. Few
 - c. Many

2. Do you feel that your partner understands you?
 - a. Yes, many times
 - b. At times
 - c. No, rarely

3. Do you visit friends and relatives together?
 - a. Rarely
 - b. Occasionally
 - c. Always

4. Do you engage in outside hobbies and interests together?
a. Always, often b. Occasionally c. Rarely
5. Are your needs being fulfilled in your married life?
a. Very few b. Some of them c. Many of them
6. Do you like your partner's friends?
a. Most of them b. Some of them c. None of them
7. Do you share with your partner the responsibility of looking after your child/children?
a. Never share b. Occasionally c. Often, always
8. Compared to your life before marriage, is life at present.....
a. A few b. Some c. Many
10. Does your partner actively try to make married life more harmonious?
a. Never, not bothered b. At times c. Always
11. Do you derive satisfaction from sexual relations with you partner?
a. Often, always b. At time c. Rarely
12. Do your parents-in-law have a hold over your partner?
a. No b. At times c. Yes
13. Do you get as much affection from your parents you desire?
a. Yes b. Cannot say c. No

14. If you could live your life all over again, would you like to marry the same person to whom you are married now?
- a. No, never b. Cannot say c. Yes
15. Are you frank regarding sexual matters with your partner?
- a. Often, always b. Occasionally c. Rarely, never
16. When you compare your family life with those of other do you feel disturbed?
- a. Never b. Sometimes c. Often
17. Have you ever wished you were not married?
- a. Very often b. Occasionally c. No, never
18. Has your partner been unfaithful to you?
- a. Never b. At times c. Often
19. Do you feel that your partner cares more for his/her relatives than for you?
- a. Very often b. At times c. Never
20. Have you ever wished you were married to some one else?
- a. Rarely b. At times c. Often
21. Do you confide your personal problems with your partner?
- a. Rarely b. Occasionally c. Always
22. Do you have frictions with your partner over the use of money?
- a. Rarely b. Sometimes c. Often, always
23. Do you agree with your partner on essential matters related to your children? (eg., their schooling, career, friends, marriage etc.)
- a. Disagree often b. Agree sometimes c. Agree most of the
times

ಪ್ರಶ್ನಾವಳಿ

- 1) ಮದುವೆಯಾದಾಗಿನ ವಯಸ್ಸು :
- 2) ವೈವಾಹಿಕ ಜೀವನದ ಅವಧಿ :
- 3) ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಮೆಟ್ಟಿಲು :
- 4) ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ :
- 5) ಉದ್ಯೋಗ :

ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಮಾಹಿತಿ

ಅ.ನಂ.	ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಸದಸ್ಯರು	ಸಂಬಂಧ	ವಯಸ್ಸು	ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ	ಉದ್ಯೋಗ	ವರಮಾನ

ವೈವಾಹಿಕ ಜೀವನಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿವೆ ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಓದಿ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಅರಿಸಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ತಪ್ಪು: ಅಥವಾ ಸರಿ ಉತ್ತರ, ಅಂಥಹದನ್ನು ಅರಿಸಿ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಉತ್ತರಗಳನ್ನು ಬಹಿರಂಗಪಡಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ

- 1) ನಿಮಗೂ ಮತ್ತು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸಂಗಾತಿಗೆ ಕೂಡಿಯೇ ಗೆಲೆಯರಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ? ಯಾರೂ ಇಲ್ಲ: ಕಡಿಮೆ: ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ: ಬಹಳ
- 2) ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸಂಗಾತಿ ನಿಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆಯೇ ಅನಿಸುತ್ತದೆಯೇ? ಹೌದು: ಬಹಳ ಸಲ: ಯಾವಾಗಲಾದರೂಮ್ಮ
ಇಲ್ಲ: ವಿರಳ
- 3) ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಬಂಧಿಕರಿಗೆ ನೀವಿಬ್ಬರೂ ಕೂಡಿಯೇ ಭೇಟಿಕೊಡುವಿರಾ? ಅತೀ ಕಡಿಮೆ : ಯಾವಾಗಲಾದರೂಮ್ಮ
ಆಗಾಗ್ಗೆ : ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ
- 4) ನಿಮ್ಮ ಹವ್ಯಾಸ ಮತ್ತು ಆಸಕ್ತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನೀವಿಬ್ಬರೂ ಕೂಡಿಯೇ ಪಾಲ್ಗೊಳ್ಳುವಿರಾ? ಅ)ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ಬಾರಿ ಬಾರಿಗೆ
ಬ)ಯಾವಾಗಲಾದರೂಮ್ಮ: ಆಗಾಗ್ಗೆ
ಕ)ಅತೀ ಕಡಿಮೆ
- 5) ನಿಮ್ಮ ವೈವಾಹಿಕ ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅಪೇಕ್ಷೆಗಳು ನೆರವೇರಿಟ್ಟಿವೆಯೇ? ಅ)ಬಹಳ ಕಡಿಮೆ
ಬ)ಕೆಲವೊಂದು
ಕ)ಬಹಳಷ್ಟು
- 6) ನೀವು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸಂಗಾತಿಯ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರನ್ನು ಇಷ್ಟ ಪಡುವಿರಾ? ಅ)ಬಹಳಷ್ಟು
ಬ)ಕೆಲವೊಬ್ಬರೂ
ಕ)ಯಾರೂ ಇಲ್ಲ

- 7) ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮಗುವಿನ ಆರೈಕೆಯ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸಂಗಾತಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಹಂಚಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಿರಾ?
- ಅ) ಎಂದಿಗೂ ಇಲ್ಲ.
ಬ) ಯಾವಾಗಲಾದರೊಮ್ಮೆ.
ಕ) ಬಹಳ ಸಲ, ಬಾರಿ ಬಾರಿಗೆ.
- 8) ಮದುವೆಯ ಮುಂಚಿನ ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ಹೋಲಿಸಿದಾಗ, ಈಗಿನ ಜೀವನ. . .
- ಅ) ಸಂತೋಷದ್ದಾಗಿದೆ .
ಬ) ಮೊದಲಿನಂತೆಯೇ ಇದೆ.
ಕ) ಆಸಂತೋಷವಾಗಿದೆ.
- 9) ನಿಮಗೆ ಸೇರದೇ ಇರುವ ಕೆಲಸ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸಂಗಾತಿಯಿಂದ ಮಾಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆಯೇ?
- ಅ) ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ.
ಬ) ಕೆಲವು.
ಕ) ಬಹಳ.
- 10) ನಿಮ್ಮ ವೈವಾಹಿಕ ಜೀವನದ ಹೊಂದಾಣಿಕೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸಂಗಡ ಸಕ್ರೀಯ ಸಾಮರಸ್ಯ ಮಾಡಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆಯೇ?
- ಅ) ಎಂದಿಗೂ ಇಲ್ಲ.
ಬ) ಒಮ್ಮೊಮ್ಮೆ.
ಕ) ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ.
- 11) ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸಂಗಾತಿಯಿಂದ ಲೈಂಗಿಕ ಸಂಬಂಧದ ತೃಪ್ತಿಹೊಂದುವಿರಾ?
- ಅ) ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ಇಲ್ಲ, ಬಾರಿ ಬಾರಿಗೆ.
ಬ) ಕೆಲವೊಮ್ಮೆ.
ಕ) ವಿರಳ.
- 12) ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸಂಗಾತಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವರ ಪಾಲಕರ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಇದೆಯೇ?
- ಅ) ಇಲ್ಲ.
ಬ) ಕೆಲವೊಮ್ಮೆ.
ಕ) ಹೌದು.
- 13) ನೀವು ಬಯಸಿದಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರೀತಿ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸವನ್ನು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸಂಗಾತಿಯಿಂದ ಪಡೆಯುವಿರಾ?
- ಅ) ಹೌದು .
ಬ) ಹೇಳಲಾರೆ.
ಕ) ಇಲ್ಲ.
- 14) ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ನೀವು ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಜನ್ಮವೆತ್ತಿದರೆ ಈಗಿರುವ ಸಂಗಾತಿಯನ್ನೇ ಮದುವೆಯಾಗಲು ಬಯಸುವಿರಾ?
- ಅ) ಎಂದಿಗೂ ಇಲ್ಲ
ಬ) ಹೇಳಲಾರೆ.
ಕ) ಹೌದು.
- 15) ಲೈಂಗಿಕ ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನೀವು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸಂಗಾತಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಮುಚ್ಚು ಮರ ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಇರುವಿರಾ?
- ಅ) ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ.
ಬ) ಕೆಲವೊಮ್ಮೆ.
ಕ) ಅತೀ ಕಡಿಮೆ, ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ಇಲ್ಲ.

- 16) ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸಾರವನ್ನು ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬರದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊಲಿಸಿದಾಗ ನಿಮಗೆ ತೊಂದರೆ ಅನಿಸುವುದೇ? ಅ) ಎಂದಿಗೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಬ) ಕೆಲವೊಮ್ಮೆ. ಕ) ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ.
- 17) ನಿಮಗೆ ಎಂದಿಗಾದರೂ ನಾನು ಮದುವೆ ಆಗಲೇಬಾರದು ಎನಿಸಿದೆಯೇ? ಅ) ಬಹಳ ಸಲ. ಬ) ಕೆಲವೊಮ್ಮೆ.ನ ಕ) ಎಂದಿಗೂ ಇಲ್ಲ.
- 18) ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸಂಗಾತಿಯು ನಿಮ್ಮೊಂದಿಗೆ ಅವಿತ್ಯಾಸದಿಂದಿರುವರೇ? ಅ) ಎಂದಿಗೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಬ) ಹೇಳಲಾರೆ. ಕ) ಬಹಳ ಸಲ.
- 19) ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸಂಗಾತಿಯು ನಿಮಗಿಂತಲೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ತಮ್ಮ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಕರಿಗೆ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ತೋರಿಸುವರು ಎನಿಸುತ್ತದೆಯೇ? ಅ) ಬಹಳ ಸಲ. ಬ) ಕೆಲವೊಮ್ಮೆ. ಕ) ಇಲ್ಲ.
- 20) ನಿಮಗೆ ಎಂದಿಗಾದರೂ ಬೇರೆ ಯಾರನ್ನಾದರೂ ಮದುವೆಯಾಗಬೇಕಿತ್ತು ಎನಿಸಿದೆಯೇ? ಅ) ಎಂದಿಗೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಬ) ಕೆಲವೊಮ್ಮೆ. ಕ) ಬಹಳ ಸಲ.
- 21) ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸ್ವಂತ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯ ಬಗೆಗೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸಂಗಾತಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸುವಿರಾ? ಅ) ಎರಳ. ಬ) ಯಾವಾಗಲಾದರೊಮ್ಮೆ. ಕ) ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ.
- 22) ಹಣದ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸಂಗಾತಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಘರ್ಷಣೆಯಾಗುವುದೇ? ಅ) ಎರಳ. ಬ) ಕೆಲವೊಮ್ಮೆ. ಕ) ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ.
- 23) ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಅತೀ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸಂಗಾತಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಿರಾ? ಅ) ಒಪ್ಪುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಬ) ಕೆಲವೊಮ್ಮೆ. ಕ) ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವೆ.
- 24) ಎಂದಿಗಾದರೂ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸಂಗಾತಿಯು ನಿಮಗೆ ದೈಹಿಕ ತೊಂದರೆ : ಹಾನಿಯನ್ನುಂಟು ಮಾಡಿರುವರೇ? ಅ) ಎಂದಿಗೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಬ) ಕೆಲವೊಮ್ಮೆ.

- 25) ಎಂದಿಗಾದರೂ ನೀವು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸಂಗಾತಿಗೆ ದೈಹಿಕ ಹಾನಿಯನ್ನುಂಟು ಮಾಡಿರುವಿರೇ?
 ಕ) ಬಹಳ ಸಲ.
 ಅ) ಎಂದಿಗೂ ಇಲ್ಲ.
 ಬ) ಕೆಲವೊಮ್ಮೆ.
- 26) ನಿಮ್ಮ ಲೈಂಗಿಕ ಆಸೆ ಆಕಾಂಕ್ಷೆಗಳಿಗೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸಂಗಾತಿಯು ಸೂಕ್ತವಾಗಿ ಸ್ಪಂದಿಸುವಿರೇ?
 ಕ) ಬಹಳ ಸಲ.
 ಅ) ಸೂಕ್ತಗ್ರಾಹಿಯಲ್ಲ.
 ಬ) ಒಮ್ಮೊಮ್ಮೆ.
 ಕ) ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ.
- 27) ಕುಟುಂಬದ ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಲಹೆಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುವಾಗ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸಂಗಾತಿಯು ತಮ್ಮ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಕರಿಗಿಂತ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮೇಲೆಯೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅವಲಂಬಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಅನಿಸುವುದೇ?
 ಅ) ನನ್ನ ಮೇಲೆ.
 ಬ) ಹೇಳಲಾರೆ.
 ಕ) ಸಂಬಂಧಿಕರ ಮೇಲೆ.
- 28) ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುವ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸಂಗಾತಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಅಸಮ್ಮತಿ: ಅಸಮಧಾನ ಉಂಟಾಗಿದೆಯೇ?
 ಅ) ಬಾರಿಬಾರಿಗೆ
 ಬ) ಕೆಲವೊಮ್ಮೆ.
 ಕ) ಎಂದಿಗೂ ಇಲ್ಲ.
- 29) ಎಂದಿಗಾದರೂ ನಿಮಗೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸಂಗಾತಿಯನ್ನು ತ್ಯಜಿಸಬೇಕು ಅಥವಾ ವಿಚ್ಛೇದಿಸಬೇಕು ಅನಿಸಿದೆಯೇ?
 ಅ) ಬಾರಿಬಾರಿಗೆ
 ಬ) ಕೆಲವೊಮ್ಮೆ.
 ಕ) ಎಂದಿಗೂ ಇಲ್ಲ.
- 30) ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಗಣನೆಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ನಿಮ್ಮ ವೈವಾಹಿಕ ಜೀವನವು ಹೇಗೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಲ್ಲೀರಿ?
 ಅ) ತೃಪ್ತಿಕರವಲ್ಲ.
 ಬ) ಹೇಳಲಾರೆ.
 ಕ) ಬಹಳ ತೃಪ್ತಿಕರ.

Scoring Key

Item	A	B	C	Item	A	B	C
1	0	1	2	16	2	1	0
2	2	1	0	17	0	1	2
3	0	1	2	18	2	1	0
4	2	1	0	19	0	1	2
5	0	1	2	20	2	1	0
6	2	1	0	21	0	1	2
7	0	1	0	22	2	1	0
8	2	1	0	23	0	1	2
9	2	1	0	24	2	1	0
10	0	1	2	25	2	1	0
11	2	1	0	26	0	1	2
12	2	1	0	27	2	1	0
13	2	1	0	28	0	1	2
14	0	1	2	29	0	1	2
15	2	1	0	30	0	1	2

DATA COLLECTION CHART.
NUMBER OF CASES: 176

	X1	X2	X3	X4	X5	X6	X7	X8	X9	X10	X11	X12	X13	X14	X15	X16	X17	X18	X19
1	18.00	6.00	4000.00	1.00	2.50	26.00	4.00	5.00	20.00	.00	.00	1.00	2.50	23.00	4.00	5.00	3.00	49.00	45.00
2	18.00	5.00	3700.00	2.00	3.00	28.00	8.00	7.00	14.00	4.00	300.00	2.00	3.00	19.00	8.00	7.00	9.00	42.00	32.00
3	18.00	5.00	2800.00	2.00	2.00	28.00	8.00	6.00	14.00	.00	.00	2.00	2.00	22.00	8.00	6.00	6.00	41.00	18.00
4	20.00	5.00	5000.00	1.00	1.00	22.00	10.00	4.00	14.00	.00	.00	1.00	1.00	23.00	3.00	4.00	1.00	43.00	34.00
5	12.00	4.00	800.00	2.00	3.00	22.00	20.00	6.00	9.00	.00	.00	2.00	3.00	18.00	10.00	6.00	4.00	34.00	35.00
6	18.00	5.00	2300.00	1.00	6.00	24.00	14.00	3.00	18.00	5.00	1500.00	1.00	6.00	20.00	20.00	3.00	4.00	44.00	45.00
7	14.00	5.00	2000.00	3.00	2.00	26.00	12.00	7.00	14.00	.00	.00	3.00	2.00	22.00	14.00	7.00	4.00	34.00	26.00
8	14.00	4.00	1700.00	3.00	6.00	30.00	13.00	5.00	14.00	4.00	500.00	3.00	6.00	25.00	12.00	5.00	5.00	31.00	35.00
9	20.00	6.00	7000.00	3.00	1.00	28.00	3.00	5.00	20.00	.00	.00	3.00	1.00	22.00	13.00	5.00	6.00	39.00	43.00
10	20.00	5.00	4300.00	1.00	1.50	31.00	5.00	4.00	18.00	5.00	3000.00	1.00	1.50	25.00	3.00	4.00	6.00	49.00	53.00
11	8.00	5.00	2000.00	1.00	4.00	25.00	7.00	3.00	12.00	.00	.00	1.00	4.00	18.00	5.00	3.00	7.00	45.00	51.00
12	18.00	5.00	1800.00	1.00	5.50	26.00	10.00	3.00	14.00	.00	.00	1.00	5.50	19.00	7.00	3.00	7.00	49.00	50.00
13	20.00	5.00	5000.00	2.00	3.00	30.00	10.00	5.00	12.00	.00	.00	2.00	3.00	18.00	10.00	5.00	12.00	47.00	41.00
14	18.00	5.00	5000.00	3.00	4.00	30.00	5.00	5.00	12.00	.00	.00	3.00	4.00	28.00	10.00	5.00	2.00	59.00	58.00
15	9.00	5.00	1000.00	1.00	4.00	25.00	9.00	5.00	7.00	.00	.00	1.00	4.00	18.00	5.00	5.00	7.00	40.00	45.00
16	12.00	4.00	900.00	3.00	3.00	25.00	8.00	7.00	12.00	.00	.00	3.00	3.00	19.00	9.00	7.00	6.00	39.00	45.00
17	18.00	5.00	1100.00	2.00	2.00	28.00	12.00	5.00	12.00	.00	.00	2.00	2.00	20.00	8.00	5.00	8.00	49.00	45.00
18	18.00	5.00	2300.00	3.00	6.00	45.00	11.00	5.00	12.00	.00	.00	3.00	6.00	18.00	12.00	5.00	18.00	48.00	48.00
19	18.00	6.00	4400.00	3.00	4.00	30.00	2.00	5.00	14.00	.00	.00	3.00	4.00	24.00	11.00	5.00	6.00	42.00	34.00
20	18.00	6.00	3000.00	1.00	2.00	31.00	2.50	4.00	17.00	4.00	1500.00	1.00	2.00	24.00	2.00	4.00	7.00	44.00	48.00
21	18.00	5.00	3000.00	1.00	1.00	23.00	3.00	5.00	18.00	.00	.00	1.00	1.00	22.00	2.50	5.00	1.00	44.00	40.00
22	15.00	5.00	2000.00	1.00	1.00	30.00	8.00	3.00	17.00	4.00	1000.00	1.00	1.00	26.00	3.00	3.00	4.00	57.00	54.00
23	9.00	4.00	2200.00	1.00	3.00	27.00	8.00	6.00	5.00	.00	.00	1.00	3.00	20.00	8.00	6.00	7.00	45.00	42.00
24	18.00	5.00	4000.00	1.00	6.00	33.00	7.00	6.00	9.00	.00	.00	1.00	6.00	20.00	8.00	6.00	13.00	50.00	45.00
25	21.00	5.00	5000.00	2.00	3.00	25.00	4.00	6.00	7.00	.00	.00	2.00	3.00	18.00	7.00	6.00	7.00	45.00	45.00
26	20.00	5.00	5200.00	1.00	2.50	28.00	5.00	5.00	20.00	4.00	3200.00	1.00	2.50	23.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	51.00	58.00
27	18.00	4.00	3110.00	1.00	4.00	25.00	10.00	4.00	10.00	.00	.00	1.00	4.00	18.00	5.00	4.00	7.00	48.00	48.00
28	18.00	4.00	4300.00	2.00	5.00	26.00	6.00	6.00	12.00	.00	.00	2.00	5.00	20.00	10.00	6.00	6.00	41.00	43.00
29	18.00	6.00	6000.00	1.00	5.00	29.00	7.00	3.00	15.00	.00	.00	1.00	5.00	23.00	6.00	3.00	6.00	49.00	48.00
30	18.00	5.00	3000.00	1.00	3.00	30.00	5.00	3.00	17.00	.00	.00	1.00	3.00	22.00	7.00	3.00	9.00	51.00	52.00
31	20.00	5.00	4000.00	1.00	4.00	33.00	10.00	4.00	14.00	3.00	800.00	1.00	4.00	26.00	5.00	4.00	4.00	49.00	48.00
32	18.00	5.00	5000.00	1.00	2.00	30.00	10.00	6.00	17.00	.00	.00	1.00	2.00	24.00	4.00	6.00	13.00	45.00	40.00
33	20.00	5.00	5000.00	2.00	6.00	31.00	10.00	5.00	21.00	5.00	5000.00	2.00	6.00	23.00	10.00	5.00	12.00	45.00	49.00
34	20.00	6.00	2000.00	2.00	5.00	31.00	7.00	7.00	18.00	4.00	900.00	2.00	5.00	25.00	10.00	7.00	4.00	38.00	37.00
35	18.00	5.00	3300.00	2.00	5.00	29.00	7.00	4.00	17.00	.00	.00	2.00	5.00	21.00	7.00	4.00	9.00	40.00	45.00

	X1	X2	X3	X4	X5	X6	X7	X8	X9	X10	X11	X12	X13	X14	X15	X16	X17	X18	X19
36	15.00	4.00	2000.00	1.00	3.00	24.00	5.00	5.00	17.00	.00	.00	1.00	3.00	26.00	5.00	5.00	14.00	40.00	38.00
37	20.00	5.00	3300.00	1.00	1.00	32.00	2.00	4.00	17.00	.00	.00	1.00	1.00	27.00	2.00	4.00	3.00	46.00	46.00
38	18.00	5.00	5000.00	1.00	1.00	30.00	1.00	4.00	17.00	.00	.00	1.00	1.00	23.00	1.00	4.00	6.00	52.00	52.00
39	18.00	5.00	3000.00	1.00	1.00	29.00	2.50	4.00	14.00	.00	.00	1.00	1.00	21.00	2.50	4.00	6.00	49.00	46.00
40	18.00	4.00	3000.00	1.00	1.00	35.00	3.00	6.00	20.00	5.00	3500.00	1.00	1.00	25.00	3.00	6.00	5.00	45.00	50.00
41	18.00	5.00	3110.00	4.00	24.00	27.00	15.00	6.00	12.00	.00	.00	4.00	2.00	19.00	16.00	6.00	8.00	37.00	39.00
42	19.00	5.00	4000.00	4.00	3.00	27.00	14.00	6.00	15.00	5.00	1500.00	4.00	3.00	18.00	14.00	6.00	9.00	54.00	56.00
43	18.00	5.00	2000.00	3.00	6.00	32.00	18.00	5.00	18.00	.00	.00	3.00	6.00	21.00	18.00	5.00	11.00	35.00	47.00
44	18.00	5.00	4300.00	3.00	7.00	30.00	20.00	5.00	12.00	.00	.00	3.00	7.00	24.00	20.00	5.00	6.00	47.00	46.00
45	8.00	3.00	700.00	2.00	10.00	22.00	18.00	6.00	10.00	.00	.00	2.00	10.00	18.00	18.00	6.00	4.00	33.00	32.00
46	14.00	5.00	1000.00	2.00	9.00	24.00	15.00	5.00	8.00	.00	.00	2.00	9.00	19.00	15.00	5.00	5.00	50.00	49.00
47	8.00	5.00	1000.00	3.00	6.00	28.00	15.00	5.00	6.00	.00	.00	3.00	6.00	20.00	15.00	5.00	8.00	40.00	41.00
48	17.00	5.00	2000.00	3.00	6.00	22.00	14.00	5.00	18.00	.00	.00	3.00	6.00	20.00	14.00	5.00	2.00	50.00	56.00
49	12.00	5.00	1000.00	2.00	3.00	26.00	18.00	6.00	12.00	.00	.00	2.00	3.00	20.00	18.00	6.00	6.00	51.00	53.00
50	12.00	4.00	1000.00	1.00	4.00	31.00	11.00	6.00	12.00	.00	.00	1.00	4.00	18.00	11.00	6.00	13.00	48.00	48.00
51	19.00	5.00	3500.00	2.00	4.00	32.00	10.00	6.00	12.00	.00	.00	2.00	4.00	24.00	10.00	6.00	8.00	56.00	49.00
52	18.00	5.00	5000.00	3.00	6.00	30.00	13.00	6.00	18.00	.00	.00	3.00	6.00	23.00	13.00	6.00	6.00	48.00	45.00
53	19.00	6.00	6000.00	4.00	1.00	29.00	15.00	6.00	18.00	.00	.00	4.00	1.00	24.00	15.00	6.00	5.00	58.00	47.00
54	20.00	5.00	3800.00	2.00	10.00	31.00	16.00	7.00	12.00	.00	.00	2.00	10.00	20.00	16.00	7.00	11.00	54.00	38.00
55	18.00	5.00	2000.00	2.00	12.00	32.00	18.00	7.00	17.00	.00	.00	2.00	12.00	24.00	18.00	7.00	8.00	52.00	42.00
56	14.00	5.00	3800.00	1.00	9.00	28.00	11.00	7.00	12.00	4.00	800.00	1.00	9.00	24.00	11.00	7.00	4.00	58.00	41.00
57	12.00	5.00	6000.00	2.00	6.00	28.00	14.00	5.00	7.00	.00	.00	2.00	6.00	22.00	14.00	5.00	6.00	49.00	39.00
58	21.00	6.00	8000.00	3.00	5.00	33.00	15.00	5.00	20.00	6.00	4800.00	3.00	5.00	26.00	15.00	5.00	7.00	52.00	49.00
59	9.00	5.00	2300.00	2.00	1.00	26.00	10.00	4.00	6.00	.00	.00	2.00	1.00	20.00	10.00	4.00	6.00	56.00	54.00
60	18.00	5.00	3800.00	2.00	1.00	35.00	10.00	4.00	12.00	.00	.00	2.00	1.00	25.00	10.00	4.00	5.00	55.00	57.00
61	18.00	5.00	2500.00	2.00	1.00	29.00	10.00	4.00	18.00	.00	.00	2.00	1.00	25.00	10.00	4.00	4.00	50.00	52.00
62	20.00	5.00	3100.00	5.00	8.00	36.00	17.00	8.00	12.00	.00	.00	5.00	8.00	21.00	17.00	8.00	15.00	43.00	29.00
63	18.00	5.00	3000.00	3.00	5.00	32.00	10.00	5.00	18.00	.00	.00	3.00	5.00	25.00	10.00	5.00	7.00	54.00	54.00
64	19.00	5.00	1700.00	1.00	3.00	31.00	15.00	4.00	18.00	.00	.00	1.00	3.00	22.00	15.00	4.00	9.00	50.00	28.00
65	20.00	5.00	7000.00	2.00	7.00	27.00	13.00	4.00	15.00	5.00	3000.00	2.00	7.00	16.00	13.00	4.00	11.00	55.00	31.00
66	18.00	5.00	2300.00	2.00	8.00	31.00	14.00	4.00	12.00	.00	.00	2.00	8.00	22.00	14.00	4.00	9.00	53.00	54.00
67	17.00	5.00	3000.00	2.00	2.00	36.00	10.00	4.00	18.00	5.00	3800.00	2.00	2.00	24.00	10.00	4.00	14.00	51.00	55.00
68	20.00	5.00	4000.00	2.00	2.00	30.00	12.00	5.00	18.00	.00	.00	2.00	2.00	22.00	12.00	5.00	8.00	52.00	49.00
69	12.00	5.00	2000.00	3.00	4.00	28.00	16.00	5.00	13.00	.00	.00	3.00	4.00	21.00	16.00	5.00	7.00	37.00	46.00
70	18.00	5.00	2500.00	3.00	3.00	26.00	10.00	5.00	18.00	5.00	4000.00	3.00	3.00	24.00	10.00	5.00	2.00	51.00	57.00
71	12.00	5.00	3100.00	3.00	3.00	30.00	10.00	5.00	11.00	.00	.00	3.00	3.00	22.00	10.00	5.00	9.00	47.00	41.00
72	20.00	5.00	5800.00	2.00	5.00	27.00	15.00	4.00	13.00	.00	.00	2.00	5.00	21.00	15.00	4.00	6.00	56.00	43.00
73	18.00	5.00	3100.00	2.00	4.00	34.00	10.00	4.00	12.00	.00	.00	2.00	4.00	24.00	10.00	4.00	5.00	43.00	44.00
74	12.00	5.00	2000.00	2.00	6.00	28.00	16.00	4.00	11.00	.00	.00	2.00	6.00	18.00	15.00	4.00	10.00	44.00	56.00

	X1	X2	X3	X4	X5	X6	X7	X8	X9	X10	X11	X12	X13	X14	X15	X16	X17	X18	X19
75	12.00	3.00	3000.00	3.00	10.00	24.00	23.00	5.00	9.00	3.00	2000.00	3.00	10.00	12.00	23.00	5.00	12.00	52.00	53.00
76	18.00	5.00	3000.00	3.00	7.00	32.00	15.00	5.00	12.00	.00	.00	3.00	7.00	24.00	15.00	5.00	8.00	50.00	43.00
77	18.00	5.00	3100.00	3.00	7.00	33.00	15.00	5.00	18.00	.00	.00	3.00	7.00	21.00	15.00	5.00	12.00	46.00	41.00
78	18.00	5.00	2800.00	2.00	6.00	34.00	13.00	5.00	12.00	5.00	1800.00	2.00	6.00	29.00	13.00	5.00	5.00	42.00	53.00
79	23.00	5.00	6000.00	4.00	3.00	25.00	15.00	7.00	12.00	.00	.00	4.00	3.00	23.00	15.00	7.00	2.00	47.00	52.00
80	20.00	5.00	5000.00	2.00	12.00	30.00	18.00	4.00	18.00	.00	.00	2.00	12.00	25.00	18.00	4.00	5.00	57.00	47.00
81	18.00	5.00	4800.00	3.00	6.00	26.00	12.00	6.00	15.00	.00	.00	3.00	6.00	22.00	12.00	6.00	4.00	46.00	52.00
82	9.00	3.00	1000.00	3.00	8.00	28.00	16.00	5.00	7.00	3.00	2000.00	3.00	8.00	16.00	16.00	5.00	12.00	46.00	41.00
83	18.00	5.00	2000.00	2.00	3.00	25.00	10.00	4.00	12.00	.00	.00	2.00	3.00	19.00	10.00	4.00	7.00	52.00	51.00
84	18.00	5.00	2000.00	4.00	6.00	29.00	16.00	6.00	18.00	.00	.00	4.00	6.00	15.00	16.00	6.00	14.00	41.00	47.00
85	15.00	5.00	1500.00	3.00	8.00	31.00	12.00	5.00	18.00	.00	.00	3.00	8.00	24.00	12.00	5.00	7.00	43.00	41.00
86	12.00	5.00	1200.00	4.00	10.00	23.00	20.00	6.00	12.00	.00	.00	4.00	10.00	20.00	20.00	6.00	9.00	46.00	48.00
87	12.00	3.00	1200.00	3.00	6.00	19.00	15.00	5.00	14.00	.00	.00	3.00	6.00	14.00	15.00	5.00	5.00	47.00	54.00
88	14.00	5.00	1900.00	3.00	6.00	31.00	15.00	5.00	5.00	.00	.00	3.00	6.00	20.00	15.00	5.00	11.00	46.00	55.00
89	18.00	5.00	2000.00	4.00	9.00	26.00	26.00	6.00	12.00	.00	.00	4.00	9.00	18.00	26.00	6.00	8.00	47.00	43.00
90	12.00	3.00	1000.00	4.00	10.00	26.00	21.00	6.00	11.00	.00	.00	4.00	10.00	19.00	21.00	6.00	7.00	48.00	53.00
91	12.00	5.00	1000.00	3.00	10.00	30.00	22.00	5.00	7.00	.00	.00	3.00	10.00	23.00	22.00	5.00	7.00	44.00	55.00
92	18.00	5.00	1900.00	1.00	8.00	35.00	16.00	5.00	11.00	.00	.00	1.00	8.00	20.00	16.00	5.00	15.00	55.00	45.00
93	20.00	6.00	2200.00	2.00	7.00	31.00	18.00	4.00	18.00	.00	.00	2.00	7.00	24.00	18.00	4.00	7.00	57.00	48.00
94	12.00	5.00	1000.00	2.00	5.00	31.00	20.00	4.00	7.00	.00	.00	2.00	5.00	16.00	20.00	4.00	15.00	51.00	49.00
95	18.00	5.00	2200.00	2.00	5.00	25.00	22.00	4.00	13.00	.00	.00	2.00	5.00	17.00	22.00	4.00	8.00	56.00	46.00
96	16.00	5.00	2300.00	3.00	3.00	20.00	15.00	5.00	8.00	.00	.00	3.00	3.00	20.00	15.00	5.00	1.00	46.00	53.00
97	14.00	5.00	2800.00	1.00	11.00	26.00	20.00	5.00	6.00	.00	.00	1.00	11.00	20.00	20.00	5.00	6.00	50.00	48.00
98	9.00	5.00	1700.00	1.00	10.00	27.00	20.00	5.00	6.00	.00	.00	1.00	10.00	14.00	20.00	5.00	13.00	55.00	47.00
99	7.00	4.00	700.00	2.00	9.00	23.00	18.00	5.00	9.00	.00	.00	2.00	9.00	23.00	18.00	5.00	1.00	52.00	54.00
100	12.00	4.00	1000.00	2.00	11.00	30.00	20.00	4.00	9.00	.00	.00	2.00	11.00	22.00	20.00	4.00	11.00	56.00	55.00
101	18.00	5.00	1900.00	2.00	8.00	27.00	18.00	4.00	18.00	.00	.00	2.00	8.00	19.00	18.00	4.00	8.00	59.00	59.00
102	12.00	5.00	900.00	2.00	8.00	23.00	16.00	4.00	13.00	.00	.00	2.00	8.00	21.00	16.00	4.00	2.00	53.00	56.00
103	18.00	5.00	2400.00	2.00	9.00	30.00	28.00	4.00	10.00	.00	.00	2.00	9.00	25.00	28.00	4.00	5.00	54.00	57.00
104	17.00	5.00	2500.00	2.00	10.00	27.00	20.00	4.00	12.00	.00	.00	2.00	10.00	18.00	20.00	4.00	9.00	58.00	58.00
105	18.00	6.00	5000.00	3.00	9.00	22.00	19.00	5.00	18.00	.00	.00	3.00	9.00	21.00	19.00	5.00	1.00	47.00	47.00
106	14.00	5.00	3400.00	4.00	8.00	28.00	19.00	6.00	14.00	.00	.00	4.00	8.00	21.00	19.00	6.00	7.00	45.00	47.00
107	14.00	5.00	4000.00	4.00	7.00	32.00	22.00	6.00	19.00	.00	.00	4.00	7.00	23.00	22.00	6.00	9.00	45.00	45.00
108	20.00	4.00	5000.00	3.00	4.00	27.00	14.00	5.00	10.00	.00	.00	3.00	4.00	19.00	14.00	5.00	8.00	49.00	49.00
109	15.00	5.00	4000.00	2.00	8.00	31.00	19.00	5.00	7.00	.00	.00	2.00	8.00	21.00	19.00	5.00	10.00	52.00	41.00
110	15.00	5.00	5000.00	4.00	6.00	22.00	27.00	6.00	7.00	.00	.00	4.00	6.00	16.00	27.00	6.00	5.00	52.00	49.00
111	12.00	5.00	3000.00	2.00	10.00	27.00	18.00	5.00	9.00	.00	.00	2.00	10.00	18.00	18.00	5.00	9.00	50.00	48.00
112	12.00	5.00	4100.00	2.00	6.00	30.00	27.00	4.00	12.00	.00	.00	2.00	6.00	24.00	27.00	4.00	6.00	56.00	41.00
113	18.00	5.00	4000.00	3.00	8.00	29.00	16.00	5.00	12.00	.00	.00	3.00	8.00	24.00	16.00	5.00	5.00	46.00	47.00

	X1	X2	X3	X4	X5	X6	X7	X8	X9	X10	X11	X12	X13	X14	X15	X16	X17	X18	X19
114	15.00	5.00	3800.00	3.00	8.00	33.00	18.00	5.00	18.00	.00	.00	3.00	8.00	25.00	15.00	5.00	8.00	48.00	47.00
115	15.00	5.00	3000.00	3.00	8.00	33.00	18.00	5.00	14.00	.00	.00	3.00	8.00	24.00	18.00	5.00	9.00	40.00	45.00
116	18.00	5.00	800.00	3.00	5.00	29.00	18.00	4.00	19.00	.00	.00	2.00	7.00	20.00	18.00	4.00	8.00	54.00	50.00
117	18.00	5.00	3800.00	3.00	5.00	29.00	16.00	5.00	12.00	5.00	5000.00	3.00	5.00	22.00	16.00	5.00	7.00	54.00	44.00
118	18.00	5.00	3000.00	3.00	6.00	26.00	18.00	5.00	7.00	.00	.00	3.00	6.00	21.00	18.00	5.00	5.00	59.00	41.00
119	21.00	6.00	2800.00	3.00	3.00	30.00	12.00	5.00	12.00	.00	.00	3.00	3.00	24.00	11.00	5.00	6.00	43.00	45.00
120	18.00	5.00	3100.00	2.00	6.00	25.00	19.00	6.00	12.00	.00	.00	2.00	6.00	19.00	19.00	6.00	6.00	41.00	53.00
121	9.00	4.00	3000.00	2.00	7.00	20.00	15.00	6.00	18.00	.00	.00	2.00	7.00	13.00	15.00	6.00	7.00	47.00	49.00
122	12.00	5.00	2000.00	2.00	7.00	35.00	15.00	5.00	6.00	4.00	4800.00	2.00	7.00	21.00	15.00	5.00	4.00	48.00	40.00
123	18.00	5.00	2100.00	3.00	6.00	25.00	18.00	4.00	6.00	.00	.00	3.00	6.00	18.00	18.00	4.00	7.00	46.00	51.00
124	10.00	4.00	2000.00	3.00	5.00	35.00	10.00	4.00	7.00	5.00	5200.00	3.00	5.00	20.00	10.00	4.00	15.00	48.00	40.00
125	12.00	5.00	4000.00	3.00	12.00	25.00	23.00	6.00	9.00	.00	.00	3.00	12.00	19.00	23.00	6.00	6.00	51.00	47.00
126	18.00	5.00	1200.00	2.00	7.00	24.00	12.00	4.00	10.00	.00	.00	2.00	7.00	15.00	12.00	4.00	9.00	41.00	49.00
127	14.00	5.00	1000.00	2.00	5.00	21.00	10.00	4.00	11.00	.00	.00	2.00	5.00	12.00	10.00	4.00	9.00	40.00	45.00
128	20.00	6.00	7000.00	2.00	5.00	29.00	22.00	4.00	8.00	.00	.00	2.00	5.00	21.00	22.00	4.00	8.00	40.00	45.00
129	18.00	5.00	1300.00	2.00	7.00	34.00	11.00	4.00	9.00	5.00	4000.00	2.00	7.00	24.00	11.00	4.00	10.00	39.00	51.00
130	18.00	5.00	3000.00	1.00	6.00	31.00	16.00	3.00	20.00	4.00	3800.00	1.00	8.00	25.00	16.00	3.00	6.00	49.00	48.00
131	18.00	6.00	9000.00	3.00	10.00	33.00	23.00	5.00	12.00	.00	.00	3.00	10.00	20.00	23.00	5.00	13.00	51.00	48.00
132	19.00	5.00	3800.00	4.00	10.00	33.00	26.00	6.00	20.00	5.00	3100.00	4.00	10.00	21.00	26.00	6.00	12.00	51.00	50.00
133	14.00	5.00	3200.00	5.00	8.00	26.00	23.00	7.00	9.00	.00	.00	5.00	8.00	16.00	23.00	7.00	10.00	46.00	45.00
134	20.00	6.00	8000.00	3.00	7.00	32.00	23.00	5.00	14.00	.00	.00	3.00	7.00	16.00	23.00	5.00	16.00	53.00	49.00
135	18.00	5.00	3200.00	3.00	6.00	28.00	30.00	5.00	12.00	.00	.00	3.00	6.00	18.00	30.00	5.00	10.00	54.00	52.00
136	14.00	5.00	3900.00	2.00	6.00	25.00	23.00	4.00	12.00	.00	.00	2.00	6.00	17.00	23.00	4.00	8.00	46.00	36.00
137	20.00	6.00	7000.00	2.00	11.00	31.00	23.00	4.00	20.00	5.00	3900.00	2.00	11.00	20.00	23.00	4.00	11.00	56.00	55.00
138	9.00	3.00	2500.00	3.00	13.00	26.00	28.00	5.00	6.00	.00	.00	3.00	13.00	18.00	28.00	5.00	8.00	43.00	48.00
139	18.00	5.00	3500.00	3.00	12.00	20.00	25.00	5.00	17.00	5.00	5000.00	3.00	12.00	18.00	25.00	5.00	2.00	40.00	48.00
140	20.00	5.00	4000.00	2.00	11.00	19.00	36.00	4.00	7.00	.00	.00	2.00	11.00	12.00	35.00	4.00	7.00	54.00	52.00
141	20.00	4.00	4200.00	1.00	15.00	24.00	26.00	4.00	14.00	.00	.00	1.00	15.00	13.00	26.00	4.00	11.00	54.00	50.00
142	14.00	4.00	4200.00	5.00	6.00	18.00	31.00	7.00	7.00	.00	.00	5.00	6.00	14.00	31.00	7.00	4.00	43.00	54.00
143	20.00	5.00	5000.00	3.00	8.00	27.00	20.00	5.00	14.00	.00	.00	3.00	8.00	18.00	20.00	5.00	9.00	53.00	53.00
144	9.00	3.00	2800.00	3.00	12.00	26.00	26.00	5.00	8.00	3.00	2500.00	3.00	12.00	18.00	26.00	5.00	8.00	41.00	54.00
145	24.00	5.00	6000.00	3.00	10.00	26.00	23.00	5.00	12.00	.00	.00	3.00	16.00	21.00	23.00	5.00	5.00	50.00	47.00
146	9.00	5.00	7000.00	2.00	11.00	26.00	19.00	4.00	7.00	.00	.00	2.00	11.00	19.00	19.00	4.00	7.00	45.00	46.00
147	18.00	5.00	6200.00	3.00	9.00	32.00	27.50	5.00	12.00	.00	.00	3.00	9.00	22.00	27.50	5.00	10.00	43.00	53.00
148	15.00	5.00	5200.00	2.00	18.00	22.00	30.00	4.00	9.00	.00	.00	2.00	18.00	16.00	30.00	4.00	6.00	45.00	55.00
149	18.00	4.00	4800.00	4.00	13.00	27.00	31.00	6.00	12.00	.00	.00	4.00	13.00	21.00	31.00	6.00	6.00	47.00	52.00
150	21.00	5.00	6100.00	5.00	12.00	26.00	27.00	7.00	12.00	.00	.00	5.00	12.00	21.00	27.00	7.00	5.00	51.00	54.00
151	18.00	5.00	5900.00	2.00	12.00	29.00	20.00	4.00	15.00	.00	.00	2.00	12.00	22.00	20.00	4.00	7.00	47.00	43.00
152	18.00	5.00	5600.00	2.00	13.00	28.00	28.00	4.00	8.00	.00	.00	2.00	13.00	14.00	28.00	4.00	14.00	41.00	47.00

	X1	X2	X3	X4	X5	X6	X7	X8	X9	X10	X11	X12	X13	X14	X15	X16	X17	X18	X19
153	14.00	5.00	6000.00	3.00	9.00	22.00	24.00	5.00	5.00	.00	.00	3.00	9.00	13.00	24.00	5.00	9.00	43.00	45.00
154	21.00	5.00	4800.00	3.00	11.00	23.00	24.00	5.00	6.00	.00	.00	3.00	11.00	18.00	24.00	5.00	5.00	45.00	55.00
155	18.00	5.00	4200.00	3.00	10.00	29.00	28.00	5.00	8.00	.00	.00	3.00	10.00	14.00	28.00	5.00	15.00	43.00	47.00
156	20.00	6.00	8200.00	3.00	10.00	24.00	29.00	5.00	9.00	.00	.00	3.00	10.00	16.00	29.00	5.00	8.00	45.00	43.00
157	18.00	5.00	5200.00	1.00	17.00	31.00	18.00	3.00	18.00	.00	.00	1.00	17.00	22.00	18.00	3.00	9.00	41.00	40.00
158	20.00	6.00	7100.00	2.00	15.00	35.00	19.00	5.00	20.00	.00	.00	2.00	15.00	28.00	19.00	5.00	7.00	49.00	40.00
159	18.00	5.00	4200.00	3.00	20.00	30.00	29.00	6.00	12.00	.00	.00	3.00	20.00	21.00	29.00	6.00	8.00	47.00	51.00
160	20.00	5.00	3000.00	2.00	16.00	26.00	20.00	4.00	12.00	.00	.00	2.00	16.00	20.00	20.00	4.00	6.00	51.00	51.00
161	14.00	5.00	2500.00	3.00	19.00	18.00	31.00	6.00	9.00	.00	.00	3.00	19.00	13.00	31.00	6.00	5.00	39.00	44.00
162	18.00	5.00	2100.00	2.00	5.00	34.00	10.00	4.00	12.00	.00	.00	2.00	5.00	29.00	10.00	4.00	5.00	43.00	44.00
163	12.00	5.00	3000.00	2.00	6.00	30.00	10.00	4.00	11.00	.00	.00	2.00	6.00	22.00	10.00	4.00	8.00	47.00	41.00
164	12.00	5.00	3200.00	3.00	10.00	28.00	16.00	5.00	13.00	.00	.00	3.00	10.00	21.00	16.00	5.00	7.00	47.00	46.00
165	17.00	5.00	8000.00	4.00	3.00	36.00	10.00	8.00	10.00	5.00	3500.00	4.00	3.00	24.00	10.00	8.00	12.00	51.00	55.00
166	20.00	5.00	9000.00	3.00	6.00	27.00	13.00	7.00	14.00	5.00	3200.00	3.00	6.00	16.00	13.00	7.00	11.00	55.00	41.00
167	18.00	5.00	9200.00	2.00	8.00	32.00	10.00	5.00	18.00	.00	.00	2.00	8.00	25.00	10.00	5.00	7.00	54.00	54.00
168	18.00	5.00	8600.00	2.00	7.00	29.00	10.00	4.00	18.00	.00	.00	2.00	7.00	25.00	10.00	4.00	14.00	50.00	52.00
169	9.00	5.00	4100.00	2.00	6.00	26.00	10.00	4.00	6.00	.00	.00	2.00	6.00	20.00	10.00	4.00	6.00	56.00	54.00
170	12.00	4.00	3700.00	3.00	8.00	28.00	14.00	5.00	7.00	.00	.00	3.00	8.00	22.00	14.00	5.00	6.00	59.00	49.00
171	18.00	6.00	7300.00	2.00	14.00	32.00	18.00	4.00	17.00	.00	.00	2.00	14.00	24.00	18.00	4.00	8.00	42.00	42.00
172	19.00	5.00	4200.00	2.00	13.00	29.00	15.00	4.00	18.00	.00	.00	2.00	13.00	24.00	15.00	4.00	5.00	58.00	47.00
173	19.00	4.00	3900.00	2.00	6.00	32.00	10.00	4.00	12.00	.00	.00	2.00	6.00	24.00	10.00	4.00	8.00	56.00	49.00
174	12.00	5.00	4000.00	2.00	15.00	26.00	18.00	4.00	12.00	.00	.00	2.00	15.00	20.00	18.00	4.00	6.00	51.00	53.00
175	8.00	4.00	3000.00	2.00	10.00	28.00	15.00	4.00	16.00	.00	.00	2.00	10.00	20.00	15.00	4.00	8.00	50.00	41.00
176	8.00	3.00	2500.00	2.00	16.00	29.00	18.00	4.00	12.00	.00	.00	2.00	16.00	18.00	18.00	4.00	11.00	51.00	42.00

MALE

FEMALE

X1 = EDUCATION

X2 = OCCUPATION

X3 = INCOME

X4 = NUMBER OF CHILDREN

X5 = AGE OF LAST CHILD

X6 = AGE AT MARRIAGE

X7 = LENGTH OF MARRIED LIFE

X8 = FAMILY SIZE

X9 = EDUCATION

X10 = OCCUPATION

X11 = INCOME

X12 = NUMBER OF CHILDREN

X13 = AGE OF LAST CHILD

X14 = AGE AT MARRIAGE

X15 = LENGTH OF MARRIED LIFE

X16 = FAMILY SIZE

X17 = AGE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE SPOUSES

X18 = MARITAL SATISFACTION MALE

X19 = MARITAL SATISFACTION FEMALE

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