The Relationship between Love and Perfectionism with Marital Satisfaction in Married Women Teachers in Behbahan- Iran

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Abstract
The aim of the present study is to find out the relationship between love and perfectionism with marital Satisfaction in married women teachers in Behbahan. Samples of the study consisted of 140 married women teachers, selected by clustered sampling from educational centers. Love inventory, marital satisfaction scale and perfectionism scale were used to measure the variables of the study. The study followed a correlational method and data analyses by Pearson correlation, indicated significant negative relationship between love and marital satisfaction (r=-0.267). More over there is significant positive relationship between perfectionism and marital satisfaction (r=+0.54). The results of multiple correlation indicated that there is significant multiple correlation between love and perfectionism with marital satisfaction and perfectionism is the best predictor for marital satisfaction.

Key words: Love, Perfectionism, Marital Satisfaction, Married Women Teachers.

Introduction
Family social institution is the result of marriage between men and women; including aspects of human social life, healthy and constructive interaction between humans and establish communion of love for their fellow man and to each other. Family satisfies the various needs of physically, intellectually, emotionally, and knowledge of biological and psychological needs; and knowing how to satisfy their equipments to recognition techniques of desires of biological and psychological necessity is undeniable. The consent of a person's marital satisfaction as the family is and consent to the concept of family life satisfaction and thus facilitate the growth and development of its material and spiritual progress will be (Redzuan et al, 2010) Marital satisfaction status, sex or romance with a thorough assessment of the current individual. Marriage can be a reflection of the joy of a happy marital relationship or a combination of the marital relationship is unique because of many factors. Especially in the early years, very unstable marriage and relationships are most at risk (Ahmadi et al, 2010). One of the factors that affect marital satisfaction, is love. Urgent need of love, life and general prosperity and creativity that raises its expression and its deficiency leads man to corruption. All human beings despite all the differences of race, culture and religion share some of our needs, include the need for love, affection and friendship. When the family comes immediately to mind talking about intimacy, love associate. Stability, strength and restore order in the institution requires a warm relationship with another family member. Another factor that can affect marital satisfaction, is perfectionism. Perfectionism is a multidimensional personality style characterized by a large number of psychological problems, interpersonal and relationship issues in relationships. Perfectionism is not a disease, but the pathogenesis of the problems for adults, teens and children to bear. Most people, successfully seek perfectionism or duty mistake. This approach differs from perfectionism. Perfectionism is an abnormal pattern of behaviors that can lead to many problems. Seeking success and conscientiousness involve appropriate and tangible expectations (very difficult but achievable goals) and a sense of satisfaction and happiness causes, while perfectionism involves inappropriate levels of expectations and intangible goals (ie perfection), and lack of permanent happiness, regardless of performance. Perfectionism is a constant source of stress that often leaves one with a feeling of frustration and failure. Perfectionist people committed to being perfect, it expects stable is a source of stress and maladaptive coping styles influence. Multidimensional Perfectionism is, in other words, different types of behavior that the real
motive for perfectionism are complete. Self-oriented perfectionism, other-oriented perfectionism, and perfectionism recommended by the community, including the types of perfectionism. Self-oriented perfectionism is the need for someone to complete. This is what we usually think of when we use the term perfectionism. Another requirement is oriented perfectionism that in others (eg, spouse, children, subordinates and other people) must be completed. Finally, perfectionism recommended by the community, the perception that others (parents, boss and others) expect a whole. Each of the different types of problems associated with perfectionism (Hewitt, 2009). Jahanbakshi and et al, the relationship between love and marital satisfaction among couples in Chram year (2012) have measured, results showed that between love and marital satisfaction, there is a significant relationship. Jamei nejad (2010) research on the relationship between love, positive affect, negative affect and attachment styles with marital satisfaction among employees Khuzestan drilling results found: a significant positive relationship between secure attachment and marital satisfaction was observed. Ambivalent attachment style and marital satisfaction is significantly negative. There was a significant negative correlation between negative affect and marital satisfaction and marital satisfaction in the end the love and significant association was observed. Pour Rahimi Marani (2010) in a research compare the irrational beliefs, attachment and perfectionism with marital satisfaction, and the results showed that there was a significant inverse relationship between marital satisfaction and irrational beliefs. Marital satisfaction was a significant positive correlation with secure attachment and insecure attachment style and Aztraby-ambivalent attachment is negative; a significant inverse relationship between marital satisfaction and perfectionism. Irrational beliefs, perfectionism and anxiety insecure attachment in total 12% of the variance in marital satisfaction is explained. Between women and men in terms of attachment, styles are different. O’Leary (2012) “Is Long-Term Love More Than A Rare Phenomenon? If So, What Are Its Correlates?” Some individuals in long-term marriages report intensities of romantic love comparable to individuals newly in love. Correlates of long-term intense love, as predicted by theory, were thinking positively about the partner and thinking about the partner when apart, affectionate behaviors and sexual intercourse, shared novel and challenging activities, and general life happiness. Wanting to know where the partner is all times correlated significantly with intense love for men but not women. For women, but not men, passion about non-relationship factors significantly correlated with intense love. Graham (2011) research measures love in romantic relationships: a meta-analysis reported correlations between several commonly-used measures of love were aggregated across studies to form a meta-analytic correlation matrix, which was then subjected to principle components analysis. Factors suggesting general love, romantic obsession, and practical friendship emerged. Love was positively and obsession was negatively associated with relationship satisfaction and length. The results corroborate recent conceptualizations of love and point toward the need for measurement methods other than global self-report in the field of love research. Alizade Sahraei and et al (2010) examined the relationship between family function with positive and negative perfectionism of students of Noshahr city. The results showed the effectiveness of the family and its three components (roles, solving problems and expressing emotions) with positive perfectionism. Also there is a significant positive correlation. Among the family’s overall performance and its components with negative perfectionism, negative relationship was found, but the structural problem with no significant relationship. The results also confirmed the distinction between positive and negative perfectionism shows while positive perfectionism efficient environment are grown in the presence of negative features in the family, it can be the basis for the development of negative perfectionism. Simon and et al (2014) in his research on the subject asks if socially prescribed perfectionism predicts daily conflict. A 14-day daily diary study of romantic couples using self- and partner-reports results for men were consistent with hypotheses: self- and partner-reports of partner-specific socially prescribed perfectionism predicted changes in self- and partner-reports of conflict, even after controlling for reassurance-seeking and previous day’s conflict. Contrary to hypotheses, reassurance-seeking was a better predictor of conflict for women. Results indicate men high in partner-specific socially prescribed perfectionism engage in self-defeating interpersonal behaviors. They are over concerned about — yet in daily conflict with — their partners. Stober (2012) in his research on the subject does dyadic perfectionism in romantic relationships: predicting relationship satisfaction and long-term commitment results showed significant partner and actor effects. Participants’ partner-oriented perfectionism had a positive effect on their partner’s partner-prescribed perfectionism and a negative effect
on their own relationship satisfaction and long-term commitment. Participants’ partner-prescribed
perfectionism also had a negative effect on their own relationship satisfaction. The findings show that
dyadic perfectionism in students’ romantic relationships puts pressure on the partner and negatively
affects the perception of the quality of the relationship regarding satisfaction and long-term commitment.
This includes assumptions:
- There is a positive relationship between love and marital satisfaction in married women teachers.
- There is a negative relationship between perfectionism and marital satisfaction in married women teachers.
- There are multiple relationships between love and perfectionism with marital satisfaction in married women teachers.

Research Methods
The population of this study consisted of all married women teachers in Behbahan city in 2014 year, which
was enjoyed by Behbahan management education, including 1,100 teachers are married. The study sample
consisted of 280 individuals who were selected according to the size of the population, giving by Morgan,
the sample consisted of 140 females and 140 males. Systematic random sampling was also, in the case of
married and having a complete list of teachers selected according to the numbers, the sample was
considered.

Research Tools
The study aims to measure the variables of interest from Enrich Marital Satisfaction Questionnaire (1989);
and Love Sternberg (2007) and measures of perfectionism Ahwaz (1999) is used.

Questionnaire Love Sternberg. The questionnaire Rabert Strenberg (1986) has been developed. Validity
love made by Sternberg has three subscales: commitment, intimacy, and passion, that are measured by 45,
9 in the form of Likert scale (from nothing to full) love the variable measure that is scored from 1 to 9, 15,
1st sentence of intimacy, passion, and 15 of the last 15 next term commitment reflect (Ghamarani and
Tabatabaei, 2006). Aman elahi fard (2005) the reliability of the questionnaire using Cronbach’s alpha for
the paramour of 92/0 and 89/0 intimacy, passion and commitment 89/0 81/0 reported. Ghamarani and
Tabatabaei, (2006) validity coefficients for the components of intimacy, passion and commitment to the
66/0, 77/0 and 92/0 to win. In the present study, Cronbach’s alpha reliability obtained in the questionnaire
925/0 is love that is the validation of the questionnaire.

Ahvaz Perfectionism Scale. Section 27, a self-report measures of perfectionism scale by Najarian, Atari,
and Zargar (1997) was made. Each of these scales has 4 options: never, rarely, sometimes, and sometimes
not. The scale with the exception of Articles 11, 16, 17 and 22 which are in the form of inverse grading and
other training material based on values from 1 to 4 are scored, the sum of the individual scores of
perfectionism is shown. Najarian and et al (1997) to assess the internal consistency, Cronbach’s alpha
coefficients were used perfectionism. The alpha coefficient for the total sample of results from 90/0 to 90% female and 86% are male. Bagheri (2010) in order to determine the reliability of the questionnaire used
Cronbach’s alpha and split-half 80% and 75%, respectively, which represent the coefficients of the scale is
acceptable. In the present study, the Cronbach’s alpha reliability was acceptable for Perfectionism Scale
857/o.

Marital satisfaction questionnaire. The scale of the year (2010) was made by Olson et al. Original exam
questions is 15. In this case study it is used the short form of 47 questions and each question includes a
five-point scale that ranges from 1 to 5. The higher the score the greater the level of marital satisfaction.
Olsson and et al (1989) validity form with 47 questions using Cronbach’s alpha coefficients 0/92 are
reported. In our country first Soleimanian (1994) Marital Satisfaction Inventory translate and test internal
consistency for long form 0/93 and short form 0/95 calculated and reported. Mahdavian (2007) Validity
ENRICH’s test using Pearson’s correlation coefficient and test-retest a week (for men 0/93 and for women
0/94 for men and women 0/94) gained. Bagheri (2010), to determine marital satisfaction of Cronbach’s
alpha and split-half reliability is used 79/o and 74/o, respectively, are equal. In the present study,
Cronbach’s alpha reliability coefficient obtained for the questionnaire was 0/899 at very acceptable.

Research Results
These findings mean, standard deviation, variance, minimum and maximum scores of variables, are
shown in Table 1.
Table 1: Mean, standard deviation, variance, minimum and maximum scores on the variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Samples</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Minimum scores</th>
<th>Maximum scores</th>
<th>Standard deviation</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Statistical Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Marital satisfaction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140</td>
<td>510/91</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>22/60</td>
<td>139/82</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>love</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140</td>
<td>2173/42</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>46/62</td>
<td>244/25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>perfectionism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140</td>
<td>127/62</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>29/11</td>
<td>67/7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As shown in the table above, the scores mean 139/82 and standard deviations for the variables of marital satisfaction is 22/60. Scores average on the variable love 244/25 is and standard deviation 46/62. Scores average on the variable perfectionism is 67/7 and the standard deviation of 11/29.

Hypothesis 1 - Between love and marital satisfaction in married women teachers there is a relationship.

Table 2: Correlation coefficients between love and marital satisfaction in women

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Samples</th>
<th>significant</th>
<th>Pearson Correlation coefficients</th>
<th>Predictive variable</th>
<th>Criterion variable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>140</td>
<td>0/001</td>
<td>-0/26</td>
<td>love</td>
<td>Marital satisfaction</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As can be seen in Table 2, the correlation coefficient between love and marital satisfaction scores -0/26 is at P<0/001 meaningful. In other words, there is a meaningful negative relationship between love and marital satisfaction, love the higher marital satisfaction goes down and vice versa. Considering to the result of this relationship, the first hypothesis is not confirmed.

Graph 1: Love and marital satisfaction

Hypothesis 2. There is a significant negative relationship between perfectionism and marital satisfaction.

Table 3: Correlation Coefficient between perfectionism and marital satisfaction in women

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Samples</th>
<th>significant</th>
<th>Pearson Correlation coefficients</th>
<th>Predictive variable</th>
<th>Criterion variable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>140</td>
<td>0/001</td>
<td>+0/54</td>
<td>perfectionism</td>
<td>Marital satisfaction</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
According to the table above, coefficient correlation between marital satisfaction scores and perfectionism was obtained, which are located a significant level 0.01. So between perfectionism and marital satisfaction in women, there was a significant positive correlation. In other words, the perfectionism higher marital satisfaction also increases, resulting in a second hypothesis not be verified.

Graph 2: perfectionism and marital satisfaction

Hypothesis 3. Between love and perfectionism with marital satisfaction in married women teachers there are multiple relationships.

Table 4: Multiple correlation coefficients between love and perfectionism with marital satisfaction, using entry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regression coefficients</th>
<th>Constant coefficient</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>df1</th>
<th>df2</th>
<th>Coefficient of determination</th>
<th>Correlation coefficient</th>
<th>Predictive variables</th>
<th>Criterion variable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b0=1/08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-0/26</td>
<td>0/26</td>
<td>love</td>
<td>Marital satisfaction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>t=10/69</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>sig=0/001</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b0=6/68</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0/29</td>
<td>0/54</td>
<td>perfectionism</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>t=9/62</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>sig=0/001</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to the above table, the love and perfectionism there is mixed relationship with marital satisfaction. So third hypothesis is confirmed.

Discussion and Conclusion

With the first hypothesis this study is going to discuss and clarify the hypotheses related to it, we based on reasonable grounds.

Hypothesis 1 - There is a relationship between love and marital satisfaction in married women teachers. As was noted in the results between love and marital satisfaction among married women teachers, there is a significant negative correlation \(r=-0/26\), \(P<0/001\). In other words, everything is less love marital satisfaction more. The first hypothesis is thus rejected. The results inconsistent with the of research findings Oleary (2012), Sangiv and Hivang (2009), Jahanbakhshi and et al and Jamei nejad (2010).

In spite of the results obtained and explanations have been done previous about the relationship love and marital satisfaction, in spite of again questionnaire and maximum control of confounding variables and a careful analysis of the data, and in spite of what might be expected, the relationship between love and marital satisfaction in this study were negative. After consulting with experts and some previous
researchers, it was found that socio-cultural factors that have influenced other Behbahan city scores on the survey results, despite the researcher's expectations, have changed. In general it can be said there is, with the of respect to the traditional culture of the indigenous people of Behbahan and restrictions and limitations in marriages, the vast majority of marriages in the past, there was not something called love. Even they didn’t see any love as a prerequisite for traditional marriage. They did not accept marriage and have had different standards.

On the contrary, a married teacher in Behbahan city has a completely different view about the love and marriage. There have been education in Behbahan city staff except the oldest departments of education in Khuzestan province and teachers required to teach their students perfectly. Because of the reference group and the community model it can not show their natural behavior, and so not only his students love (according to their belief) are prohibited, but also his duty to stay and serve honestly is well known. Another reason is the prevailing mentality. Teachers of Behbahan city is somehow different from the rest of the cities in the country. People of Behbahan city are known for the goodness and patience; and strongly believe in their culture and religious beliefs. Variables called love as much today as a momentary whim is common and most of their marriages are programmed to prefer a romantic marriage. Moreover, none of the previous studies have been performed on teachers and students. The results of previous values and beliefs of the teachers do not reflect the above-mentioned variables.

Hypothesis 2. There is a negative relationship between perfectionism and marital satisfaction in married women teachers. The results of the correlation analysis, shows a significant association between perfectionism variable and marital satisfaction in the 0.001 (r=0.54). So rejected second hypothesis is that there is a significant negative relationship between perfectionism and marital satisfaction. Research findings present no match with researchs Simmon & et al (2014), Stober (2012), Pour Rahimi Marani (2010) but corresponded with Ali zade Sahrahei & et al. (2009) research. At explaining the finding needs to be mentioned that perfectionism is a multidimensional personality style and normal perfectionism is one of the dimensions, perfectionisms normal refers for a series of actual standards themselves, the hard work out so enjoy and have the ability to choose unbalanced situations. The most important characteristic of perfectionism, having ambitious goals, ambitious, vague and non-receipt, and extreme try to achieve these goals. Perfectionist people committed to be perfect and this feature likely, because of normal perfectionism teachers married in Behbahan, also has a special status; and a predictor of marital satisfaction is important, because most of the teachers, who are disciplined and regulations and therefore may increase the study of marital satisfaction among married teachers perfectionism increases. These people often live according to rational principles and follow your aspirations at life, at normal individuals perfectionism, the hard work and exhausting enjoy doing it when they feel they can freely practice their best efforts, success in carrying tasks with a sense of satisfaction, and this makes the consent of marriage also go up. The results obtained in the case of teachers married in Behbahan can be explained in another way as well. It is likely that the marital satisfaction of their married life is lower and the monotony of life to reach the conclusion that lower expectations of his wife and a life of perfectionism and therefore it is also lower.

Hypothesis 3. There are multiple relationships between love and perfectionism with marital satisfaction in married women teachers. The results of multiple regression analysis, implies the existence of multiple relationship between love and perfectionism with marital satisfaction. So it approved the third hypothesis. These results are consistent with findings by Daghaghale (2011), Bagheri (2010), Mohammadi & Jokar (2008) and Nateghian (2008). At explanation this finding it can be said that a combination of love and perfectionism normal marital relationship will lead to higher specific strength. No doubt each research limitation from all of them is almost impossible. Some limitations of this study include: Lack of time to fill out the questionnaires because of busy work teachers. Questioning area cultural issues that are faced with specific problems and lack of cooperation by some schools. To overcome these limitations it is suggested respected university authorities, coordination with institutions, organizations and various agencies to take action up to. Students should be able to carry out research activities. Also it is suggested for young boys and girls who want to start a family, premarital counseling workshops to teach life skills, to love. Because of perfectionism positive effects on people and life’s good and bad effects on the lives of a negative perfectionism, it is suggested to inform teachers with the use of some brochures.
References
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