

# An Assessment Of Marital And Relationship Determining Factors, Satisfaction And Its Consequences In The Case Of Kellem Wollega Zone, Oromia, Ethiopia

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## Abstract

A Research study was conducted to assess Marital and Relationship determining factors, satisfaction and its consequences in the cases of Kellem Wollega Zone. To assess marital satisfaction and its consequences, 120 samples were selected while 73 of them were those in marriage and 47 of them were those at the stage of in relationship. Descriptive survey design was used along with simple random sampling technique. Study results regarding factors affecting their sexual compatibility shows that psychological readiness at 3.31, cultural factors at 3.04, religious factors at 2.90, and presence of physical health at 3.86 mean values affects partners' sexual compatibility respectively. Majority, 76.6% of the respondents in marriage have high commitments for their marriage at the mean value at 2.70 while majority 78.4% respondents in a relationship have high commitments for their relationship with their partner at 2.75 mean value. The study findings regarding techniques of managing divorce used by the respondents, when their relationship or marriage is at risk, 35.8% consult their friends, 11.7% the elders in the neighborhood, 14.2% religious leaders, 35% take their case to the court and only 3.3% respondents discuss their case by them-selves; at the time of disagreement partners use different mechanisms to have good communication such as being positive to his/her silence 27.5%, being patience 44.2%, and initiating topics of discussion tirelessly 28.3%. Researchers highly endorsing that good communication, being patience, initiating topics of discussion tirelessly to discuss the cases by themselves and ignore the divorcing by encouraging collective belongings, cultural values and shared memories that they have with their partner.

**Key words:** Marital satisfaction, Relationship, Consequences, Ethiopia

## Introduction

Marriage is commonly defined as a partnership between two members of opposite sex known as husband and wife. However, scholars who study human culture and society disagree on whether marriage can be universally defined. The usual roles and responsibilities of the husband and wife living together, having sexual relations only with one another, sharing economic

resources, and being recognized as the parents of their children. However, unconventional forms of marriage that do not include these elements do exist. Marriage is respected and highly approved in most culture of the world population (Olson, 2000).

It is obvious that most human beings get into marriage at some point in life, which is a developmental milestone in the life of

individuals (Kurdek, 1991). Marital satisfaction is defined as the subjective evaluation of married couple relationship on a number of dimensions. High marital satisfaction is associated with good adjustment, adequate communications and high degrees of satisfaction with the relationship (Berhan, 2006). According to Baumeister, R. F. (2007) marital satisfaction is “a mental state that reflects the perceived benefits and costs of marriage to a particular person.” Similarly, as cited in Arian’s work, this means that partners who perceive more benefits and fewer costs in their marriage are more satisfied (Baumeister, 2006).

Marriage as an institution is not totally free of conflicts and or dissatisfaction. Disagreements may arise between husband and wife due to issues like money, children, and parents’ of husband and wife and the like. When the spouses are incapable to solve such problems by proper communication, it will deteriorate relationship and marital satisfaction in general. Among the factors that can significantly influence marital and relation satisfaction are emotional intimacy and sexual intimacy are both fostered by positive forms of communication in relationship, which in turn led to increased relationship satisfaction (Yoo, Bartle-Haring, Day and Gangamma, 2014).

### **Objectives**

**General Objective:** The general objective of this study was to assess marital and relationship determining factors, Satisfaction and its consequences in Kellem Wollega Zone.

### **Specific Objectives:**

- ✓ To assess the major determining factors of marital and relationship satisfaction
- ✓ To explore the extent to which relation commitment, frequency of sex and sexual satisfaction determine marital and relationship life

- ✓ To understand which factor is more predictor of marital dissatisfaction in the study area.
- ✓ To describe the methods of managing divorce.

### **Materials and Method**

Mixed method of Research approach and Descriptive research design was adopted. The Study population were 91 male and 29 female totally 120 partnership in marriage selected with simple random sampling technique.

### **Sample Size Determination and Sampling Procedure**

A simple random sampling technique was employed in this study. Therefore, by using simple random sampling as a technique, four districts among twelve in Kellem Wollega Zone were included in the study area. In similar manner the researchers selected 120 sample respondents from each sampled districts using simple random sampling technique.

### **Data Collection Instrument and Procedures**

To dig out the proper information, the researcher employed both Closed and open-ended Likert scale type of questionnaires. Standardized questionnaires were administrated to assess the major determining factors of marital and relationship satisfactions.

Further available literature in relation to marital and relationship factors, marital and relationship satisfaction were assessed.

The questionnaire filling process was held after creating an awareness about the objective and significance of the study based on consent and free from coercion (outside pressure). More importantly, they informed whatever information they provide in the questionnaire will be kept confidential.

The collected data was generally analyzed using statistical package for social science (SPSS) version 23. Particularly, descriptive statistics was used to analyze demographic information of respondents, determining factors of marital and

relationship satisfaction, and whether commitment, frequency of sex and sexual satisfaction has relationship with marital satisfaction or not.

## Results

### Part I: General information

Data was collected from the total of 120, male 91 and female 29, partner in marriage and relationship. It indicated that 75.8% of sample adolescent respondents were males and only 24.2% of the samples were females.

**Table 1: Respondents Distribution by Age interval and Marital Status (n=120)**

Variable	Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Age interval	< 22	20	16.7
	23-27	45	37.5
	28-32	31	25.8
	33-37	15	12.5
	38-42	6	5.0
	43-47	1	0.8
	48 & above	2	1.7
Marital status	In relationship	47	39.5
	Married	62	51.3
	Widowed	8	6.7
	Divorced	3	2.5

Regarding to religious affiliation data revealed that the largest numbers of the respondents 63.3% are protestant and 24.2% of study participants are Orthodox. But insignificant numbers of respondents 10%, 0.8% and 1.7% are Muslim, Catholic and other religion followers respectively.

Concerning to educational qualification data shown that, 35.8%, 33.3% and 22.5% of participants have Diploma, BA/BSc and Certificate/below holders respectively. But small number 8.4% of the participants have MA/MSc educational back ground.

**Table 2: Participants Distribution by the Age of First Form Relationship, Age of Married and Age Stayed in Married (n=120)**

Variable	Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Age of first form relationship	Below 15 years	14	11.6
	15-20 years	46	38.3
	21-25 years	38	31.6

Age of married	26-30 years	16	13.3
	Above 30 years	8	6.6
	<15 years	2	2.8
Age stayed in married	15-20 years	10	13.7
	21-25 years	25	34.2
	26-30 years	31	42.4
	>30 years	5	6.9
	<5 years	37	50.6
	5-10 years	18	24.6
	11-15 years	9	12.4
	>15 years	9	12.4

Here the data indicated that the majority of respondents 38.3% had formed their first form relationship in the age's interval of 15-20 years. Similarly, 31.6% and 13.3 % had formed their first relationship in the age's interval of 21-25 and 26-30 respectively. As data shows 11.6% of respondents had formed their first form relationship below the age of 15. There was also small number of respondents 6.6% that had formed their first relationship after age of 30 years old.

Table 2 reveals that 42.4% of the respondents were married in the age interval of 26-30 and 34.2% of the respondents were married in the age interval of 21-25. But 16.5% of the respondents were married below the age of 20 and only 6.9% of the respondents were married above the age 30.

In the same way the data analysis indicated that 50.6% of the married respondents were stayed in marriage life below 5 years. Similarly 24.6%, 12.4% and 12.4% of married respondents were stayed in marriage in the age interval of 5-10, 11-15 and above 15 years respectively.

**Table 3: Participants Distribution by Family Background (n=73)**

Variable	Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Do you have children	Yes	54	73.9
	No	19	26.1
If your response to the first question is "yes" how many children do you have?	One	27	50
	Two	14	25.9
	Three	8	14.8
	Four	3	5.6
	Five and above	2	3.7

### Major Determining Factors of Marital and Relationship Satisfaction

**Table 4: Factor (s) that may Influence Persons in a Relationship (n=47)**

Variables	Responses					Mean	SD
	SD	D	UN	A	SA		

Choice of entertainment	F	4	3	2	9	29	4.19	1.296
	%	8.5	6.4	4.3	19.1	61.7		
Lack of commitment to prolong the relationship	F	23	6	4	4	10	2.4	1.651
	%	48.9	12.8	8.5	8.5	21.3		
Refusing to have sexual intercourse	F	15	9	6	7	10	2.74	1.567
	%	31.9	19.1	12.8	14.9	21.3		
Absence of communication	F	31	6	2	3	5	1.83	1.388
	%	66	12.8	4.3	6.4	10.6		
Grand Mean							2.79	

Mean < 1.5 strongly disagree,  $1.5 \leq \text{mean} < 2.5$  disagree,  $2.5 \leq \text{mean} < 3.5$  undecided,  $3.5 \leq \text{mean} < 4.5$  agree,  $\text{mean} \geq 4.5$  strongly agree.

Table 4 revealed the variables that indicated as the factors that may influence persons in a relationship. In the table 4, item 1 indicates that 61.7% of the respondents were strongly agreed with regards to the choices of entertainment with mean value of 4.19, and 19.1% of the respondents were agreed. Hence, 80.8% of the respondents in relationship were agreed and strongly agreed in the choices of entertainment as a factor that may influence in their relationship.

Table 4 of item 2 indicates that 48.9% of the respondents in relationship were strongly disagreed the variable that indicates lack of commitment to prolong the relationship. However 21.3% of the respondents were strongly

agreed with lack of commitment to prolong the relationship.

Similarly item 3 of table 4 indicates that the largest number 31.9% and 19.1% of respondents were strongly disagreed and disagree respectively with refusing to have sexual intercourse as influencing factors in their relationship. Whereas 12.8%, 14.9% and 21.3% of respondents were undecided, agree and strongly agree respectively.

With regarding to the absence of communication as a factor influencing the relationship of persons in relationship is rated as strongly disagree and disagree with 78.8% with mean value of 1.83.

**Table 5: Factor(s) that can Influence Persons in Marriage (n=73)**

Variables		Responses					Mean	SD
		SD	D	UN	A	SA		
Level of education	F	31	7	14	18	3	2.38	1.360
	%	42.5	9.6	19.2	24.7	4.1		
Sexual incompatibility	F	13	12	9	16	23	3.33	1.510
	%	17.8	16.4	12.3	21.9	31.5		
Duration of marriage	F	16	16	12	12	17	2.97	1.490
	%	21.9	21.9	16.4	16.4	23.3		
Absence of children	F	15	8	12	17	21	3.29	1.504
	%	20.5	11	16.4	23.3	28.8		
Communication at a time of disagreement	F	14	8	7	30	14	3.3	1.411
	%	19.2	11	9.6	41.1	19.2		

Age gap and felt discomfort (anxious)	F	12	16	7	20	18	3.22	1.455
	%	16.4	21.9	9.6	27.4	24.7		
Conflict with love partner because of his/her personality	F	15	10	8	23	17	3.23	1.477
	%	20.5	13.7	11	31.5	23.3		
Grand Mean							3.10	

As indicated in Table 5 of item 1 shows that 52.1% of the married respondents were strongly disagree and disagree to the level of education as the influencing factor of person in married. Whereas, 19.2% of the respondents were unable to decide either the level of education can influence the relationship of a person in marriage or not. But 24.7% and 4.1% of respondents were agreed and strongly agreed with the level of education as a factor affecting the relationship of person in marriage.

As indicated in Table 5 item 2, sexual incompatibility is as factors influencing the relationship of person in marriage by more than half percentage of respondents 31.5% strongly agreed and 21.9% agreed with the mean value of 3.33. However 12.5% of respondents of marriage were unable to decided, 17.8% were rated as strongly disagree and 16.4% were rated as disagree with sexual incompatibility as a factor influencing the relationship of person in marriage.

Table 5 item 3 indicated that 43.8% of respondents were rated as strongly disagree and disagree, 16.4% of respondents were unable to decided and 39.7% of respondents were rated as agree and strongly agree as duration of marriage can influence the relationship of person in marriage with mean value of 2.97.

In Table 5 item 4, large numbers of respondents were strongly agreed and agreed (28.8% and 23.3% respectively) that absence of children can influence the relationship of person in marriage. Whereas 16.4% of respondents were unable to

decided, 31.5% (20.5% and 11%) of respondents were rated as strongly disagree and disagree respectively with the absence of children as an influencing factor in relation of person in marriage. It is also indicated by 3.29 mean values and 1.504 SD.

Item 5 of Table 5 was also indicated that communication of couples at a time of disagreement, which rated by majority of the respondents as it can influence the relationship of married couples with 41.1%, were rated as agree and 19.2% strongly agree. However 19.2%, 11% and 9.6% of respondents were rated as strongly disagree, disagree and undecided respectively.

In item 6 Table 5 the large number of married respondents were rated as strongly agreed and agreed by 24.7% and 27.4% respectively as the age gap and felt discomfort (anxious) is an influencing factor in relationship of married person with the mean values of 3.22. But 16.4% 21.9% 9.6% of respondents were rated as strongly disagree, disagree and undecided respectively.

Similarly item 7 of Table 5 shown that conflict of partner because of his/her personality. Regarding to this issue the majority of married respondents were rated as strongly agree and agree with the percentage of 23.3 and 31.5 respectively.

Generally all the variables indicated in the Table 5 shown by respondents as the factors that can influence the relationship person in marriage by 3.1 grand mean values.

**Table 6: Factors Affecting Sexual Compatibility (n=110)**

Variables	Responses					Mean	SD	
	SD	D	UN	A	SA			
Sexually compatibility (satisfaction) of partners	F	43	25	15	14	13	2.35	1.412
	%	39.1	22.7	13.6	12.7	11.8		
Psychological readiness affects your satisfaction	F	19	17	14	31	29	3.31	1.451
	%	17.3	15.4	12.7	28.2	26.4		
Cultural factors as affecting sexual compatibility	F	26	19	14	27	24	3.04	1.502
	%	23.6	17.3	12.7	24.5	21.8		
Religious as affecting factors of sexual compatibility	F	32	17	15	22	24	2.90	1.550
	%	29.1	15.5	13.6	20	21.8		
Presence of physical health as affecting factor	F	8	11	18	24	49	3.86	1.288
	%	7.3	10.0	16.4	21.8	44.5		

Mean obtained as :< 1.49 = very low 1.50 - 2.49 = low, 2.5 - 3.49 = fair 3.5 - 4.49 = high, > 4.5 = very high

Out of 120 respondents of the study, 10 participants were not having practiced sexual intercourse any before, even if they have in relationship. 110 respondents who have sexual experiences were responded the questions provided with regard to the factors affecting sexual compatibility with their partner. Among the total respondents, 61.8% of the respondents responded as they have fair sexual compatibility with their partner while 24.5% responded as they have sexual compatibility problem and the rest 13.6% respondents responded as they have

undecided feeling whether they were sexual compatible or not with their partner by the mean value at 2.35. regarding factors affecting their sexual compatibility, respondents responded as psychological readiness affects their satisfaction by the mean value of 3.31, Cultural factors affect their sexual compatibility by the mean value of 3.04, religious factors affect their sexual compatibility by the mean value at 2.90, and presence of physical health affects their sexual compatibility by the mean value at 3.86.

### Relation Commitment, Frequency of Sex and Sexual Compatibility

**Table 7: Commitment (n=120)**

Variables	Responses			Mean	SD	
	SC	C	HC			
Girl/ Boyfriend relational commitment to their live. (for those who are in relationship)	F	8	20	92	2.70	0.588
	%	6.7	16.7	76.6		
Couples commitment to their marriage (for marriage couples)	F	4	22	94	2.75	0.506
	%	3.3	18.3	78.4		

Mean obtained as :< 1 = low; 1.1- 2.0 = average, 2.1 – 3.0 = high

The result concerning commitment level of persons in a relationship and in marriage to each other reveals that, majority 76.6% of the

respondents in marriage have high commitments for their marriage by the mean value at 2.70 while majority 78.4% respondents in a relationship

have high commitments for their relationship with their partner by the mean value at 2.75.

**Table 8: Reason of commitment (n=120)**

Variables		Responses					Mean	SD
		SD	D	UN	A	SA		
I consider relationship/marriage as a gift of God	F	3	7	12	22	76	4.34	1.041
	%	2.5	5.8	10.0	18.4	63.3		
Because marriage is legally constructed institution that deserve commitment	F	1	13	10	27	69	4.26	1.077
	%	0.9	11.3	8.7	19.1	60.0		
Because we have children needing our commitment to be nurtured	F	10	5	14	25	66	4.10	1.260
	%	8.3	4.2	11.7	20.8	55.0		

Mean obtained as : < 1.49 = very low 1.50 - 2.49 = low, 2.5 - 3.49 = fair 3.5 - 4.49 = high, > 4.5 = very high

The result concerning the reason for commitment of persons in a relationship and in marriage to each other reveals that, majority of the respondents have high commitment for their marriage or relationship because they consider relationship/marriage as a gift of God by the

mean value of 4.34; because they believe as marriage is legally constructed institution that deserve commitment by the mean value of 4.26; and because they have children requiring their commitment to be nurtured by the mean value of 4.10.

**Table 9: Sexual Practice**

Variables		Responses					Mean	SD
		SD	D	UN	A	SA		
The strength of sex drive	F	8	7	32	29	34	3.67	1.189
	%	7.3	6.4	29.1	26.3	30.9		
Readiness of sexual organ for sex.	F	6	10	23	25	46	3.86	1.215
	%	5.5	9.1	20.9	22.7	41.8		
Level of sexual satisfaction	F	7	10	19	26	48	3.89	1.244
	%	6.4	9.1	17.3	23.6	43.6		

Mean obtained as : < 1.49 = very low 1.50 - 2.49 = low, 2.5 - 3.49 = fair 3.5 - 4.49 = high, > 4.5 = very high

Here results concerning respondents' sexual practice were analyzed. Majority 56.3% of the respondents' response indicates that as they have high sex drive by the mean value of 3.67 and also the majority 64.5% of the respondents' sexual organ becomes ready for sex at high level by the mean value of 3.86. Similarly majority of the

respondents have high sexual satisfaction by the mean value of 3.89 in their sexual practice.

### Indicators of Marital /in Relationship Dissatisfaction



**Table 10: Related to indicators of Marital/ Relationship/ Dissatisfaction (n=120)**

Variables		Responses					Mean	SD
		SD	D	UN	A	SA		
My partner treats me badly	F	45	23	18	20	14	2.46	1.431
	%	37.5	19.2	15.0	16.7	11.7		
My partner really cares for me	F	8	8	19	27	58	3.99	1.233
	%	6.7	6.7	15.8	22.5	48.3		
I feel that I can trust my partner	F	11	13	14	20	62	3.91	1.378
	%	9.2	10.8	11.7	16.7	51.7		
I feel that our relationship is breaking up	F	60	13	17	20	10	2.23	1.423
	%	50.0	10.8	14.2	16.7	8.3		
My partner really doesn't understand me	F	48	23	11	21	17	2.47	1.506
	%	40	19.2	9.2	17.5	14.2		
I feel that our relationship is a good one	F	4	6	12	30	68	4.27	1.051
	%	3.3	5.0	10.0	25.0	56.7		
We manage arguments and disagreements very well	F	5	7	17	28	63	4.14	1.125
	%	4.2	5.8	14.2	23.3	52.5		
We do a good job of managing our finances	F	6	10	10	30	46	4.13	1.181
	%	5.0	8.3	8.3	25.0	53.4		
I feel that I should never have relationship with my partner	F	62	18	14	15	11	2.13	1.400
	%	57.7	15.0	11.7	12.5	9.1		
I feel that the future looks bright for our relationship.	F	6	3	10	22	79	4.38	1.077
	%	5.0	2.5	8.3	18.3	65.9		

Mean obtained as : < 1.49 = very low 1.50 - 2.49 = low, 2.5 - 3.49 = fair 3.5 - 4.49 = high, > 4.5 = very high

Here results related to indicators of Marital /in Relationship Dissatisfaction were analyzed. Majority 56.7% of the respondents does not believe or disagree that dissatisfaction in their marriage is the reason that their partner treats them badly at the mean level of 2.46 while they have fair satisfaction at the level of 3.99 because their partner really cares for them.

As indicated in the Table 10 of item 3 & 4, the majority 68.4% of the respondents was agreed with the feeling that they can trust their partner that indicates by the mean value of 3.91 while majority does not feel that their relationship is breaking up by the mean value of 2.23.

From the total respondents, 31.7% believe that due to the reason that their partner really doesn't understand them that they face feeling of dissatisfaction in their relationship or marriage while the majority believes that their relationship is a good one by the mean value of 4.27.

As indicated in the table 10 of item 7 & 8, the majority 75.8% of the respondents manage arguments and disagreements very well to solve dissatisfaction by the mean value of 4.14 and do a good job of managing their finances by the mean value of 4.13.

Among the total respondents, 21.6% of respondents feel that they should never have relationship with their partner due to

dissatisfaction by the mean value of 2.13 while majority of the respondents feel that the future looks bright for their relationship by the mean value of 4.38.

### Techniques of Managing Divorce and Breaking relationship

**Table 11: Techniques of Managing Divorce N=120**

Variable	Responses	Frequency	%
For whom do you consult when your relationship/marriage is at risk?	To my friends	43	35.8
	To elders in the neighborhood	14	11.7
	To religious leaders	17	14.2
	Bring the case to the court	42	35.0
	Discussing by ourselves	4	3.3
	No conflict	0	0
How many of the cases you solved peacefully discussing with each other?	The majority	83	69.2
	The few of the cases	18	15.0
	The slightest majority	12	10.0
	Non cases at all	7	5.8
What mechanism do you prefer to use, if your partner is not communicating with you (limited communication)?	Being positive to his/her silence	33	27.5
	Being patience	53	44.2
	Initiating topics of discussion tirelessly	34	28.3
Have you ever attended professional Marriage guidance and counseling training?	Yes	52	43.3
	No.	68	56.7
What is your major positive factor(s) that obliges you to stay in unsatisfying marriage?	Existence of children	42	35.0
	Religion prohibits separation and divorce		
	The shared memories that I have with him/her	58	48.3
		15	12.5
	Others	5	4.2

Under this table, results regarding techniques of managing divorce used by the respondents were analyzed. The results concerning whom respondents consult when their relationship or marriage is at risk shows that, 35.8% consult their friends, 11.7% consult their elders in the neighborhood, 14.2%, consults their religious leaders, 35% take their case to the court, while the rest 3.3% respondents discuss their case by themselves.

At the time of disagreement between the partner or when one partner shows feeling of ignorance to communicate, respondents' response shows that the other partner use different mechanisms to have good communication such as being positive to his/her silence 27.5%, being patience 44.2%, and initiating topics of discussion tirelessly 28.3%.

Concerning the factor that obliges the partner to stay in unsatisfying marriage, among 120 respondents response indicates that 35% were

due to existence of children, 48.3% were due to religion prohibits separation and divorce, 12.5% were due to the shared memories that they have

## Discussion

In this section, an attempt was made to discuss the results found with respect to the research questions described in the first chapter in light with the existing body of literature.

The finding of the study regarding factors that may influence the person in relationship revealed that, 80.8% of the respondents in relationship were agreed and strongly agreed in the choices of entertainment as a factor that may influence in their relationship. While 48.9% of the respondents in relationship were strongly disagreed with the variable that indicates lack of commitment to prolong the relationship as a factor that may influence in their relationship; however 21.3% of the respondents were strongly agreed with lack of commitment to prolong the relationship as a factor that may influence in their relationship. Additionally, 50% of the respondents disagree with refusing to have sexual intercourse as influencing factors in their relationship whereas 12.8%, 14.9% and 21.3% of respondents were undecided, agree and strongly agree respectively.

The finding of the study regarding factors that may influence the person in marriage revealed that, 52.1% of the married respondents were strongly disagree and disagree to the level of education as the influencing factor of person in married while 28.8% of respondents were agreed with the level of education as a factor affecting the relationship of person in marriage. 53.4% of the respondents believe that sexual incompatibility is as factors influencing the relationship of person in marriage; 39.7% of respondents were agree as duration of marriage can influence the relationship of person in marriage; 52.1% of respondents agreed that absence of children can influence the relationship

with their partner, and the left 4.2% due to other reason they stay in unsatisfying marriage.

of person in marriage; 60.3% of respondents believe that communication problem of couples at a time of disagreement can influence the relationship of married couples; 52.1% of respondents responded as the age gap and felt discomfort (anxious) is an influencing factor in relationship of married person with the mean values of 3.22.

Similar to the present study, Zeinab Tavakol and her colleagues (2016) in their review of factors associated with marital satisfaction found that communication plays a major role in marital satisfaction and intimacy between couples. And also Tayebi (2011) stated that, one of the factors affecting good relationship and causes for the incidence of divorce problems between couples is the behavior associated with their sexual performance.

Findings concerning factors affecting sexual incompatibility indicate that, 8.4% of participants were not having practiced sexual intercourse any before, even if they have in relationship. 91.6% of respondents who have sexual experiences were responded the questions provided with regard to the factors affecting sexual compatibility with their partner. Among the total respondents 61.8% of the respondents responded as they have fair sexual compatibility with their partner while 24.5% responded as they have sexual compatibility problem and the rest 13.6% respondents responded as they have undecided feeling whether they were sexual compatible or not with their partner by the mean value at 2.35. Regarding factors affecting their sexual compatibility, respondents responded as psychological readiness affects their satisfaction by the mean value of 3.31, Cultural factors affect their sexual compatibility by the mean value of

3.04, religious factors affect their sexual compatibility by the mean value of 2.90, and presence of physical health affects their sexual compatibility by the mean value at 3.86.

The study results regarding Relation, Commitment, and Frequency of Sex and Sexual Compatibility shows that, majority 76.6% of the respondents in marriage have high commitments for their marriage by the mean value at 2.70 while majority 78.4% respondents in a relationship have high commitments for their relationship with their partner by the mean value at 2.75. Majority of the respondents have high commitment for their marriage or relationship because they consider relationship/marriage as a gift of God by the mean value of 4.34; because they believe as marriage is legally constructed institution that deserve commitment by the mean value of 4.26; and because they have children needing their commitment to be nurtured by the mean value of 4.10. Majority 56.3% of the respondents' response indicates that as they have high sex drive by the mean value of 3.67 and also the majority 64.5% of the respondents' sexual organ becomes ready for sex at high level by the mean value of 3.86. Similarly majority of the respondents have high sexual satisfaction by the mean value of 3.89 in their sexual practice.

Similar to the present study, Rao (2002) stated that marital satisfaction is the result of many such factors. A good sex life is an important part of marriage with a strong association between a satisfactory sex life and satisfaction in the marital relationship itself.

Concerning results of the study related to indicators of marital /relationship dissatisfaction, majority 68 (56.7%) of the respondents does not believe or disagree that dissatisfaction in their marriage is the reason that their partner treats them badly at the mean level of 2.46 while they have fair satisfaction at the level of 3.99 because their partner really cares for them. The majority

68.4% of the respondents was agreed with the feeling that they can trust their partner that indicates by the mean value of 3.91 while majority does not feel that their relationship is breaking up by the mean value of 2.23. From the total respondents, 31.7% believe that due to the reason that their partner really doesn't understand them they face feeling of dissatisfaction in their relationship or marriage while the majority believes that their relationship is a good one by the mean value of 4.27.

The study findings regarding techniques of managing divorce used by the respondents, concerning whom respondents consult when their relationship or marriage is at risk shows that, 35.8% consult their friends, 11.7% consult their elders in the neighborhood, 14.2%, consults their religious leaders, 35% take their case to the court, while the rest 3.3% respondents discuss their case by them-selves; at the time of disagreement between the partner or when one partner shows feeling of ignorance to communicate, respondents response shows that the other partner use different mechanisms to have good communication such as being positive to his/her silence 27.5%, being patience 44.2%, and initiating topics of discussion tirelessly 28.3%; concerning the factor that obliges the partner to stay in unsatisfying marriage, 35% were due to existence of children, 48.3% were due to religion prohibits separation and divorce, and 12.5% were due to the shared memories that they have with their partner.

## **Conclusion**

The research study revealed that there were different factors that would influence the person in relationship such as lack of commitment to prolong the relationship and refusing to have sexual intercourse and also there were different factors that would influence the person in marriage.

Psychological readiness, Cultural factors religious factors and presence of physical health affects sexual compatibility of respondents in marriage, which will be given due attention in their life of relationship.

However, the study identified that the majority of the respondents in marriage have high commitments for their marriage and relationship with their partner, because they consider their relationship/marriage as a gift of God and they believe as marriage is legally constructed institution that deserve commitment and also because they have children requiring their commitment to be nurtured.

Conflict or disagreement is anything which is inevitable among the couples, which will be give the inordinate emphasis in their marriage /relationship. The way of managing disagreement can be affect the household and causes to divorce and break relationship. The study findings revealed that large number of respondents uses; taking their case to the court and consults their friends and some of them consult their neighborhood elders as well as their religious leaders to manage divorce when their relationship or marriage is at risk. But there is few numbers of respondents discuss their case by them-selves.

Researchers highly endorsing that good communication, being patience, initiating topics of discussion tirelessly to discuss the cases by themselves and ignore the divorcing by encouraging collective belongings, cultural values and shared memories that they have with their partner.

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