

Impact of Women infertility on marital adjustment, Happiness and Suicidal tendency in Indian context

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Abstract

Infertility is a complex medical condition that affects millions of individuals and couples worldwide, posing significant physical, emotional, and social challenges. The present study was conducted to measure the level of marital adjustment and Happiness and Suicidal tendency in Infertile women. A total of 60 participants were selected by purposive sampling method from different areas of Devipatan division of Uttar Pradesh. To collect the data, Marital adjustment questionnaire (Pramod Kumar and Kanchana Rohtagi), Life Satisfaction Scale (Vaishali Marathe and Upinder Dhar), and Suicidal Ideation Attributes Scale (National Center for Epidemiology and Population Health, Hindi adaptation by G. K. Tiwari and S. Kumar) was used. The obtained data was analyzed for the ANOVA. Results revealed that there was a significant impact of infertile on marital adjustment, happiness level and Suicidal tendency on ($P < 0.05$).

Key word: Infertile women, marital adjustment, Happiness, Suicidal Tendency

Introduction

Fruitlessness isn't simply a restorative condition but a multifaceted challenge that significantly influences people and couples, with far-reaching suggestions for their passionate, mental, and social well-being. One noteworthy angle of this affect is its impact on conjugal fulfillment. This consider digs into the different measurements of how barrenness impacts conjugal fulfillment. The enthusiastic involvement of fruitlessness is complex and multifaceted, including unremitting swaying stretch and the significant sense of misfortune. Both life partners in an barren couple are influenced mentally, physically, financially, and socially by the challenges of fruitlessness. The affect on conjugal fulfillment is noteworthy, with considers showing that fruitlessness is regularly experienced as a emergency or major life stressor, driving to genuine negative impacts on the couple's relationship. Fruitlessness speaks to a noteworthy social issue with significant suggestions for people, couples, and society as a entirety. Understanding the complex transaction of mental, social, and cultural factors included within the fruitlessness involvement is basic for giving compelling bolster and intercession for couples confronting this challenge. By recognizing and tending to the emotional impact of fruitlessness on conjugal fulfillment, ready to work towards advancing strength, compassion, and shared back inside connections influenced by barrenness. Inquire about shows that the passionate encounter of fruitlessness by and large has two components: constant wavering push and the encounter of misfortune (Eunpu, 1995). In spite of the fact that barrenness is more often than not connected to a physical issue of one companion or the other, the stretch and misfortune related with fruitlessness can have genuine suggestions for both life partners on mental, physical, financial, and social well-being. Numerous studies have shown that the issue of fruitlessness is experienced as a emergency or major life stressor with possibly genuine negative impacts on the couple's relationship (Convent, Andrews & Halman, 1991b; Bresnick, 1981; Higgins, 1990). Conceptual and subjective barrenness investigate appears that the stretch put on the couple encountering fruitlessness can truly affect the conjugal relationship. In spite of the fact that most clinicians accept that the barren couple's relationship may endure, small quantitative inquire about has been committed to investigating and distinguishing the particular components that will affect or moderate these negative results (Leiblum, 1993). An assessed information appears that by the year 2025 the frequencies of fruitlessness will increment to 7.7 million couples and is being a noteworthy social issue (Henderson, 1998). Measurements of this developing social issue highlight the lack of investigate accessible to assist experts get it the couple elements which will worsen the emergency or push of infertility. In zone of Concern Analysts have as it were as of late inspected the psychosocial issues included within the barrenness involvement. Cross-cultural barrenness writing advance underscores the social setting that sees fruitlessness as a danger to womens character and status. Over the world, ladies share in hazardous and agonizing therapeutic methods, as well as expound and magical richness customs, within the interest of the capacity to bear children. Inhorn (1994) notes that in cross-cultural

investigate on barrenness, those within the political control structures regularly don't recognize the psychosocial affect that fruitlessness has on the lady. In spite of the fact that those in control don't recognize the social results, the ladies themselves perceive their fruitlessness as a issue with grave social results. Parenthood cross socially is seen as a central and characterizing part for ladies. Barrenness has been compared with a disappointment to replicate, which socially stigmatizes ladies craving to have children. Hence, fruitlessness can be seen as a risk to the nature of being a lady and to the capacity of a lady to fulfill a social part. Fruitlessness has come to be recognized as a noteworthy social issue. As the medicalization of fruitlessness progresses in biomedical advances and modern inquire about hones have advanced, the issue of barrenness has been investigated and tended to within the inquire about writing. The detailed cases of fruitlessness proceed to rise and are anticipated to develop. Clarifications for the proceeded rise in infertility include the rise in detailed cases of sexually transmitted maladies, which can cause sterility; the drift towards choosing to begin childbearing at a afterward age when solid pregnancy is more troublesome to accomplish; and the expanded accessibility of restorative innovation and the increased mindfulness of infertility issues, which may have driven to an increment in detailing of barrenness to the therapeutic field. With the increment in mindfulness and detailed frequencies of infertility, more investigate consideration has been given to the huge number of issues included with fruitlessness. The encounter of infertility, and the coming about stretch and feelings of misfortune, can affect a couple's physical well-being (Taylor, 1995).

Inquire about demonstrates that sexual relations are frequently adversely affected by fruitlessness. Fruitlessness medicines, which may require observing intercut closely, can include a sense of ponderousness and commitment to an something else solid sexual relationship. As the expectation of conception builds each month, a handful may indeed halt sexual relations briefly in arrange to maintain a strategic distance from disillusionment (Eunpu, 1995). Barrenness may too cause physical torment for either or both companions as they undergo different intrusive strategies. As fruitlessness may be a life stressor, the encounter can have suggestions for all ranges of working. In expansion to the physical suggestions of barrenness, mental and social working have moreover been appeared to be contrarily affected. The stretch and misfortune issues involved with barrenness have negative results on individual's mental well-being. A common string within the fruitlessness writing concerns the negative affect of fruitlessness on self-esteem. Men and ladies who encounter barrenness regularly report feeling physically flawed; this reduced sense of body picture contains a significant affect on self-esteem (Nunnery, Andrews & Halman, 1992). Van Balen and Trimbos-Kemper (1993) portray an passionate chain of occasions happening after a determination of barrenness, a period of profound enthusiastic unsettling influence and flimsiness, taken after by outrage and/or discouragement. Fruitlessness can lead to sentiments of misery, powerlessness, blame and self-destructive propensities. Sentiments of dissatisfaction, grieving and misfortune are too related with fruitlessness (Van Balen & Trimbos-Kemper, 1994). Mentally, fruitlessness can speak to a major risk to well-being. Barrenness can too have suggestions for the social circle. The appearance of modern fruitlessness innovations has included social weight to deliver a naturally related child (Donchin, 1994). Patients report that fruitlessness is experienced as a stigmatizing condition (Whitehead & Gonzalez, 1995). An extra burden confronted by a person with barrenness is their hesitance to publicize their infertility problems (Miall, 1994). In any case, the medicalization of fruitlessness treatment has changed barrenness from a private torment to a open, delayed emergency (Whitehead & Gonzalez, 1995). Since of solid social desires to reproduce, the inability to carry out this social part can cause separation and a sense of disappointment for an barren couple. Social connections, counting family, companions and the conjugal dyad, can endure negative impacts from a couple's barrenness. It can make social conditions of confinement, career and work stretch, as well as monetary troubles. The financial aspect of barrenness treatment can have a sensational financial affect for a few looking for restorative medicines. The symptomatic prepare for barrenness can be long and may include various therapeutic methods, a few requiring hospitalization. The unused regenerative advances, such as in-vitro fertilization and counterfeit insemination, carry a overwhelming cost tag. As therapeutic protections does not cover numerous or all of these methods, the couples are left to pay the therapeutic bills. At the side expanding body of information around the psychosocial repercussions of fruitlessness on the individual, barrenness analysts have found person stressors influence the conjugal relationship; there can be sensational contrasts within the way that ladies and men respond to the fruitlessness emergency. A number of thinks about have found that men and women react differently to infertility, creating a strain on the marital relationship because of different gender expectations. Gendered reactions and coping styles can make it difficult for spouses to fully understand and support each other (Abbey, Andrews & Halman, 1994). These relationship dynamics involved with the crisis of infertility can have an impact on the marital relationship. When considering the potential impact of the infertility experience on the marital relationship, it is necessary to consider two areas: the individual psychosocial reactions that each spouse experiences and their dynamic interactions, and the impact of gender differences on reactions to infertility felt by men and women. While considerable research and attention has been focused on the psychosocial impact of infertility, less attention has been focused on the impact of infertility on marital satisfaction (Leiblum, 1993).

Conjugal fulfillment can be characterized as an demeanor of more prominent or lesser favorability toward one's possess companion and conjugal relationship (Insect, Frazier, & Bowden, 1981). Considerations have appeared blended comes about when investigating the affect of fruitlessness on conjugal fulfillment. As inquired about has appeared that arrangement of bolster may be a viewpoint of marriage that impacts conjugal fulfillment (Nunnery et al., 1995), it is imperative to consider the affect of seen social back for the barren couple. Social bolster can be characterized as any social relationship that works as adapting help (Zimet, Dahlem, Zimet & Harley, 1988). In this way, the concept of social back envelops both the amount and quality of the strong connections. The impacts of social support systems have been well recorded within the writing (Cohen & Willis, 1985). Social bolster, whether familial, peer or spousal, can work as a buffer or moderating calculate to upsetting life occasions and a positive enhancer of self-esteem. Social back can be inspected in terms of both positive and negative life stressors. Life moves ordinarily considered negative, such as separate or widowhood, have been appeared to be relieved by social bolster. On the other hand, the push included in life occasions regularly characterized as positive, such as graduation, birth of a unused infant, etc., are too made less unpleasant by social back (Pittman & Lloyd, 1988). Inquired about has appeared that noteworthy sexual orientation contrasts exist in recognition of social bolster (Zimet et al., 1988). As barrenness can be considered a emergency and hence, a negative life occasion, social back may have an affect on the conjugal relationship for barren couples. Protection is critical for people in overseeing their social intelligent and their arrangement of social back components. Protection can be characterized as a condition of separateness, purposely chosen and secured by an individual (or bunch), a separateness which the person can desert or break down in the event that he so chooses (Kelvin, 1973). The concept of protection inclination can be thought of as the esteem that an person places on that separateness. Investigate has appeared tremendous contrasts within the sum of separateness favored by men and ladies. Craddock found that couple contrasts in security inclinations can influence conjugal fulfillment. (Craddock, 1994, 1997). In expansion to differences in protection inclinations between sexes, (Pedersen, 1987) found that natural factors, such as geographic portability and urban or provincial living, and person characteristics such as resilience for expansive swarms, play a part in security inclinations. No investigate has been done to particularly address the issue of protection inclinations for couples encountering fruitlessness. As person responses to the push of barrenness can cause strife in couples, and recognitions of social back shift in men and ladies, the investigation of the part of security inclination in energetic couple intuitive for fruitless couples must be investigated. A survey of the clinical and investigate writing on fruitlessness distinguishes numerous factors which may be related to the predication of the conjugal relationship for couples encountering fruitlessness. This writing audit incorporates an examination of past investigate on three specific variables which helped to identify the importance of these variables in explaining the impact of infertility on the marital relationship, privacy preference, perception of social support and level of depression. This literature review will examine two broad area so the experience of infertility and previous research on the marital relationship. Woven into these two areas will be an exploration of the importance of gender differences.

Fruitlessness is experienced as a emergency (Bresnick, 1981; Fouad & Fahje, 1989; Menning, 1980; Shapiro, 1982), which includes negative results to physical, mental and social well-being. The involvement of fruitlessness places numerous stresses on a marriage, and can adversely affect conjugal fulfillment (Bresnick, 1981; Shapiro, 1982). In spite of the fact that there's a wide body of writing investigating the mental affect of fruitlessness on the person (generally the lady), investigate thinks about centering on the affect of barrenness on conjugal fulfillment are scanty. Consequently, in arrange to get it the affect of fruitlessness on the conjugal relationship, it is vital to get it the interaction of social support with the got to keep up protection in connections, as well as the impact of level of discouragement. Hence, this writing survey investigates hypothesis and accessible investigate related to the conjugal relationship for fruitless couples, and to discernment of social back, security inclinations and level of misery, which is able appeared to play a critical part within the conjugal relationship for fruitless couples. The issue of fruitlessness certainly has verifiable importance. Earlier to the final few decades, accessible authentic data on barrenness centered on ladies inside their social setting. Since ladies more than men have verifiably been recognized with their regenerative organs, fabric that centered on fruitlessness nearly only centered on the female. Moreover, chronicled fabric is constrained in that the ladies considered were likely to be Caucasian, center course and urban (Rhodes, 1988). It is evaluated that one in six couples that want to have a child will involvement fruitlessness, characterized as having attempted to conceive a child unsuccessfully for at slightest one year (Forrest & Gilbert, 1992). As as of late as two decades prior, 40% to 50% of fruitlessness had no known physical cause. Current investigate, in any case, uncovers that 90% of fruitlessness incorporates a known physical cause; 40% of barrenness is causally related to the ladies, 40% is causally related to the man and 20% is shared (Menning, 1988). In spite of the fact that fruitlessness is regularly due to physical issues of as it were one accomplice, both accomplices feel the effects. Social and societal standards by and large put a better weight on females to multiply and to gotten to be moms, due to the tall esteem of the part of parenthood in society. Customarily, parenthood is seen as the central part for ladies, whereas paid work is the central part for men (Miall, 1989; Whitehead & Gonzalez, 1994). Hence,

fruitlessness represents a distinctive risk to the social parts of men and ladies. Men and ladies adapt with the involvement, conclusion, name and treatment of fruitlessness totally different ways. Physical well-being is more likely to be affected for ladies than for men. For illustration, fruitlessness medications, such as in-vitro fertilization and other intrusive methods, are more frequently performed on ladies. Hence, ladies have the included stretch of altering to possibly agonizing therapeutic procedures. Also, barrenness treatment regularly includes hormonal treatments that can influence disposition for ladies. Jordan and Revenson (1999) report that ladies feel on edge around temperament and body changes coming about from these hormonal medicines, whereas men feel uneasiness around giving infusions or other shapes of medicines to their spouses, stressing that they may not provide the pharmaceutical legitimately. In common, women's treatment for barrenness is more agonizing and more fiscally exorbitant (Whitehead & Gonzalez, 1994). Since barrenness treatment more regularly than not includes the woman's regenerative framework, her life may be more disturbed than her partner's (Nunnery et al., 1994). There's a body of subjective writing that proposes that the mental well-being of ladies is more adversely affected by barrenness than men (Convent et al., 1991; Brand, 1989; Daniluk, 1996). More inquire about consideration has been paid to exploring the mental responses of ladies, due in portion to the societal standards and culture that shape the inquire about. Carmelli and Birenbaum-Carmelli (1994) found that in spite of the fact that male physical impedances cause half of the detailed cases of barrenness, the writing on the psychosocial angles of male fruitlessness is scanty, and analysts still put greater effort into examining the female angles of fruitlessness. The body of research about the mental impact of fruitlessness on ladies is more broad. Inquire about recommends that ladies and men involvement distinctive mental responses to barrenness (Morrow, Thoreson & Penney, 1995). A few creators recommend that the contrasts in responses to barrenness depend on who carries the essential conclusion. When the fruitlessness is male-related, Leiblum (1993) found that men encounter stretch and misfortune at levels comparable to ladies who are analyzed barren. Gibson and Myers (2002) found that family and accomplice underpins are exceptionally critical adapting assets for ladies adapting with barrenness stretch. So, whereas people encountering barrenness, particularly ladies, may look for out social bolster, frequently they may get lacking or negative social help from family and companions. Within the on Self-destructive hazard among barren ladies undergoing in-vitro fertilization: Incidence and chance variables, Chen Shani et al (2016) uncovered that being childless, utilizing non-positive reappraisal and exhibiting depressive indications were noteworthy predictors of suicide risk within the future. Within the consider on Relationship of The Etiology of Barrenness with Life Fulfillment and Disposition Clutters in Couples who Experience Assisted Reproductive Innovations, Behnaz Navid et al (2017) found that when the fruitlessness etiology was male calculate, female variables or unexplained, spouses appeared essentially higher uneasiness than their spouses. In couples analyzed with female figure barrenness, spouses appeared altogether more misery than their spouses. Within the ponder on Conjugal Adjustment and Life fulfillment between Ripe and Barren Indian Accomplices, R.M. Tripathi, Archana Pandey (2024) found that men appear lower life fulfillment and conjugal alteration with their barren accomplice than ladies, as well as the relationship between ripeness and conjugal alteration of couples. Richness has positive and Fruitlessness has negative impacts on alteration and life fulfillment.

Objectives of the study: The following objectives have been set for the present study

- I. Revelation to the nature and dynamics of Indian marital Life and its Social Structure
- II. Impact of infertility on Marital Adjustment, Happiness and Suicidal tendency.

Hypothesis:

There is a significant effect of infertility on marital adjustment.

1. There is a significant effect of infertility on Happiness.
2. There is a significant effect of infertility on Suicidal tendency.

Methods and Procedure:

Participants: 60 Infertile women Age range is 30-48 years were selected from Balrampur, Gonda, Sravashti, and Bahraich, distt. of Devipatan division. Balrampur, situated on the West Rapti River, is a part of Devipatan division and the historic Awadh region. Noteworthy for the Pateshwari Devi temple, a Shakti Pitha, Balrampur's territory was once integral to the ancient Kosala kingdom. Similarly, Bahraich, historically part of Awadh, was part of the Nanpara Taluqdari ruled by successive Rajas.

Following Lord Rama's reign over Kosala, the kingdom underwent a division along the Ghaghara river. Lava, Rama's son, assumed rule over the northern portion, establishing Sravasti as the capital. Sravasti, now known as Sahet, spans 400 acres, with Mahet, an ancient city, located to the north near the Rapti River. Gautam Buddha spent 21 rainy seasons under a sacred Peepal tree in this region, and the forest of Sravasti witnessed the enlightening encounter with the notorious Angulimal.

Devipatan division, including Bahraich, is recognized as a backward region, with Bahraich being listed among the country's 250 most backward districts by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj in 2006. Both Gonda and Bahraich received the "Backward Region Grant Fund" from the Indian government. Consequently, Devipatan division stands out for its religious, educational, and economic diversity, making it a compelling choice for our study.

Tools: The following tools were used for collecting data in the study:

Marital Adjustment Questionnaire: This Questionnaire is used to measure the marital adjustment of the partners. It was developed by Pramod Kumar and Kanchana Rohtagi. It consists of 25 highly discriminating items. Each item elicits a response of 'Yes' or 'No'. Each 'Yes' response contributes to higher marital adjustment. This scale was administered on 200 participants drawn from the Jodhpur and Gandhinagar Cities. The respondent's ages ranged from 28 to 58 years. The split-half reliability was found to be 0.49 (N=60) which yielded an index of reliability of 0.70. Further, they obtained a reliability of 0.84 through test-retest. According to the authors, the scale provided a high content validity and face validity.

Happiness Scale : This Questionnaire is used to measure the Happiness. It was developed by Vaishali Marathe and Upinder Dhar. It consists of 40 highly discriminating items. Each item elicits a response of 'Yes', can't say or 'No'. The authors administered this scale on 400 responders from the different Cities of India. The respondent's ages ranged from 25 to 65 years. The test-retest reliability was found to be 0.82 and the scale provided 0.76 validity.

Suicidal Ideation Attributes Scale: This Questionnaire is used to measure the Suicidal Ideation Attributes. It was developed by National Center for Epidemiology and Population Health. Hindi adaptation by G. K. Tiwari and S. Kumar. It consists of 15 highly discriminating items. The respondent's ages ranged from 18 to 88 years.

Procedure:

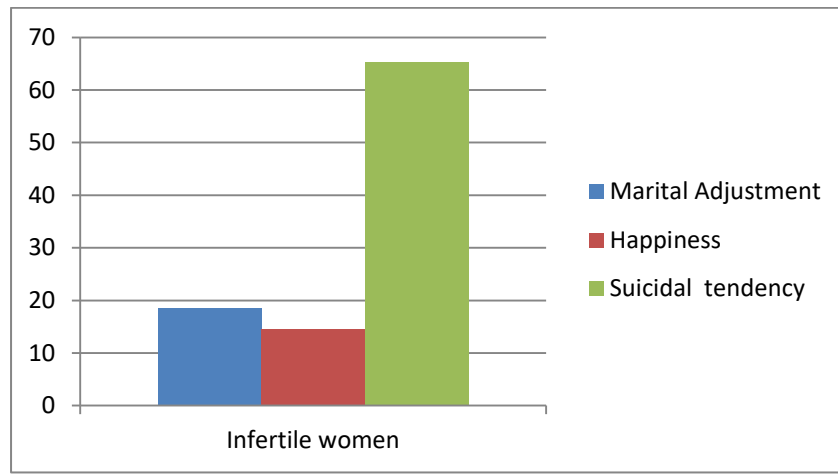
After collecting the necessary tools and selecting the sample, the marital adjustment questionnaire and Life Satisfaction Scale was administered to the sample according to the instructions given in the inventories.

Results:

Table - 1 ANOVA: marital adjustment, Happiness and Suicidal tendency in infertile women

Sources of variation	DF	Sum of Squares	MS	F	P ≤0.01	P ≤0.05
Between Group	2	98.89	49.445	4.2	4.98	3.15
Within group	57	674.86	11.84			
Total	59	773.75	61.285			

Figure – 1 Mean score for Marital adjustment, Happiness and Suicidal tendency in infertile women



Interpretation

The objective of this research was to study the impact of women infertility on marital adjustment, Happiness and Suicidal tendencies. According to the data found, women show lower Happiness and Moderate level of marital adjustment and High Level of Suicidal tendency. Infertility has become such a social concern that it can lead to serious psychological problems. The research findings of Qadir F, Khalid A, Medhin G (2015), Kalpana (2013) and Chadha C, Kataria J, Chugh P, Choudhary, A (2019), R.M. Tripathi, Archana Pandey (2024) support our present research result that Infertility has a major impact on the quality of life. Women, however, express higher levels of stress regardless of who carries the primary diagnosis of infertility. The negative psychological effect that women suffer from infertility has been widely explored in the literature. Williams (1997) found that women experience anger and resentment, feelings of inadequacy and worthlessness and envy of other mothers. Infertility is frequently perceived by women as a condition carrying stigma, posing a threat to their self-perception, social roles, and the perception of their success as women. (Miall, 1994). Infertility is a hindrance to man's need to survive and is a source of severe psychological stress. The limitations of this research may influence the generalization of the findings. In this study, infertility was studied when the couples were following therapeutic measures. Therefore, other periods of the couples' lives such as the time of infertility diagnosis and disappointment with fertility were not considered in this study.

Conclusion

In conclusion, infertility stands as a multifaceted medical condition with far-reaching impacts on individuals and couples worldwide, entailing significant physical, emotional, and social ramifications. The psychological distress experienced by women grappling with infertility has been extensively documented in the literature. Utilizing established instruments such as the Marital Adjustment Questionnaire, Life Satisfaction Scale, and Suicidal Ideation Attributes Scale, the study uncovered noteworthy findings through ANOVA analysis. The results indicated a pronounced influence of infertility on marital adjustment, happiness levels, and suicidal tendencies, underscoring its profound psychological implications.

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