



Resolving Methods of Marital Discords and Conflicts of Rural Women – Field Study in Menia Governorate, Egypt.

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Abstract

This study was performed to identify resolving methods of marital discords and conflicts among rural women in different dimension fields, as well to study the relationship among a number of independent variables and the resolving methods of these marital discords and conflicts among rural women. Rural women in Menia city, Minia governorate, Egypt were selected during this study. The study sample included housewives who were married and permanent residents in the village. Random sample of 187 house wives were selected for this purpose. Data were collected by using schedule. The study found positive correlation between variables of age, marriage period, monthly family income, media exposure of respondents and resolving methods of marital discords and conflicts. Whereas, negative correlation was found between variable of family size of respondent and resolving methods of marital discords and conflicts. The study also found that there were significant differences between the respondents in resolving methods of marital discords and conflicts when they are classified according to the family type, intervention of parents and relatives, employment status, and contribution to family income.

Keywords:

Resolving Methods, Marital Discords and Conflicts, Rural Women

1. Introduction

Some scholars consider family discords and conflicts as only a discord between a man and a woman in matrimony in isolation of the society, as well they belong only to their parties. However, the fact is that family discords and conflicts are much more than this, because the family is the first institution in every society. Besides, the family is a basic unit of social relationships and the most important producer for upright and psychologically moderate individuals, where the stability of society depends on the stability of the family, and the stability of the family depends on the marital relationship. Therefore, if the relationship is based on affection, compassion, respect, appreciation, tolerance, understanding, renunciation of discords and resolving disputes, this will lead to family stability and harmony, thus positively reflecting on the family wellbeing and society. On the other hand, if the relationship is based on the otherwise it will inevitably have a negative effect on the family. Indeed, what happens in the family and between its parties reflects certainly on the children's culture and

behaviour. Thus, the more cohesive the family is, the more cohesive the community will be and vice versa.

Joseph and Inbanathan (2016) mentioned that since marriage is one of the most basic forms of interpersonal social relationship, so are disagreements, which are unavoidable in these kinds of intimate relationships. In fact, conflict in intimate human relationships, such as marriage, is inevitable. Negative interactions and behaviour within the marital life is a natural outcome of communication and sharing lives together. However, a mere presence of these disagreements does not necessarily imply or lead to marital disruption. In fact, even in highly successful long-term marriages, disagreements may be a part of the relationship itself. Therefore, It is a nature that marital life passes through various discords and conflicts, subject to various crises and struggles particularly at the beginning of marital life formation, when the couple are about to understand themselves adequately. In addition, the nature of marital life and the variety of its roles, sometimes struggles, as well the nature of the social interaction between spouses on one hand, and between them and

the rest of the family on the other, and between the children themselves on the other point may breed or prompt discords and conflicts, thereby leading to disharmony. This makes discords and conflicts usual, normal, and expected in the family. The family as a social system does not naturally tend to steadiness and stability, but continuing in agreement, harmony and cohesion is questionable on the one hand, and on the other marital conflicts are considered as a source to social change (Alwahshy, 1992).

Discords and conflicts that couples face vary from one family to another, as well they range from simple to complex. It may be just a simple disagreement that may be solved by the understanding one of them in relation to the other's viewpoint, and may become complicated and end with divorce if not well managed. The conflict in the family may take a familiar form and certain level and becomes a common place in the families' life, while the growing conflict makes the situations in families get worse (Arnout, 2016).

As the family and the changes that occur in them pass through the stages of their life, the shifts and the problems experienced over its history emanate from under the influence of many factors (internal or external). Marital discords and conflicts are not correlated to factors that are related to marital relations only; however, they include other elements such as life experiences of both spouses in addition to their adaptation and suitability between past experiences and current positions. The strongest and worst conflicts among the family members are those that couple are exposed at present because a lot of problems and pressures that facing them. These include family, psychological, economic, or work problems. These pressures make the family roles more complicated so that each family is subjected to the factors of conflicts. Nevertheless, it must be distinguished between the so-called destructive conflict and what happens because of minor and common discords between any couple. The pattern of marital discords is not a general feature, but it is only associated with those that are unable to reach a suitable adaptation and resolution of the situation or conflict (Almalek & Noufel, 2006).

The discords between couples may occur in one of the two ways; if one of the parties failed to make the other party happy or one of them makes the other miserable. In the first case, the husband or the wife is frustrated because the other party does not satisfy his or her needs, while in the second case, the husband or the wife deliberately hurts the spouse. The first case is called the failure of marital care, whereas the second is called the failure of marital protection. A successful marriage requires the skill of caring for the life partner who promised to respect

and appreciate him or her during all their life time together. Just good intention is not enough for satisfaction, but it requires strategy for solving such marital discords and conflicts (Harley, 1994). In this context, marital satisfaction does not necessarily reflect the absence of any conflict, but to some extent a relatively higher level of positive relationships compared to negative ones. Studies have shown that a happy, stable marriage is in the couple's ability to express disagreements and resolve conflicts using deliberate peace-making mechanisms. Though in some cases, presence of conflicts led to strengthening of the marital relationship (Joseph and Inbanathan, 2016). Fawole and Osho (2017) stated that marital satisfaction, responsible for marital stability to a large extent. They added that permanent relationship and cooperation with the spouse as well as financial stability in the family are the most important factors in marital satisfaction. A peaceful family life does not mean the absence of crises or the absence of marital discords or conflicts, but rather the ability to confront crises and deal with them in positive ways.

The fragility of the marriage bond is a notable feature of the contemporary world, and is present at every level of society including rural farming households. The increase in divorce rates is one of the most visible changes in African societies and family lives. The consequences of separation and divorce are severe, especially in early experiences of parental conflict have lasting consequences on the quality of relationship (Asa and Akan, 2017). Therefore, the couple must understand that life is full of discords and conflicts, but this is not a problem. However, the main problem is resident in the method of dealing with such discords and conflicts (Sabeeha, 2013).

Research problem:

Marital discords and conflicts are a form of interaction between couples who are incompatible with family life because their roles are not clear and the net of relations between them are broken in addition to many other reasons. Therefore, we should recognize that marital discords and conflicts are normal. Hence, researchers are no longer looking up to a happy family as a family that is free of discords, but incompatible family that is lacking the appropriate solutions to resolve the marital discords and conflicts.

The family conflict grows and develops if the couple does not terminate it in one or another way. Then, it will cause something like the infection of other aspects of the family life. When the family discords crystallize and take a specific pattern, the family rarely continues this situation. The family that reaches this discord may disintegrate and become unstable. Hence, discord is an abnormal form of

social performance leading to consequences that hinder the family or the society.

Sometimes there may be difficulties in understanding or playing roles either inside or outside the family group. In such situations, a temporary conflict may arise between the expectations of the different family members. If this conflict continues, it may affect the unity of the family. Therefore, the life of the couples and the family are rarely perfect throughout their life cycle because many of the events, that the family is exposed to, may lead to discords. Indeed, the family that is facing the problems is often that which have no appropriate capabilities and suitable methods to cope with these events (Khouli, 1983).

If the couple can't continue in marital life, this may not be due to hard discords and conflicts, but because of freezing the couples thought. Therefore, the existence of common place methods of marital discords and conflicts help the couple in marital adaption in front of marital situations and the treatment of changes in social attitudes which impede and affect their roles as husband and wife. Hence, the role of the couple in finding such methods is important, as well working to understand other part needs and sources of discords and conflicts, working to find solutions to the conflict and changing the relationship of the parties involved in the conflict into a positive relationship through changing their relationship to a friendly one by targeting the sources and themes of the conflict (Oliver et al., 2005).

As the rural family is an integral part of the largest society, the changes and crises facing the families in Egyptian society are already reflected in rural families, especially in many tasks and roles played by rural families. Therefore, this study is important to recognize the resolution methods of marital discords among rural women in one of Minya governorate villages, in addition to understanding the related factors, and then provide answers to the following questions.

Research questions:

- What are the methods that usually used to solve marital discords and conflicts for rural women?
- Is there any relationship between the personal variables of the respondent and the criteria of resolving methods of marital discords and conflicts in the studied five fields (i.e. integration - commitment - avoidance - dominance-compromising)?

Research objectives:

- 1-Identifying the level of resolving methods of marital discords for rural women in the fields of

integration - commitment - avoidance - dominance-compromising.

2 - Determining the affecting factors on the resolving methods of marital discords of rural women in each of the studied five fields.

Research importance:

1. One of the scientific contributions that attempted to highlight the resolving methods of marital discords and conflicts, in addition to the related factors.

2. Developing a more comprehensive picture of the fields of resolving marital discords and conflict.

3. Guiding by the review of literature, concepts, variables, statistical methods, and their results in opening new horizons for further new studies of resolving methods of marital discords and conflicts. As well, to apply such results to different research communities to reach an integrated and comprehensive vision in this matter.

4. This study can be used in preparing guidance programs to improve marital life and family stability, hence the stability of society.

5. Expanding the knowledge to be considered for those who are interested in rural women especially in planning and developing appropriate strategies and procedures that may overcome marital discords and conflicts so that they can fully practice their roles and achieve family balance and stability.

6. Using the results of this study as a basis for building family guidance programs in marital discords and conflicts.

Theoretical framework

First: - The concept of marital discords:

We cannot imagine a family that lives its life on compatibility and adequacy in all cases over tens of years; we will not find it even in the latest developed societies. There are several definitions of the concept of marital discords, including the following:

Badawi (1977) defined the marital discords as a dispute between husband and wife and it is accompanied with anger, and harsh words and hitting may be used also. Whereas, Mahmoud (2010) defined it as a dispute between individuals and groups that are accompanied with anger and be confined to exchange insults or using a tool in a quarrel. While Bokarma (2013) cited (Korn et al., 1980) who defined marital discords and conflicts as unavoidable events that arise when there is no consistency between the realizations and the expected goals of the relationship, which leads to continuous tension. Zalzal (2000) defined marital discords as

conflicts arising between spouses due to non-convergence in personal characteristics or because of economic problems or external pressures on one or both spouses, resulting in the failure to satisfy some of the psychological and physiological needs that lead to disturbance in family relationships. While Jalal (1995) defined it as a kind of disorder that arises between the spouses due to their inability to face their problems or due to the differences in their solving methods. He added that the effects of the disorder are demonstrated in the form of a decrease in communication between the spouses, their non-integration into a joint activity and dissatisfaction with the marital relationship. Whereas, Alrashidi & Al-Khulaifi (1977) defined it as conflicting views of the couple towards some of the matters that belong to either of them, or both, to provoke the anger or revenge behaviour or at least thinking about. While Qadour (2012) defined it as a disturbance in the relationship between couples and bad communication resulting from multiple difficulties that reduce their ability to solve problems, which leads to dissatisfaction with the marital relationship of one or both parties, hence marital life becomes misery in the eyes of one of the couples or both (Al-Qarani, 2007). On the other hand, Joseph and Inbanathan (2016) defined Marital conflict as a covert/overt interaction between spouses that is identified by the spouses as disagreement or a source of difficulty in the relationship. They added that couples may complain about sources of conflict ranging from verbal and physical abuse to personal characteristics and behaviour.

- Causes of marital discords:

The variation is something natural and liable. It may result in quarrel and hassle between the spouses for several reasons:

- These reasons may be simple because of daily life problems. They may appear in the form of a lack of a required work, unsatisfactory behaviour in a family situation or towards friends, or neglect in an expected compliment on a social occasion such as a wedding anniversary or other occasions. However, if these reasons don't lead to harms, they should not be a cause of discords between the spouses and a cause of family misery.

- Marital discords may occur because cultural differences in values, attitudes, customs, and traditions between spouses. These discords can be eliminated only through rapprochement and cultural adaptation (Almuslmani, 1997). Gamei (2016) added that one of the reasons for the differences is the loss of mutual understanding of each other's needs.

- The discords may happen also because of the lack of the husband's or wife's attention to his or her appearance. Women's attention to their

appearance only at the beginning of marital life or later at the presence of the guests which leads to marital discords or quarrels due to this negligence so it will lead to disputes and marital quarrels (Abd-ALMohsen, 2001).

- Unemployment leads to disrespect for the husband or increase the aggression against him. This appears in the form of increasing conflicts between spouses, especially when the wife blames the husband as he is responsible for his unemployment and denial his existence, neglecting his daily requirements and his injurious criticism in front of the children, the acute emotion towards his normal behaviour or attitudes which was previously possible, as well as caring for his desires. Unemployment leads also to the wife's partial or total release from the official authority of the husband, which increases the discords (Hassan, 1967).

In this context, Al-Khashab (1985) added that the most important factors that lead to discords in marital life are represented in the following:

- Lack of basic elements for family life
 - Different philosophy of both spouses in life
 - Differences in the educational and cultural levels of the couple

- The personality tyranny over one another, and the tyranny of individual attitudes and selfishness in dealings.

- Lack of emotions or increase of jealousy.
 - Classification of marital discords to several levels according to its severity:

The first level: includes minor discords that occur between spouses and do not last long, anger and resentment appear, each one of the couple seeks to resolve it without spoiling the friendliness between them and without influencing each other. The couple also should keep the marital interaction where the psychological and emotional climate in the family remains good.

The second level: where the discords between the spouses gets intensive and lasts for a long time. Those discords involve hostility, accusations, and insult. However, the periods of communication between the spouses are still opened and the desire to resolve discords still exists. The desire to continue at this level of discord still exists.

The third level: The discords continue for more than six months leading to a change in the feelings and increase gap between the spouses, as well the disruption of communication between them, which may lead to abandonment and dispute for a long time, which are difficult to be resolved. Psychologists note that the nature of marital conflict varies according to couples brought up; it takes the forms of sardonic phrases that carrying more than mere meaning or may ignite taking a sharp conflict

and is not free of insults or verbal abuse. The severity of the discords may increase to reach hassles or clashes. This conflict depends on the wife's and husband's class (Sabeegah, 2013).

The fourth level: This level of discords is greater than the third level and is filled with aversion, hatred, and desire to retaliate by insulting, beating and use of offensive language. The marital life becomes like a hell with both spouses seeking to escape from it, and reject the reconciliation, which makes the relationship to be in a continuous tension (Bokarma, 2013)

Second: Resolving methods of marital discords concept:

Methods of resolving marital discords are defined as: A set of behaviours used by married couples to resolve marital discords and conflicts that may happen between them (Hocker, & Wilmot 1995). Arnout (2016) while citing (Reardon, 1997) states that tolerance exposes the discords through conversation and seeks to resolve discords and conflicts through discussion logical analysis. Mahmoud and Mohamed (2011) emphasized the importance of tolerance, which is not limited only to societies. Tolerance has a great importance to the individual. A tolerant individual with himself and others enjoys satisfaction and contentment and good and happy social life, which makes him productive in his job and not preoccupied with unnecessary discords and conflicts.

Resolving methods of marital discords:

The discords between the spouses vary in intensity, strength, and variance from one family to another, as well, ways of classification and the role of each member and their contributions to compromise these discords, which are affected by several variables. The most important variables of them is the nature of relations between spouses, their education level, the nature of the woman's work and its financial reflectance on the family, the extent of relatives interference in the affairs of the wife, the strength and the kind of the problem. Al-Khashab (1985) mentioned the resolving methods of marital discords and conflicts in the following:

1- Method of persuasion and discussion: This method is in fact the best methods used to manage any conflict and resolve any discord that may arise between the spouses because it allows using mental and scientific pattern in solving problems. This depends on the couples' education, the more educated they are, the more chance to decrease the violence. It depends on the courage and maturity of the parties, their acceptance of the differences between them, and recognition of the mistakes by the

offending party. This pattern is supported in new families because of the relatives bonds with others in this stage are less influential on the family. This provides an opportunity for understanding between the spouses in a calm atmosphere without interference from outside parties. This leads to remaining discords and conflicts inside the house and achievement of harmony, understanding and family stability. The lack of discussion between the spouses is one of the direct reasons for detachment and may to disintegration of the family.

2 - Method of couple resorting to family or relatives to resolve the dispute between them: despite the positive results, sometimes this method in case of conflict, especially if the relationship of the two families is good (husband's and wife's families), but often the conflict intensifies and gets complicated. Therefore, the parents stand to resolve discords which spread among all families in Arab societies, especially in the traditional families where they blame the wife, advise her to go home, obey her husband's orders.

3 - Method of leaving the wife to her husband's house and going to her family house: this method may not help to solve problems and discords between the couple because it is a kind of escape, and this method is spread throughout all community layers. This is adopted by some people because of the belief that long period of absence may calm nerves and heal the 'wound.'

4 -The wife's patience and silence: often the wife does not take any plan from her side when a dispute happens between her and her husband, but remains silent and be patient so as not to increase the husband's anger, which may prompt him to divorce her. This method of managing and resolving discords deprives the wife of her will, stopping her ability to think, turning her into a mindless, non-productive, and non-contributive to family matters and solving their problems (Shukri, 2000).

Arnaout (2016) listed various methods of resolving marital discords represented by a set of methods that have been used in the present study. These methods are as follows:

Integration: refers to high interest in self and others. This method includes openness, exchange of information and experiences, and the detection of differences between spouses to reach an effective and acceptable solution of the discords from both parties. This approach is related to problem solving, which may lead to creative solutions.

Commitment: refers to low self- interest and high interest in others. This method is attached with trial of removing the differences between husband and wife, emphasis of solidarity and similarity to satisfy the interests and needs of life partner.

Avoidance: refers to low interest in self and others. This is associated with retreating and not taking any reaction or response to situations, but to move away completely.

Dominance: indicates high self-interest and low interest in others. This approach involves the direction of individuals toward gain-loss and bullying behaviour to get personal gains

Compromising: refers to a moderate interest in self and others. This approach includes the method of giving and taking until the couple reaches an acceptable and friendly decision in resolving their discords.

Several studies have been conducted on the marital discords and conflicts based on theoretical perspectives and frameworks. Most studies have confirmed that the family lives in a state of change and transformation in its roles, patterns, and functions, which led to an increase in marital discords and caused gap in the quality of relations between spouses. This makes the researchers took their responsibility in the research and study of such matters, but it is rare to start the studies from the presented theoretical idea. This is how to resolve discords in different styles and methods. The review of the results of previous studies indicates several points such as:

1 - Studying the bad relations was performed in different names, including crises, conflicts, disputes, discords, and problems. The best ways and strategies that strengthen family relations are represented in the readiness of each one to help other, to communicate with each other, and to place him/her self in the place of the other (Muhairi, 2005). As well, with the lack of communication skills, one or both couples may resort to inappropriate strategies of violence as a means of resolving these conflicts which increasing these pressures (Loue, 2001).

3- The most important reasons that lead to discords from the point of view of spouses is immaturity, lack of understanding, lack of conversation where leading to poor relations (Dahesh, 2004). As well absence the wife's long time outside the house, and the continuous discords of views and perspectives, the husband's desire to be isolated from others, and mixing with surrounding society are the most important reasons as referred by Al-Mutawa (2004). As well, the family intervention is one of the most influencing factors that leads to marital discords (Al-Jahani, 2005).

4. One of the methods and means to limit family disputes is to resort to a judge to resolve these marital disputes. One of the judges' success factors in reducing disputes is appropriate legislation that gives the judge a wide authority, training, and rehabilitation

of the judge in the areas of family reformation (Al-Bakri, 2007).

5. There are negative effects of marital discords on both husband, wife, and children through the impact on psychological comfort, the work of the couple, home, and socialization (Mahmoud, 2010).

6. The factors that contribute in achieving marital stability are three groups. The first one represents logistical factors: duration of engagement, age, educational level of both parties, economic level, job, independent residence, and good relationship with the partner's family. While family background, relationship between parents, relationship to mother, relationship to father, mental and physical health represents the second group. The third one is represented by emotional and behavioural factors: feeling of love and a sense of mutual confidence, the readiness of the other party to listen, and the clarity of financial spending (Plymouth, 2009).

7. There is a significant correlation between the wife's education and family stability, as well as there are significant differences in the degrees of female heads of households in the family stability according to the wife's job to the heads of households whose working in the private sector (Mustafa, 2011).

8. The psychological factor has a leading role in family discords followed by the social factor, while the health factor and the economic factor has a close impact as for, the cultural factor is the least impact factor in the events of family conflicts (Awawdah, 2013).

2. Materials and methods

Research sample:

Menia city was selected in Menia Governorate, south Egypt to conduct the study. The village of Safat El Gharbiain Minya city was selected to collect the data. The population was determined of all families who have permanent residency in the village (6300 family). A random regular sample (3% of all village's families, one house of 30 ones). The first house is selected randomly, and the housewife was selected provided that not to be divorced or a widow, if that the wife in the next house was selected. The target sample was 189. The data was collected by interview, but the interview was done only for 187 families (i.e. 98% of the target sample).

Procedural definitions:

Marital discords are the conflicting in the point of views of respondent and her husband life aspects, leading to dispute or quarrel between them.

Marital conflicts are a state of family tension resulted from the intensity of the discords between the respondent and her husband due to lack of convergence in personal characteristics, which lead to

the aggravation of marital life and makes the respondent incompatible or inadapted to her family.

Resolving methods of marital discords and conflicts are constant efforts and means used by rural women to deal with the discords and conflicts that she faces in her marital life, and compromising the discords that may occur to reach an acceptable level of marital satisfaction and family stability.

Measuring the research variables:

Measurement of personal variables:

The age of the respondent: measured by the number of years spent from birth until the time of data collection.

Duration of marriage: measured by the period from the beginning of the current marriage to the time of data collection.

Family size: measured by the number of individuals living with the respondent together.

Family type: identified by the respondent question about the family pattern since the completion of the marriage by choosing between two responses (i.e. simple family and extended family). The responses were given 2, 1, respectively.

Family monthly income: determined by the amount of financial resources that husband and wife obtain during the year.

The educational level of the respondent: It was measured on a scale consisting of eight categories; illiterate, read and write, primary, preparatory, intermediate, above intermediate, collegiate, post graduate, and these responses were given scores 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 respectively.

Exposure to the media: measured by the extent of respondent exposure to the media in terms of listening to the radio, watching television, watching satellite channels, reading the newspapers and magazines by herself or hearing from others. The response categories are always, sometimes, rarely, and no and these responses were given scores 4, 3, 2, 1, respectively. The scores were collected for the total degree of media exposure.

Interference of parents and relatives: measured by asking the respondent about the intervention and nonintervention of parents and relatives in resolving marital discords, and these answers were given numbers 1, 2, respectively.

The employment status of the respondent: measured by a nominal scale consisting of two categories; don't work in any profession or work and were given numbers 1, 2, respectively.

Family contribution to income: measured by asking the respondent about not contributing or contributing to household income. The answers were given a number 1, 2, respectively

Methods of resolving marital discords: It was measured by a scale consisting of (34) item

distributed over five fields, and the response categories were always, sometimes, and do not apply, and those answers were given score 3, 2, 1 respectively. The following five fields of resolving methods of marital discords were built:

Integration: measured by a seven-items scale. Each respondent was asked to define the methods used by each of the items by selecting from the following response categories; always, sometimes, do not apply. The responses were given weights of 3, 2 and 1 respectively. The stability of confidence of this criterion was determined using the alpha coefficient. It was found as 0.98. It is a high value indicating the validity of the scale. Therefore, the obtained grades of each respondent were summed to express the total degree of resolving methods of marital discords and conflicts in integration.

Commitment: measured by a seven-items scale. Each respondent was asked to determine the methods that she used of all items by selecting from the categories of responses; always, sometimes, do not apply. The responses were given weights of 3, 2 and 1 respectively. The stability of confidence of this criterion was determined using the alpha coefficient, which was found as 0.57. It is a high value indicating the validity of the scale. Therefore, the obtained grades of each respondent were summed to express the total degree of resolving methods of marital discords in the commitment.

Avoidance: measured by a seven-item scale. Each respondent was asked to determine the methods that she used of all items by selecting from the categories of responses; always, sometimes, do not apply. The responses were given weights of 3, 2 and 1 respectively. The stability of confidence of this criterion was determined using the alpha coefficient of this criterion, which was found as 0.77 which is a high value indicating the validity of the scale. Therefore, the obtained grades of each respondent were summed to express the total degree of resolving methods of marital discords in the avoidance.

Dominance: was measured on a six-items scale. Each respondent was asked to determine the methods that she used of all items by selecting from the categories of responses; always, sometimes, do not apply. The responses were given weights of 3, 2 and 1 respectively. The stability of confidence of this criterion was determined using the alpha coefficient, which was found as 0.79. It is a high value indicating the validity of the scale. Therefore, the obtained grades of each respondent were summed to express about the total degree of resolving methods of marital discords in the dominance. Compromising: measured by a seven-items scale. Each respondent was asked to determine the methods that she used of all items by selecting from the categories of responses; always,

sometimes, do not apply. The responses were given weights of 3, 2 and 1 respectively. The stability of confidence of this criterion was determined using the alpha coefficient, which was found as 0.95, which is considered a high value indicating the validity of the scale. Therefore, the obtained grades of each respondent were summed to express the total degree of resolving methods of marital discords in the compromising. Fourth: Data Analysis: For achieving the purposes of this study, several statistical methods were used in data analysis: simple correlation coefficient, T test in analyzing of bilateral relations, and the tabular presentation of frequencies and percentages.

3. Results and discussion

The obtained results in this study can be presented in the following points:
The level of resolving methods of marital discords and conflicts in the five studied fields:
1. Integration field : Table 1 shows the distribution of the research sample according to the level of methods of resolving marital discords and conflicts in this field. It is clear from the table that 90.9% of the

respondents have medium or high level of marital discords and conflicts methods.

2. Commitment field: Table 1 shows the distribution of the research sample individuals according to the categories of the level of resolving methods of marital discords and conflicts in this field. It is clear from the table that 95.2% of the respondents have medium or high level of methods of resolving marital discords and conflicts.

3- Avoidance field : Table 1 shows the distribution of research sample individuals according to the level of resolving methods of marital discords and conflicts in this field. It is demonstrated from the table that 87.2% of the respondents have low or medium level of resolving methods of marital discords and conflicts

4- Field of dominance: Table 1 represents the distribution of the research sample individuals according to the categories of the level resolving methods of marital discords and conflicts in this field. It is clear from the table that (89.8%) the level of resolving methods of marital discords and conflicts of the respondents ranged between medium and high.

Table 1. Distribution of research sample individuals according to the level of resolving methods of marital discords and conflicts in all five fields.

Fields	Level of resolving methods of marital discords and conflicts	Numbers	%
Integration	Low (7-11)	17	9.1
	Medium (12-16)	84	44.9
	High (17-21)	86	46
	Sum	187	100
Commitment	Low (7-11)	9	4.8
	Medium (12-16)	87	46.5
	High (17-21)	91	48.7
	Sum	187	100
Avoidance	Low (7-11)	66	35.3
	Medium (12-16)	97	51.9
	High (17-21)	24	12.8
	Sum	187	100
Dominance	Low (6-9)	88	47.1
	Medium (10-14)	80	42.7
	High (15-18)	19	10.2
	Sum	187	100
Compromising	Low (7-11)	8	15
	Medium (12-16)	46.5	87
	High (17-21)	45.5	85
	Sum	100	187

5- Compromising field: Table 1 shows the distribution of research sample individuals according to the categories of the level of resolving methods of marital discords and conflicts (compromising field). It is clear from the table that (92%) of the

respondents had medium or high level of these methods.

Regarding the responses of the respondents according to the items of the resolution methods of marital discords and conflicts (the field of integration), it is clear from Table 2 that the item of

"I agreed my view with my husband opinion to reach shared decisions" was in the forefront of the methods used by the respondents to resolve marital discords and conflicts (the field of integration) (2.45), while "I discuss the problem with my husband to find acceptable solution for both of us" (2.40). This is consistent with the previous literatures that indicate agreement of couple's views and the convergence of views between the parties, as well as conversation and discussion. For example, Fawole and Osho (2017) reported that happy couples would end an argument quickly and reach an agreement on the subject at hand. He also concluded that the secret of the success of a marriage lies in learning to discuss conflicts. By attempting to communicate effectively with each other, couples help boost the bond of trust between them, generate a sense of mutual respect, and to enhance the overall quality of their relationship. Although conflict is a natural and expected part of romantic relationships, effective communication allows couples to handle those unforeseen challenges in constructive ways which helps to enhance rather than hinder the relationship (Fawole, and Osho, 2017). These have a significant importance in resolving marital discords and conflicts. The rest of studied phrases following degrees were medium or low. With respect to the responses of the respondents according to the items of the resolving methods of marital discords and conflicts (the field of commitment). Table 3 indicates that the item of "I'm trying to satisfy my husband's needs" was the first item of the methods used by the respondents to resolve marital discords and conflicts (the field of commitment) "I try to satisfy my husband's needs" (2.54), followed by "I'm trying to please my husband and make him happy" (2.53). The response and satisfaction of the husband's wishes and requirements, and trying to satisfy him and make him happy reduce the discords and tension between the spouses. The rest of studied phrases following degrees were medium or low.

Regarding the responses of the research respondents according to the items on the resolution methods of marital discords and conflicts in this field, Table 4 shows that "I avoid the dispute with my husband" was the first method used by the respondents to resolve marital discords and conflicts (2.62), followed by "I avoid the conversation in the subjects where I disagree with my husband" (2.31). This may be due to their knowledge that the dispute does not resolve the discords and conflicts, but instead leads to widening the gap between them and then it gets worse, as well as, avoiding conversation and debate on subjects where there is a difference between the spouses. The rest of studied phrases following degrees were medium or low.

In reviewing the responses of the research sample according to the items of resolving methods of marital discord and conflicts (the field of dominance), it is obvious from the data in Table (5) that "I explain my point of view in the discussion with my husband" was the highest resolving methods used by the respondents to resolve marital discords and conflicts (1.79) followed by "I remind my husband of my achievements to demonstrate my advantages (1.65), and perhaps try to clarify her point of view to her husband to convince him of her point of view, or try to review the achievements and remind him so as to be able to control the existing discords and conflicts. The following of respondents to other studied phrases was low or medium.

It is found from reviewing the responses of the research sample (Table 6), according to the items of the resolving methods of marital discords and conflicts (the field of compromising), that "I negotiate with my husband to reach a compromise solution" was the highest item (2.71) followed by "I suggest a compromise solution to the problem to break the deadlock between us" (2.39). As well, she may resort to negotiation, taking, and giving so that she can find a compromise and reach a proposed compromise to overcome the deadlock and tension between spouses. The rest of studied phrases following degrees were medium or low.

It is clear from the results that the methods that followed in resolving marital discords and conflicts were ordered as follows: The field of commitment was first, where the level of methods was between medium and high, followed by the field of compromising, while the field of integration was in the third degree; then dominance field where it ranged between low and medium, and finally the field of avoidance where the level of methods were between low and medium.

Second: Bilateral relations between independent studied variables and measures of resolving methods of marital discords and conflicts of rural women

Table 7 presents simple correlation coefficients between each studied quantitative independent variable, and the criteria of resolving methods of marital discords and conflicts. 1 - The age of the respondent: The results demonstrated that there is a significant positive correlation between the age of the respondent and the criteria of integration, commitment, avoidance, and compromising, where the correlation coefficients were 0.154, 0.156, 0.168, 0.178 respectively. However, the older the respondent, the more creative ability to resolve marital discords and conflicts that are presented in integration, commitment, avoidance, and compromising the marital discords and conflicts.

On the other hand, there is no correlation between the age of the respondent and the criterion of avoidance.

2 - Marriage duration : The results indicated a significant positive correlation at a significant level (0.01) between the duration of marriage and the criteria of integration, and commitment, where the values of correlation coefficients were 0.223 and 0.233, respectively. While the results showed a significant positive correlation at a significant level (0.05) between the duration of marriage and the criterion of dominance, where the correlation coefficient recorded 0.171. This indicates that the higher the duration of marriage, the more experienced the respondent in dealing with marital discords and conflicts and the greater the different methods of solution. However, there is no correlation between the variable of marriage duration and both criteria of avoidance and compromising. Joseph and Inbanathan, 2016 reported that studies have found that marital disagreements and conflict decline as the length of marriage increases. Long-term marriages may make the couple more tolerant of each other or help them come to a greater understanding of what each one wants thus leading to fewer disagreements. Younger couples may have more conflicts because of the pressure of ensuring financial stability for their future as a family. Decisions about finance, investments and expenditure patterns may lead to worries about the future and thus provide sufficient cause for arguments.

3- Family size: The results showed that there is a significant negative correlation at significant level of (0.05) between the family size and the criteria of integration and compromising, where correlation coefficient was -0.165 and -0.155 respectively. This indicates that the larger the size of the family, the less the integration and the compromising of solution the methods. This may be because the larger the size of the family, the greater the problems of individuals to the extent that exceeds the resolving the methods at the wife. On the other hand, there is no correlation relationship between the family size and the criteria of commitment, avoidance, and dominance.

4- Family monthly income: The results reveal that there is a significant positive correlation at a significant level (0.01) between the monthly income of the family and the criteria of integration, and commitment, where the values of correlation coefficients were 0.482, 0.245, respectively. Whereas, the results show a significant positive correlation (0.05) between the size of the family and the criterion of compromising, where the correlation coefficient was 0.152. This indicates that the higher the monthly income of the family, the greater the ability of the respondent to deal with marital discords

and conflicts represented in integration, commitment, and compromising. The literatures indicate that most of discords and conflicts are results of the economic pressures. The more financial resources are available, the more available the resolving methods of marital discords and conflicts are too. Joseph and Inbanathan (2016) stated that various studies have reported money as one the most frequent sources of spousal conflict. Furthermore, Acquah et al. (2017) stated that economic pressure impacts not just on domestic violence, but also impacts on inter-parental relationship quality and mentioned for example, a longitudinal study of over 400 married couples revealed that economic pressure increased risk of marital conflict and subsequent marital distress. A longitudinal study of unemployed job seekers and their spouses in the US also demonstrated that financial strain predicted partner withdrawal and reduced relationship satisfaction. Evidence suggests that the association between economic hardship and parental discord is explained, at least in part, via depression symptoms or emotional distress in both partners. This highlights the impact of economic pressure on parent mental health as well as on inter-parental relationship quality, demonstrating that multiple risk indicators can work together to impact on couple relationships. While there is no correlation between the variable of monthly income of the family and the criteria of avoidance and dominance.

5 - Exposure to the media: The results showed a significant positive correlation at a significant level (0.01) between exposure to the media and both criteria of avoidance, and compromising, where the values of correlation coefficients recorded 0.215, 0.222 respectively. This indicates that the more exposure the respondents to the media, the more diverse the resolving methods of the respondent because of increasing their culture and exposure to the experiences of the others. However, there is no correlation between the variable of exposure to the media and both the criteria of integration, commitment, and compromising.

6 - Respondent educational level: It is indicated from the obtained results that there is a significant positive correlation at the significant level of (0.05) between the educational level of the respondent and the criteria of commitment and avoidance, where the correlation coefficients were 0.157 and 0.168 respectively. Therefore, it can be conducted that the higher the level of respondent education, the greater the ability to adjust marital discords and conflicts represented in both of avoidance and compromising. Education not only provide basic knowledge and skills to improve health and livelihood, but it empowers men and women to take their rightful place in their homes, society and

development process. Education gives men and women the status and confidence to influence household decisions (Ojukwu et al. 2016). While, there is no relationship between the educational level of the respondents and the criteria of integration, dominance, and compromising.

It is concluded from the above-mentioned results that:

The age is positively correlated to all fields of resolving methods of marital discords and conflicts except the dominance field. This indicates that the higher the age of the respondent, the higher the ability to find creative resolutions and this may be attributed to her maturity and her experience in overcoming the marital discords and conflicts.

The variable of marriage duration is positively correlated with the criteria of integration, commitment, and dominance. This indicates that the more marriage duration, the more the respondent use of the resolving methods of marital discords and conflicts. This may be due to the increase of her experience which make her able to use resolving methods of marital discords and conflicts.

The size of the family is negatively correlated to both the criteria of integration and the compromising, which indicates that the more families size is, the less the use of resolving methods of marital discords and conflicts. This may be due to the greater size of the family, the greater the problems, which hinder the use of resolving methods of marital discords and conflicts.

The monthly income of the family is positively correlated to the criteria of integration, commitment, and compromising, which indicates that the more income it provides, the more ability of the respondent to use better solving methods where it requires high economic resources to satisfy the needs, requirements, and desires of her family members.

Exposure to the media is correlated to avoidance and compromising criteria, as the greater respondent media exposure, the more creative to resolve marital discords and conflicts. This may be attributed to her exposure to more experiences that make her able to use more solution methods.

The educational level of the respondent is positively correlated to both the commitment and avoidance criteria. This means that the educational level has a very high impact on the use of resolving methods of discords and marital conflicts. The better education probably means better solving methods and her ability to absorb discords and how to deal with it.

Table 8 presents the results of the T- Test to examine the significance differences between the methods of resolving marital discords and conflicts for rural women when they are classified according to the type of family. It is clear from the table that the

averages of resolving methods of marital discords and conflicts for the respondents in the field of integration are 17.63, 16.22 for the respondents that reside in simple and extended family respectively. The calculated (T) value between the two averages was (2.436), which is statistically significant at 1%. This means that there are significant differences in the resolving methods of marital discords and conflicts for respondents in the field of integration between the respondents who have resided in simple families and their corresponding who have resided in extended families. The significance was for those who resided in simple families, as they are more creative in resolving marital discords and conflicts. This is in accordance with Joseph and Inbanathan, 2016 who reported that collectivist cultures, place a great deal of importance on the acceptance of the marriage relationship by the extended family. They also emphasized on the extended family, especially the parents-in-law, play an important role in the life of married couples, particularly in collectivist cultures. For instance, the interference of in-laws in the day-to-day affairs of the married couple or in their problems over sharing household work might trigger arguments between the couple. In some cases, parents and in-laws of the marital dyad could be a great source of support by assisting the couple in childcare and household work, or sometimes may add to the struggles of the couple by interfering in their relationship. While the two averages of the methods of resolving marital discords and conflicts in the field of commitment was 17.43 and 17.42 respectively. The calculated T- value was 0.040 which is a statistically insignificant. This means that there are no significant differences in the resolving methods of marital discords and conflicts for the respondents in the field of commitment among the respondents who have resided in simple families and their corresponding extended families.

While the two averages of resolving methods of marital discords and conflicts in the field of avoidance recorded 20.04 and 20.44 respectively. The value of T was 0.072, which is statistically insignificant. This means that there are insignificant differences in the resolving methods of marital discords and conflicts for respondents in the field of avoidance between the respondent who have resided in simple families and their corresponding who have resided in extended families.

The averages data for resolving methods of marital discords and conflicts in the field of dominance were 14.29 and 14.86 respectively. The value of calculated t- value was 0.025, which is statistically insignificant. This means that there are insignificant differences in the methods of resolving marital discords and conflicts for the respondents in

the field of dominance among the respondents who have resided in simple families and their corresponding in extended families.

While it is indicated from the results that the averages of the resolving methods of marital discords and conflicts for the respondents in the field of compromising are 18.62, 16.44 for the respondents who have simple families, and extended families respectively. The calculated (T) value between the

two averages was 2.341, which is statistically significant at the level of 1%. This means that there is a significant difference in the resolving methods of marital discords and conflicts for respondents in the field of compromising between respondents who have simple families and others in extended families for those who have simple families as they are more creative in resolving marital discords and conflicts.

Table 2. Responses distribution of research sample individual according to the items of resolving methods of marital discords and conflicts (field of integration)

Studied phrases (N=187)	Always		Sometimes		No		Average
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	
I agreed my view with my husband opinion to reach common decisions	109	58.3	45	24.1	33	17.6	2.45
I discuss the problem with my husband to find an acceptable solution for both of us	119	63.7	33	17.6	35	18.7	2.40
I exchange my opinion with my husband to solve our problems together	86	46	75	40.1	26	13.9	2.34
When there is a problem between us we try to find a solution that satisfies our expectations	99	52.9	52	27.8	36	19.3	2.33
I try to reach out with my husband to a proper understanding to the problem	52	27.8	84	45	51	27.2	2.15
I cooperate with my husband to reach out an acceptable decision for both of us	67	35.8	57	30.5	63	33.7	2.02
I put our concerns aside until we resolve the discords in the best possible way	83	44.4	49	26.2	55	29.4	2.00

Table 3. Distribution of responses of research sample individuals according to the items of resolving methods of marital discords and conflicts (Field of commitment)

Studied phrases (N=187)	Always		Sometimes		No		Average
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	
I'm trying to satisfy my husband' needs.	98	52.4	67	35.8	22	11.8	2.54
I'm trying to please my husband and make him happy	88	47.1	44	23.5	55	29.4	2.53
I often agree with my husband's opinions	84	44.9	61	32.6	42	22.5	2.41
I usually give up my point of view to my husband	111	59.4	65	34.8	11	5.8	2.40
I try to satisfy my husband expectations	117	62.6	55	29.4	15	8	2.32
I meet my husband's needs	86	46	91	48.7	10	5.3	2.22
I understand my husband's wishes	75	40.1	98	52.4	14	7.5	2.17

Table 4. Distribution of responses of research sample individuals according to the items of resolving methods of marital discords and conflicts (avoidance field)

Studied phrases (N=187)	Always		Sometimes		No		Average
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	
I avoid the dispute with my husband	110	58.8	25	13.4	52	27.8	2.62
I avoid conversation in subjects which I disagree with my husband	53	28.4	54	28.8	80	42.8	2.31
I avoid exchanging bad feelings with my husband	150	80.2	12	6.4	25	13.4	2.28
Generally, I avoid the argument with my husband	142	75.9	19	10.1	26	14	2.27
I hide the lack of agreement with my husband to avoid his dispute	76	40.6	31	16.6	80	42.8	1.97
I avoid discord in views with my husband	84	44.9	72	38.5	31	16.6	1.86
I hold on with solution that I think is appropriate to solve the problem	107	57.2	24	12.8	56	30	1.85

Table 5. Distribution of responses of research sample individuals according to the items of resolving methods of marital discords and conflicts (field of dominance)

Studied phrases (N=187)	Always		Sometimes		No		Average
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	
I explain my point of view in the discussion with my husband	32	17.1	34	18.2	121	64.7	1.79
I remind my husband of my achievements to demonstrate my advantages	12	6.4	33	17.6	142	76	1.65
I use my influence sometimes with my husband to gain the situation	30	16	62	33.2	95	50.8	1.61
I can use my experience to reach valid decisions	28	15	43	23	116	62	1.53
I use my influence to convince my husband with the solution that I can see appropriate	34	18.2	81	43.3	72	38.5	1.52
I use my authority to make a right decision	32	17.1	51	27.3	104	55.6	1.30

Table 6. Distribution of responses of research sample individual according to the items of resolving methods of marital discords and conflicts (field of compromising).

Studied phrases (N=187)	Always		Sometimes		No		Average
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	
I negotiate with my husband to reach a compromise solution	86	46	55	29.4	46	24.6	2.71
I suggest a compromise solution to break the deadlock between us	118	63.1	23	12.3	46	24.6	2.39
I try to find a compromise solution to the situation we're in.	74	39.6	56	30	57	30.4	2.38
I try to minimize the differences in our point of view to reach a compromise solution	107	57.2	24	12.8	56	30	2.27
I give my husband what he wants to get what I want also	121	64.7	18	9.6	48	25.7	2.21
Sometimes I help my husband to make decisions in his favor	89	47.6	41	22	57	30.5	2.09
I often use the approach of taking and giving to understand my husband	55	29.4	73	39	59	31.6	1.97

Table 7. Simple correlation coefficients between the independent variables and the criteria of resolving methods of marital discords and conflicts for the respondents

Independent variables	Integration	Commitment	Avoidance	Dominance	Compromising
Respondent age	0.154*	0.156*	0.168*	0.044	0.178*
Marriage duration	0.223**	0.233**	0.108	0.171*	0.087
Family size	-0.156*	0.100	-0.012	0.102	-.155*
Family monthly income	0.482**	0.245**	0.034	0.008	0.152*
Media Exposure	0.052	0.036	0.215**	0.044	0.222**
Educational level	0.075	0.157*	0.168*	0.039	0.048

**Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level; *Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level

Table 8. The results of the T- Test to examine the significant differences between the means of resolving methods of marital discords and conflicts of rural women when classified according to the type of family

The criteria of resolving methods of marital discords and conflicts	Average (family type)		T value
	Simple family (N=136)	Extended family (N=51)	
Integration	17.63	16.22	2.43**
Commitment	17.43	17.42	0.040
Avoidance	20.08	20.44	0.072
Dominance	14.29	14.86	0.025
Compromising	18.62	16.44	2.341**

Table 9. The results of T- Test for examining the significant differences between the means of the resolving methods of marital discords and conflicts of rural women when classified according to the intervention of parents and relatives

The criteria of resolving methods of marital discords and conflicts	Average (intervention of parents and relatives)		T value
	Yes (N=80)	No (N=107)	
Integration	19.7	21.8	4.361**
Commitment	20.9	20.5	0.053
Avoidance	20.89	20.99	0.063
Dominance	20.61	21.64	4.321**
Compromising	20.91	21.54	3.241**

Table 9 demonstrates the results of the T-Test for examining the significance of the differences between the average of resolving methods of marital discords and conflicts of rural women when they are classified based on the intervention of parents and relatives. It is clear from the obtained data that the average of resolving methods of marital discords and conflicts for the respondents in the field of integration were recorded as 19.7, 21.8 for the respondents who suffer from intervention of their parents and relatives in the resolving of marital discords and conflicts and those who don't suffer from the intervention respectively. The value of calculated T-value between the averages was 4.361, which is a statistically significant at 1% level of significance. This means that there are significant differences in the resolving methods of marital discords and conflicts for the respondents in the field of integration between the respondents who find intervention of parents and relatives in resolving marital discords and conflicts, and their corresponding who do not find intervention for those who do not find intervention of parents and relatives in resolving marital discords and conflicts. This is because they can resolve marital discords and conflicts relying on themselves more than the intervention of parents and relatives in solving their family problems.

The averages of the resolution methods of marital discords and conflicts in the field of commitment were 20.9 and 20.5 respectively. The value of T-calculated was 0.053, which is statistically insignificant. This means that there are insignificant differences in the methods of resolving marital discords and conflicts for the respondents in the field of commitment between the respondents who have intervention of parents and relatives in resolving marital discords and conflicts, and their corresponding who do not have intervention.

The averages of the resolution methods of marital discords and conflicts in avoidance field were 20.89, 20.99 respectively. The T-calculated value was 0.63 which is a statistically insignificant. This means that there are insignificant differences in the methods of resolving marital discords and conflicts for the respondents in the field of avoidance among the respondents who have intervention of Parents and relatives in resolving marital discords and conflicts, and their corresponding who do not have intervention.

The averages of the resolving methods of marital discords and conflicts of the respondents in the dominance field were 20.61, 21.64 respectively. The T-calculated value between the averages recorded 4.321, which is statistically significant at the level of 1%. This indicates that there are significant differences in the methods of resolving marital

discords and conflicts of respondent in the dominance field who have parents and relatives intervention and their corresponding couple who do not have intervention for those who do not have intervention with parents and relatives in resolving marital disputes and conflicts. This is because they can resolve marital discords and conflicts relying on themselves more than the intervention of parents and relatives in solving their family problems.

While the mean values of the resolving methods of marital discords and conflicts for the respondents in the field of compromising were 20.91 and 21.54 respectively. The calculated T-value between means was 3.241, which is statistically significant at 1%. This means that there are significant differences in the resolving methods of marital discords and conflicts of the respondent in the compromising field and their counterparts who do not have intervention of parents and relatives in resolving marital discords and conflicts for those who do not have intervention in resolving marital discords and conflicts. The reason for that is that they can resolve marital discords and conflicts relying on themselves more than the intervention of parents and relatives in solving their family problems.

Table 10 presents the results of the T-Test to examine the significant differences between the average of resolving methods of marital discords and conflicts for rural women when they are classified according to the functional state of the respondent. It is clear from the table that the averages of resolving methods of marital discords and conflicts for the respondents in the field of integration were 12.52 and 14.22. The value of calculated (T) between the two averages was 3.122, which is statistically significant at 1%. This indicates that there are significant differences in the resolving methods of marital discords and conflicts for respondents in the integration field between those who are unemployed and their counterparts who are employed for those who are employed. Raza et al. (2017) stated that spouse employment has non-significant effect on the marital discord and stress of her husband. Few significant effects indicated that husbands of working women tended to enjoy happier conjugal life and had lower levels of psychological issues than husbands of housewives. The employment is likely to broaden their perceptions and expose them to different cultures and experiences that make them more innovative to resolve marital discords and conflicts.

While the averages of the resolving methods of marital discords and conflicts for the respondents in the field of commitment were 15.22 and 16.56 for those who are unemployed, and those employed respectively. The value of T-calculated between the two averages was 2.641. Which is statistically

significant at 1%. This means that there are significant differences in the resolving methods of marital discords and conflicts for respondents in the commitment field between respondents who are unemployed and their counterparts who are employed for those who are employed.

The averages of resolving methods of marital discords and conflicts in the field of avoidance were 13.86 and 13.42. The value of t-calculated was 0.0431, which is a statistically insignificant. This means that there are insignificant differences in the methods of resolving marital discords and conflicts for respondents in the avoidance field between respondent who are unemployed and their counterparts who are employed.

On the other hand, the averages of the resolving methods of marital discords and conflicts in the field of dominance were 14.33, 14.34. The value of t-calculated was 0.0912 which is statistically insignificant value. This means that there are insignificant differences in the resolving methods of marital discords and conflicts of dominance field between those who are unemployed and their counterparts who are employed.

The averages of the resolving methods of marital discords and conflicts for the respondents in the compromising field were 12.34, 13.88 for the unemployed and employed women respectively. The calculate t- value between the two averages is 2.712, which is statistically significant at 1%. This means that there are significant differences in the resolving methods of marital discords and conflicts for respondents in the field of compromising between those who are unemployed and their counterparts who are employed women for those who are employed.

Table 11 presents the results of the T- Test to examine the significance of the differences between the average methods of resolving marital discords and conflicts for rural women when they are classified based on contribution to household income. It is clear from the data that the averages of resolving methods of marital discords and conflicts for the respondents in the field of integration were 12.61 and 12.77. The value of t-calculated to test the significance of the differences between the averages was 0.0971, which is a statistically insignificant. This means that there are insignificant differences in the resolving methods of marital discords and conflicts for the respondents in the field of integration between the respondents who do not contribute and their counterparts who contribute in spending on the family.

While the averages of the resolving methods of marital discords and conflicts for respondents in

the field of commitment were 14.32, 16.22 for those who do not contribute to household income, and those who contribute respectively. The value of T-calculated between the averages was 3.641, which is statistically significant at the level of 1%. This indicates that there are significant differences in the resolving methods of marital discords and conflicts for respondents in the field of commitment between respondents who do not contribute and their counterparts who contribute for those who contribute. This is perhaps because most of the marital discords and conflicts are caused by economic problems and contributing in spending on the house makes them overcome many of these discords and conflicts.

It is obvious from the table that the averages of resolving methods of marital discords and conflicts for the respondents in the field of avoidance are 13.24, 13.66 for the non-contribution in family income and contributing respondents respectively. The calculated T- value between the averages was 0.531, which is statistically insignificant. This indicates that there are insignificant differences in the methods of resolving marital discords and conflicts for respondents in the avoidance field among those who do not contribute and their counterparts who contribute in spending on the family.

The averages of the methods of resolving marital discords and conflicts for the respondents in the field of dominance were 14.54, 16.23 for those who did not contribute and contribute to household income respectively. The calculated t- value was 3.521, which is statistically significant at 1%. This means that there are significant differences in the resolving methods of marital discords and conflicts for respondents in the dominance field among respondents who do not contribute in the family income and their counterparts who contribute for those who are contributing.

While the average of the resolving methods of and marital discords and conflicts for the respondents in the field of compromising amounted to 12.54, 13.22 for respondents who do not contribute to household income and who contribute respectively. The calculated (T) value between the two means was 2.351 which is statistically significant at the level of 1%. Therefore, there are significant differences in the resolving methods of marital discords and conflicts for respondents in the field of compromising among the respondents who do not contribute to family expenditure and their counterparts who contribute.

What are the implications of this finding and the previous ones?

Table 10. The results of the T- Test to examine the significance of the differences between the average of resolving methods of marital discords and conflicts of rural women when classified according to the functional status of the respondent.

The criteria of resolving methods of marital discords and conflicts	Average (intervention of parents and relatives)		T value
	employed (N=65)	Unemployed (N=122)	
Integration	12.52	14.22	3.122**
Commitment	15.22	16.56	2.641**
Avoidance	13.86	13.42	0.0431
Dominance	14.33	14.34	0.0912
Compromising	12.34	13.88	2.712**

Table 11. The results of the (T) test to examine the significant differences between the methods of solving marital discords and conflicts for rural women when they are classified based on contribution to family income.

The criteria of resolving methods of marital discords and conflicts	Average (contribution to household income)		T value
	Don't contribute (N=110)	contribute (N=77)	
Integration	12.61	12.77	0.0971
Commitment	14.32	16.22	3.641**
Avoidance	13.24	13.66	0.0531
Dominance	14.54	16.23	3.521**
Compromising	12.54	13.22	2.351**

Recommendations:

In the light of the afore mentioned results, the study recommends the following:

1-Preparing training courses for those who are about marriage to train them on life skills and how to deal with marital life.

2-Directing informative programs to provide some methods of resolving marital discords and conflicts from scientific perspectives

3-Subjection of would be to marriage counseling before marriage by professional counselors.

4-Preparation lectures cultural awareness seminars about how to find new ways to resolve the marital discords and conflicts for young men and women who are about to get marry.

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