

Role concepts, Relationships and Conflict Resolution Styles Regarding Marriage among Nursing Students

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Abstract

Background: Role of a husband and a wife is the range of rights associated with a particular social position and relationships' problems have a real effect on the level of distress and the understanding of marriage. Additionally conflict resolution has a mixture of different styles in which spouses often simultaneously engage in when resolving conflicts. **Aim:** This study aimed to assess the role concepts, relationships and conflict resolution styles regarding marriage among nursing students. **Subject and Methods:** This study used a descriptive research design. **Sampling:** A purposive sample of 120 students at Faculty of Nursing Helwan University. **Data collection** were: 1) Socio-demographic characteristics sheet, 2) Role Concepts Questionnaire, 3) The Relationships Questionnaire and 4) Conflict Resolution Styles Inventory. **Results:** The main results showed that, there was statistically significant direct positive correlation between nursing students' role concepts, relationship and conflict resolution styles. Furthermore, there was a statistically significant relation between nursing students' role concepts, relationship and conflict resolution styles with their socio-demographic characteristics. **Conclusions:** Based on the study results, it was concluded that nursing students had good expectations of the husband-wife roles, unsatisfied feelings about the relationship in the future and highly conflict resolution styles. Also, there was a statistically significant relation between role concepts, relationships and conflict resolution styles with sociodemographic data of nursing students under study. **Recommendations:** This study recommended that, preparation for marriage must be mandatory for all final year students in the schools and universities and every person who is nearly to get married. Also future research should be done with a larger sample size in several universities and in a broader geographical area.

Key words: Role concepts, Relationships, Conflict Resolution Styles, Nursing Students

Introduction

Marriage is defined as a contract between man and woman that considers a special role for each person. Marriage includes the coupling of two people possessing different interests, desires and needs, also is a special association that called family which given shape by social rules and laws and significantly affects individuals' development (Houlgate, 2017).

In addition, the family is the relationship between a man and a woman who aim at owning children. This is the understanding of the family, which is defined as a territorial unit

consisting of a wife, a husband and children. This is a social group characterized by common residence, economic cooperation and division of labor and reproduction (Kepler, 2015).

Nowadays, through the combination of multiple roles (raising children, marriage, work, community), individuals try to obtain marital satisfaction. Studies have shown that the inconsistency between commitment and participation in roles can cause a rise in psychological distress and can lead to a drop in marital quality (Nicoleta & Candel, 2019).

The associations between marital conflict resolution processes and marital

outcomes might be especially salient during the very early years of marriage according to the family development theories, It is a stressful, transitional stage during which spouses are particularly likely to get involved into conflicts when coping with the dramatic changes from singlehood to marriage (Niehuis , et al 2016). Therefore, it is important to examine how spouses' conflict resolution styles/patterns might change over time during the first few years of marriage and also the implications of such changes for the developmental trajectories of marital relationship well-being (Lee, et al., 2015).

The nursing students are in the university stage that includes plans for marriage after university life which provides the youth with opportunities of gaining independence, self-development, improvement of living conditions and preparation for the next development period. So that university students are considered as one of the most important target groups of marriage programs to maintain and improve their marital life later on (Kocyigit, 2017).

Psychiatric nurse also provides knowledge and skills that can be effective for anyone in different ages and social economic status. Moreover PMC needs an environment in which individuals feel comfortable. Individuals gain knowledge and skills that help them effectively in maintaining a healthy relationship and long lasting marriage (Kruenegel et al., 2019).

Significance of the study

The number of marriage cases recorded 913 thousands in 2017, while the divorce cases hit 198 thousands, averaging 21.7% of divorce ratio to every 100 marriage case. The divorce rate is common in urban than rural areas and the highest divorce rate recorded in Cairo governorate (Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics CAPMS, 2017). Accordingly Egypt's divorce rate hits an all-time high; there is a divorce case every two minutes (National Council of Women NCW,

2017). Total number of marriages across Egypt increased to 928,800 contracts in 2019 compared to 887,300 in 2018 with increase of 4.6 percent while divorce certificates meanwhile reached 225,900 in 2019 compared to 211,500 certificates in 2018 with an increase of 6.8 percent (Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics, 2019).

Aim of the study

This study aimed to assess role concepts, feelings about relationships and conflict resolution styles regarding marriage among nursing students.

Research Questions:

This study is based on answering the following question:

- 1) What are nursing students' role concepts, feelings about relationships and conflict resolution styles regarding marriage?
- 2) Are there relationships between Socio- demographic characteristics, students' role concepts, feelings about relationships and conflict resolution styles?

Subject and methods

Research Design: A descriptive research design was selected to fulfill the aim of the study and answer the research questions.

Setting of the Study: The study was conducted at Faculty of Nursing, Helwan University.

Subject: A purposive sample of 120 students in the academic year 2019-2020 was selected from 173 students in the 4th year of nursing faculty at Helwan University. The researcher met 86 students in psychiatric mental health nursing department and 87 students in community health nursing department, 32 of them refused to complete participation of the study and were absent during implementation of the program, while

other 21 students were married and 120 students selected to be involved in the study sample according to the following inclusion criteria:

- 1) Accept to participate in the study.
- 2) Both sexes.
- 3) Aged 20 years old and above.
- 4) Unmarried students.

Data Collection tools

Data were collected by using the following tools:

1. Socio-demographic characteristics :

This questionnaire was used and developed by researcher after reviewing national and international related literature. The aim of the scale to assess nursing student's socio demographic data included age, sex, place of residence, family size, order between siblings, father's and mother's education and job, previous conduct of premarital counseling and sources of information about premarital counseling.

2. Role Concepts Questionnaire (Faith Chapel Center, 2006):

This questionnaire was designed and used by Faith Chapel Center, (2006). The aim of the scale to assess expectations regarding the husband-wife roles in the future relationship. It consists of 19 items. The scale use the 5-likert scale with response options of strongly disagree(5), mildly disagree(4), not sure (3), mildly agree(2), strongly agree(1). The total score of role concepts was 19 points. The total score of role concepts was calculated as: good role concepts (57-95) and poor role concepts (19-56).

3. The Relationship Questionnaire (Griffin, & Bartholomew, 1994):

This questionnaire was designed and used by Griffin and Bartholomew, (1994). The aim of the scale to describe the feelings about the relationship. It consists of 30 items. The scale use the 5-likert scale with response options of not at all like me(1), rarely like

me(2), somewhat like me(3), often like me(4) and very like me(5). the total score of the relationship was 30 points. The total score of relationship was calculated as: satisfied relationship (90-150) and unsatisfied relationship (30-89).

4. Conflict Resolution Styles Inventory (CRSI) (Kurdek, 1994):

This questionnaire was designed and used by Kurdek, (1994). The aim of the scale to assess how frequently that the individual will use each of the conflict styles to deal with arguments or disagreements with the future partner. It consists of 16 items. The scale use the 5-likert scale with response options of never (1), rarely (2), sometimes (3), often (4) and always (5). the total score of the conflict resolution styles was 16 points. The total score of conflict resolution styles was calculated as: high conflict resolution styles (60-80), moderate conflict resolution styles (48-59) and low conflict resolution styles (16-47).

Pilot study

A pilot study was conducted on 10% of the total study sample (12 students) of the total students in the 4th year at Faculty of Nursing at Helwan University, In order to ensure reliability, clarity of questions and applicability of the tools, the time needed to complete the tools and perform the required modifications according to the available resources. Subjects who shared in the pilot study were excluded from the main study sample. The time needed to fill out the tool was about 35 to 45 minutes.

Ethical considerations

The ethical research considerations in this study included the following:

1. Ethical approval obtained from the Scientific Ethical Committee of nursing faculty -Helwan University.

2. The study facilitation letter to conduct the study was received from the department of

postgraduate studies at faculty of nursing-Helwan University to the dean of the faculty to obtain an official permission.

3.The researcher assured for every selected student involved in the study sample, that participation is voluntary and that they have the right to withdraw from the study at any time without giving any reason.

4.The researcher assured confidentiality of data for every student involved in the study sample by using codes to identify participants instead of names.

5.The researcher clarified that all information would be used for scientific research and for the students' benefits.

Results:

Table (1) represents that age of the study sample ranges from 20-22 was 69.2% with a Mean±SD of 21.57±1.4. Regarding their sex, Male's distribution is 25.0%. The Place of residence is 73.3% in urban areas, also the family size of cases that ranges from 3-5 is 51.7% and the order of the cases between siblings is the 1st 40.8%. However the Fathers who are educated 87.5% and Fathers who are employed 80.8%, the mothers who are educated 77.5% and mothers who are unemployed 72.5%.

Table (2) illustrates that 53.3% of the participants strongly agreed with "A wife who has special talent should have a career" additionally 42.5% of the participants strongly disagreed with "It is the husband's job to do the hard work" while only 7.5% of the participants strongly agreed with "the wife should always be the one to cook".

Table (3) shows that 55.0% of the participants very liked with "I am comfortable depending on other people" while 53.3% of the participants were not at all like with "I worry that others don't value me as much as I value them". Additionally 6.7% of the participants were not at all like with "I am comfortable without close emotional relationships" While only 6.7% of the participants

very liked with "It is very important to me to feel self-sufficient".

Table (4) shows that 49.2% of the participants always use "Not defending my position" as conflict resolution style while 37.5% of the participants never use "Focusing on the problem at hand" as conflict resolution style and only 5.0% of the participants never use "Being too compliant (e.g., giving in and not defending your position)" while 14.2% the participants always use "Withdrawing, acting distant and not interested".

Figure (1) shows that the good expectations of the husband-wife roles are 61.7% of the studied sample.

Figure (2) shows that the unsatisfied feelings about the relationship in the future are 68.3% of the studied sample.

Figure (3) shows that the conflict resolution styles are high with 46.7% of the studied sample.

Table (5, 6, 7) shows that there is a highly statistically significant correlation between total relationship and total role concepts, there is a highly statistically significant correlation between total conflict resolution styles and total role concepts and there is a statistically significant correlation between total conflict resolution styles and total relationship. **Table (8)** reveals that there is statistically significant difference between total role concepts with age 0.006*, place of residence 0.008*, family size 0.035* father's education 0.033*, father's job 0.006*, mother's education 0.004* and mother's job <0.001**.

Table (9) expresses that there is statistically significant difference between total relationship with age 0.002*, sex 0.041*, place of residence 0.006*, father's education 0.026*, father's job 0.008*, mother's education 0.002* and mother's job <0.001**.

Table (10) shows that there is statistically significant difference between total conflict resolution styles with place of residence 0.004*, father's education 0.022*, father's job 0.014*, mother's education 0.009* and mother's job <0.001**.

Table (1): Socio-demographic characteristics of the studied sample (n=120):

Item	No	%
Age		
20-22	83	69.2
23 or more	37	30.8
Mean±SD	21.57±1.4	
Sex		
Male	30	25.0
Female	90	75.0
Place of residence		
Urban	88	73.3
Rural	32	26.7
Family size		
3-5	62	51.7
6-8	54	45.0
9 or more	4	3.3
Order between siblings		
1 st	49	40.8
2 nd	32	26.7
3 rd	25	20.8
4 th	8	6.7
up to 4 th	6	5.0
Father's education		
Educated	105	87.5
Not educated	15	12.5
Father's job		
Employed	97	19.2
Unemployed	23	80.8
Mother's education		
Educated	93	77.5
Not educated	27	22.5
Mother's job		
Employed	33	27.5
Unemployed	87	72.5

Table (2): Distribution of expectations of the husband-wife roles among studied sample:

Role concepts	Strongly disagree		Mildly disagree		Not Sure		Mildly Agree		Strongly agree	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
1.The husband is head of the home	22	18.3	14	11.7	34	28.3	14	11.7	36	30.0
2.The wife should not be employed outside the home	19	15.8	22	18.3	10	8.3	26	21.7	43	35.8
3.The husband should help regularly with the dishes	11	9.2	21	17.5	41	34.2	37	30.8	10	8.3
4.It is alright for the wife to initiate love making with her husband	32	26.7	24	20.0	15	12.5	11	9.2	38	31.7
5.The husband and wife should plan the budget and manage the money matters together	11	9.2	25	20.8	37	30.8	24	20.0	23	19.2
6.Neither the husband nor the wife should purchase any major items without consulting the other	41	34.2	42	35.0	13	10.8	9	7.5	15	12.5
7.The father is the one responsible for disciplining the children	15	12.5	23	19.2	12	10.0	9	7.5	61	50.8
8.A wife who has special talent should have a career	10	8.3	12	10.0	9	7.5	25	20.8	64	53.3
9.It is the wife's responsibility to keep the house neat and clean	23	19.2	43	35.8	20	16.7	15	12.5	19	15.8
10.The husband should take his wife out somewhere twice a month	21	17.5	32	26.7	12	10.0	17	14.2	38	31.7
11.The wife is just as responsible for the children's discipline as the husband	31	25.8	54	45.0	13	10.8	11	9.2	11	9.2
12.It is the husband's job to do the hard work	51	42.5	19	15.8	9	7.5	10	8.3	31	25.8
13.The mother should be the teacher of values to the children	15	12.5	54	45.0	10	8.3	22	18.3	19	15.8
14.Children should be allowed to help plan family activities	28	23.3	37	30.8	12	10.0	24	20.0	19	15.8
15.Children develop better in a home with parents who are strict disciplinarians	12	10.0	13	10.8	14	11.7	26	21.7	55	45.8
16.Money that the wife earns is her money	19	15.8	57	47.5	4	3.3	25	20.8	15	12.5
17.The husband should have at least one night a month out with his friends	36	30.0	18	15.0	6	5.0	26	21.7	34	28.3
18.The wife should always be the one to cook	14	11.7	42	35.0	31	25.8	24	20.0	9	7.5
19.The husband's responsibility is to his job and the wife's responsibility is to the home and children	35	29.2	12	10.0	12	10.0	12	10.0	49	40.8

Table (3): Distribution of feelings about the relationship in the future among studied sample:

Relationship	Not at all like me		Rarely like me		Somewhat like me		Often like me		Very like me	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
1. I find it difficult to depend on other people	47	39.2	14	11.7	28	23.3	15	12.5	16	13.3
2.It is very important to me to feel independent	15	12.5	34	28.3	34	28.3	13	10.8	24	20.0
3.I find it easy to get emotionally close to others	15	12.5	18	15.0	47	39.2	13	10.8	27	22.5
4.I want to merge completely with another person	48	40.0	18	15.0	14	11.7	21	17.5	19	15.8
5.I worry that I will be hurt if I allow myself to become too close to others	18	15.0	16	13.3	17	14.2	16	13.3	53	44.2
6.I am comfortable without close emotional relationships	8	6.7	31	25.8	16	13.3	24	20.0	41	34.2
7.I am not sure that I can always depend on others to be there when I need them	22	18.3	4	3.3	45	37.5	13	10.8	36	30.0
8.I want to be completely emotionally intimate with others	44	36.7	28	23.3	17	14.2	10	8.3	21	17.5
9.I worry about being alone	23	19.2	16	13.3	16	13.3	13	10.8	52	43.3
10.I am comfortable depending on other people	13	10.8	8	6.7	6	5.0	27	22.5	66	55.0
11.I often worry that romantic partners don't really love me	13	10.8	17	14.2	24	20.0	15	12.5	51	42.5
12.I find it difficult to trust others completely	20	16.7	16	13.3	16	13.3	14	11.7	54	45.0
13.I worry about others getting too close to me	14	11.7	22	18.3	26	21.7	23	19.2	35	29.2
14.I want emotionally close relationships	34	28.3	5	4.2	27	22.5	24	20.0	30	25.0
15.I am comfortable having other people depend on me	32	26.7	34	28.3	19	15.8	14	11.7	21	17.5
16.I worry that others don't value me as much as I value them	64	53.3	14	11.7	25	20.8	4	3.3	13	10.8
17.People are never there when you need them	36	30.0	24	20.0	33	27.5	7	5.8	20	16.7
18.My desire to merge completely sometimes scares people away	39	32.5	32	26.7	16	13.3	17	14.2	16	13.3
19.It is very important to me to feel self-sufficient	26	21.7	42	35.0	21	17.5	23	19.2	8	6.7

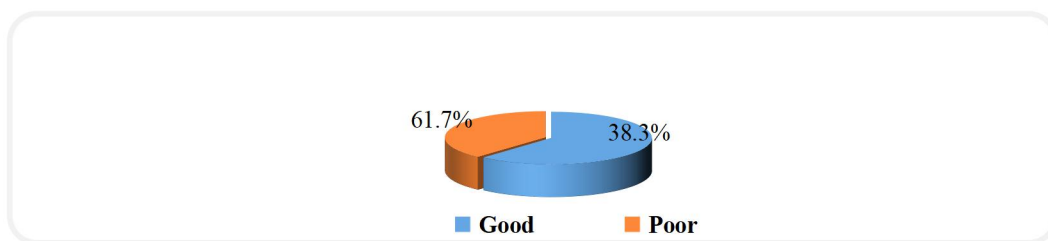


Figure (1): Percentage of expectations of the husband-wife roles among studied sample (n = 120):

Table (4): Distribution of conflict resolution styles among studied sample (n = 120):

Conflict resolution styles	Never		Rarely		Sometimes		Often		Always	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
1.Launching personal attacks	9	7.5	18	15.0	26	21.7	21	17.5	46	38.3
2.Focusing on the problem at hand	45	37.5	9	7.5	33	27.5	13	10.8	20	16.7
3.Remaining silent for long periods of time	12	10.0	21	17.5	29	24.2	20	16.7	38	31.7
4.Not being willing to stick up for myself	14	11.7	19	15.8	10	8.3	24	20.0	53	44.2
5.Exploding and getting out of control	23	19.2	20	16.7	24	20.0	15	12.5	38	31.7
6.Sitting down and discussing differences constructively	21	17.5	12	10.0	19	15.8	40	33.3	28	23.3
7.Reaching a limit, “shutting down,” and refusing to talk any further	16	13.3	25	20.8	13	10.8	18	15.0	48	40.0
8.Being too compliant (e.g., giving in and not defending your position)	6	5.0	23	19.2	31	25.8	19	15.8	41	34.2
9.Getting carried away and saying things that aren't meant	19	15.8	16	13.3	26	21.7	23	19.2	36	30.0
10.Finding alternatives that are acceptable to each of us	14	11.7	21	17.5	27	22.5	25	20.8	33	27.5
11.Tuning the other person out	15	12.5	15	12.5	26	21.7	27	22.5	37	30.8
12.Not defending my position	22	18.3	11	9.2	11	9.2	17	14.2	59	49.2
13.Throwing insults and digs	14	11.7	15	12.5	20	16.7	17	14.2	54	45.0
14.Negotiating and compromising	25	20.8	17	14.2	20	16.7	22	18.3	36	30.0
15.Withdrawing, acting distant and not interested	31	25.8	15	12.5	29	24.2	28	23.3	17	14.2
16.Giving in with little attempt to present my side of the issue	17	14.2	28	23.3	18	15.0	25	20.8	32	26.7

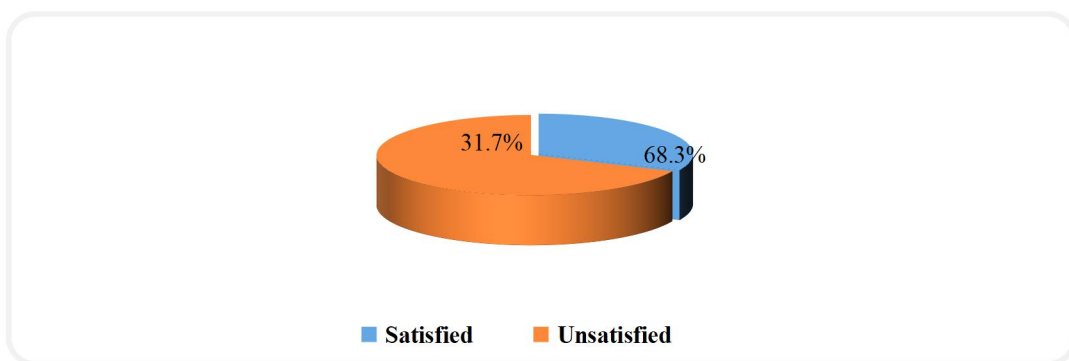


Figure (2): Percentage of feelings about the relationship in the future among studied sample (n = 120):

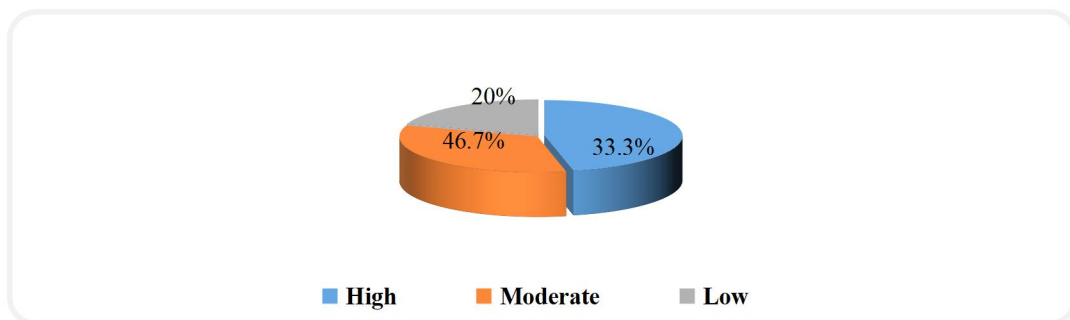


Figure (3): Percentage of conflict resolution styles among studied sample (n = 120):

Table (5): Correlation between total relationship and total role concepts among studied sample:

Total relationship	Total role concepts				Chi-square	
	Good		Poor		X ²	P-value
	No	%	No	%		
Satisfied	32	26.7	6	5.0	11.956	<0.001** HS
Unsatisfied	42	35.0	40	33.3		

(*) Statistically significant at p< 0.05 (**) High statistically significant at p< 0.001

Table (6): Correlation between total conflict resolution styles and total role concepts among studied sample:

Total conflict resolution styles	Total role Concepts				Chi-square	
	Good		Poor		X ²	P-value
	No	%	No	%		
High	54	45.0	2	1.7	69.538	<0.001** HS
Moderate	20	16.7	20	16.7		
Low	0	0.0	24	20.0		

(*) Statistically significant at p< 0.05 (**) High statistically significant at p< 0.001

Table (7): Correlation between total conflict resolution styles and total relationship among studied sample (n = 120):

Total conflict resolution styles	Total relationship				Chi-square	
	Satisfied		Unsatisfied		X ²	P-value
	No	%	No	%		
High	30	25.0	26	21.7	23.283	<0.001** HS
Moderate	5	4.2	35	29.2		
Low	3	2.5	21	17.5		

(*) Statistically significant at p< 0.05 (**) High statistically significant at p< 0.001

Table (8): Relation between socio demographic data and total role concepts among studied sample (n = 120):

	Total role concepts				Total	Chi-square	
	Good No	%	Poor No	%		X ²	P-value
Age							
20-22	58	69.9	25	30.1	83	7.681	0.006* S
23 or more	16	43.2	21	56.8	37		
Place of residence							
Urban	48	54.5	40	45.5	88	7.079	0.008* S
Rural	26	81.3	6	18.8	32		
Family size							
3-5	39	62.9	23	37.1	62	6.701	0.035* S
6-8	35	64.8	19	35.2	54		
9 or more	0	0.0	4	100.0	4		
Father's education							
Educated	61	58.1	44	41.9	105	4.532	0.033* S
Not educated	13	86.7	2	13.3	15		
Father's job							
Employed	54	55.7	43	44.3	97	7.698	0.006* S
Unemployed	20	87.0	3	13.0	23		
Mother's education							
Educated	51	54.8	42	45.2	93	8.152	0.004* S
Not educated	23	85.2	4	14.8	27		
Mother's job							
Employed	10	30.3	23	69.7	33	18.941	<0.001** HS
Unemployed	64	73.6	23	26.4	87		

(*) Statistically significant at $p < 0.05$ (**) High statistically significant at $p < 0.001$

Table (9): Relation between socio demographic data and relationship among studied sample (n = 120):

	Total Relationship				Total	Chi-square	
	Satisfied		Unsatisfied			X ²	P-value
	No	%	No	%			
Age							
20-22	19	22.9	64	77.1	83	9.579	0.002*
23 or more	19	51.4	18	48.6	37		S
Sex							
Male	5	16.7	25	83.3	30	4.159	0.041*
Female	33	36.7	57	63.3	90		S
Place of residence							
Urban	34	38.6	54	61.4	88	7.408	0.006*
Rural	4	12.5	28	87.5	32		S
Father's education							
Educated	37	35.2	68	64.8	105	4.951	0.026*
Not educated	1	6.7	14	93.3	15		S
Father's job							
Employed	36	37.1	61	62.9	97	6.938	0.008*
Unemployed	2	8.7	21	91.3	23		S
Mother's education							
Educated	36	38.7	57	61.3	93	9.475	0.002*
Not educated	2	7.4	25	92.6	27		S
Mother's job							
Employed	21	63.6	12	36.4	33	21.499	<0.001** HS
Unemployed	17	19.5	70	80.5	87		

(*) Statistically significant at p< 0.05

(**) High statistically significant at p< 0.001

Table (10): Relation between socio demographic data and total conflict resolution styles among studied sample (n = 120):

	Total conflict resolution styles						Total	Chi-square X ²	P-value
	High		Moderate		Low				
	No	%	No	%	No	%			
Place of residence									
Urban	33	37.5	35	39.8	20	22.7	88	11.274	0.004*
Rural	23	71.9	5	15.6	4	12.5	32	S	
Father's education									
Educated	44	41.9	38	36.2	23	21.9	105	7.663	0.022*
Not educated	12	80.0	2	13.3	1	6.7	15	S	
Father's job									
Employed	39	40.2	36	37.1	22	22.7	97	8.514	0.014*
Unemployed	17	73.9	4	17.4	2	8.7	23	S	
Mother's education									
Educated	37	39.8	33	35.5	23	24.7	93	9.394	0.009*
Not educated	19	70.4	7	25.9	1	3.7	27	S	
Mother's job									
Employed	8	24.2	9	27.3	16	48.5	33	23.872	<0.001**
Unemployed	48	55.2	31	35.6	8	9.2	87	HS	

(*) Statistically significant at $p < 0.05$

(**) High statistically significant at $p < 0.001$

Discussion

The current study results revealed that slightly more than two thirds of the participants ranged from 20-22 years. This finding might be due to the age of the students who are coming from secondary schools are at the 18 years and graduate at the age of 20-22 years and the study sample were at 4th year of the faculty. This result was congruent with **Ali, et al., (2019)** who studied "Perception of Importance of Premarital Counseling among Medical Students of Tanta University, Egypt" and found that more than half of the participants ranged from 20-22 years.

The present study results represented that three quarters of participants were females. This finding might be due to the culture view of the society that nursing profession is more suitable for females than males which make a nursing profession not favorable for males. This result was in agreement with **Flansburg, (2016)** who studied " Factors Involved in

College Students' Use of Counseling Services" and reported that more than three quarters of participants were females. This result was in with incongruent with **Al-Qahtani, et al., (2019)** who studied "Perception of Premarital Counseling among King Khalid University Students" and reported that most of the sampled students were males.

The current study results illustrated that near to three quarters of the participants were resident in urban area. This finding might be due to the most of students live in Cairo and Giza governorates and the majority of these places located in urban areas. This result was in agreement with **Ali, et al., (2018)** who studied "Perception about Premarital Screening and Genetic Counseling Among Males And Females Nursing Students" and reported that more than half of the participants were resident in urban area.

The present study results reported that slightly more than half of participants' family

size ranged from 3-5. This finding might be due to the most of small size families are interested in education and occupation of their children so first choice is nursing. This result was in incongruent with **Saleh, (2020)** who studied "Effect of Emotional Intelligence Program on Nursing Students Behavior at Helwan University" and reported that most of the participants were from large-sized families.

Regarding role concepts, the present study exposes that that more than half of the participants strongly agreed with "A wife who has special talent should have a career" while more than three quarter of the participants strongly disagreed with "It is the husband's job to do the hard work". This may be due to decrease awareness toward the importance of women's work and the effect of culture, environment and society that always deal with the man as a person who must do the hard work.

Regarding relationship, the results explain that the majority of participants feel that "I am comfortable depending on other people" that very like him while the majority of the participants do not feel that "I worry that others don't value me as much as I value them". Furthermore, regarding conflict resolution styles, the current results illustrate that the majority of the participants always use "Not defending my position" as conflict resolution style while one third of the participants never use "Focusing on the problem at hand" as conflict resolution style.

The current study results clarified that, there was a statistically significant direct positive correlation between total relationship and role concept, As regards there was a highly statistically significant direct positive correlation between total relationship and total role concept. This may be due to making cooperative and different roles that are played by men and women can improve their relationship. This result was in agreement with **Siji , & Rekha, (2018)** who studied "Effectiveness of Marital Counseling on Marital Quality among Young Adults: A Pre-Post Intervention" and reported that the strong

or positive relationship of such personal factors as marital conflict resolution strategies implies that people within these relationship are likely to adjust quickly in their family' roles.

The present study results reported that, there was a statistically significant direct positive correlation between total conflict resolution styles and role concept. This may be due to individuals who use appropriate conflict resolution styles are more likely to acknowledge their role and others' roles in the life situations. This result was in agreement with **Zanella, & Wagner, (2018)** who studied "Marital Conflict Management of Married Men and Women" and reported that women responsibilities within the home that last for long time compared to men can contribute to difficulties with managing conflicts and the accumulation of housework, child care and formal work can cause exhaustion, lack of availability and energy to resolve conflicts.

The current study results revealed that, there was a statistically significant direct positive correlation between total relationship and total conflict resolution styles. This finding might be due to the individuals who use positive conflict styles may experience more frequent interactions and positive relationship with others. This result was in agreement with **Hee, (2018)** who studied "Can Attachment Behaviors Moderate the Influence of Conflict Styles on Relationship Quality" and reported that the use of extreme conflict styles in marriage is significantly associated with poorer reported relationship quality for both men and women and the constructive strategies of conflict are related to higher relationship quality.

The present study results clarified that, there was statistically significant difference between total role concept with sociodemographic characteristics such as(. This result was in agreement with **Clarke, (2015)** who studied "Socio-demographic predictors of divorce" and reported that social background of the participants and their parents may play a

part in constraining behavior and opportunities for remaining marriage.

The present study results illustrated that, there was statistically significant difference between total relationship with age. This finding might be due to the studied sample in this age between 20-22 years are spending a long time between studying in a university and using social media that affect negatively on their relationships. This result was in agreement with **Al-Qahtani, et al., (2019)** who studied "Perception of Premarital Counseling among King Khalid University Students" and reported that there was statistically significant difference between students' characteristics especially their ages and the awareness among studied sample.

The present study results represented that, there was statistically significant difference between total conflict resolution styles with father's education. This finding might be due to increasing awareness regarding dealing with problems and having open mind in ways of thinking that contribute to decrease parenting conflicts and finally reflected on their children in dealing with conflicts. This result was in agreement with **Bumpass , Castro, & Sweet, (2017)** who studied "The impact of family background and early marital factors on marital disruption" and reported that individuals from poor parent socio-demographic backgrounds have been found to experience higher rates of marital conflicts.

Conclusion

Based on the study results, it was concluded that nursing students had good expectations of the husband-wife roles, unsatisfied feelings about the relationship in the future and highly conflict resolution styles. Also, there was a statistically significant relation between role concepts, relationships and conflict resolution styles with sociodemographic data of nursing students under study.

Recommendations

From the previous findings, the following recommendations are suggested:

-preparation programs for marriage must be mandatory for all final year students in the schools and universities and every person who is nearly to get married.

- The Future research should be done with a larger sample size in several universities and in a broader geographical area.

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