



The Comparison of Marital Conflict Resolution Styles and Child Rearing Practice between Satisfied Couples and Conflicted Couples in Bandar Abbas city

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was comparison conflict resolution style and child rearing practice among satisfied couples and conflicted couples in Bandar abase city. 100 couples were by random sampling selected as sample of this study. Equally in each group 50 couples attended. Scales were used in this study include Rahim(1983) conflict resolution styles (ROCI-II) and one of them is 30 questionnaire related ways of rearing practice, index of questioner Enrich marital satisfied are used in this research so that they are determining matrimony satisfaction scales To interpret and analyze results. The result showed: that the conflict resolution styles (integrating, compromising, dominating, avoidance, obligating) and child rearing practice (powerfully – nonchalance and liberty, despotically) between conflicted couples and satisfied couples have meaningful relationships. Also, the finding show that the satisfied couples more used than conflict resolution styles integrated, compromised, avoidance, obligating and child rearing practice powerfully, nonchalance and liberty. Conflict couples more used than conflict resolution styles dominating and child rearing practice despotically. Findings showed integrating; compromising styles could be predicted powerfully of child rearing practice. Dominating style could be predicting nonchalance of child rearing practice and obligating style could be predicting liberty of child rearing practice.

Keywords: marital conflict resolution styles, satisfied couples, conflicted couples and child rearing practice

INTRODUCTION

The family system is among the most important social system that is formed based on the marriage of opposite sexes. The family as a social units the focus of development, healing, changing, damage evolution and complications which can lead to boom or breakdown of the relationship of the members. The healthy family is important because not only they can share their thought but also they can make decision considering their capabilities and efficiencies [1].

Studies and evaluation about the role of family in formation of behavior and characteristic of children have indicated that family is of the most important factor in growth of child. A child that is born healthy has the highest capability to develop and has the capacity to be educated in the best way only in a condition that he/she has a good family and appropriate environment to groups [2].

Child rearing practice means the stable methods and patterns of parent's for relationship of family member which provides the mutual impact and effectiveness [3]. Research activities about the child rearing are affected strongly by researches of Bamrind [4] which proposes 3 dominant patterns on relationship of parents and children:

1-Authoritative Parents: who are described as intimate parents and still have control over what their children are doing.

2-Permissive Parents: are described as parents that are trying to create warm and calm environment for their children and have no control and supervision on what their children are doing

3-Authoritarian Parents: are described as parents that there is no intimation in their relationship with their children and children are not allowed to express their ideas.

Therefore, it can be stated that child rearing practice is an affective factor and plays a significance role in psychopathology and growth of children [5].

Marital conflict has a negative impact on family functioning which one of them is child rearing practices. Based on the hypothesis, when the quality of marital life is low, these problems can affect on relationship of parents and children. Agreement on how to educate the child is a common problem of marital conflict in most marriages. Each of parents behaves differently with their children and they are willing to behave in their special method with the child [6].

Occurring disagreement and conflict between husband and wife is natural. The basic fact is that all married couples face problems but some of them are more capable than others in solving their problems [7]. So, it can be said that method of dealing with problem is often more problematic than the problem itself. In fact, if conflict evaluates and solves by correct methods, it can be useful for couples [8].

According to Rahim [11] conflict resolution is defined as variety of management strategies that a person is intended to apply in conflict situation. Rahim believes that two fundamental dimension are affective in conflict resolution which are "concern for self" and "concern for other". The first dimension which is "concern for self" explains the amount that a person attempts to remove his/her concerns. The second dimension which is "concern for other" explains the amount that a person tries to remove others concerns. There are five styles of conflict resolution based on the aforementioned dimensions:

1-Integrating Style: Requires a lot of respect for self and others. This style requires mutual collaboration between parties. Openness, exchange of information, investigates the differences and finds acceptable solutions to both sides are the features of this style.

2-Obligating Style: Requires a lot of respect for others and low respect for self. Attempts to decrease the differences and emphasize on commons to satisfy the others are considered as features of this style.

3-Dominating Style: It is the high respect for self and low respect for others. It is known as a competitive style and people are imposers in this style.

4-Avoiding Style: Person has low respect for self and other. It is usually associated with withdrawal. In this style, the responsibility is assigned to another person. Staying away from conflict, ignoring disharmony and remain neutral are other features of this style.

5-Compromising Style: In this style, person has an average respect for self and others. It is based on business strategies and mutually acceptable decision and when two people have equal points, they can use this style.

About the ties between marital conflict resolution styles and child rearing practice, it can be noted that satisfied couples have more agreement about child rearing practice with each other than conflicted couples [6]. It was determined in researches that satisfied couples mainly use constructive methods of conflict resolution (integrating & compromising), and that is the reason of their satisfaction and cooperation in various issues of family [10]. Salari [11] found out in his researches that similarity of couples in child rearing practices has negative relationship with increase of marital conflicts. It means whatever similarity in child rearing practices increases; the marital conflicts will decrease.

Webster and Hamoond [12] have found in their researches that negative methods of marital conflict management have a direct relationship with behavioral problem of children. It is assumed that management method of marital conflict has a direct impact on behavioral problem of children. This assumption is based on social learning model which proposes that parents' hostility and skills of ineffective management of marital conflict affects on kids in numerous way.

Johari, Mohammad and Mamat [13] have investigated the impact of child rearing practice on growth of children in Malaysian families. The results have indicated authoritative child rearing practice of parents has positive effect on behavior and educational progress of children. In contrary, authoritarian and permissive practices have negative effect on behavior and progress of children.

Lavasani, Borhazadeh, Afzali and Hejazi [14] have investigated the ties between cognitive child rearing practice and social support and psychological health in 398 high school students of Tehran. The results have indicated that authoritarian and permissive practices have negative effect on psychological health. Furthermore, there is a positive relationship between social support and psychological health.

Esfandiari, Baharudin and Nozari [15] have meta-analyzed the ties between parent's conflicts and externalizing problem behavior between adolescents. The results have shown that problems of adolescents that occur out of house are severely affected by conflict of parents with each other. They have found that there is a strong relationship between positive ties of family members with each other and decrease of problematic externalizing behaviors (such as social violence between adolescents). Results of many studies have shown that children, who are grown in an unfriendly and aggressive environment, are more expose to Trauma. Additionally, witnessing conflict between parents will be associated with problematic behaviors such as violence, delinquency and drug use. Berook, Zheng, Whiterian & Brook [16] have found in their researches that children their parents

have marital conflicts, have more behavioral and emotional behavior and show a tendency toward violent behavior and delinquency.

Influence of family environment on child development has been often studied as a means of interaction between child and parent or impact of child rearing practices on behavior of children. They were less concern about methods of marital conflicts resolution and their relationship with child rearing practices. Since research of researchers has not sound the research that is in the scope of this subject, thus it is important to investigate the mentioned subject. Generally, the main questions that researcher is attempting to find appropriate responses for them are as follows:

1-Is there any difference between marital conflict resolution styles (integrating, dominating, avoiding, compromising and obligating) of satisfied and conflicted couples?

2-Is there any difference between child rearing practice methods of satisfied and conflicted couples?

3-Is there any significant multiple relation between styles of marital conflict resolution and child rearing practices among the satisfied couples?

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The current research is a casual comparative research and the researcher is studying the probable factors of dependant variable. Because both dependent and independent variables are occurred at past, thus this non-experimental research is known as *exposit facto* [17].

Statistical Population, Sample & Sampling Method: The statistical population of the current research includes all the satisfied and conflicted couples of the year 2009 and 2010 in Bandar Abbas City which at least 2 years is passed form their marriage and have child .

In this research, sampling is done through available samples and 50 satisfied couples and 50 conflicted ones were selected. Totally, 100 couples formed the sample of the current research.

To select satisfied couples and conflicted ones, among the employee of Education Department that were participated in child rearing or mental health promoting classes, 130 couples were chosen as sample of research. 30 extra couples were selected because there was possibility of not returning the questionnaire, uncompleted ones or in a condition that one of the couples be satisfied and the other one conflicted. 130 couples were taken 3 questionnaires of conflicted resolution styles and child rearing practices and marital satisfaction questionnaire (Enrich). After calculation of their satisfaction score, 50 couple that their score was higher than $T=40$ was determined as satisfied couples and 50 couples that their score was below $T=40$ was determined as conflicted ones. 20 couples that score of one of them was higher than 40 and the other lower than 40, one of them is satisfied and the other is conflicted, were removed from the analysis. And 10 other couples were eliminated due to uncompleted questionnaire.

Tools of Research:

A: Rahim Organizational Conflict Inventory (ROCI-II):

This questionnaire encompasses 5 conflict resolution styles which are: 1- Integration Style 2- Compromising Style 3-Avoiding Style 4- Dominating Style 5- Obligating Style. This questionnaire has 28 questions and is designed in 5 item Likert scale which includes the answers of "Disagree, Totally Disagree, No Idea, Agree, and Totally Agree". Blake & Mouton classified the concept of interpersonal conflict resolution styles for the first time. They categorized the methods of dealing with conflict to 5 styles which are: Problem-solving, smoothing, forcing, withdrawal and sharing [9]. And their model was re-interpreted by Thomas [9].

Hatfield has reached to strong evidence about the structure, simultaneous and predictive validity. Friedman et al have reached to the strong correlation between this scale and Cox conflict resolution style. Bowles has evaluated the structure of ROCI-II and confirmed the result of the five main factors. Hong Lim has used the ROCI-II on 381 Chinese and Malaysian couple. Coefficients of re-test were obtained in one week and in compromising style it was 0.60, integrating 0.83, obligating 0.72, dominating 0.68 and avoiding was 0.71. The results were confirmed by Varimax Rotation. The obtained loads are between 34 to 84 that confirms the result of Manger, & Rahim and many studies have confirmed the discriminate validity of this scale [22].

B: Questionnaire of Child Rearing Practice of Diana Baumrind:

This tool is an adaptation of the theory of parental authority which is made based on the theory of "Baumrind" from three patterns of permissive, authoritarian and rational authority, of parents to review the methods of child rearing. This questionnaire is designed by Baumrind, and encompasses 30 articles that 10 articles is related to the permissive method, 10 to authoritarian method and the other 10 to the rational authority in child rearing. Baumrind questionnaire has been applied in various researches and its validity and reliability was obtained. Bori 1991 has reported the reliability of the mentioned questionnaire by using retest in mothers group respectively 0.81 for permissive method, 0.86 for authoritarian method and 0.78 for dominant method and in fathers group respectively 0.77 for permissive method, 0.85 for authoritarian method and 0.88 for dominant method [23].

C: Marital Satisfaction Questionnaire of Enrich:

Marital Satisfaction Questionnaire of Enrich that its 47-questions form is prepared by Olson encompasses 12 scales of contractual response, marital satisfaction, personal issues, marital relationship, conflict resolution, financial supervision, activities related to free time, sexual relationship, marriage and children, relatives and

friends, egalitarian roles and ideological orientation. Reliability of questionnaire was calculated by Soleimanian in a group including 11 people through Alpha coefficient and validity coefficient was obtained 0.95%. Also, validity coefficient of questionnaire was obtained 0.92 through retest in duration of one week from the first calculation by Rasouli. 47-questions form was applied in this research. Olson and et al. have reported the validity of the previous form 0.92 by using Alpha coefficient method. For the first time in our country, Soleimanian has calculated and reported the internal consistency of test 0.93 for long form and 0.95 for short ones [23].

RESULTS

1-Is there any difference between marital conflict resolution styles (integrating, dominating, avoiding, compromising and obligating) of satisfied and conflicted couples?

To analyze the first question of this research, t-test of independent variable was applied. The results have indicated that there is a significance difference in significance level of $P < 0.001$ between mean of conflict resolution style (integrating, dominating, avoiding, compromising and obligating) in two groups of satisfied and conflicted couples.

2-Is there any difference between child rearing practice methods (authoritarian, authoritative permissive) of satisfied and conflicted couples?

To analyze the second question of this research, t-test of independent variable was applied. The results have indicated that there is a significance difference in significance level of $P < 0.001$ between mean of child rearing practice (authoritarian, authoritative and permissive) in two groups of satisfied and conflicted couples.

3-Is there any significant multiple relation between styles of marital conflict resolution and child rearing practices among the satisfied couples?

To analyze the third question of research, simultaneous multivariable linear regression test was applied. According to this, marital conflict resolution styles as predictor variables and child rearing practices as criterion variable were used. 3 regression models presented below that in any stage, child rearing practice is predicted separately by marital conflict resolution styles.

Table 1. Demographic characteristics of Participants in this research

Age Variable	Frequency	Percentage	Marital Variable (Year)	Frequency	Percentage
18 to 28	64	32	1 to 5	91	45.5
29 to 38	100	50	6 to 10	71	35.5
39 to 48	32	16	11 to 15	20	10
46 to 58	4	2	16 to 20	12	6
59 to 68	0	0	21 to 25	6	30
Total	200	100	Total	200	100

Table 2. Summary of the result of t-test of independent group in marital conflict resolution styles (integrating, dominating, avoiding, compromising and obligating) between satisfied and conflicted couples

Conflict Resolution Style	Groups	No.	Mean	Standard Deviation	T	df	Significance Level
Integrating	Satisfied	100	4.37	0.5321	10.31	198	$P < 0.001$
	Conflicted	100	3.03	10.16			
Dominating	Satisfied	100	2.65	0.8112	2.98	198	$P < 0.003$
	Conflicted	100	3.1	0.8512			
Compromising	Satisfied	100	3.94	0.4811	8.80	198	$P < 0.001$
	Conflicted	100	2.85	1.1			
Avoiding	Satisfied	100	3.58	0.7143	7.44	198	$P < 0.001$
	Conflicted	100	2.83	0.70			
Obligating	Satisfied	100	3.82	0.6211	12.76	198	$P < 0.001$
	Conflicted	100	2.46	0.86			

Table 3. Summary of result of t-test of independent groups in child rearing practices (authoritarian, authoritative & permissive) between satisfied and conflicted couples

Child rearing practices	Groups	No.	Mean	Standard Deviation	T	df	Significance Level
Authoritarian	Satisfied	100	16.17	6.28	-4.38	198	$P < 0.001$
	Conflicted	100	20.55	7.86			
Authoritative	Satisfied	100	31.56	4.51	6.34	198	$P < 0.001$
	Conflicted	100	25.02	9.26			
Permissive	Satisfied	100	19.53	6.86	3.92	198	$P < 0.001$
	Conflicted	100	16.31	5.50			

The results of table 4 show that there is significant multiple relation between marital conflict resolution styles (integrating, dominating, avoiding, compromising and obligating) and authoritative child rearing practice between the satisfied couples. Multiple correlations between the criterion variable and predictor variable were obtained 0.44. Also, $R^2=0.20$ indicated that marital conflict resolution styles generally explain 20% of variance of criterion variable of authoritative child rearing practice.

The table of regression coefficient (Table 5) shows the share of each predictor variables in changes of criterion variable. As it is seen in table 5, only two predictive variables are significant in marital satisfaction. Among these 5 styles of conflict resolution, integrating style has the most shares in predicting the variance of dependent variable of authoritative child rearing practice. It is significant with Beta 0.32, $t=3.16$ and in alpha level of $P<0.002$. It means that in return for one credit change in standard deviation of integrating style, 0.33 change will be created in standard deviation of authoritative child rearing practice. Another variable of conflict resolution is compromising style that is significant with Beta 0.25, $t=2.5$ and in alpha level of $P<0.01$. It means that in return for one credit change in standard deviation of compromising style, 0.25 change will be created in standard deviation of authoritative child rearing practice.

Table 4. Summary of regression model and analysis for predicting variable of authoritative child rearing practice based on conflict resolution styles

Indicator of Enter Model	SS	df	MS	F	P	R	R ²	SE
Regression	403.76	5	80.75					
Balance	1614.87	94	17.17	28.94	0.000	0.44	0.20	4.14
Total	2018.64	99						

Table 5. Regression statistical specifications for predicting variable of authoritative child rearing practice based on conflicted resolution styles

Indicator Variable	Non-standard Coefficients		β	T	P
	B	Standard Error			
Integrating	2.44	0.77	0.33	3.16	-0.002
Obligating	0.07	0.99	-0.007	-0.07	0.94
Dominating	-0.35	0.52	0.06	-0.66	0.51
Avoiding	-0.28	0.64	-0.04	-0.43	0.66
Compromising	2.17	0.87	0.25	2.50	0.01

Table 6. Summary of regression model and variance analysis for predicting variable of permissive child rearing practice based on conflict resolutions style

Indicator of Enter Model	SS	df	MS	F	P	R	R ²	SE
Regression	1437.56	5	287.51					
Balance	2229.34	94	23.71	12.12	0.000	0.62	0.39	4.86
Total	3666.91	99						

The results of table 6 show that there is significant multiple relation between marital conflict resolution styles (integrating, dominating, avoiding, compromising and obligating) and permissive child rearing practice between the satisfied couples. Multiple correlations between the criterion variable and predictor variable were obtained 0.62. Also, $R^2=0.39$ indicated that marital conflict resolution styles generally explain 39% of variance of criterion variable of permissive child rearing practice.

As it is seen in table 7, only one predictive variable is significant in marital satisfaction. Among these 5 styles of conflict resolution, avoiding style has the most shares in predicting the variance of dependent variable of permissive child rearing practice. It is significant with Beta 0.56, $t=63.85$ and in alpha level of $P<0.001$. It means that in return for one credit change in standard deviation of avoiding style, 0.56 change will be created in standard deviation of permissive child rearing practice.

Table 7. Summary of regression statistical specification for predicting permissive child rearing practice variable based on conflict resolution style

Indicator Variable	Non-standard Coefficients		β	T	P
	B	Standard Error			
Integrating	1.40	1.02	0.12	1.37	0.17
Obligating	0.07	0.99	-0.007	-0.07	0.94
Dominating	1.37	0.75	0.15	1.81	0.07
Avoiding	4.25	0.62	0.56	6.85	0.001
Compromising	-0.13	0.90	-0.01	-0.14	0.88

Table 8. Summary of regression model and variance analysis for predicting variable of authoritarian child rearing practice based on conflict resolutions style

Indicator of Enter Model	SS	df	MS	F	P	R	R ²	SE
Regression	505.33	5	101.06					
Balance	3410.77	94	36.28	2.78	0.02	0.35	0.12	6.02
Total	3916.11	99						

Indicator of Enter Model	SS	df	MS	F	P	R	R ²	SE
Regression	505.33	5	101.06					
Balance	3410.77	94	36.28	2.78	0.02	0.35	0.12	6.02
Total	3916.11	99						

The results of table 8 show that there is significant multiple relation between marital conflict resolution styles (integrating, dominating, avoiding, compromising and obligating) and authoritarian child rearing practice between the satisfied couples. Multiple correlations between the criterion variable and predictor variable were obtained 0.35. Also, R²=0.12 indicated that marital conflict resolution styles generally explain 12% of variance of criterion variable of authoritative child rearing practice.

Table 9. Summary of regression statistical specification for predicting authoritarian child rearing practice variable based on conflict resolution style

Indicator Variable	Non-standard Coefficients		β	T	P
	B	Standard Error			
Integrating	-1.35	1.26	-0.11	-1.07	0.28
Obligating	2.56	0.99	-0.007	-0.07	0.94
Dominating	2.56	0.76	0.32	3.33	0.001
Avoiding	-0.89	0.93	-0.10	0.55	0.57
Compromising	0.80	1.44	0.06	-0.14	0.88

As it is seen in table 9, only one predictive variable is significant in marital satisfaction. Among these 5 styles of conflict resolution, dominating style has the most shares in predicting the variance of dependent variable of authoritarian child rearing practice. It is significant with Beta 0.32, t=3.33 and in alpha level of P<0.001. It means that in return for one credit change in standard deviation of avoiding style, 0.33 change will be created in standard deviation of authoritarian child rearing practice.

DISCUSSION

The objective of the current research is comparison of marital conflict resolution style and child rearing practice between two groups of satisfied and conflicted couples of Bandar Abbas.

The results of analysis of 1st question have indicated that there is a significance difference between two satisfied and conflicted couples in applying the integrating and compromising conflict resolution styles. In the other word, it can be said that satisfied couples have used integrating and compromising conflict resolution styles more than the conflicted ones. One explanation for this result is that the difference between satisfied and conflicted couples and their satisfaction from their marital life is resultant from applying the aforementioned styles in marital conflict resolution. Because using these styles requires the openness, coordination, removing the negative feeling, transformation of information and investigation of available differences between two sides and also there is no destructive factor of marital satisfaction such as criticism, humiliation, having defensive mode and breaking down. Furthermore, lack of applying such constructive approaches in conflicted couples lead to decrease of marital satisfaction and increase of marital conflicts [10]. The results of this research are the same as the results of Rahim, Kafman & Pensika [25]. In the mentioned researches, usage of constructive approaches of conflict resolution is emphasized and it is known as reinforcing components of marital satisfaction .

There was significance difference in using the dominating conflict resolution style between two participant groups (satisfied & conflicted). In the other word, conflict couples have used dominating conflict resolution style more than the satisfied ones. This style is known as a destructive style in conflict resolution and it is a competitive style. Lack of marital satisfaction in conflict couples can be due to this style. In this style, because the person is trying to reach to his demands through imperative acts and using his power, without paying attention to others, will certainly lead to the worsening the conflict. The results of this research are the same as the results of Olson et al. [26]. It was determined in this research that one of the used strategies of conflicted couples is distributive strategies (hostile orders, criticism and rude comments) that make the marital problems of couples severe.

There was a significance difference in using the avoiding conflict resolution style between two groups of satisfied and conflicted participants. The results of the 1st question have indicated there is a significance difference between mean of avoiding group in two groups of satisfied and conflicted. Although, conflicted couples

has higher mean in using the avoiding conflict resolution style. These results are not the same as the results of Rahim, Kafman& Pensika [25]. Because in the mentioned research, applying this style is more fashionable between the conflicted couples which has negative effect of marital satisfaction. Explaining the lack of consistency of this research with the mentioned results, it can be mentioned to two factors of culture and gender. Culture and gender are considered as determining factor of conflict resolution method and are affective in selection of conflict resolution strategy [27 and 10].

There is a significance difference between two participants group (satisfied & conflicted) in using the obligating conflict resolution style. In the other word it can be stated that satisfied couples have used the obligating style more than the conflicted ones. Those who use this style are seeking for intimacy in relationship. They tried to reduce the differences and emphasize on the commons, so it leads to reduction of interpersonal conflicts .

The results of the 2nd question have indicated that there is a significant difference between satisfied and conflicted couples in using authoritarian child rearing practices. In the other word, it can be said that conflicted couples have used the authoritarian child rearing practice, which is in high level in terms of ordering and requesting, than the satisfied ones and it is due to the special disciplinary style of authoritarian parents that teaches the children that obeying is the best way of dealing with interpersonal differences and solving the problems. However, satisfied couples are more receptive and responsive. The obtained results are the same with results of Patterson, DeBaryshe & Ramsy [28] that in his researches figured out that conflicted parent will pass negative and more obscure commands to their children, they used the authoritarian style and usually blame, threat and punish their children. The obtained result is also the same as the research of Maccobi & Martin [29].

There is a significant difference between two participants group in using the authoritative child rearing practice. It can be stated that satisfied couples have used the authoritative method more than conflicted ones. These disciplinary methods more supportive than the punished ones. However, conflicted couples are more requester than receptor [4].

There is a significant relationship between two groups of satisfied and conflicted couples in using the permissive child rearing practice and in the other word, satisfied couples have used the permissive method more than conflicted ones that in this style children are more receptive than asker. The obtained results with the findings of the Maccobi & Martin [29] are not the same. Maccobi & Martin have found that conflicted parents have used the permissive and authoritarian child rearing styles and their children usually suffers from felling of innovation, guidance & low self-confidence .

The results of the 3rd question have indicated that among the criterion variables of marital conflict resolution styles (integrating, compromising, avoiding, dominating and obligating), only two styles of integrating and compromising are considered the significance predictor for authoritative child rearing practice. About positive ties between integrating and compromising conflict resolution styles with authoritative child rearing practice can be said that integrating and compromising conflict resolution styles are considered as constructive method of conflict resolution. Applying these styles leads to continuation of marital satisfaction. For instance, specifications of integrating marital conflict resolution style are transformation of information, evaluation of differences and finding the acceptable solution for both parties which create a calm and intimate environment in family. The results have also shown that only avoiding style is considered as significance predictive for variable of permissive child rearing practice. Being indifference and withdraw from the problem are obvious specification of avoiding style. It seems that couples that use this style are indifferent to the issues of children [29]. Among the styles of conflict resolution, only dominant style is considered a significant predictive for authoritarian child rearing practice. Parent who follows this style has no intimate relationship with their children. Children are not allowed to comment. Generally, the results of this research are the same as the results of research of Salari [11]. Salari has found in his research that similarity of parents in child rearing practices has negative relationship with increase of marital conflicts. It means whatever the similarity in child rearing practice is high, the marital conflict is low. Furthermore, the result of this research is the same as the result of researches of Johari, Mohammad & Mamat [11], Lavasani, Borhanzadeh, and Afzali & Hejazi [14]. Brook, Zheng, Whiterian and Brook [16], and Esfandiari, Baharudin and Nozari [15].

The results of this research have shown the importance of the ties between marital conflict resolution styles with child rearing practices. Generally, the results of this research have shown that the satisfied couples have used the constructive styles of conflict resolution to solve their problems. Also, there is a positive relationship between constructive conflict resolution style (integrating & compromising) and desirable practice of child rearing. Generally it can be stated that those couples who use destructive methods of conflict resolution in marital conflict resolution, have also use the permissive and authoritarian methods in child rearing that consequently, not only marital satisfaction will decrease, but also children will expose to the behavioral and emotional problems. Additionally, the results of this research have shown the necessity of education of marital conflict resolution style to the couples before marriage and those have children .

Limitation:

- Because of non-random sampling of research, the results can be generalized only to the sample group.
- Because of using the questionnaire for collecting information, there is possibility of expending the most favorite method of couples as the favorite method of whole society.

- In this research, the impact of conflict resolution style on child rearing practice has only been investigated from the point of view of couples not the children.

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