

The Effectiveness of a Counseling Program in the Manner of Playing a Role in the Development of a Sound Marriage Choice Among Female University Students who are Qualified for Marriage

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Abstract

The current research aims at finding out the effectiveness of the role-playing method in developing sound marital choices among female university students who are eligible for marriage. The current research is a quasi-experimental design with an initial test, a post-test, and a follow-up test, with two groups (experimental and control), and the basic research sample consisted of (40) students according to the grades they obtained from the sound marital choice scale. The scale was distributed to the female students three times in the pre-test, the post-test, and the follow-up test (in less than 60 days). The results of the study showed the effectiveness of the counseling method in developing the sound marital choice among female university students who are qualified for marriage, and the presence of statistically significant differences between the ranks of the sound marital choice scores between the experimental and control groups for the post-test, and when comparisons were made, differences were found in favor of the experimental group. According to the results of the current research, the researcher reached several conclusions, recommendations, and proposals.

Keywords: *role playing, sound marital choice, female university students eligible for marriage.*

Introduction

Problem statement:

The family is the social institution that allows two adults of the opposite sex, “a man and a woman,” to live together, form a family, reproduce, and have offspring that society recognizes and considers as complementary elements. Marriage is the legal or social bond recognized by the culture of society. Al-Kaffafi (1999), perhaps the first thing an individual does when planning a marriage project is to think about from whom he will get married from. Individuals differ in determining the specifications of the spouses they wish to marry, and thus the method of choosing a spouse differs among humans according to their fields (love - desire - need). What Winch (1958) emphasized in his theory of complementary needs for marriage, in which he started from the idea that (in the process of choosing a spouse, every individual seeks to choose the right partner who provides him

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with the highest level of need satisfaction or satisfaction), (Al-Hassan (1985), and the right choice for marriage is the most important step in a person's life, and it is much more important than his choice of job. The job may change without leaving a significant impact on a person's life, but a person gets married with the intention that nothing will change this marriage, means that he gets married for his entire life. The meaning of choice is that what is offered is a lot, and that a person has the ability to choose more than once. In other words, we can say that the correct choice of marriage is the process of making a decision, and this is what causes a person to be confused, as he always asks himself, on which basis he chooses, and which factors he takes precedence over the others when choosing, an aphorism said: "A good person shall make you confused." "Al-Saati (2002).

The incorrect choice of a life partner is primarily responsible for the disintegration of the family and a depression for children, academic delay, delinquency, and participation in anti-social acts. The marital relationship, which is essentially based on good choice and compatibility between the spouses, leads to family cohesion and marital happiness. Darwish and Al-Shamsan (2005). Many studies attribute the increasing rates of divorce and family disputes, as well as the lack of proper marital compatibility and separation, especially in the first years of marriage, to the poor marriage choices, lack of knowledge, lack of marriage and family culture in addition to the lack of success in family life for girls; therefore it is necessary to prepare qualified female students psychologically, mentally, emotionally, socially and physically for marriage, while emphasizing the necessity of choosing a life partner carefully, taking into account that he must have a moderate religion, good morals and a rational mind and that the husband must be financially capable of marriage, bear responsibilities and be intellectually, culturally and socially qualified, where a problem arises consequently. The current research aims at answering the following question:

Q/ How effective is the role-playing counseling program in developing sound marital choices among female university students who are eligible for marriage?

Significance of the study:

Knowing the extent to which the effectiveness of a role-playing counseling program has benefited in developing sound marital choices among female university students who are eligible for marriage. The importance of the study lies in the fact that - it is one of the important studies that raises such topic, because it addresses a social-family research problem that concerns the individual and the family, and even the entire community, with the theoretical knowledge it provides. It contributes to the development of the sound marital choice of qualifications for marriage, and highlights the foundations of the family's stability and permanence and the ways to reach the important needs of it, and the sound marital choice, especially after the increasing cases of divorce in Iraqi society, the increasing rates of family disintegration, and the high rates of domestic violence in contemporary society; based on the aforementioned facts, This study is important for developing the right marital choice that helps in achieving family stability and the decrease divorce rates in consequence, and role-playing helps in improving the choice of the right life partner.

Aims of the study:

Identify: (The effectiveness of a role-playing counseling program in developing sound marital choices among female university students who are eligible for marriage).

Study Hypothetical:

- Conducting a role-playing intervention to develop marital choices among female university students who are eligible for marriage:

This is done by verifying the following sub-hypotheses:

A - There is no statistically significant difference between the average scores of female university students who are eligible for marriage on the marital choice scale in the pre-, post- and deferred test at the significance level (0.05).

B - There is a statistically significant effectiveness between the average scores of university students who are eligible for marriage on the marital choice scale in the pre- and deferred (follow-up) test, equal to or greater than the “McGogian” effectiveness ratio of (0.60).

Limitations:

The current research is limited to female students at Al-Mustansiriya University who are eligible for marriage in Baghdad for the academic year 2022-2023.

Define of Paper variables:

Firstly. Playing – Role:

a. Theoretical definition:

- Bandura (1963): A learning approach that involves observational learning based on imaginative and verbal representation through simulation and responses to models. Schultz (1983).

b. Operational definition:

It is a set of activities and techniques used by the researcher in the counseling program to develop sound marital choices during 14 sessions according to the study plan and the duration of the sessions are ranged from (60-90) minutes and based on Bandura’s theory.

Secondly. Proper marital choice

a. Theoretical definition:

- Winch (1958) “It is the individual’s feeling of love, desire, and search for a partner to fill a deficiency and psychological needs, which gives a strong motivation to choose a partner and the correct direction towards the right choice in order to achieve the satisfaction of needs that complement him and fill the deficiency that he suffers from.” (Winch, 1958) Marital choice has three areas: (Love, Desire, Need).

The researcher adopted Winch's definition (1958) as a theoretical definition of the concept of sound marital choice for the current research.

• Operational definition:

The researcher defines it as the total score that the student obtains through her answers to the items of the sound marital choice scale that the researcher adopted in this research.

Theoretical framework and previous studies:

• Marital choice:

The process of marital choice by a partner is not an easy process from a practical standpoint, although on the surface it seems so. There are foundations, rules and standards that must be taken into account in this choice because of the importance of lasting marital compatibility and thus marital satisfaction and happiness. The correct choice of marriage contributes to achieving the desired stability and success of the concept of marriage, and this is characterized by being responsible when choosing a partner. Therefore, the choice is governed by the society’s culture, its concept of freedom, and the degree of traditions followed. It can either be a family (social) choice, an individual (psychological) choice, or both. Al-Dahri (2018)

Choosing a life partner for those eligible for marriage is the cornerstone on which a healthy marital life is based, free of problems that hinder the stability and progress of life, and because marriage is based on two strong bonds, legal and spiritual, the legal connection and contract procedures require only the availability of the formal and objective conditions necessary for the validity of the contract, but they do not guarantee an equal and stable relationship for marital life. As for the love resulting from attraction and harmony between the sexes, the spiritual bond is achieved with a strong foundation for the continuation of life between them. Al-Sayyid (2015).

Complementary needs theory:

The author of the theory of complementary needs in sound marital choices “Robert Winch”, a professor of sociology at Northwestern University in the United States. Over the course of several years, Winch has been completing his careful research on the basic factors that influence the choice for marriage, and the idea of Winch’s theory is based on the satisfaction of the needs that it was developed by Murray, and the theory of complementary needs is a very old idea that goes back to Greece, Plato, and Aristotle, who talked about it. In the modern era, Freud spoke about needs and Durkheim. Every individual lacks a certain thing that is necessarily present in another person, so he is attracted to another person who completes the aspects of his deficiency in such a way that he feels more integrated than before; Clinical psychologists have noticed that many individuals who have complementary psychological structures are attracted to each other and thus satisfaction to occur. Robert Winch revised Murray's list of needs and concluded with twelve needs and three general characteristics: self-deprecation, Achievement (achievement), sociability, subjectivity, admiration and praise, control, aggression, care and affection, recognition, aspiration for status, striving for status, Al-Saati (2002)

Winch identified three areas for sound marital choice:

1 Love: is based on the idea of needs and needs are present in all human beings, but the difference is from one person to another in the type and intensity of these needs, as well as in the satisfaction that each person expects to obtain for his needs from interaction with others.

2. Desire: The fulfillment of desire occurs through satisfying the need. Desire involves some need or deprivation and involves the desire to search for, receive, possess, and enjoy the good. When entering into long-term relationships, we may keep in our minds a list of things that we desire to obtain. Which we want to give to and from our partner.

3. Need: It is a motive directed towards achieving a goal, and the goal in this sense does not refer only to material things or to a certain position in the social structure, but rather refers to a type of desired response in situations that take place between people. There are examples of the second type of goals, which is the desire to provide assistance to others, to care for them, to control them, etc. Winch (1958)

• Role playing style:

The role-playing method is a method of social learning, through which the mentee can learn many aspects of social skills, as it is considered an effective starting point for liberating the mentee from behavior problems. For example, the mentee who does not have sufficient self-confidence is assigned a role in which his self-confidence improves. Ali and Abbas (2015), this is done by individuals who perform an acting activity, which contributes to learning desired behaviors, abandoning undesirable behaviors, and acting out roles for people or situations, which helps them develop their personality, and also gives them the opportunity to experience multiple roles. Schierholt (1994) Therefore, role-playing is the only way through which they express their emotional, psychological and social situations, and the way in which they recognize the problems associated with complex social situations. Saadeh et al (2011)

Past Studies:

- Al-Masari's study (2022): The effectiveness of a counseling program based on Meckenbaum's theory to improve the cognitive structures of partner selection among unmarried female students in the College of Basic Education. The researcher concluded that the counseling program was effective and had actually contributed to improving the cognitive structures of unmarried female students in the College of Basic Education in the experimental group.
- Al-Zuhri's study (2021): The effectiveness of a counseling program to develop awareness of the foundations of choosing a life partner among female university students in Upper Egypt. The study recommended the necessity of establishing specialized marital counseling centers affiliated with the university, concerned with providing counseling services before and after marriage for university youth in Upper Egypt.
- Study by Al-Tamimi (2019): Study title: The effectiveness of a role-playing guidance program in developing moral elevation among middle school female students. The results showed that the role-playing guidance program was effective in developing moral elevation among the experimental group. In light of the research results, the researcher presented a set of recommendations and proposals.

Research methodology and procedures:

First: Research Methodology:

The researcher relied on the experimental method, because it is one of the best and most important methods of scientific research for humans, and because it is consistent with the goal of the research.

Second: Experimental Design:

The experimental design is a scientific plan that helps in obtaining answers that are appropriate to the research questions, and also helps in testing research hypotheses, and therefore it is important in experimental research Al-Ta'an (2004).

Figure (1) Experimental research design

Experimental group	T1	X1	T2	T3
Control group	T1	-----	T2	T3

Third: Sample:

The research community consists of female students eligible for marriage for all departments of the College of Education affiliated with Al-Mustansiriya University for morning study / for the academic year (2022-2023).

Fourth: Research samples are:

It is a part or segment of society that includes the characteristics of the original society whose characteristics we want to determine, and this sample must be correctly representative of all members of this society. Al-Zuhairi (2017).

A. Sample statistical analysis:

For the purpose of conducting statistical analysis of the sound marital choice scale, the researcher selected a sample of (400) unmarried female students from the four academic levels in the College of Education for the morning study at Al-Mustansiriya University. The purpose of using this sample is to extract statistical indicators, as well as the validity and reliability of the two scales, as shown in Table (1)

Table (1) The sample for statistical analysis is distributed according to scientific and humanities departments

Number of female students	Stage				Section	
	4	3	2	1		
27	5	10	6	6	The date	1
197	36	61	43	57	Arabic	2
96	26	24	24	22	Physics	3
80	16	25	17	22	mathematics	4
400	83	120	90	107	Total	

B. Sample application of the extension program:

The test for the sound marital choice scale was applied to (100) female students and they were chosen randomly according to their academic departments. After conducting the test and correcting the questionnaires, they were arranged in descending order and the questionnaires that were higher than the hypothetical mean for sound marital choice of (57) were selected. (40) questionnaires were selected randomly. As an experimental group and a control group with (20) students for each group.

C. Sample experiment:

After applying the measure of sound marital choice that was built by the researcher to the unmarried female students in the College of Education for the morning study, the researcher relied on the theoretical mean of marital choice (57), as it became clear that the unmarried female students who had a weakness in making sound marital choices were determined, according to the cutoff score, included (40) female students in the departments of physics, mathematics, and computers. Afterwards, the researcher divided them into two groups in a random manner. The experimental group had (20) female students, and the second group was the control group, and the number of its members was (20).

Fifth: Equality of the two groups:

The following is an explanation of the statistical equivalence procedures between the experimental group and the control group as follows:

1. Female students' scores on the sound marital choice scale, pre-test:

To ensure the equality of the (experimental) and (control) groups in the pre-test variable of the sound marital choice scale, the researcher used the post-test for two independent samples. The calculated value was equal to (0.017) and the tabulated value was equal to (2.021) when The level of significance is (0.05) and the degree of freedom is (38), which is not statistically significant, which indicates the equality of the two groups in the pre-test scores for the sound marital choice scale.

2- Section:

For the purpose of ensuring the equality of the two groups (experimental) or (control) in the scientific department variable, it was calculated for members of the two groups, then the researcher used the Chi-square test, and the calculated value was equal to (0.568) and the tabulated value was (5.99) at a significance level of (0.05) and a degree of

freedom (2) which is not statistically significant, and indicates the equality of the two groups in this variable

3- Academic stage:

For the purpose of ensuring the equality of the two (experimental) or (control) groups in the academic stage variable, it was calculated for members of the two groups, then the researcher used the Chi-square test, and the calculated value was equal to (1.600) and the tabulated value (3.84) at a significance level of (0.05) and a degree of freedom (1) It is not statistically significant, which indicates the equality of the two groups in this variable.

4- Age:

To ensure the equality between the experimental and control groups in the age variable, the researcher used the chi-square test² to determine the significance of the difference between the two groups. It was found that the calculated value was equal to (0.111) and the tabulated value was equal to (5.99) at a significance level of (0.05) and a degree of freedom (2) Which indicates that the difference is not statistically significant between the two groups, which indicates the equality of the two groups in this variable.

5. Birth order:

To ensure parity between the experimental and control groups in the birth order variable, the researcher used the (Chi-square)² test to determine the significance of the difference between the two groups. It was found that the calculated value was equal to (0.418) and the tabulated value was equal to (5.99) at a significance level of (0.05) and a degree of freedom. (2) Which indicates that the difference is not statistically significant between the two groups, which indicates the equality of the two groups in this variable.

6. Housing type:

For the purpose of ensuring the equality of the two groups (experimental) or (control) in the housing return variable, it was calculated for members of the two groups. Then the researcher used the Chi-square test, and the calculated value was equal to (1.558) and the tabulated value was (3.84) at a significance level of (0.05) and a degree of freedom (1) It is not statistically significant, which indicates the equality of the two groups in this variable.

7. Economic income level:

To verify the equality of female students in the experimental group and the control group in the income level variable, the researcher used the square test (Ka)², where the calculated value was (1.000), which is smaller than the tabulated value of (9.49) at a significance level of (0.05) and a bayonet score of (2). It is not statistically significant, which indicates the equality of female students in the experimental group and the control group in the income level variable.

Research Instruments:

To achieve the objectives of the current research, the following was built:

1- Proper marital choice scale

The researcher built a scale for sound marital choice based on the theory of Robert Wunsch (1958) and previous studies. The scale consists of (19) items, noting that the answer alternatives for the items are (always, often, sometimes, rarely, never), which are given when corrected (1,2,3,4,5) for items designed to measure sound marital choices. The scale consists of three areas:

1. Love: The love 2. Desire: The desire 3. Need: The need

- Preparing the scale items in its initial form:

After the researcher was informed of Wansh's theory, (21) items were formulated to measure the sound marital choice among female university students in Baghdad, distributed among the three areas, with (7) items in the first area, (7) items in the second area, and (7) items in The third area: The paragraphs are written in the style of declarative statements, and each paragraph has five graduated alternatives for the answer (it applies to it completely, it applies to it often, it applies to it sometimes, it applies to it rarely, it does not apply to it at all), which are given to it upon correction (3,4,5). , 2, 1) respectively, all of which are positive paragraphs.

- Logical analysis of the scale items (apparent validity):

The researcher presented the sound marital choice scale in its initial form to (16) arbitrators who are specialists in psychological counselling, educational psychology, measurement and evaluation, to express their opinions on its paragraphs, the suitability of each paragraph for the field to which it belongs, the answer alternatives and their weights, and what they deem appropriate in terms of modification, and based on their suggestions, I modified it. Formulating (2) paragraphs and excluding (2) paragraphs from the scale, as the researcher adopted the agreement of (10) or more reviewers as a criterion for the validity of the paragraph, because the difference between the calculated and tabulated ($K_{\alpha 2}$) values is statistically significant at the level of (0.05) with a degree of freedom (1), The statistical analysis of the items included the discriminatory power of the items in the style of the two extreme groups, as well as the internal consistency of the scale (correlations), which is an indicator of validity and which the researcher achieved as follows:

- The relationship of the item score to the total score of the scale:

To extract this, the researcher used the Pearson correlation coefficient between each item and the student's total score on the scale, and then calculated the moral significance of the correlation coefficient for each item. It appeared that all of them are statistically significant when balanced with the tabular value (0.17) at a significance level (0.05) and with a degree of freedom (398).

- Psychometric properties of the sound marital choice scale:

The validity of the scale

The researcher verified the validity of the sound marital choice scale through the two indicators of face validity and construct validity, as follows:

Construction agencies:

1. Outward honesty:: The scale was presented to a group of arbitrators in psychological counselling, educational psychology, and measurement to express their opinions on the scale's items.

2. Construct validity: There are three steps to reveal the construct validity of the scale, which are:

- Introducing the theoretical framework of the characteristic associated with the scale results.
- Deriving hypotheses about the results of the scale.
- Experimentally validating hypotheses (1976) Gronlund

The researcher verified the stability of her scale and its fields in two ways:

1. Retest-test method, and the reliability value reached (0.851)

2. Using Cronbach's alpha equation, Variance Analysis Method, and the reliability value was 0.820).

- The measure of sound marital choice in its final form:

The sound marital choice scale in its final form consists of (19) items distributed over (3) domains, including (6) items for the (love) domain, (6) items for the (desire) domain, and (7) items for the (need) domain, formulated in the style of declarative statements. In front of each paragraph (5) graduated alternatives for the answer (it applies to me completely, it applies to me often, it applies to me sometimes, it applies to me rarely, it does not apply to me at all) are given to it when correcting (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) respectively, and the student gets The highest score is (95) and the lowest score is (19), and therefore the theoretical mean of the scale is (57).

2. Building a counseling program based on the role-playing method in developing sound marital choices among female university students who are eligible for marriage.

In building the guidance program, the researcher relied on the following procedures: reviewing the literature on building guidance programs.

Adopting the results of the sound marital choice scale that was applied to the selected sample (100) female university students who were eligible for marriage, which identified the students who had a low percentage of sound marital choice. When constructing the counseling program, the researcher relied on Bandura's social learning theory for the counseling program based on the role-playing method. The researcher relied on the steps of Boders & Drury in building the guidance program because it requires less costs and effort in implementing the program. This model is also considered one of the comprehensive models of the contents of the guidance process due to its ease of application and can be applied collectively in educational institutions (Boders & Drury (1992).

Implementation of the guidance program

The counseling program was applied to the research sample by selecting (40) female students who obtained the highest scores on the sound marital choice scale. They were divided into two groups randomly, an experimental group and a control group with (20) female students for each group. The experimental group was exposed to the counseling program according to role-playing method, while the control group was not exposed to any guidance program. The number of sessions was set at (12) counseling sessions, two sessions per week. Statistical Means: The researcher used appropriate statistical methods in the current research using the statistical program (SPSS).

Show results:-

This chapter will include the discussions and conclusions reached by the researcher in accordance with the theoretical framework and previous studies and in accordance with the aim and hypotheses of the current research. It includes a set of recommendations and proposals as follows: -

The first objective: Learn about: (The effectiveness of a counseling program using a role-playing style in developing sound marital choices among female university students who are eligible for marriage):

To achieve this goal, the researcher applied the (sound marital choice) scale to a sample of (100) female students. In order to determine the extent to which this sample possesses the variable or not, the researcher used the t-test for one sample, as the arithmetic mean for the sample members reached (55.965) degrees with a standard deviation of (8.34245) degrees, while the hypothesized average reached (57) degrees, and the calculated T-value reached (1.246) degrees, which is smaller than the tabulated T-value of (1.98), at a significance level of (0.05) and a degree of freedom (99), which indicates that the

research sample They do not have the variable of sound marital choice, that is, they have a weakness in that main hypothesis:

- Conducting a role-playing intervention to develop marital choices among female university students who are eligible for marriage:

This was done by verifying the following sub-hypotheses:

A - There is no statistically significant difference between the average scores of female university students who are eligible for marriage on the marital choice scale in the pre-, post- and deferred test at the significance level (0.05).

To test this hypothesis, the researcher used one-way analysis of variance for repeated measures. The calculated F value was (100.005), and when compared to the tabular value (3.15), it was at a significance level of (0.05) and appeared to be statistically significant.

Since the F-value is statistically significant, there are differences between the tests, and through comparisons between means, pairwise comparisons, the comparison value between the mean of the first (pre) test and the mean of the second (post) test reached (38.500) and is statistically significant at the significance level (0.05). Likewise, the average of the pre-test and the average of the (deferred) test was (38.650) statistically significant at a significance level of (0.05), and the average of the post-test and the deferred test was (0.150), not statistically significant.

To calculate the effectiveness of the role-playing counseling program in developing the marital choice of female university students who are eligible for marriage, the researcher tests the null hypothesis.

B - There is a statistically significant effectiveness between the average scores of university students who are eligible for marriage on the marital choice scale in the pre- and deferred (follow-up) test, equal to or greater than the "McGogian" effectiveness ratio of (0.60).

The researcher calculated the effectiveness ratio of "McGogian" to measure marital choice using the role-playing method and for the pre- and post-test (follow-up). The effectiveness ratio of "McGogian" in developing marital choice among female university students qualified for marriage who used the role-playing method was 0.79)) It is higher than the effectiveness rate determined by (Googian), which is (0.60), which indicates the effectiveness of the role-playing method in developing the marital choice among female university students who are eligible for marriage, and that the effect of the counseling sessions is effective for them, that is, the null hypothesis is rejected, because there is effectiveness of the role-playing method. In the development of marital choice.

Interpretation of results:

After the researcher reviewed the results she reached, it became clear that the counseling method (role playing) was effective in developing the variable (sound marital choice) among university students. The scores of the counseling groups increased in the post-test on the scale compared to the control group, whose scores remained low in the post-test. The results of the research show the following:

1. Marital choice increased in the experimental group with which the role-playing method was used. The method had an effective effect in raising sound marital choice when conducting the post-test on the marital choice scale. When comparing the result of the post-test with the result of the pre-test, it was found that there were statistically significant differences between the two tests. In favor of the post-test, this means that the counseling program had a positive and effective impact on developing marital choice among female students, and this is consistent with the theoretical framework of the methods as well as with the variable of sound marital choice, because the individual seeks to choose the sound partner who gives him the highest degree of satisfaction and

satisfaction, and it is believed that complementary needs affect The possibility of this choice, and this means that a person searches through marriage for a partner who will complete the deficiency that he suffers from. This came in line with the Al-Masari study, 2022, the Al-Zuhri study, 2021, and the Saada study, 2017, which used various methods in developing the sound marital choice, and all of these studies demonstrated the development of marital choice. In study samples.

2. The results showed that the role-playing method has an effective effect in developing the marital choice among the study sample. This result is evident from the differences in the results of the pre- and post-test of the experimental group. The researcher attributes this result to the students' understanding of the techniques of the counseling method in addition to their understanding of the counseling sessions and dealing with The researcher's instructions were taken seriously and to integrate what they learned during the counseling program into their daily lives. This was in line with the role-playing method that was proven effective in influencing the female students because it is the ideal method for developing initiative and problem-solving skills derived from communication and self-knowledge, as well as cooperative work integrated into a team. This constitutes a conscious method represented by exchanging experiences, this result is consistent with the study of Al-Tamimi 2019, the study of Jassam and Reda 2017, the study of Al-Dalawi 2017, the study of Al-Qaraghoul 2017, the study of Al-Bajari 2005, and the study of Nasr Al-Abadi 2005. All of these studies demonstrated the impact and effectiveness of the method in modifying the various variables addressed in these studies.

3. The results showed that the role-playing guidance method that was used with the experimental group was equally effective, as the results shows that there were no statistically significant differences between the post-test and the (deferred) follow-up test, which means that the guidance program continued to be amended and changed to develop marital choice, and the researcher supports this result. The effectiveness indicates that the counseling method is an effective method and has a major role in developing a sound marital choice.

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