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Awareness of Marital Life Needs in the Young Entering Marriage in Light of Contemporary Social Trends

Abstract

The study aimed to determine the level of awareness of the needs of marital life among young people who are about to get married in the light of some contemporary social transformations and trends, identifying the most important factors affecting it, as it relied on the descriptive analytical approach using the comprehensive social survey method, and the level of awareness of the needs of married life survey that were applied to 122 individuals, and the results of the study which were about the level of awareness of the study sample of young people who are about to get married (the engaged category) and the level of awareness of the axes of the questionnaire in the following order reached 69.4%, with the fourth axis (communication and marital interaction) came in the first place with a percentage of (76.47) , followed by the second axis (the rights of the wife) with a percentage of (67.83), followed by the third axis (the management of family affairs) with a percentage of (67.45), then came in the last place (preparation and adaption for married life) with a percentage of (67.11). In light of the results, a set of proposals were developed, the most important of which is to provide indicative programs to qualify young people who are about to marry and raise their level of awareness of the requirements of that stage.

Keywords: Awareness, Needs & Requirements of Marital Life, The Young about to Get Married, Contemporary Social Transformations and Trends.

Introduction

Contemporary society is experiencing several social, cultural and technological transformations, including some changes in the system of family values linked to the proper choice of marriage, family habits, marriage and dowry requirements, among others, as well as alienations, the multiple aspirations of young people, their multiple perceptions of the family and its function, as well as the characteristics of young people at present in relation to their ability

to take responsibility, their belief in positive participation in the establishment of good family life, as well as economic problems and lack of employment opportunities; Hence the inability to assume the material responsibilities of marriage and often to rely on parents.

Marriage is considered by many to be a system characterized by a degree of continuity and compliance with social norms, and it is the means by which society relies on to regulate biological, social and physiological functions. It is

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a human instinct exercised by humanity according to different rules and social standards.

In order for the marital family to play this role, a set of ingredients should be available that guarantee its ability to carry out its functions and roles entrusted to it in this framework, and among the elements of building a family is the process of marriage with a sound contract that preserves the family's survival, status, and society's recognition of it.

This was confirmed by a study (Wikle, JS, Leavitt, CE, Yorgason, JB et al, 2021), which saw that the understanding and successful social relations between those who are about to marry directly affect the financial and cultural difficulties that the family is likely to face in the future, so the study recommends understanding the roles of both male and female before marital engagement.

In recent times, many future rifts have appeared in the marital relationship as a result of the lack of rehabilitation, awareness and education of young people who are about to marry, and the exacerbation of many qualitative problems experienced by those who are about to marry in both sexes, which may contribute to an increasing rise in some family threats that it is colored by conflict and violence with oneself leading to a worsen divorce problems as it's evident in 54% of the total marriage certificates filed in (2020), and the highest divorce rate was recorded in the age group (from 30 to less than 35 years) with 20.4% of divorce cases in the same year according to the statistics of the Central bureau for Public Mobilization and Statistics in the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Based on the foregoing, many academic institutions both official and non-official have taken care of youth issues, especially the requirements of marital life among those who are about to get married, in order to establish health and preventive perceptions that contribute to the development of their social awareness of the family system and its dynamism.

The study (Wenger, M.R., & Frisco, M.L, 2021) described that those who are about to get married suffer from enormous psychological, social, and economic pressures; This confirms the necessity of subjecting them to many guidance and awareness programs that qualify them to build a healthy family.

The study (Victor W. Harris, Brian Visconti, Charles B. Sewell, Randy Cantrell, Jon Anderson & Stephanie Toelle, 2020) confirmed that family threats are formed due to the negative interaction between spouses and the lack of understanding of the roles assigned to each of them, which maybe mitigated by presenting programs and guidelines for understanding the foundations of effective marital relationships.

The study (J. Scott Crapo, Jacqueline A. Miller, Mitchell R. Rhodes, Kay Bradford & Brian J. Higginbotham, 2020), which was concerned with knowing the trends of those who are about to marry in terms of the rights and duties of each; The study concluded that there is a lack of knowledge of the nature of the marital relationship and the rights and duties among young people, which requires psychological and social rehabilitation for young people who are about to get married.

According to a study (Chimeri, L.M., Tshifhumulo, R., & Musvipwa, F.M., 2019), the most important social motives for divorce among newlyweds were confirmed by the results of the study was wife abuse and the couple's lack of experience with married life.

- The Study (Mansour & Abdulhadi, 2019) indicated that Marriage is a situation where a new role is created involving sharing in decision making and problem solving. This role entails a change in the individual's behavior and habits. It depends mainly on the young man's attitude before marriage and how the partner understands that and what expectations are related to that role. The study aims at getting feedback of the young people participating in the project. For this purpose, a form was created and distributed among 77 young men participating in the program and planning to get married, using the comprehensive exclusiveness method. The survey showed that there was great benefit for the young people from the program with its six aspects: the legislative, the social, the psychological, the health, the economical, and the sexual. The study has later come up with a few recommendations for some concerned associations in the matter.
- The Study (Kodan & Gencdogan, 2014) indicated that Society imposes different roles on women and men in the family and the society, concerning their gender. "Gender Role Concept" is very important in terms of the fact that it is related all parts of life of individuals, behaviors, perceptions and attitudes of men and women. In this perspective, gender roles, which affect individuals' lives, cannot be isolated from the factors which affect marriage. In this context, the reflections of gender roles on marriage and also the effects of marriage, which is one of most important decisions of individuals, on quality of life were explored. For this purpose, the relationships between these three concepts were discussed. This research was a study of the relational model. According to study a positive and significant relationship was found between the marital quality, gender roles and the life satisfaction.

- The study (Honikman, 2013) which aimed to reach a proposed program to prepare for marriage and prevent divorce. The study indicated that there are many obstacles that couples can face when deciding to marry despite the intense love that may unite them. There are many things that they may not know before marriage. It is revealed only after it, and limits access to a happy married life. Although there is a large amount of research that determines if and how it is possible to help prepare for marriage in a way that increases the chances of its success for a long time, there are no programs for preparing for marriage that directly and accurately address the unique challenges facing adults and limiting the chances of divorce after their marriage.
 - The Study (Aparecida & Bratfisch, 2013) aimed to show among the multiple determinants of marital satisfaction, evidence points to the social skills of married couples. This study investigates the correlations between these constructs, cross-correlating data from husband and wives. A total of 406 married individuals, 188 men and 218 women, completed the Marital Satisfaction Scale, Social Skills Inventory (SSI-Del-Prette) and Marital Social Skills Inventory (MSSI-Villa & Del-Prette). The results revealed a significant correlation among the scores of the three instruments, confirming the relationship between marital satisfaction and the social skills of married couples. In the cross-correlations, three classes of marital social skills (proactive self-control, reactive self-control and expressiveness/empathy) were more strongly correlated to husbands' marital satisfaction, and husbands' three social skills (assertive conversation, self-assertiveness and expressiveness/empathy) were correlated with wives' marital satisfaction.
 - The Study (Silliman & Walter, 2013), discuss main issue is Adolescents in rural and small city high schools in the western United States (N 5 159) reported their perceptions of marriage and marriage education. They considered preparation for marriage important but expressed lower familiarity with and lower intentions to attend programs than college students assessed previously. The results of the study showed that a high school dating and marriage course positively affected conflict-resolution skills and pro-marriage attitudes. Other targeted youth programs in related areas, such as sex education, dating violence prevention, drug and violence prevention Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Association, show strong evidence of effectiveness for reducing risk behavior and increasing positive behaviors broadly related to positive youth and adult adjustment.
 - The study (Askar, 2010) which aimed at evaluating the experience of marriage and family care associations in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and clarifying their positives and negatives, and then presenting a scientific vision for upgrading these programs to become successful professional practices. The study concluded the need to develop these associations as It became clear that there is a motivation and desire among young people to communicate with associations of marriage and family care in the field of activities and training, which confirms the idea of communication that gives link and encourages activities and training for young people, and increases the responsibility of institutions and charitable societies towards this, as the results of the study confirmed the desire of young people to contribute In the awareness roles of these associations to achieve their mission related to marriage and family care.
 - The Study (Dion, M. Robin, 2005) aimed to the Evidence of public and private interest in programs designed to strengthen the institution of marriage and reduce the number of children growing up without both their parents is growing. Robin Dion addresses the question of whether such programs can be effective, especially among disadvantaged populations. The author begins by describing a variety of marriage education programs. Finally, Dion describes ongoing efforts by the Administration for Children and Families to evaluate rigorously the effectiveness of several healthy marriage initiative models being implemented on a large scale across the country.
- These studies revealed a number of general results that can be used within the theoretical framework, and as introductions to future studies, namely:
- The importance of studying the personal characteristics of those who are about to get married to anticipate the possibility of marital compatibility or not.
 - Problems experienced by spouses, especially in the first years of marriage, which may lead them to separation or divorce.
 - The relationship between preparation for marriage and marital satisfaction.
 - Marital culture and socialization of the spouses.
 - Rehabilitation, training and counseling before marriage to prevent problems after marriage, access to a successful marriage,

and provide the requirements and needs of the fiancée before embarking on marriage.

- How to prepare for marriage to enhance the chances of its success.
- Establishing family life education programs before and after marriage.
- The importance of the role of society and its formal and informal educational institutions in preparing young people for marriage.
- Developing the awareness of young people, especially those who are about to get married, about the difficulties and problems that could lead to divorce by providing them with knowledge and skills specific to family life.
- The necessity of conducting research and interdisciplinary studies to address the phenomenon in its integrative framework.

Based on the foregoing, it was found that there is an increasing interest in family and youth issues at the local and international levels by researchers and scholars, despite the divergence in intellectual trends in dealing with such thorny issues, which are closely linked to many social and cultural patterns within society.

The Problem and the Importance

The modern marriage system as one of the basic social systems of society has undergone many transformations (cultural, social, economic) as a result of changes in modern society under the mechanics of modernism and its development.

This was accompanied by some challenges that hinder the completion of marriage or contribute to the delay in the age of marriage among the qualified youth group. These obstacles may be psychological, cultural, social, and economic. Therefore, the research issue crystallizes in determining the perceptions of young people who are about to marry the value of married life, especially the mutual responsibilities and duties. As well as identifying the most important variables related to the level of awareness, all in light of the most important contemporary changes that society is witnessing.

Hence the problem of the current study is reflected in the question of how much awareness is given to the requirements of marriage for young people coming to marriage in the light of contemporary social transformations.

The importance of the current study stems from the importance of its topic, which is the study of awareness among young people about to get married and the requirements of the family life system in the light of contemporary society. The current study deals with an important topic in building the family in all its forms in society; Represented by marriage, its concept, its relationship to the formation of a rational family

based on some positive social standards and values to some extent. Also, the importance of the current study lies in determining the basic requirements of a sober married life in order to sustain family functions and increase its performance and continuity, as well as enriching the local and Arabic library in this topic; Being the first study - within the limits of the research team's knowledge - which linked the elements of awareness and the requirements of married life, in addition to enabling this current study the institutions that serve young people who are about to marry and the family to activate their role in giving them clear indications about the phenomenon under study.

Study's Aims

1. Determining the degree of awareness of the requirements of married life among young people who are about to get married.
2. Identifying the most important factors affecting the level of awareness of young people who are about to get married.
3. Reaching a set of proposals to develop awareness among young people who are about to get married.

The Study's Concepts

The concepts of the current study are (awareness, requirements of married life, social transformations, marital rehabilitation) and will be clarified as follows:

1. Awareness: The procedural definition of awareness is determined by the following indicators:
 - Perceptions of young people that serve as the foundations and pillars of the elements of a successful family and modify the various cognitive, skill and emotional aspects related to those foundations (choosing a life partner, dealing between spouses, managing family resources, dealing with children).
 - Social behavior that is characterized by a deep perception on the part of the individual or group, and this awareness is translated into a pattern of actual behavior that provides social insight and belief in the social dimensions of different situations.
 - Clarity of purpose among young people in marital life issues and knowledge of the concepts and values associated with them.
2. **The requirements of married life:** "Those requirements and basic needs necessary for married life, such as preparation and adaptation for married life, marital rights, methods and ways of marital

communication and interaction, and then managing family affairs.”

3. **Social transformations:** “The process of interaction between the components of society and the stressful conditions imposed by globalization, and the advancement of communication technology, which creates a set of challenges and obstacles facing young people who are about to get married, which leads to the existence of some fragility in thinking and decision-making regarding the marriage system. By extension, young people are trying to create opportunities for coexistence in a climate that is both extremely open and changing.”

Theoretical Framework for the Study

The issues of the theoretical framework that emerge from Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory and social role theory will be addressed as theoretical approaches, and in the end, the theoretical issues guiding the current study will be presented.

Hierarchy of Needs Theory

This theory was introduced by the psychologist Abraham Maslow, since it has a philosophical theoretical orientation to explain the gradient of human needs, which points to the different priorities that human beings need, and the theory shows that there are many needs that they want to achieve and satisfy their desires by doing many deeds and actions. This theory stems from a major issue, which is that the unsatisfied human needs cause him frustration, tension and severe psychological pain, as Maslow sees in his theory that the lower needs must be satisfied before the higher needs, and Maslow's hierarchy of needs is flexible and when the lower needs are satisfied higher needs appear, and therefore they understand the motives of individuals as the main goal of the process of gratification itself, in addition to the fact that individuals have a lot of motives to fulfill certain needs, and when these needs are satiated, they look for others or the next, and so on throughout human life (Mcleod, 2020:5-6).

Maslow summarized his theory of gradual human needs into five needs supported by what he called motives, or motivation, where motivation refers to a psychological process within a person that works to provoke and push him towards achieving a specific goal, and the continuity of the existence of motivation means continuity in achieving the goal, which is the standard of ambition. For a person, it is what drives him to achieve his goal. Motivation in humans passes through several steps: Need, then tension, then drive, then action, then

passes through the removal of the stimulus, and then the last stage it goes through is restoring the person's vital balance (Uysal & Aydemir, 2017: 211-215).

It can be concluded from all this that the human motive has multiple functions, and a great importance that cannot be overlooked. Among the functions and aspects of importance for human motives are the following: Motivation provokes human behavior and ignites enthusiasm and will within him. Motivation guides human behavior. The presence of motivation ensures the continuity of behavior. Rather, it elevates man to better behavior. He always aspires to achieve more. Human needs range from the top of Maslow's pyramid to the bottom as follows: The human need for self-actualization, the human need for esteem and appreciation, the human social needs, the human need for safety, the basic human and physiological needs, and the five human needs in Maslow's hierarchy can be divided into two parts, a section for basic needs and psychological needs. and the need for self-esteem, respect, love, and developmental or higher needs such as self-actualization (Taormina & Gao, 2013).

Social Role Theory

This theory appeared at the beginning of the twentieth century, as it is considered one of the modern theories to some extent, and it believes that the behavior of the individual and his social relations depend on the role or social roles he occupies in society. In addition, the individual's social status and position depend on his social roles, because the social role involves social duties and rights. The duties of the individual are determined by the role he occupies, and his rights are determined by the duties and tasks that he performs in society, bearing in mind that the individual does not occupy a single social role, but rather occupies several roles located in different institutions. There are also roles in the same institution that are not equal, but different. There are leadership, middle and base roles. The role is the structural unit of the institution and the institution is the structural unit of the social structure, in addition to the fact that the role is the link between the individual and society.

According to Max Weber, social behavior is linked to role, since behavior depends on three main conditions:

1. The existence of the role occupied by the individual and determines the nature of the behavior performed by the individual.
2. The use of behavioral and linguistic symbols that are recognized by individuals when performing the behavior.

3. The existence of a social relationship that links the role holder with others when the behavior occurs (Eagly & Wood, 2016).

The behavior of the role occupant can be stereotyped into three forms, namely: instinctive or emotional social behavior, which refers to the movement or activity carried out by the role occupant when each of his means and end is immoral and non-mental, such as theft, murder, quarrels between people, bribery and embezzlement, In addition to the ideal rational social behavior and ideals in the movement or activity carried out by the incumbent of the role when each of his means and end is moral, rational and honorable as the behavior of a student in the university and the behavior of a fighter in the armed forces, and finally the traditional social behavior, which means the activities carried out by the incumbent when the role is the behavior that stems from the customs and traditions of society, such as peace and greetings between loved ones and friends, performing marriage ceremonies, mourning the dead, or adhering to the ceremonies of feasts, celebrations, and religious and national occasions.

Talcott Parsons adds to the role theory that the individual does not occupy a single role in society, but rather occupies several roles, and these roles are usually present in the various systems and institutions of society. The single role occupied by the individual includes a set of duties and rights. Also, the roles in the same institution are different, as there are leadership roles, intermediate roles, and base roles, and despite the different roles, they are complementary, as each role complements the other role in the same institution. Parsons referred to the analysis of the social system of a group of institutions, and a single institution can be analyzed into social roles, and a single role in an institution can be analyzed into social duties and rights, and a role conflict can occur when institutions require one individual who occupies different roles to perform tasks and duties at the same time. And the individual cannot do this because of the conflict between the times or the limitations of the individual's abilities and capabilities. Here, the individual implements what one institution wants from him, such as the family, for example, and fails to implement what other institutions want from him, such as the school, play group, club, or party, for example. This must expose the individual to blame and admonition, which may cause the individual's personality to crack and separate, and thus the individual's inability to adapt to the environment or social milieu in which he lives (Willems, 2015).

In any case, the current study relied, in interpreting its results, on most of the theories that were presented due to the recent developments and changes that society has

witnessed in the requirements of the marital system among young people and the extent to which this group is aware of these developments in the methods of marriage and family building. There are basic issues that deserve to be investigated in all the previously mentioned theories to adopt an integrative theoretical approach. The most important of these issues are the following:

1. The person is in a constant need or his need affects his behavior and the discouraging needs are the influences on the behavior.
2. Human needs can be arranged according to importance and priority, so we find at the base of the pyramid the basic needs, then they gradually progress until reaching the need for self-realization.
3. The person satisfies his needs in a gradual way, starting with the physiological needs, then moving to the needs of security, then the social needs, then the needs of appreciation and respect, and finally the needs of self-realization.
4. The order of needs is fixed over time, but in fact these needs change with the change of factors and circumstances surrounding a person, which leads him to re-adapt to the new circumstances surrounding him.
5. An individual's behavior and social relations depend on the social role or roles he occupies in society.
6. The individual does not occupy a single role in society, but rather occupies several roles, and these roles are usually found in the various systems and institutions of society, as the single role occupied by the individual includes a set of duties and rights.

Methodology of the Study

The methodological procedures of the current study are as follows:

- **Type of study:** This study is considered of the descriptive and analytical variety, which are mainly concerned with exploring and touching the characteristics of the phenomenon in question, identifying the factors of its occurrence and its effects, the relationship between independent and dependent variables, and finding ways to treat them.
 1. **The method used:** the descriptive analytical method. Through a sample social survey method.
 2. **Data collecting instruments:** The current study relies on the (graded questionnaire) "Likert five-scale"; To measure "awareness of some requirements of married life among young people who are about to get

married" and it was applied electronically in the study community.

3. The validity and reliability of the research tool:

Apparent Validity "The Opinions of the Arbitrators"

The questionnaire was presented to a number of arbitrators from faculty members specialized in the field of social sciences; To verify the apparent validity of it, and with the aim of judging the suitability of the questionnaire's terms to the characteristics it measures, in addition to judging and expressing an opinion regarding the different axes of the questionnaire and the modification, deletion, addition or reformulation; as they see fit; In order to achieve the objectives of the current study.

Structural Validity

The research team, after the final design of the study tool (the questionnaire) and after confirming the apparent validity of "the arbitrators' opinions" for it, a small group was tested as a random exploratory sample of "20 individuals"; In order for the study tool to be closer to accuracy and clarity, the sample members were informed; With the aim of testing the tool and applying it to them, and the need to comment on the questions and encourage them to ask questions to find out what is ambiguous or difficult to answer; To ensure the structural validity of the study tool.

The Stability of the Study Tool

The internal consistency method was relied upon, which depends on the extent to which the statements are related to each other within the questionnaire sheet and the correlation of the degree of each statement with the total score of the questionnaire in general by analyzing items. After applying the questionnaire to the study sample, which numbered (580) individuals, the alpha-Cronbach coefficient was calculated for the total scale to range between (0,340 - 0.830). And this indicates the strength of the internal coherence and consistency of the questionnaire statements.

Population

The empirical material for the study was collected from the Faculty of Education, Al-Azhar University in Cairo as a spatial field, as the Faculty of Education includes a number of student divisions representing several disciplines, including literary, scientific and qualitative, and includes a group of students from the governorates of Upper and Lower Egypt and the Greater Cairo Region, as well as the

coastal areas, which provides a sample diverse in terms of habitat and culture aspects, as well as the nature of the environment, whether urban, rural or coastal.

Sample

Study sample and its characteristics: The study tool was applied to (122) young men (the engaged category) by a comprehensive inventory method, and from the reality of the demographic characteristics of the study sample, it is clear that the fourth group (the engaged category) was chosen from male students but not females, because most of the previous studies focused on the female category without sufficient attention to the male category, despite the man's responsibility in many cases for the problems of marital conflict and family disintegration, especially among newly married couples, according to the results of a number of previous studies. This is while not ignoring the wife also in this case, as the responsibility is shared, and therefore the treatment should be integrated. The vast majority of students belonged to the literary people with a percentage of (45.9%), followed by students from the specific sections with a percentage of (27.9%), while the percentage of students in the scientific sections was (26.2%) of the total sample members. It is clear from the variable of residence that (57.4%) of the study sample is from Upper Egypt, followed by (25.4%) from Lower Egypt, while (17.2%) from Cairo and Giza.

Results and Discussion

The results of the study can be presented as follows:

First: the results related to determining the extent of awareness of some of the requirements of married life among young people who are about to marry, as it showed in the following table:

Table 1.

Shows the total weights, the mean and the percentage of the study sample's responses to the questionnaire n = 122

N	Axis	Total Weights	Mean	Percentage
1	Preparation and adaption for marital life	3680	30,2	67,11
2	Wife's rights	2979	24,42	67,83
3	Marital communication and interaction	3359	27,53	76,47
4	Managing family affairs	4202	34,4	67,45
5	Total Axes	14220	116,55	%69,4

The above table shows that the level of awareness in the study sample of young people coming to marriage is 69.4% on the level of questionnaire of marital life requirements. The

fourth axis (Marital communication and interaction) is in the first order of awareness among young people with a percentage of (76.47), followed by the second axis (wife's rights) with a percentage of (67.83), followed by the third axis (the management of family affairs) with a percentage of (67.45), and then came in the last place the axis (preparation and adaption for marital life) by a percentage (67.11). These results indicate that the level of awareness of the requirements of marital life among young people who are about to marry (the engaged category) is at the beginning of the above average level, which may make it difficult to expect young people to fulfill these requirements, which largely guarantee that they will not fall into the problems of marital and family life that may lead to problems of separation and its various types, and this was evident in the dimensions of preparation and adaption for married life, as well as the management of family affairs.

The overall results presented in the previous table can be dealt with in detail from the following elements:

Awareness of Preparing and Adapting for Married Life among Young People who are about to get Married

Marriage is a common and social behavior consisting of a stimulus and a response and in a state of dynamic and static interaction at the same time despite what is involved within this system whether it's conflict, change of goals and jobs, or the frequent occurrence of divorce, individuals nevertheless continue to marry. This is due to the fact that there are expectations and normative perceptions that view marriage as a situation or as an appropriate, preferred and required condition, regardless of the complexities, obligations and difficulties that accompany the marriage process, whether material, moral or social. However, marriage performs many functions for both the individual and society. The field study revealed the extent of awareness of the necessity of preparing and adapting for marital life among some future youth through a number of indicators that reflect the reality of their perceptions, and this is evident through the data of the following table:

Table 2.

Shows the frequencies, percentages, averages, standard deviations and X² for the axis phrases (preparation and adaption for married life). n = 122

N	Phrase	Response			Total Weights	Mean	Deviation	X ² and Indication Level	Rank
		Agree	Somewhat Agree	Disagree					
1	I take advantage of what the media offers about the nature of married life.	X % 36 29,5	75 61,5	11 9,0	269	2,2	0,588	51,164 **0,000	3
2	Attend educational courses on preparation for married life	X % 50 41	22 18	50 41,0	244	2,0	0,909	12,852 **0,002	8
3	I draw my information on the needs of married life from parents.	X % 56 45,9	22 18	44 36,1	232	1,9	0,903	14,623 **0,001	10
4	I check out the latest methods to achieve marital happiness	X % 51 41,8	64 52,5	7 5,7	288	2,4	0,590	43,885 **0,001	1
5	I have a plan to prepare for marriage.	X % 60 49,2	16 13,1	46 37,7	258	2,1	0,928	24,852 **0,000	5
6	I need to train in married life skills.	X % 61 50	36 29,5	25 20,5	208	1,7	0,798	16,738 **0,000	12
7	I agree to pre-marital examinations	X % 66 54,1	13 10,7	43 35,2	267	2,2	0,930	34,738 **0,000	4
8	It is preferable for the parents to share with me the choice of the wife	X % 49 40,2	56 45,9	17 13,9	276	2,3	0,989	21,262 **0,000	~2
9	I need guidance on the needs of the engagement period.	X % 54 44,3	18 14,8	50 41,0	240	1,9	0,926	19,148 **0,000	9
10	I don't know how to choose a life partner.	X % 71 58,2	30 24,6	21 17,2	194	1,6	0,768	34,934 **0,000	14
11	I realize how to prevent family problems.	X % 44 36,1	66 54,1	12 9,8	276	2,3	0,627	36,262 **0,000	~2
12	I recognize the causes of marital disputes	X % 35 28,7	33 27,0	54 44,3	225	1,8	0,843	6,607 *0,037	11
13	I lack knowledge of how to deal with the crises of marital life	X % 48 39,3	16 13,1	58 47,5	254	2,1	0,932	23,672 **0,000	6
14	I need sex education before marriage	X % 75 61,5	16 13,1	31 25,4	200	1,6	0,863	46,246 **0,000	13
15	I lack knowledge of the correct ways to deal with the wife's family	X % 47 38,5	23 18,9	52 42,6	249	2,0	0,903	11,820 **0,003	7
Total					3680	30,2	6,781		

It is clear from the data of the previous table that the vast majority of the sample members have a desire to see the latest methods that achieve marital happiness with total weights (288), average weight (2.4) and standard deviation (0.590). It also showed the value of

(X²) of (43,885), which is a statistically significant value at a significant level of 0.01, hence statistically significant differences between the respondents' responses to this statement, as (52.5%) of the sample saw that they realize to some extent the methods of Achieving marital

happiness, while (5.7%) of the sample reported not being aware of these methods. This can be explained in the light of the low interest in family guidance, education and the media in addressing these methods as educational and enlightenment materials for young people in general and for engaged in particular. While in the second place, the total weights of phrase (8) (676) came with a mean weight of (2.3) and standard deviation (0.989), and the value of X^2 was (21,262), which is an indication value at a significant level of 0.01, which indicates that there are significant statistical differences between the responses of the study sample to this phrase, Where (40.2%) preferred the participation of the parents in choosing the marital life partner, and agreed to some extent on this statement (45.9%), while (13.9%) of the sample did not prefer the participation of the parents in choosing the wife. The total weights of the phrase (11) (276), average weight (2.3), standard deviation (0.627), and the value of X^2 reached (36,272), which is an indicator at a level of significance of (0.01), which indicates that there are statistically significant differences between the responses of the study sample to this phrase, where (54.1%) of the study sample stated that they are somewhat aware of how to prevent family problems, and this was also confirmed by (36.1%) of the sample, while 9.8% of the same sample indicated that they did not know how to prevent these problems.

The phrase (1) came in the third place with a total of weights (269), a mean weight of (2.2) and a standard deviation (0.588), and the value of (X^2) reached (51,164), which is an indicator at a significant level of 0.01, and therefore there are significant statistical differences between the responses of the study sample to this phrase. According to (61.5%) of the study sample indicated that they benefit to some extent from what the media provide about the nature of married life in general, where movies and series are considered the main means of what young people express in relation to the nature of benefit, while 9.0% of the sample saw that they did not benefit from these means in relation to the nature of married life. Despite this, there is a shortage of media programs directed at this issue. The phrase (7) came in the fourth place with a total of (267) weights, a mean weight (2.2) and a standard deviation (0.930), and the value of X^2 reached (34,738), which is a statistically significant value at the 0.01 level, and then there are significant statistical differences between the responses of the study sample to this statement, where (54.1%) of the study sample confirmed their approval of conducting medical examinations before marriage, while (35.2%) of the sample refused to do so. Hence, there is a not a small percentage that refuses to conduct

medical examinations before marriage despite their importance in early detection of any pathological features or physiological characteristics that can be treated and avoid their risks and effects after marriage, this may be due to cultural factors, some of which consider this matter to be a lack of trust or an underestimation of the dignity and status of the family.

The responses of the study sample on this axis in general indicate that there is a weakness in a number of requirements for preparation and adaption for marital life in young people who are about to marry, especially in knowledge of how to choose a life partner, sexual education, marital life skills, knowledge of the most important causes of marital conflicts, guidance on the needs of the period of engagement, which may be due to the lack of planning as a way of life and as a culture that should be taken care of in preparing for the different stages of life, including the marriage stage, and not relying on the culture acquired through friction and imitation, which may not suffice on the one hand or its components may not be sound or correct on the other hand.

These results are consistent with what was confirmed by some previous studies on the importance of conducting training and guidance courses and programs before marriage to examine problems after marriage, reach a successful marriage, and provide the requirements and needs of the betrothed before starting marriage (Dion, M Robin 2005, Silliman, Benjamin & R. Schumm, Walter (2013), which recommended increasing the awareness of young people, especially those who are about to get married, about the difficulties and problems that could lead to divorce by providing them with knowledge and skills specific to family life. In fact, these needs change with the change of factors and circumstances surrounding a person, which leads him to re-compatibility with the new circumstances surrounding him.

Awareness of the Wife's Rights among Young People who are about to Marry

Awareness of the wife's rights is one of the basics of the marital system, and that system is affected by the level of marital culture on both sides. Satisfaction with the marital life for the woman is more important because her feeling about that life may reflect positively on the future of her family life and the extent of its stability, while her lack of satisfaction may lead to the emergence of signs of various disorders, which may eventually lead to family instability or perhaps complete separation between the spouses and the termination of the marital partnership contract, and the consequent displacement, disintegration and psychological

and social disturbances that are difficult to control, and from the reality of the quantitative study, it becomes clear the mechanisms of

awareness of the wife's rights among the future young people on marriage by extrapolating the following table data:

Table 3.

Shows the frequencies, percentages, averages, standard deviations and X² for the expressions of the axis (awareness of the rights of the wife) n = 122

N	Phrase	X %	Response			Total Weights	Average	Deviation	X ² Indication Level	Rank
			Agree	Somewhat Agree	Disagree					
16	I see that the husband provides a dowry to his wife despite the difficult financial circumstances.	X % 25 20,5	81 66,4	16 13,1	253	2,1	5,77	61,000 **0,000	6	
17	I believe that spending on the family is the responsibility of both spouses.	X % 69 56,6	27 22,1	26 21,3	201	1,7	0,812	29,623 **0,000	8	
18	It is preferable for the husband to provide an independent home for his wife	X % 97 79,5	20 16,4	5 4,1	336	2,8	0,519	119,820 **0,000	2	
19	I think that the husband's treatment of his wife with kindness is evidence of his weak personality	X % 68 55,7	49 40,2	5 4,1	181	1,5	0,578	51,361 **0,000	9	
20	I think preventing the wife from visiting her parents reduces marital problems.	X % 87 71,3	17 13,9	18 14,8	175	1,4	0,738	79,197 **0,000	10	
21	I think a husband playing with his wife loses him his prestige	X % 97 79,5	9 7,4	16 13,1	163	1,3	0,738	117,656 **0,000	11	
22	I think that the husband should refrain from his wife in bed as a punishment for her	X % 36 29,5	59 48,4	27 22,1	253	2,1	0,717	13,393 **0,000	6	
23	A husband should get close to his wife's family	X % 55 45,1	58 47,5	9 7,4	290	2,4	0,620	37,098 **0,000	3	
24	I think a husband should trust his wife	X % 49 40,2	62 50,8	11 9,0	282	2,3	0,630	34,541 **0,000	4	
25	I think a husband should teach his wife about her religion	X % 117 95,9	4 3,3	1 0,8	360	2,9	0,252	215,033 **0,000	1	
26	The husband may discipline his wife by any means within the limits	X % 52 42,6	28 23,0	42 34,4	254	2,1	0,877	7,148 **0,028	5	
27	A husband may threaten his wife to marry another to replace her	X % 40 32,8	55 45,1	27 22,1	231	1,8	0,736	9,656 **0,008	7	
	Total	X %			2979	24,42	2,989			

It is clear from the data of the previous table that the vast majority of the sample members agreed on the importance of cognitive awareness of the wife's rights. The phrase (25) came in the first rank with a total weight of (360), an average weight of (2.9) and a standard deviation (0.252), and the value of X² was (215,033) It is a statistically significant value at the 0.01 level, and then there are statistically significant differences between the responses of the study sample to this phrase. Where (95.9%) of the study sample stressed the importance of the husband teaching his wife about her religion, followed by the phrase (18) in the second place with total weights (336), average weight (2.8) and standard deviation (812), and the value of X² (119,820), which is a statistically significant value at the 0.01 level, and then there are statistically significant differences between the responses of the study sample to this phrase, Where (79.5%) of the sample prefers that the husband provide an independent home for his wife, and perhaps this agrees with what is prevalent now in social circles regarding this matter, especially to avoid problems resulting from direct contact with parents and their interference sometimes in married life. While the phrase (23) came in third place with total weights (290), average weight (2.4) and standard deviation (0.620), and the value of X² was (37,098), which is a statistically

significant value at the 0.01 level, and then there are significant statistical differences between the responses of the study sample to this statement, where (45.1%) of the sample saw that the husband should be getting close to his wife's family, while (7.4%) of the sample refused, and this can be explained in the light of these young people's understanding of what the relationship between a husband and his wife's family should be. Finally, the phrase (24) came in the fourth place with a total of (282) weights, a mean weight of (2.3) and a standard deviation (0.630), and the value of x² was (34,540), which is a statistically significant value at the 0.01 level, and then there are significant statistical differences between the responses of the study sample to this statement, where (40.2%) of the sample confirmed that the husband should trust his wife, and (50.8%) of the sample indicated that the husband should trust his wife to some extent.

These responses, in general, indicate a lack of awareness among the study sample of young people who are about to marry, of many of the wife's rights, including dealing with her gently, not preventing her from visiting her family, getting close to her family, treating her kindly, and that spending is the husband's responsibility, and that it is not left to the husband's freedom to discipline his wife in any

way, and not constantly threatening her with marrying another woman, which loses trust and provokes resentment and discontent and harms the marital relationship, which should be built on trust, appreciation and mutual respect. This result is consistent with the results of some research heritage (Kodan, Semanur & Gencdogan, Basaran, 2014, Abdul Rahman, Mansour & Abdulhadi, Meshary, 2019). The importance of the formal and informal educational institutions of the community playing their role in preparing young people for marriage, especially in relation to awareness of marital rights and also this result is consistent with one of the statements of the theoretical framework, which emphasized that the individual is in a continuous need or his need affects his behavior,

and the discouraging needs are the influences on behavior.

Awareness of Marital Communication and Interaction Ways in Young People who are about to get Married

Lack of awareness is considered one of the biggest threats to the marital system, so guidance and counseling in the methods of communication and marital interaction that support the perceptions of young people who are about to get married are required. The field study revealed some practices that increase the effectiveness of awareness of methods of communication and marital interaction among young people, through the following table data:

Table 4.

Shows the frequencies, percentages, averages, standard deviations and X² for the axis phrases (communication and marital interaction) n = 122

N	Phrase	X %	Response			Total Weights	Average	Deviation	X ² Indication Level	Rank
			Agree	Somewhat Agree	Disagree					
28	I think a woman's discussion in a lot of things is pointless	73 59,8	25 20,5	24 19,7	195	1,6	0,799	38,574 **0,000	11	
29	I see that consulting the wife in most matters is required	36 29,5	32 26,2	54 44,3	226	1,9	0,849	6,754 *0,034	9	
30	I see persuasion as one of the most important means of dealing with women	66 54,1	52 42,6	4 3,3	306	2,5	0,564	52,000 **0,000	5	
31	I see that the foundations for dealing with the wife should be laid from the beginning of married life	111 91,0	11 9,0	- -	355	2,9	0,287	81,967 **0,000	1	
32	I think that the husband should involve his wife in making decisions related to his work	30 24,6	74 60,6	18 14,8	256	2,1	0,622	42,754 **0,000	8	
33	A husband should share his wife's interests	63 51,6	55 45,1	4	303	2,5	0,563	50,377 **0,000	6	
34	I see the husband expressing his love for his wife constantly	57 46,7	59 48,4	6 4,9	295	2,4	0,586	96,164 **0,000	7	
35	It is not necessary for the husband to verbally express his love for his wife	65 53,3	15 12,3	42 34,4	221	1,8	0,921	30,803 **0,000	10	
36	It is important to express the feeling of marital happiness	101 82,8	21	- -	345	2,8	0,379	52,459 **0,000	2	
37	It is important to express the joy of meeting the wife when entering the house	67 53,4	53 43,4	2 1,6	309	2,5	0,532	57,557 **0,000	4	
38	A man is not required to smile a lot in the face of his wife	85 69,7	27 22,1	10 8,2	169	1,4	0,635	141,475 **0,000	12	
39	The husband must apologize if he has wronged his wife	97 79,5	17 13,9	8 6,6	333	2,7	0,575	118,049 **0,000	3	
	Total				3359	27,53	5,179			

It is clear from the data of the previous table that the vast majority of the sample members agree that laying the foundations for dealing with the wife since the beginning of married life to be in the first place with a total of (355) weights, an average weight of (2.9) and a standard deviation (0.287), and the value of X² is (81,967) It is a statistically significant value at a significant level of 0.01, and then there are statistically significant differences between the responses of the study sample to this phrase. Whereas (91.0%) of the study sample confirmed that foundations should be laid for dealing with the wife from the beginning of married life. While we find in the second place with total weights (345), average weight (2.8) and standard deviation (0.379), and

the value of X² reached (52,459), which is a statistically significant value at a significant level of 0.01, which indicates that there are statistically significant differences between the responses of the study sample to this statement, Where (82,8%) of the study sample indicated that it is important to express a feeling of marital happiness. While it came in the third place with total weights (333), average weight (2.7) and standard deviation (0.575), and the value of X² was (118,049), which are statistically significant values at the level of 0.01, and then there are statistically significant differences between the responses The study sample on this phrase, Whereas (79.5%) of the study sample stated that the husband should apologize if he wronged his

wife, and this was rejected by 6.6% of the total sample. Finally, it came in the fourth place with total weights (309), mean weight (2.5) and standard deviation (0.532), and the value of X^2 was (57,557), which is a statistically significant value at the 0.01 level, and then there are statistically significant differences between the responses of a sample on this phrase, as (45.9%) of the study sample confirmed that it is important for the husband to express his joy at meeting the wife when entering the house, while (43.4%) favored this to some extent.

The results of the study sample's responses towards this axis indicate the youth's awareness of some methods of marital interaction and the lack of awareness of others. Among the methods that the sample showed awareness of are: (laying foundations to deal with the beginning of married life, expressing a feeling of marital happiness, taking the initiative to apologize when wrong) and among the methods that the sample showed a medium and weak level of awareness about it (the husband's smile in the face of his wife, the woman's discussion in many issues, the verbal expression of the wife's love, the woman's consultation in many matters and taking her

opinion, sharing the interests of the wife) and then the awareness of the methods of marital interaction that leads An adequate level of compatibility between husband and wife does not reach the degree to which the problems of marital mismatch can be expected to be prevented.

Awareness about Managing the Family Affairs in Young People who are about to be Married

Awareness of managing family affairs is considered to be one of the basic pillars of the marital system, clarifying the nature of the roles of the spouses, which include some rights and duties towards the family as a whole, and the single role in the family institution can be analyzed into social duties and rights, and a conflict between roles can occur when the family system consists of one individual who occupies different roles and performs tasks and duties at the same time. The individual cannot do this due to the conflict between the times or the limitations of the individual's abilities and capabilities. This is evident from the quantitative data of the following table:

Table 5.

Shows the frequencies, percentages, averages, standard deviations, and X^2 for the expressions of the axis (Family Affairs management) n = 122

N	Phrase	X	Response			Total Weights	Average	Deviation	X^2 Indication Level	Rank
			Agree	Somewhat agree	Disagree					
40	I see that setting a budget for spending within the family is the husband's responsibility	X %	45 36,9	19 15,6	58 47,5	257	2,1	0,916	19,393 **0,000	6
41	I know how to distribute the budget to the different spending items	X %	40 32,8	67 54,9	15 12,3	269	2,2	0,642	33,262 **0,000	4
42	I understand how to deal with the financial crises that the family can go through	X %	42 34,4	31 25,4	49 40,2	237	1,9	0,865	4,049 -0,123	11
43	I think the wife is the best able to manage the affairs of the house	X %	52 42,6	30 24,6	40 32,8	232	1,9	0,866	5,967 **0,051	12
44	It's preferable to leave managing the house to the wife as a responsibility	X %	68 55,7	28 23,0	26 21,3	202	1,7	0,810	27,607 **0,000	14
45	I know how to properly raise children	X %	56 45,9	59 48,4	7 5,7	293	2,4	0,598	41,918 **0,000	2
46	I am familiar with proper parenting methods	X %	59 48,4	56 45,9	7 5,7	296	2,4	0,601	41,918 **0,000	1
47	I understand the methods of dealing with children at different stages of development	X %	48 39,4	22 18,0	52 42,6	240	1,9	0,908	13,049 **0,000	10
48	I think that the wife is the most suitable for talking to children about their problems	X %	47 38,5	35 28,7	40 32,8	237	1,9	0,845	1,787 -0,409	11
49	I believe that taking care of children is an innate process that does not need training	X %	86 70,5	16 13,1	20 16,4	178	1,5	0,762	76,000 **0,000	15
50	I see that raising children is the wife's responsibility at home	X %	59 48,4	33 27,0	30 24,6	215	1,8	0,823	12,508 **0,002	13
51	I think that the husband is primarily responsible for the stability of married life	X %	50 41,0	23 18,8	49 40,2	243	1,9	0,904	11,525 **0,003	9
52	I see that the wife's consultation with her family is a positive thing	X %	37 30,3	21 17,2	64 52,5	271	2,2	0,886	23,230 **0,000	2
53	I am familiar with the methods of managing marital life	X %	37 30,3	74 60,7	11 9,0	270	2,2	0,592	49,295 0,000**	3
54	It is preferable for the husband to plan himself to manage the affairs of the family	X %	46 37,7	20 16,4	56 45,9	254	2,1	0,914	16,984 **0,000	7
55	I think it is normal for the husband and his wife to exchange household roles	X %	31 25,4	76 62,3	15 12,3	260	2,1	0,602	49,197 **0,000	5
56	It is better for a husband to share his wife's chores	X %	25 20,5	76 62,3	21 17,2	248	2,0	0,615	46,246 **0,000	8
	Total					4202	34,4	7,395		

Looking at the data in the previous table, where the statement (46) came in the first rank with a total of (296) weights, a mean weight (2.4), and a standard deviation (0.601), and the value of X^2 was (41,918), which is a statistically significant value at a significant level of 0.01 and from then there are statistically significant differences between the responses of the study sample to this phrase, as (48.4%) of the study sample confirmed that they are familiar with the methods of proper parental treatment of children, while (45.9%) indicated that they are aware of these methods to some extent. While the phrase (45) came in the second place with a total of weights (293), a mean weight of (2.4) and a standard deviation (0.598), and the value of X^2 was (41,918), which is a statistically significant value at a level of significance of 0.01 and then there are significant statistical differences between the responses of the study sample to this phrase, as (45.9%) of the study sample confirmed that they realize how to properly raise children, and (48.4%) to some extent, while (5.7%) of the sample rejected it. While the phrase (53) came in third place with total weights (270), average weight (2.2) and standard deviation (0.592), and the value of X^2 was (49,295), which is a statistically significant value at the level of significance 0.01 and then there are significant statistical differences between the responses of the study sample to this phrase, as (60.7%) of the study sample reported that they are somewhat familiar with the methods of managing married life, while (9%) of the sample rejected this. Finally, the phrase (41) came in the fourth place with total weights (269), average weight (2.2) and standard deviation (0.642), and the value of X^2 was (33,262), which is a statistically significant value at the level of significance 0.01 and then there are significant statistical differences between the responses of the study sample to this phrase, where (54.9%) of the study sample stated that they are somewhat familiar with how the budget is distributed to the various expenditure items. While (12.3%) of the sample saw their lack of knowledge of these methods.

Those responses of the study sample of young people who are about to get married towards this axis in general indicate a medium and limited awareness of the requirements of managing family affairs, which clearly appeared in the belief that taking care of children is an innate process that does not require training, preferring the husband to leave managing the house to the wife, specifically the responsibility, they prefer, that raising children is the responsibility of the wife at home, that the wife is the most capable of managing the affairs of the family, that the wife is the most suitable for dialogue with children about their problems, poor

awareness of how to deal with financial crises that the family can go through, and then poor awareness of how to deal with children in different stages of development. This may be due to neglect and lack of interest in the issue of preparation, training and rehabilitation for a basic requirement of married life, which is the requirement of managing family affairs. Marital and family matters begin and intensify as a result of the lack of organization, understanding, distribution of roles, and the identification of responsibilities, whether with regard to the family budget, raising children, household chores, and others of the aforementioned requirements.

These results are consistent with the results of some studies that confirmed that many of the problems that couples suffer, especially in the first years of marriage, which may lead them to separation or divorce, are due to the lack of experience and responsibilities of married life. (Mansour Bin Askar 2010, Honikman, 2013). The result with one of the theoretical framework arguments that confirms the behavior of the individual and his social relations depends on the role or social roles that he occupies in society, in addition to the fact that the individual does not occupy one role in society, but rather occupies several roles, and these roles are usually found in the various systems and institutions of society, where the single role occupied by the individual includes a set of duties and rights.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The modern marriage system as one of the basic social systems of society has undergone many transformations (cultural, social, economic) as a result of changes in modern society under the mechanics of modernism and its development.

This was accompanied by some challenges that hinder the completion of marriage or contribute to the delay in the age of marriage among the qualified youth group. These obstacles may be psychological, cultural, social, and economic. Therefore, the research issue crystallizes in determining the perceptions of young people who are about to marry the value of married life, especially the mutual responsibilities and duties. As well as identifying the most important variables related to the level of awareness, all in light of the most important contemporary changes that society is witnessing.

Results indicate that the level of awareness of the requirements of marital life among young people who are about to marry (the engaged category) is at the beginning of the above average level, which may make it difficult to expect young people to fulfill these requirements, which largely guarantee that they will not fall into the problems of marital and

family life that may lead to problems of separation and its various types, and this was evident in the dimensions of preparation and adaption for married life, as well as the management of family affairs.

In light of the results of the field study, the following set of proposals can be presented:

- Interest in presenting and clarifying the nature and requirements of married life (preparation and adaptation for married life - rights of the wife - methods of marital communication and interaction - management of family affairs) through various media and through official and unofficial educational institutions.
- The inclusion in the academic curricula for university students a course that contains: (preparation and adaptation for marital life - rights of the wife - methods of marital communication and interaction - managing family affairs) or within family guidance courses, and social service courses in the field of family and childhood.
- Preparing continuous training courses for social workers in professional practice institutions, especially university youth care, youth centers and youth associations, to develop their awareness of the requirements of married life, and then the ways and methods of developing awareness of these requirements among young people who are about to marry.
- Designing and implementing family life education programs, like many of the experiments carried out abroad, with the assistance of the expertise of the Family Guidance and Counseling Offices of the Ministry of Social Solidarity in this matter.
- Paying attention to the work of family awareness convoys in villages and governorates to reach the largest possible number of young people who are about to get married - especially in the engagement stage - to achieve the desired educational goals.

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