

Role of Family Upbringing in Preparing Girls for the Marital Life Requirements in Contemporary Saudi Society

(A study on a sample of newly married women in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from the different the western, eastern, southern, and northern regions)

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Abstract: This study aims to study family upbringing and its dimensions (methods of family upbringing - attitudes gained from family upbringing - parents' practices in their family life), and marital requirements and their themes (marital education - awareness of marital problems, skills and values in marital life). It also aims to give suggestion for proper marital family upbringing and proper preparation for marriage from the girls' point of view and studying the linkage between family upbringing and its themes, marital requirements and its themes, and some socio-economic variables as well as studying the differences in family upbringing and its themes, marital requirements and their themes according to the duration of marriage of the origin family and the level of education of the research sample.

The study follows the descriptive method. The study sample consists of 242 newly married women (five years of marriage or less) who have been chosen by chance. Data has been collected through a questionnaire and distributed electronically through social networking sites.

The study reached many findings the most important of which is that there is a statistically positive correlation between the variable of parental interaction practices and the marital requirements variables and their overall score at the statistical significance level of (0,001). And between the whole family upbringing variable and the marital requirement variables and its overall score of at a statistical significance level of (0,001). This indicates that the higher the family upbringing level and its themes, the higher the awareness of marital requirements and its themes.

Keywords: Family Upbringing, Marital Life Requirements, Role of Family.

دور التنشئة الأسرية الزوجية في إعداد الفتيات لمتطلبات الحياة الزوجية في الأسرة

السعودية المعاصرة

(دراسة على عينة من المتزوجات حديثاً في المملكة العربية السعودية من المناطق الغربية

والشرقية والجنوبية والشمالية)

الدكتورة / أماني عبد العزيز أفغاني

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المستخلص: يهدف هذا البحث إلى لدراسة التنشئة الأسرية وأبعادها (أساليب التنشئة الأسرية - الاتجاهات المكتسبة من التنشئة الأسرية - ممارسات الأبوين في حياتهم الأسرية)، ودراسة المتطلبات الزوجية ومحاورها (التثقيف الزواجي - الوعي بالمشكلات الزوجية المهارات والقيم في الحياة الزوجية)، وتحديد مقترحات للتنشئة الأسرية الزوجية السليمة والإعداد بشكل صحيح للزواج من وجهة نظر الفتيات، ودراسة العلاقة بين التنشئة الأسرية، ومحاورها، والمتطلبات الزوجية، ومحاورها، وبعض المتغيرات الاجتماعية الاقتصادية، ودراسة الاختلافات في التنشئة الأسرية ومحاورها والمتطلبات الزوجية ومحاورها تبعاً لمدة زواج أسرة المنشأ ومستوى تعليم عينة البحث، ودراسة تأثير متغيرات التنشئة الأسرية على الدرجة الكلية للمتطلبات الزوجية لعينة البحث. وابتع البحث المنهج الوصفي. وتكونت عينة البحث من 242 امرأة متزوجة حديثاً (خمس سنوات زواج فأقل) وتم اختيارها بطريقة صدقية، وتم جمع البيانات عن طريق الاستبانة وتوزيعه إلكترونياً عبر مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي. وشملت أدوات البحث استمارة البيانات العامة، واستبانة التنشئة الأسرية، واستبانة المتطلبات الزوجية، واستبانة المقترحات للتنشئة الأسرية الزوجية السليمة.

وخلص البحث إلى مجموعة من النتائج أهمها أنه توجد علاقة ارتباطية موجبة دالة إحصائياً بين متغير الاتجاهات المكتسبة من التنشئة الأسرية ومتغيرات المتطلبات الزوجية والدرجة الكلية لها عند مستوى معنوية (0,001). | توجد علاقة ارتباطية موجبة دالة إحصائياً بين متغير ممارسات التعامل بين الوالدين ومتغيرات المتطلبات الزوجية والدرجة الكلية لها عند مستوى معنوية (0,001). وبين متغير التنشئة الأسرية ككل ومتغيرات المتطلبات الزوجية والدرجة الكلية لها عند مستوى معنوية (0,001). مما يشير إلى أنه كلما ارتفعت درجة التنشئة الأسرية ومحاورها ترتفع درجة الوعي بالمتطلبات الزوجية ومحاورها.

الكلمات المفتاحية: متطلبات الحياة الزوجية، التنشئة الأسرية الزوجية، دور الأسرة.

Introduction:

Family is the main core of society, as it is the first social unit known to humanity, starting from the first marital family that included "Adam and Eve". Then, there were many family groups that have evolved over time, until reaching many forms of social organizations. Since family is the basic unit of society, righteousness of the larger society could be achieved only by reforming the smaller societies (families).

Marriage decision is deemed the first step on the journey of building a family. Therefore, the most substantial thing is choosing the right life-partner, as the incorrect choice leads to many problems and complications that threaten stability of the marital home, or may lead to divorce that destroys the family, causes its disintegration and creates a generation of children suffering from psychological diseases. Such children have abnormalities in their treatment of others because they imitate the experiences and behaviors on which they were brought up, just like their parents.

One of the most important factors leading to the increasing rates of marital disputes and divorces in Saudi Arabia is failure of many families to appropriately prepare their girls psychologically and societally in order to be qualified enough to assume responsibility of marriage and constitute a family. When the girl grows up in a close-knit family atmosphere where friendship and love prevail among its members, especially between her father and mother, such girl acquires these experiences and behaviors, and therefore when she gets married, she will be able to provide such gifts to the marital home (Al-Saif, 2015, p. 20).

Looking at the Saudi society, some families may be unable to prepare their girls for the marriage requirements by neglecting marital family upbringing, or following wrong methods in family upbringing such as excessive protection, causing constant feeling of guilt, excessive pampering or interference, or discrimination between sons and daughters (Al-Qazlan, 2013, p. 255).

Furthermore, the Saudi society gets through many changes that greased the wheels for girls' ambitions to choose their life partner, which may be in a different tune from upbringing of the parents' generation. Some of these changes include openness of Saudi society to other societies, and throwing parties, in addition to using social networking sites heavily. Such sites provide them with information about marriage, choosing a life partner and discussing his specifications. Other factors which affect the family upbringing, whether it is characterized by exaggeration or negligence, are the influence of the media, including soap operas and movies, and the influence of girlfriends.

If the girl is brought up in a family that helps her to meet the emotional, social, economic and administrative requirements of marital life, she will be able to face the challenges that come her way after marriage, the matter that in turn results in a decline in divorce rates and a more stable family life.

First - Problem of Study:

Family is considered a global social phenomenon in terms of place and time, as it is the first building-block of society. In contemporary life, family has been subjected to great changes, and its

functions have shrunk, as so many of families have turned from being productive to becoming consuming. Family used to do most of the social upbringing processes because its members are associated to the family and spend most of their time inside it, as well as participation of every member and respecting the customs, traditions and values of the family. Thus, the Saudi family has changed from being characterized by intimacy, stability and cohesion, and it is now characterized by estrangement, disharmony and disintegration, as a result of the disputes imposed on some families by the daily life challenges. The transition from the extended long family style to the independent family style has also led to problems in the upbringing and family raising of children, and this is reflected in the girl's upbringing for marriage and its requirements.

The contemporary Saudi family lives now in the era of globalization. It has been affected by modern media and communication technologies, the knowledge and technology revolution, commodity exchange, the increase in consumption rates, the tendency of individuals to gain money and spend it on luxury life, and other aspects of cultural globalization, which had their effects on the Saudi family and the relationship of its members to each other compared to a previous period of time when the Saudi family was relatively far from the currents and influences of modernity in other cultures and civilizations. Furthermore, the international scholarship programs for sons and daughters with their non-marriageable men provide a stronger and deeper cultural connection. All of this gives an indication that the contemporary Saudi family has changed culturally, and this has resulted in a change in the requirements, needs, and goals of sons and daughters, especially with regard to marriage (Darwish, 2022, p. 6), (Al-Rashidi, 2017, p. 344).

All these changes and many other in Saudi society made waves in the marriage sea, deeply affecting aspects of family and marital life. Marriage nowadays has a different view than before, as it has a spirit of independence. There are aspirations, requirements, and needs from marriage that are completely different and divergent from the needs, desires, and requirements of some parents in terms of the social conditions in which the parents lived. It was rooted in minds of parents that success of their daughter in her life lies in the fact that she should be brought up bearing in her mind she should be submissive to man, so we find that some fathers and mothers have overlooked the social, cultural and economic conditions that have changed a lot in Saudi society. Many years ago, girls were raised up in families that value submission of girls to their husbands in all cases because he has an authority over her. This was in return for the accommodation and money he spends for her. Al-Saif (2015) indicates that women in Saudi society feel social pressure from their parents to the extent that many girls get married just because of the parents' desire and aspirations, whether or not there is harmony between the girl and her groom, and regardless of being convinced with his personality in general.

The customs and traditions inherited from the old generation may oblige the girl to have her husband be a model of her father, and for the girl to be a model of her mother, where the concept of modelling and the close relation between girls and their mothers play a vital role in acquiring behaviors

related to her role as a female. Among those important behaviors is reincarnation, imitation and consolidation, which is proven in a study by "Jalat and Azouz" (2020, p. 499). Both fathers and mothers are unaware of the difference in socio-economic conditions and effects caused by other variables, like social networking sites, and openness of Saudi society to other cultures. Females becomes more free, daring, and able to express her opinion about her desired life partner. Naguib's study (2021) proves that one of the most important problems that stands in the way of marital happiness is getting married before each one study all personality aspects of the other well, as both only follow the traditions inherited from their fathers and mothers. Children imitate their parents, and if there are family problems, this causes harmful consequences to the children, the matter which is proven in the study of "Al-Sanad" (2015, p. 7).

We find that the problem addressed in the study is based on parents who are still convinced of the traditional method of marital upbringing for their sons and daughters, and ignore the social, cultural and economic conditions that have changed a lot in Saudi society. Such changes necessitate them to adjust the method followed in the marital upbringing of their children in accordance with the changing circumstances. This, in turn, requires society to amend and direct the marital upbringing to maintain the family stability and achieve social security for individuals and society. Saudi society has undergone changes in the cultural, social and economic aspects of life. All of which have deeply affected aspects of family and marital life.

Each family has its own style in taking care of its children, and you will not find two families completely alike, especially if we take into account the different factors affecting them, in terms of individual numbers, their ages, degree of kinship. Other factors include family integration or the lack of one of its pillars, in addition to compatibility among individuals in terms of temperament, personality traits and culture. There are other factors affecting family; i.e. who has the authority to lead, and what is the grounds from which he stems his powers, what are the responsibilities and how they are distributed. We should also consider treatment and support among family members, whether they treat each other harshly or softly, whether they follow certain order or the situation is chaotic, whether there is flexibility or extremism, and the consequent degree of adaptation (Al-Saif, 2015, p. 18).

It is worth noting that family development specialists have recently noticed an increase in marital disputes as a result of the cultural, economic and social changes that Saudi society has gone through in the last three decades, which have led to a significant expansion of its openness to the outside world. This has caused a change of the social and cultural lifestyle, and society becomes open to culture of the outside world through various media and communication networks, especially satellite channels and the Internet, which had a major role in changing the Saudi culture (Naguib, 2021, p. 215), (Jalat and Azouz, 2020, p. 504). (Darwish, 2022, p. 8).

Darwish (2022) proves that the most common causes of marital disputes in contemporary Saudi society are the way in which both spouses deal with each other, then comes the psychological factors that

result from love or hatred of one spouse toward the other, or oppression resulting from abuse, neglect, etc. Then, there are the other social, behavioral and emotional factors.

“Ahmed” and “Hakvoort et al.” (2010) have proven that the psychological health of children depends on their relationship with their parents, and domestic disturbances, whether between the two spouses or between them and the children, usually lead to behavioral and psychological disorders in the children that cannot be overcome. The son or daughter’s sense of general self-respect stems from the mutual acceptance and love exchanged between parents and children. On the other hand, conflicts between family members lead to behavioral disorders for children. The children’s family life in future could also be severely affected by the impaired relations and attitudes, such as excessive protection of children, discrimination or comparison between them, excessive negligence, bullying, excessive pampering, or preferring males over females or vice versa, or preferring an older or younger child.

The General Authority for Statistics in Saudi Arabia (2020) indicates that the marriage contracts among Saudis have increased by 8.9% in 2020, compared to 2019, according to the administration records of the Ministry of Justice. The total number of marriage contracts has reached 150,117 contracts. In return, divorce rates in 2020, compared to 2019, have increased by 31.8%, as the total number of divorce deeds have reached 57,595. One of the most important factors in the increasing rates of marital disputes and divorces in Saudi Arabia may be the failure of many families to prepare their daughters with the appropriate psychological and societal mindset, so that they are qualified to assume the responsibility of marriage and the family. When it comes to determining the linkage between the marital family upbringing of girls and divorces in Saudi families, we find that the culture of Saudi society still upholds family values, and reduces individual values in marriage. Recently, the situation has changed due to various cultural and social conditions, and the conflict in positions, and social roles between males and females in society contributed to increase the divorce rates, which is proven by “Al-Saif” (2015). The Study also confirms that one of the most important reasons for emotional and psychological divorce and complete separation is the lack of knowledge and life skills and the absence of marital and family culture. In addition, the change in the economic level at marriage and choosing a life partner for the girl against her will may be a cause of marital incompatibility, which is proven in a study on (2015). Therefore, moderate family upbringing has an essential role in the marital upbringing of children for reducing the children’s risky behavior towards love and the wrong choice, which is concluded by Mass and Begeen (2021, p. 369).

Rababa (2020) has indicated that the increasing family problems are an indication to a decline in religious faith and adherence to what the Islamic law stipulates in this regard. It also indicates the lack of awareness of the successful marital life requirements, and principals which call for preserving the family stability, protecting it from disintegration supporting it in facing future cracks. Banjar (2010) has confirmed that facing future disturbances in the marital relationship and avoiding any problems that arise as a result of conflicting roles to each spouse, require taking precaution procedures. It means educating and qualifying both spouses and accustoming them to the responsibility of marriage and its consequences

starting from childhood, and introducing them to the rights and duties of each of them. Furthermore, they should be provided with the necessary skills and values in marital life in terms of social, emotional, administrative and economic aspects. Banjar (2010) mentions that one of the most important marital requirements that is considered an important factor in achieving harmony and compromise in marital life is the children's acquisition of social and emotional skills and values. Ghoneim (2011) and Sabila (2013) also indicate that among the most important skills required for marital life are social, emotional, economic, life and interaction skills.

Through the foregoing, it is crystal clear that marital life has witnessed many transformations in the Saudi family. As a consequence, a change has happened in the requirements, needs, and goals of sons and daughters, especially with regard to marriage. Therefore, parents must realize that family upbringing has an essential role in preparing girls for marital life by assuming the responsibilities and consequences of marriage, introducing them to their rights and duties, and imparting to them the values of love, sympathy and cooperation, which are values necessary for compatibility and consent in coexistence, and the continuity of family life. In this contemporary period, marriage has a different perspective than before, as it has a spirit of independence that differs from needs, desires, and requirements of fathers and mothers. Therefore, we find it important for parents to acquire knowledge and experience that enable them to re-engineer their family life on the guidance of Islam first and on the great global changes at the level of ambitions and aspirations, and at the level of the new relationships and challenges second. Moreover, it becomes necessary for both parents to reach an appropriate level of educational culture, so that they can pass the hat to their children as required. The issue of qualifying sons and daughters for marriage is an urgent necessity due to the rapid social and economic changes that society is going through, which led to emergence of many domestic disturbances, divorce rate increase, family disintegration and social isolation.

The problem addressed in the study is crystallized in the following main question: What is the role of marital family upbringing in preparing and qualifying girls for handling the marital life requirements in the contemporary Saudi family?

Second - Study Questions:

1. What are the suggestions for proper marital family upbringing and proper preparation for marriage from girls' point of view?
2. What is the linkage between family upbringing and its themes, marital requirements and their themes, and some socio-economic variables?
3. What are the differences in family upbringing and its themes and marital requirements and their themes depending on the duration of the marriage of the origin family, and the level of education of the research sample?

4. What is the effect of the variables of family upbringing on the total degree of marital requirements of the research sample?

Third - Significance of Study:

1. The important for girls to be raised up by their parents bearing in mind their future roles upon marriage and starting a new life with their life partner according to the Saudi society nowadays and the difference between marriage in the old generation of fathers and mothers and marriage nowadays.
2. The importance of the family's role in preparing girls to face post-marriage challenges, which may contribute to reducing divorce rates in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and defining the parents' responsibilities in raising girls, and shedding light on the danger of neglecting this role.
3. Finding an appropriate theoretical explanation for the phenomenon of family and marital upbringing for girls and spreading it in Saudi society through the media.
4. Making family counseling specialists aware of keeping abreast of change and development in presenting topics that motivate fathers and mothers for a sound family upbringing, especially emphasizing qualification of their daughters, at an early age, for marriage; which creates mature generations with solid foundations.
5. This study is considered a continuation of previous studies, which may contribute to enriching the Saudi scientific library with the effects of marital family upbringing on preparing girls for marriage in contemporary Saudi society.

Fourth - Study Objectives:

1. Studying family upbringing and its dimensions (methods of family upbringing - attitudes gained from family upbringing - parents' practices in their family life).
2. Studying marital requirements and their themes (marital education - awareness of marital problems, skills and values in marital life).
3. Giving suggestion for proper marital family upbringing and proper preparation for marriage from the girls' point of view.
4. Studying the linkage between family upbringing and its themes, marital requirements and its themes, and some socio-economic variables.
5. Studying the differences in family upbringing and its themes, marital requirements and their themes according to the duration of marriage of the origin family and the level of education of the research sample.
6. Studying the impact of family upbringing variables on the total degree of marital requirements of the research sample.

Fifth - Study Hypotheses:

1. There is a statistically significant correlation between family upbringing and its themes (family upbringing methods - attitudes gained from family upbringing - parents' practices in their family life), and marital requirements and their themes (marital education - awareness of marital problems - skills and values in marital life).
2. There is a statistically significant correlation between family upbringing and its themes (family upbringing methods - attitudes gained from family upbringing - parents' practices in their family life), and marital requirements and their themes (marital education - awareness of marital problems - skills and values in marital life) and some variables of socio-economic level (the age of parents - the educational level of parents - the number of origin family members - the duration of the parents' marriage - the educational level of the research sample - the economic level).
3. There are statistically significant differences between the average scores of the research sample in family upbringing and its themes (family upbringing methods - attitudes gained from family upbringing - parents' practices in their family life), and marital requirements and their themes (marital education - awareness of marital problems - skills and values in marital life) depending on the duration of the origin family marriage.
4. There are statistically significant differences between the average scores of the research sample in family upbringing and its themes (family upbringing methods - attitudes gained from family upbringing - parents' practices in their family life), and marital requirements and their themes (marital education - awareness of marital problems - skills and values in marital life) depending on the level of education of the research sample.
5. The total degree of the research sample's marital requirements is affected by the variables of family upbringing.

Sixth - Study Boundaries:

Thematic Boundaries: Role of marital family upbringing in preparing girls for the marital life requirements in the contemporary Saudi family.

Time Boundaries: The field study has been conducted during the period from June to July 2022.

Spatial Boundaries: The field study has been applied to newly married women (Five years of marriage or less) in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from different regions (the western, eastern, southern, and northern regions).

Seventh - Study Terms:**Marital Family Upbringing**

It means to prepare daughters for marital life, so that they become able to live in harmony with their husbands and coexist with the marriage conditions (Al-Saif, 2015).

From a procedural point of view, it means the process of preparing girls, in their childhood before marriage, for a good marital life and normal motherhood in light of sublime family values and positive parental attitudes and interactions with the aim of building an ideal family in the future.

Requirements of Marital Life

The requirements of marital life are the conditions, standards, and principles that both spouses should be aware of and strive, hand-in-hand, to achieve and adhere to in accordance with what is stipulated in Islamic law, and whose fulfillment contributes to the success and stability of family life (Raba'a, 2020, p. 415).

From a procedural point of view, it means to educate girls, at an early age, and make them aware of the correct pillars, skills and values necessary for the marital life, which govern and direct the family stability.

Eighth: Study Methodology

Research Method: The research follows the descriptive method.

Research Sample: The research sample consists of 242 newly married women (five years of marriage or less) who have been chosen by chance. Data has been collected through a questionnaire and distributed electronically through social networking sites.

Research Tools: The researcher has prepared the research tools, which include the following:

1. General data form.
2. Family upbringing questionnaire.
3. Marital requirement questionnaire.
4. Questionnaire of sound marital family upbringing suggestions.

Validity and Reliability:

Validity of Search Tools:

The researcher has calculated the validity using the Pearson correlation coefficient between the questionnaire dimensions and its total score. Results of Table (1) reveal that all values of the correlation coefficients for each dimension of the questionnaire with the total score of the questionnaire are statistically significant at the level (0.001) for each of the marital family upbringing questionnaire and the marital life requirements questionnaire.

Table (1): Values of Pearson correlation coefficients between the total score for each theme and the total score of the questionnaire

	Questionnaire Themes	Correlation	Significance
Methods of marital family upbringing	Family upbringing methods	0,811	0,001
	Attitudes gained from family upbringing towards the marital relationship	0,868	0,001

Questionnaire Themes		Correlation	Significance
	Parents' practices in their family life	0,804	0,001
Marital life requirements questionnaire	Marriage education	0,915	0,001
	Awareness of marital problems	0,914	0,001
	Skills and values in marital life	0,902	0,001

Reliability of Search Tools:

The researcher has calculated reliability of the questionnaire using Cronbach alpha coefficient, where the value of Cronbach alpha coefficient for the marital family upbringing questionnaire is (0.85), and for the marital life requirements questionnaire (0.89). Cronbach alpha coefficients is also calculated for each dimension in Table (2), where all Cronbach alpha values are high, which indicates that the study tools are reliable.

Table (2): Cronbach alpha coefficient values for each theme and the total score of the questionnaire

Questionnaire Themes		Cronbach Alpha Coefficient
Methods of marital family upbringing	Family upbringing methods	0,812
	Attitudes gained from family upbringing towards the marital relationship	0,876
	Parents' practices in their family life	0,839
Marital life requirements questionnaire	Marriage education	0,890
	Awareness of marital problems	0,895
	Skills and values in marital life	0,883

Fifth: Statistical Methods:

Statistical analysis has been conducted using SPSS program to perform the following statistical coefficients:

1. Pearson correlation coefficient and Spearman correlation coefficient.
2. Cronbach alpha coefficient.
3. Frequency, percentages, and arithmetic mean.
4. T-test for difference testing.
5. "One Way ANOVA" and "Means" tests to identify the difference direction.

Results and Discussion:

First: Description of Research Sample:

a) Data or Origin Family:

1. Age of Parents:

It is clear from Table (3) that 38.43% of the research sample fathers are 50 years old or older compared to 19.83% of the research sample mothers. Such percentage is followed by 27.27% of those whose ages ranged from 40 to less than 50 years old of the fathers, and 36.36% for the mothers of the

research sample. Such percentage is followed by a percentage of 19.83% of fathers who are 35 years old or less, compared to 25.21% of mothers of the research sample. The lowest percentage is 14.46% which represents those whose ages range from 35 to less than 40 years for fathers compared to 18.59% for the mothers of the research sample.

Table (3) Percentage Distribution of the Research Sample by the Age of the Parents

Age	Father		Mother	
	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
35 years old or less	48	19,83%	61	25,21%
From 35 to less than 40 years old	35	14,46%	45	18,59%
From 40 to less than 50 years old	66	27,27%	88	36,36%
50 years and over	93	38,43%	48	19,83%
Total	242	100%	242	100

2. Parents' Level of Education:

Table (4) shows that the highest percentage is 47.93% for the fathers of the research sample who have a university degree, compared to 56.20% for the mothers. Then, there is a percentage of 19.42% for the fathers with a secondary level of education compared to 16.53% for the mothers of the research sample; followed by 13.22% for the fathers who have postgraduate degrees, compared to 5.79% for the mothers of the research sample. The percentages of the fathers of the research sample who have the primary and preparatory levels of education are equal, reaching 7.44%, compared to (9.50% - 7.02%), respectively, for the mothers of the research sample. The lowest percentage is 4.55% representing illiterate fathers, compared to 4.96% for illiterate mothers of the research sample.

Table (4) Percentage Distribution of the Research Sample by the Parents' Education Level

Educational Level	Father		Mother	
	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
Illiterate	11	4,55%	12	4,96%
Primary	18	7,44%	23	9,50%
Preparatory	18	7,44%	17	7,02%
Secondary	47	19,42%	40	16,53%
University	116	47,93%	136	56,20%
Post-graduation	32	13,22%	14	5,79%
Total	242	100%	242	100%

3. Place of residence of the origin family:

Table (5) shows that the highest percentage is 94.63% representing those who live in the city, compared to 5.37% for those who live in villages.

Table (5) Percentage Distribution of the Research Sample by the Place of Residence

Place	No.	Percentage
City	229	94,63%
Village	13	5,37%
Total	242	100%

4. Duration of marriage for the origin family:

Table (6) shows that the highest percentage is 74.38% representing those whose parents' marriage periods was 10 years or more, compared to 25.62% for those whose parents' marriage period was less than 10 years.

Table (6) Percentage Distribution of the Research Sample by the Duration of Marriage for the Origin Family

Duration of Marriage	No.	Percentage
Less than 10 years	62	25,62%
10 years and more	180	74,38%
Total	242	100%

5. Number of the origin family members:

Table (7) shows that the highest percentage is 57.44% representing those whose origin family had more than 5 members, followed by 25.62% for those whose origin family consisted of 4-5 members, then 16.94% for those whose origin family has 3 members.

Table (7) Percentage Distribution of the Research Sample by the Number of Origin Family Members

No. of family members	No. of research sample	Percentage
3 members	41	16,94%
4-5 members	62	25,62%
More than 5 members	139	57,44%
Total	242	100%

6. Children in the Origin Family:

Table (8) shows that the highest percentage is 46.28% representing those whose origin family had more than one girl, followed by 41.74% for families including a boy/girl, then 11.98% for those who had only a girl.

Table (8) Percentage Distribution of the Research Sample by the Children Number in the Origin Family

Children	No.	Percentage
Boy/Girl	101	41,74%
Only one girl	29	11,98%
More than a girl	112	46,28%
Total	242	100%

Family Data:

1. Economic Level of Family:

Table (9) shows that the highest rate is 90.08% representing those whose family's economic level was average, followed by 5.79%, then 4.13% for those whose economic level was less than average.

Table (9) Percentage Distribution of the Research Sample by the Economic Level of the Family

Economic Level	No.	Percentage
Less than average	10	4,13%
Average	218	90,08%
High	14	5,79%

Economic Level	No.	Percentage
Total	242	100%

2. Educational Level:

Table (10) shows that the highest percentage is 73.55% for university degree holders, followed by 14.46% for those with secondary education, followed by 7.85% for those whose level of education was postgraduate, followed by 3.31% for those with preparatory education, and the lowest percentage 0.83% was for those with primary educational.

Table (10) Percentage Distribution of the Research Sample by its Educational Level

Educational Level	No.	Percentage
Primary	2	0,83%
Preparatory	8	3,31%
Secondary	35	14,46%
University	178	73,55%
Post-graduation	19	7,85%
Total	242	100%

Second: Descriptive Study of Measurements:

Descriptive study of the family marital upbringing questionnaire:

First: Family Upbringing Methods Theme:

Table (11) shows that the balanced method is ranked first with a rate of 66.53%, indicating that more than half of the research sample families follow positive methods and discuss mistakes to teach children the correct behavioral standards and rules through persuasion and encourage them to adopt normal behavior according to societal standards. The encouragement method comes in the second place with a percentage of 18.59%, which depends on helping children solve their problems, relying on themselves and making decisions to manage their lives. It also includes guiding children to understand the causes of wrong behavior and guiding them to the right path. The tough method comes in the third place with a percentage of 11,16%, where this percentage of the research families resort to excessive use of corporal or verbal punishment to modify any behavior without considering graduation of punishment level. They also refuse to speak and discuss them in family matters and distinguish between males and females in treatment. Finally, the fourth place is for the analysis method with a percentage of 3.72%, which indicates that only a small percentage of the research families excessively pamper their children and fulfill their desires and demands of any kind.

Ahmed's Study (2007) shows that the children's psychological health depends on their relationship with the parents, and behavioral and psychological problems arise from domestic disturbances and improper dealings between the parents. "Hakvoort et al" study (2010) indicates that children's sense of respect stems from the balanced interactions between family members, and that conflicts and unbalanced interactions lead to behavioral problems for children. Abnormal methods, such

as excessive protection of children, pampering, toughness, or neglect, or discrimination between male and female, also affect the children's psychological health.

Table (11) Percentage Distribution of the Research Sample by Family Upbringing Methods

Style	No.	Percentage	Rank
Balanced method	161	66,53%	1
Encouragement	45	18,59%	2
Strictness	27	11,16%	3
Pampering	9	3,72%	4
Total	242	100%	

Second: Theme of attitudes gained from family upbringing towards the marital relationship

Table (12) shows that the research sample believes that the factor which affected them the most when choosing a life partner is customs and traditions that must be followed in this regard with a percentage of 46.28%, followed by the individual choice of a life partner without family intervention with a percentage of 36.78%. Then, it is followed by the parental aspirations factor, which focuses on selecting certain characteristics of the groom by 16.94%. The first attitude achieves an arithmetic mean of (2.20), while the second attitude, which indicates that customs of parents are outdated and not suitable for nowadays, achieves an arithmetic mean of (2.09). In the third place, there is the attitude that marital family upbringing before marriage contributes to providing sufficient information about preparing for marriage with an arithmetic average of (1.93). In the fourth place, there is a cultural gap between father's thinking and children's thinking with an arithmetic average of (1.84). Finally, 66.94% of the research sample, ranked in the fifth place, believe that her family was keen, when preparing them for marriage, to participate with the husband, while 27.27% believe that they were prepared to be subordinate to the husband, in addition to 5.79% believe that they were prepared to be leaders, and the arithmetic mean of this attitude was (1,79).

In this context, "Al-Zoom Study" (2019) recommends that awareness of girls who are about to get married should be raised by educating them with the pillars and elements of a successful family to achieve family stability.

Table (12) Percentage distribution of the research sample by the attitudes gained from family upbringing towards the marital relationship

Sentences	Options	No.	Percentage	Arithmetic mean	Rank
Does marital family upbringing before your marriage contribute to providing you with sufficient information about preparing for marriage?	Quite sufficient	45	18,59%	1,93	3
	Sufficient to some extent	136	56,20%		
	Not sufficient	61	25,21%		
Do you think that your family	Subordinate to husband	66	27,27%	1,79	5

Sentences	Options	No.	Percentage	Arithmetic mean	Rank
made sure, when preparing you for marriage, that you would be...	Participant to husband	162	66,94%		
	Leader	14	5,79%		
What is the factor that affected you the most when choosing a life partner?	Parents' aspirations to choose certain characteristics of the groom	41	16,94%	2,20	1
	Customs and traditions to be followed when choosing the right husband	112	46,28%		
	Individual choice of life partner without family involvement	89	36,78%		
I believe there is a cultural gap between my father's thinking and mine	Agree	102	42,15%	1,84	4
	Neutral	77	31,82%		
	Disagree	63	26,03%		
I believe that the traditions of my father and mother in education are outdated and not suitable for our time	Agree	91	37,60%	2,09	2
	Neutral	82	33,88%		
	Disagree	69	28,51%		

Third: Parental Interaction Practices Theme

Table (13) shows the ranks of parental interaction ways that may affect the woman when interacting with her husband, from the perspective of research sample. Where the use of violence ranked first with arithmetic mean of (2,52), followed by consensus agreement on responsibilities distribution with arithmetic mean of (2,46). The third rank is parents consensus agreement on problem-solving with arithmetic mean of (2,43). The parents consensus agreement on family financial management come in the fourth rank with arithmetic mean of (2,38). While poor parental communication ranked fifth with arithmetic mean of (2,07), and one party's dominance over the other's life ranked sixth with arithmetic mean of 1,97. The seventh and last rank is the poor parental emotional communication with arithmetic mean of (1,86). In this context, Darwish Study (1443) shows that the main reason for marital disputes is parental interaction practices, followed by the psychological reasons caused by love, hate or abuse, followed by behavioral, social and emotional factors.

Table (13): Percentage Distribution of the Research Sample by Parental Interaction Practices

Parental interaction ways	Agree		Neither agree nor disagree		Disagree		Arithmetic mean	Ranking
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%		
Poor parental emotional communication	96	39,67%	83	34,30%	63	26,03%	1,86	7
Parental consensus agreement on problem-solving	140	57,85%	66	27,27%	36	14,88%	2,43	3
One party's dominance over the other's life	89	36,78%	71	29,34%	82	33,88%	1,97	6
The use of violence	40	16,53%	35	14,46%	167	69,01%	2,52	1
Poor parental communication	83	34,30%	59	24,38%	100	41,32%	2,07	5
consensus agreement on responsibilities distribution	150	61,98%	53	21,90%	39	16,12%	2,46	2
Parental consensus agreement on family financial management	134	55,37%	67	27,69%	41	16,94%	2,38	4

Descriptive Study to Determine Marital Requirements:

First: Marital Education Theme:

Table (13) shows that 65,29% of the research sample believe that parents have an impact on their marital life, especially in the way they interact with their husbands. 27,69% of the sample believe that this impact comes from the Internet and social media, while 4,13% believe that this impact comes from their friends. While 2,89% of the sample believe that the impact came from books and magazines.

45,04% of the research sample believe that parents have an impact on their marital life, especially in the emotional communication with their husbands. 40,08% of the sample believe that this impact comes from the Internet and social media, while 9,09% believe that this impact comes from their friends. While 5,79% of the sample believe that the impact came from books and magazines. 63,22% of the research sample believe that parents have an impact on their marital life, especially in the way of managing home affairs. 30,17% of the sample believe that this impact comes from the Internet and social media, while 3,72% believe that this impact comes from their friends. While 2,89% of the sample believe that the impact came from books and magazines.

79,75% of the research sample believe that parents have an impact on their marital life, especially in the way of family financial management. 32,64% of the sample believe that this impact comes from the Internet and social media, while 4,55% believe that this impact comes from their friends. While 3,72% of the sample believe that the impact came from books and magazines.

In general, parents are the main source of marital education, followed by the Internet and social media. While friends ranked third, and books and magazines ranked fourth. Khalil's study (1418) shows that one of the most important reasons for marital problems is the lack of marital education and culture.

Table 14: Percentage Distribution of the Research Sample by Marital Education

Sources	Parents		Friends		Internet and social media		Books and magazines	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Impact on marital life, especially on the way of interaction with husband	158	65,29%	10	4,13	67	27,69%	7	2,89%
Impact on marital life, especially on emotional communication with husband	109	45,04%	22	9,09	97	40,08%	14	5,79%
Impact on marital life, especially on home affairs management	153	63,22%	9	3,72	73	30,17%	7	2,89%
Impact on marital life, especially on family financial management	193	79,75%	11	4,55	79	32,64%	9	3,72%
Ranking	1		3		2		4	

Second: Awareness of Marital Problems Theme:

Table (15) shows the problems encountered by the research sample, as the common problem is the use of violence, which ranked first with an arithmetic mean of (2,78), followed by domineering husband problem, which ranked second with an arithmetic mean of (2,53). The third rank is the lack of communication between couple, with an arithmetic mean of (2,44). The Emotional exhaustion is ranked fourth with an arithmetic mean of (2,38). While the lack of marital adjustment is ranked fifth with an arithmetic mean of (2,36) followed by the financial problems in the sixth rank with an arithmetic mean of (2,16). The seventh and last rank is the heavy housework and household responsibilities problem with an arithmetic mean of (2,05).

Table (15) also shows that, from the perspective of research sample, the most common marital problems in Saudi society are marital incompatibility and socio-economic contrast, which ranked first with an arithmetic mean of (1,75) followed by the wife's emotional exhaustion and inability to express emotions or feelings in the second rank, with an arithmetic mean of (1,69). The third ranked problem is the husband's irresponsibility and evasion of financial responsibility, with an arithmetic mean of (1,58). The husband's emotional exhaustion and inability to express emotions or feelings problem is ranked fourth, with an arithmetic mean of (1,52). While family's failure to psychologically and socially educate the girl and prepare her to be a successful housewife and responsible wife come in the fifth rank with an arithmetic mean of (1,50). The sixth rank is personality differences, with an arithmetic mean of (1,48), and

the seventh is bad personality problems, such as stinginess, selfishness, profanity and lack of marital culture with an arithmetic mean of (1,46). The problem of parental intervention ranked eighth and last, with an arithmetic mean of (1,45).

In this context, Al-Rudaian Study (1429) shows that domestic violence is one of the most impactful problems and has become a multifaceted phenomenon, including verbal, sexual, psychological and economic violence. The rise of domestic violence is one of the most important factors causing marital disputes. Al-Haidari Study (1418) points out that most of the marital problems are mainly caused by the failure to fulfill the marital duties. Al Sheikh's study (2007) points out that family problems are caused by the comparison of young people's choice of spouses as shown on satellite TV. Al- Dosari Study (1425) also shows that social and family problems related to contemporary social changes, particularly the status of Saudi women in term of education, employment and empowerment, have affected their marital relationships and cause resentment and rejection of their families. Further, Darwish Study (1443) shows that the most common marital problems in Saudi society are: Unreasonable desertion of nuptial bed- Psychological consequences of wife' mother abuse before marriage- Parental intervention- Husband's refusal to provide spousal maintenance- loss of respect for husband- threatening divorce - disobeying Islamic ethics in family life - watching pornographic videos- Loss of love.

Table 15: Percentage Distribution of the Research Sample by Awareness of Marital Problems

Problems	Agree		Neither agree nor disagree		Disagree		Arithmetic mean	Ranking	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%			
Problems encountered by the research sample	Spousal incompatibility	39	16,12%	78	32,23%	125	51,65	2,36%	5
	Emotional exhaustion	49	20,25%	51	21,07%	142	58,68	2,38%	4
	Domineering husband	39	16,12%	36	14,88%	167	69,01	2,53%	2
	Financial problems	65	26,86%	73	30,17%	104	42,98	2,16%	6
	The use of violence	19	7,85%	16	6,61%	207	85,54	2,78%	1
	Lack of spousal communication	42	17,36%	52	21,49%	148	61,16	2,44%	3
	Heavy housework and household responsibilities	79	32,64%	71	29,34%	92	38,02	2,05%	7
The most common marital problems in	Husband's irresponsibility and evasion of financial	147	60,74%	50	20,66%	45	18,59	1,58%	3

Problems	Agree		Neither agree nor disagree		Disagree		Arithmetic mean	Ranking
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%		
Saudi society								
responsibility								
Family's failure to psychologically and socially educate the girl and prepare her to be a successful housewife and responsible wife	157	64,88%	48	19,83%	37	15,29	1,50%	5
Husband's emotional exhaustion and inability to express emotions or feelings	150	61,98	58	23,97	34	14,05	1,52	4
Wife's emotional exhaustion and inability to express emotions or feelings	122	50,41	72	29,75	48	19,83	1,69	2
Bad personality problems, such as stinginess, selfishness and profanity	160	66,12	52	21,49	30	12,40	1,46	7
Lack of marital culture	164	67,77	45	18,59	33	13,64	1,46	7
Personality difference	144	59,50	81	33,47	17	7,02	1,48	6
Parental intervention	167	69,01	41	16,94	34	14,05	1,45	8
Spousal incompatibility and socio-economic contrast	107	44,21	88	36,36	47	19,42	1,75	1

Third: Marital life Skills and Values Theme

Table (16) shows that with the development of the girl, she gradually acquires a set of skills and values. These skills and values are formed by parental and parent-child interaction, so they rank in the top

six. The first rank is respect and appreciation for others with an arithmetic mean of (2,87), followed by being honest with others with an arithmetic mean of (2,86). The third rank is for taking on multiple home and family responsibilities and duties comes in the third rank with an arithmetic mean of (2,81), and the fourth is for healthy habits (personal hygiene, foods, sports...etc) with an arithmetic mean of (2,79). The fifth is for etiquette of talking with husband with an arithmetic mean of (2,76), and the sixth is the importance of respecting others' feelings with an arithmetic mean of (2,76). While conjugal mutual love and fidelity which help to live a happy family life, with an arithmetic mean of (2,72). Keeping husband's secrets comes in ninth and last rank, with an arithmetic mean of (1,11).

Ghoneim Study (2012) shows that family life is the result of spousal interaction, as their positive interaction affect family life. The skills that couples should acquire include good listening and attention skills, as well as etiquette of talking skills. Therefore, Banjar (2010) stressed that it is necessary to prepare couples, raise their awareness of marital responsibilities, rights and duties, and instill in them the values of love, compassion and cooperation. This helps to reduce the rise of divorce rate. According to the statistics of Saudi Ministry of Justice (2018), out of 12,515 marriages in 13 regions of KSA, 4,957 were divorced.

Table 16: Percentage Distribution of the Research Sample by Marital Life Skills and Values

Skills and Values	Agree		Neither agree nor disagree		Disagree		Arithmetic mean	Ranking
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
I learned healthy habits (personal hygiene, foods, sports...etc) from my family	203	83,88%	28	11,57%	11	4,55%	2,79	4
I learned from my family the importance of being honest with others	216	89,26%	18	7,44%	8	3,31%	2,86	2
I learned effective dialogue and discussion skills from my family	144	59,50%	58	23,97%	40	16,53%	2,43	18
I learned from my family to respect and appreciate others	218	90,08%	17	7,02%	7	2,89%	2,87	1
I learned from my family to keep my husband's secret	209	86,36%	23	9,50%	10	4,13%	1,11	19
I learned the etiquette of talking with my husband from my family	196	80,99%	35	14,46%	11	4,55%	2,76	5
I learned from my family the importance of expressing love to them	158	65,29%	51	21,07%	33	13,64%	2,52	15
I learned from my family the	197	81,40%	28	11,57%	17	7,02%	2,74	6

Skills and Values	Agree		Neither agree nor disagree		Disagree		Arithmetic mean	Ranking
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
importance of respecting others' feelings								
I learned from my family that conjugal mutual love and fidelity help to live a happy family life.	190	78,51%	36	14,88%	16	6,61%	2,72	7
I learned some ways to take care of my husband's feelings from my family	149	61,57%	58	23,97%	35	14,46%	2,47	17
I learned from my family that we should spend moderately to meet family needs without waste	180	74,38%	43	17,77%	19	7,85%	2,67	9
I learned from my family to balance consumption	176	72,73%	50	20,66%	16	6,61%	2,66	10
I learned from my family the importance of saving for the future	170	70,25%	45	18,59%	27	11,16%	2,59	12
I learned from my family how to control the budget in an emergency that so requires	158	65,29%	59	24,38%	25	10,33%	2,55	13
I learned from my family how to manage home affairs	188	77,69%	39	16,12%	15	6,20%	2,71	8
I learned from my family how to manage expenses with my husband	154	63,64%	56	23,14%	32	13,22%	2,50	16
I learned from my family to participate in family decision-making in different situations	179	73,97%	36	14,88%	27	11,16%	2,63	11
I learned from my family to take on multiple home and family responsibilities and duties	206	85,12%	26	10,74%	10	4,13%	2,81	3
I learned from my family the correct procedures for resolving marital disputes and problems	163	67,36%	47	19,42%	32	13,22%	2,54	14

Suggestions on proper marital, family upbringing and marriage preparation:

Table (17) shows that the suggestion to prepare and train parents to create a mutual understanding and cordiality family atmosphere, for proper marital, family upbringing and marriage preparation is ranked first from the perspective of 60,33% of the research sample. The suggestion to train parents in educational programs to prepare young people so that they can achieve marital adjustment is ranked second of (59,50%). While the suggestion of the need to develop guidance programs for females by specialists, so that they can have the bases for successful marital and family life is ranked third of (40,91%). The suggestion of requiring marriageable females to have certificates of attending premarital courses comes in the fourth rank of (36,78%) The fifth rank is the suggestion to organize premarital courses and workshops to raise the awareness of families on the importance of females' preparation for marriage of (32,64%). The effective contribution of the media to raise the awareness of the importance of family's role in the marriage and upbringing of young people is ranked last in the list of (30,17%).

Darwish Study (1443) suggests the establishment of a Saudi National Family Observatory on Family Problems and Issues for collecting data and information, monitoring problems, and spreading and deepening marital culture among marriageable young people.

Table 17: Percentage Distribution of the Research Samples according to their Suggestions on Proper Marital, Family Upbringing and Marriage Preparation

Statements	Repetitions	Percentage (%)	Ranking
Prepare and train parents to create a mutual understanding and cordiality family atmosphere	146	60,33%	1
Organize premarital courses and workshops to raise the awareness of families on the importance of preparing females for marriage	79	32,64%	5
Develop guidance programs for females by specialists, so that they can have the bases for successful marital and family life	99	40,91%	3
Require marriageable females to have certificates of attending premarital courses	89	36,78%	4
Effective contribution of the media to the important role of the family in the marital upbringing of young females and males	73	30,17%	6
Train parents to prepare young females and males for achieving marital adjustment	144	59,50%	2

Third: Results of Research Hypotheses:

First Hypothesis: There is a statistically significant correlation between family upbringing and its themes (family upbringing methods- attitudes acquired from family upbringing - parents' practices in family life) and marital requirements and its themes (Marital education - awareness of marital problems- marital life skills and values.)

Pearson correlation coefficient is calculated to test the correlation between the above study variables. The findings listed in Table (18) show that there is a statistical positive correlation between variable of family upbringing methods and variables of marital requirements (marital education- awareness of marital problems and marital life skills and values) and the overall score of which at a statistical significance level of (0,001)

There is a statistically positive correlation between the attitudes acquired from family upbringing and the variables of marital requirements and the overall score of which at the statistical significance level of (0,001). There is a statistically positive correlation between the variable of parental interaction practices and the marital requirements variables and their overall score at the statistical significance level of (0,001). And between the whole family upbringing variable and the marital requirement variables and its overall score of at a statistical significance level of (0,001). This indicates that the higher the family upbringing level and its themes, the higher the awareness of marital requirements and its themes.

Table (18) Pearson Correlation Coefficient between Study Variables

Study variables	Marital education	Awareness of marital problems	Marital life skills and values	Overall score of marital requirements
Family upbringing methods	0,581***	0,611***	0,515***	0,559***
Attitudes acquired from family upbringing	0,543***	0,518***	0,744***	0,591***
Parental interaction practices	0,643***	0,665***	0,725***	0,683***
Overall score of family upbringing	0,579***	0,601***	0,688***	0,612***

*** The statistical significance level of (0,001).

Second Hypothesis: There is a statistically significant correlation between family upbringing and its themes (family upbringing methods- attitudes acquired from family upbringing - parent-child interaction) and marital requirements and its themes (marital education - awareness of marital problems- marital life's values skills) and some variables of the socioeconomic level (Parents' age - parents' education level- number of family members- parents' marriage duration - research sample's education and economic levels).

Spearman correlation coefficient is calculated to measure the correlation between the above study variables. The findings listed in Table (19) show that there is a statistically positive correlation between variable of the father's age variable and the family upbringing methods and parental interaction' practices at statistical significance level of (0,01) and the overall score of family upbringing at a statistical significance level of (0,05) And the marital life skills and values at a statistical significance level of (0,01)

There is a statistically significant correlation between the variable of mother's age variable and family upbringing methods and parental interaction' practices at statistical significance level of (0,01) and

the overall score of family upbringing at a statistical significance level of (0,05) And with each of marital education, awareness of marital problems, marital life's skills and values and the overall score of marital requirements at a statistical significance level of (0,01). This shows that father and mother's age play a role in family upbringing and setting the rules and requirements of the females' marital life.

There is a statistically significant positive correlation between the variable of father's education level and family upbringing methods at a statistical significance level of (0,01), and with the attitudes acquired from family upbringing and parental interaction practices and the overall score of family upbringing at a statistical significance level of (0,05) And the marital life skills and values at a statistical significance level of (0,01), awareness of marital problems, and the overall score of marital requirements at a statistical significance level of (0,05).

There is a statistically significant positive correlation between the variable of the education level and family upbringing methods and attitudes acquired from family upbringing and parental interaction' practices and the overall score of family upbringing at a statistical significance level of (0,05) And with each of marital education, awareness of marital problems, marital life's skills and values and the overall score of marital requirements at a statistical significance level of (0,01). This shows the importance of education and its impact on expanding parents' understanding of their children, how to deal with them, educating them, raising their awareness, and providing them skills and experience that will help them cope with future life and family.

There is a statistically significant positive correlation between the variable of the duration of parents' marriage and parental interaction practices at a statistical significance level of (0,05). And with each of marital education, awareness of marital problems, marital life's skills and values and the overall score of marital requirements at a statistical significance level of (0,05). The longer the marriage between parents lasts, which is an important factor to increase experience, the higher the score and dimensions of marital requirements.

There is a statistically significant positive correlation between the variable of the education level and attitudes acquired from family upbringing at a statistical significance level of (0,05). And with marital education and awareness of marital problems at a statistical significance level of (0,01) and the variable of marital life skills and values, and the overall score of marital requirements at a statistical significance level of (0,05). Whereas, the higher the education level of females, the more capable they are to be educated with and understand marital problems, to realize and acquire a variety of skills and values that are conducive to their healthy marital life, and to cope with living conditions and development with certain experience and wisdom.

However, there is no statistically positive correlation between the variables of the number of family members and the sample's economic level and the variables of family upbringing and marital life requirements.

The findings differ from those of Al Zoom's study (2019), which shows that there is no correlation between overall score of bases and components of successful family and age, number of siblings, parents' education level and monthly income category. The findings of Qumsan's study (2013) and Radwan study (2014) show that there is no correlation between the bases of successful marital life and the mother's education level, which are different from the findings of Al-Awada study (2013). The findings of Bella's (2016), Ghobashi (2006) and Qumsan's (2013) show that there is no correlation between the awareness of the bases and components of successful family and monthly income.

Table (19): Spearman Correlation Coefficient between Study Variables

Study variables	Father's age	Mother's age	Father's education level	Mother's education level	Number of family members of origin	Parents' marriage duration	The sample's education level	The sample's economic level
Family upbringing methods	0,283**	0,203**	0,284**	0,181*	0,048	0,045	0,011	0,072
Attitudes acquired from family upbringing	0,016	0,112	0,187*	0,194*	0,025	0,036	0,181*	0,044
Parental interaction practices	0,213**	0,242**	0,192*	0,195*	0,033	0,192*	0,005	0,012
Overall score of family upbringing	0,180*	0,192*	0,193*	0,190*	0,039	0,094	0,094	0,048
Marital education	0,061	0,261**	0,192*	0,292**	0,045	0,217*	0,094	0,048
Awareness of marital problems	0,065	0,221**	0,196*	0,266**	0,035	0,195*	0,199**	0,090
Marital life skills and values	0,212**	0,303**	0,215**	0,234**	0,041	0,189*	0,271**	0,017
Overall score of marital requirements	0,086	0,265**	0,198*	0,248**	0,042	0,196*	0,184*	0,024

*Statistical significance level of (0,05)

**statistical significance level of (0,01).

Third Hypothesis: There is a statistically significant differences between the mean scores of sample members in family upbringing and its themes (family upbringing methods- attitudes acquired from family upbringing - parental interaction practices) and marriage requirements and its themes (Marital education - awareness of marital problems - marital life skills and values) depending on the duration of the marriage of the family of origin

T test was used to study the differences between the study sample to identify the direction and significance of the differences between the mean scores of the study sample in the above variables depending on the duration of the marriage of the family of origin. The findings listed in Table 20 show that

there is a statistical difference in the variable of parental interaction practices at statistical significance level of (0,05) in favor of the marriage of 10 years or more. However, there are no statistical significant differences in the in other variables of family upbringing depending on the duration of marriage of the family of origin. There are statistically significant differences in the variables (marital education- awareness of marital problems -marital life skills and values - the overall score of marital requirements) at statistical significance level of (0,05) in favor of the marriage of 10 years or more.

Table (20): Significance of differences between mean scores of the variables of family upbringing and the variables of marital requirements depending on the marriage duration of the family of origin

Variables	less than 10 years N= 62		10 years or more N= 180		value of "T"	Significance level	Differences direction
	Arithmetic mean	Standard deviation	Arithmetic mean	Standard deviation			
Family upbringing methods	8,481	0,561	8,176	0,513	0,671	NA	-
Attitudes acquired from family upbringing	11,760	0,672	10,967	0,604	.0788-	NA	-
Parental interaction practices	12,952	2,771	15,281	2,781	6,998	0,05	10 years or more
Overall score of family upbringing	33,193	4,334	34,408	4,294	1,068	NA	-
Marital education	8,451	1,482	10,894	1,17	7,338	0,05	10 years or more
Awareness of marital problems	24,772	3,751	27,992	4,33	7,193	0,05	10 years or more
Marital life skills and values	28,464	4,151	34,299	4,61	8,460	0,05	10 years or more
Overall score of marital requirements	61,687	7,157	73,185	7,496	8,044	0,05	10 years or more

Fourth Hypothesis: There is a statistically significant correlation between family upbringing and its themes (family upbringing methods- attitudes acquired from family upbringing - parental interaction practices) and marital life requirements and its themes (Marital education - awareness of marriage problems - marital life skills and values)

The researchers used One Way ANOVA to analyze the differences in the mean scores of the study sample in the above education level variables. The findings listed in Table 21 show that there are statistically significant differences among the study sample members with different education levels in the variable of attitudes acquired from family upbringing at statistical significance level of (0,05), where F

value is (5,989). Also, there are also statistically significant differences among the study sample members with different education levels in the variables of (Marital education- awareness of marital problems - marital life skills and values - overall score of marital requirements) at statistical significance level of (0,05), where P values are (6,398 - 7,113 - 7,060 - 6,944) respectively.

The findings of Al-Zoom study (2019) shows that there are no statistically significant differences between the mean scores of females in the overall score of bases and components of a successful family, depending on education level.

Table (21): Analyze of Variance of Family Upbringing and Marital Requirements Variables Depending on the Education Level of Research Sample

Variables	"F" Value	Significance level
Family upbringing methods	.0761	NA
Attitudes acquired from family upbringing	5,989	0,05
Parental interaction practices	0,541	NA
Overall score of family upbringing	1,568	NA
Marital education	6,398	0,05
Awareness of marital problems	7,113	0,05
Marital life skills and values	7,060	0,05
Overall score of marital requirements	6,944	0,05

Having conducted Means test to identify direction of differences between the study sample members depending on their education levels, the findings listed in Table (22) show that the differences of variables (Attitudes acquired from family upbringing- Marital life skills and values - Overall score of marital requirements) is favorable for college educated women, while the difference of variables (Marital education- Awareness of marital problems) is favorable for women with higher education.

Table (22): Mean scores of the variable of attitudes acquired from family upbringing and the variables of marital requirements depending on research sample's education levels

Education level	Attitudes acquired from family upbringing	Marital education	Awareness of marital problems	Marital life skills and values	Overall score of marital requirements
Primary level	8,988	7,972	22,012	27,394	57,378
Intermediate level	9,557	8,973	24,035	35,542	68,550
Secondary level	10,811	8,990	32,059	37,919	78,968
University level	11,891	10,152	37,593	43,232	90,977
Postgraduate	11,171	10,272	38,277	42,426	90,975

Fifth Hypothesis: The overall score of marital requirements of the research sample is affected by family upbringing variables

In order to determine the research variables that has the greatest impact on marital requirements of the research sample, the regression equation is made in backward manner by incorporating the

research variables into a multiple linear regression equation, which has a statistically significant correlation with overall score of marital requirements. The regression results in Table (23) show that the multiple linear regression model has strong explanatory power, as "F" values are significant at statistical significance level of (0,05). The results show that parental interaction practices variable is the most important factor affecting the interpretation of the variance in overall score of marital requirements of 32,5%, followed by the family upbringing methods variable of 27,4%, and the attitudes acquired from family upbringing of 26,9%, according to T test result at statistical significance level of (0,01).

Table (23): the multi-linear regression results to determine the impact of family upbringing variables on the marital requirements of the research sample

Family upbringing variables	R simple coefficient of correlation	R2 coefficient of determination	Correct coefficient of determination	F value	Significance level	Regression coefficient	T Value	Significance level
Family upbringing methods	0,599	0,359	0,274	3,911	0,05	0,671	5,098	0,01
Attitudes acquired from family upbringing	0,591	0,349	0,269	3,616	0,05	0,580	4,983	0,01
Parental interaction practices	0,683	0,466	0,325	5,690	0,05	0,607	5,999	0,01

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