

Socialization and criteria for girls' choice of life partner

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Summary:

The problem of study in the relationship between socialization and the criteria for girls' choice of life partner and aimed at determining the relationship between socialization and the trend of girls towards choosing a life partner, and the tendency of girls towards choosing a life partner, and sub-assignments: there is a positive relationship between the punitive method and the trend of girls towards choosing life. There is a positive and statistically significant relationship between the method of withdrawal of love and the tendency of girls towards choosing a life partner. The concept of parental treatment methods. This study belongs to descriptive studies and the methodology of the study method of social survey in for girls at the Faculty of Social Service University of Helwan. The study results resulted in a lack of proof of the validity of their main and sub-functions, as the results of the study were shown after the application of the measure of parental treatment methods, and the measure of trends of girls towards the choice of a life partner to the following results: the existence of a statistically non-functioning expulsion relationship between parental treatment methods as a whole (punitive method - method Withdrawal of love - indicative method) and girls' attitudes towards choosing a partner (the tendency of girls to accept or refuse to marry - the choice of the personality of the husband - the way they are treated with their husbands - the way they treat their children). The existence of a statistically unproductive inverse relationship between the indicative method and the trend of girls towards choosing a life partner. In the light of the results of the study, any social worker who develops a counselling programmes for the treatment of girls who are married must consider the following indicators: parental treatment methods by parents influence the attitude of girls towards choosing a partner. The punitive approach adopted by parents affects the girl's acceptance or refusal to marry as one of the girls' attitude towards the choice of a partner.

Keywords: Socialization - criteria for choosing a living partner.

Study problem:

Marriage choice is the first step taken by a person who wishes to get married and performs this process automatically and of course personal, psychological, and social factors that are the main driver of choice intervene. (Atiat Abu Al-Anin, 2010: 69) The choice is the result of the growth of the individual during the stages of his psychological and physical development and through his interaction with the social environment surrounding him, the determinants imposed by society are not solely responsible for the quality of the choice made by the individual and this may justify the types of choice that seem out of the ordinary. (Mustafa Al-Muslimani, 1983, 46 - 47) There are certain trends that express the tendency of each human being to choose his life partner, as he imagines his future life and as he likely in himself feelings and feelings. (Mohammed Al-Shahat Al-Jundi, 2002, 21)

There are also many factors affecting the choice of a life partner in which the individual may not be involved, such as the loss of a parent, the cultural and social framework of the individual, and the grounds for marital choice for university students are different from the grounds of marriage choice for non-university girls. (Atiat Abu Al-Anin, 2010, 114 - 115) But there are recent variables that have become the control of the foundations of choice such as the materialism and the higher social level desired by the lower as well as the delay in the age of marriage and the reluctance of young people to marry and the high rate of unemployment in society, we find many marriages fail as a result of the lack of proper choice of the other party and this is the wrong start to a life that should have been stable. (Amani Mohammed Rifaat, 2008, 879)

The socialization process carried out by the family is the basis for the formation of the personality of the children and this is achieved only by the existence of a relationship between the parents and their children. There is a major importance not only in the way of parents transferring culture and learning its customs, but the attitudes of parents towards news and their relationships with them so that the personality of the children is not disturbed, and they do not become concerned about learning certain habits, however harsh they may be, but their personality is shaken by the feeling of losing the love of the parents. (Sybil Escalona, 1996, 153) This is what the study (Nabil Atrous: 2010) indicated that the family represents a source of weight in the process of socializing children because of their great influence in the formation of their personality physically, psychologically, mentally, socially and emotionally, This is also confirmed by the results of various specialized studies in psychology, education, sociology and anthropology that the role played by the family in the process of socialization must be organized and natural, away from randomness and confusion, and even not. This process is exposed to various problems in the manifestations of growth, it is an important and difficult process and needs a great deal of accurate information and general culture and the best way to perform it, the individual in his interaction with members of his group takes and gives, about the standards and social roles and psychological and personal trends resulting in the resulting result is the result of this interaction. Saleh Mohammed Abu Jado, 2010, 16-17)

In most studies on the family, researchers try to find the relationship between the characteristics of parents, their attitudes and their methods of treating children, and the personality of these children or their mental or social development. (Zakaria Al-Sharbini, Yisra Sadiq, 2006, 91) Through the patterns or methods of socialization followed by parents in raising their children at different age stages for children from childhood to youth, these patterns or methods vary from negative methods of treatment such as excessive pampering, excessive cruelty or fluctuation in treatment or the imposition of excessive protection on children and subjecting them to many restrictions or inequality and justice in dealing with children and discrimination among them based on sex or arrangement. Positive patterns and

methods are to identify and idealize the abilities of children based on their mental, physical and emotional abilities, opportunities for growth, social interaction, compatibility with the external environment, mediation, moderation and avoidance of excessive cruelty or over-pampering.) Abdul Rahman Al-Issawi: 1993, 284-288)

The models of parental treatment vary according to the social and economic environment to which the family belongs, including bullying, overprotection, neglect, acceptance (most parents want to impose the result of their previous life experiences, or those they remember with an introspective entrance on their children, forgetting that they are not compatible with them, these children grow up and become hesitant, weak in character and unable to make decisions. (Mohammed Ayoub Shahaimi, 1994, 107-108), and parental methods in upbringing play the biggest role and become an effective influence in the style of the individual's personality, if the methods of normality can find a positive personality in its components, on the other hand we find that abnormal methods in the upbringing of children represent the real danger and the main reason in forming abnormal personal patterns in its various aspects. (Rashad Ahmed Abdul Latif, 2000, 15)

The results of the study (Manara Shawky, 2011) indicated the existence of a positive correlation between some methods of parental treatment (such as acceptance, control and control through guilt) and the emergence of perfectionism in children, as there is a positive correlation between perfectionism and self-esteem, Where the family is the environment responsible for the growth and self-esteem of the individual has found that the methods of socialization and granting independence and freedom to children are positively linked to the self-esteem of the children, when parents trust the son and consider him a responsible person, it increases his sense of responsibility.

(Bergstrom, Scot:2003,329) This is what the results of the study (Rasha El Sayed, 2006) pointed out that there are statistically significant differences between methods of parental treatment (tolerance - consistency - moderation - protection) and the ability to make decisions and take responsibility for children.

The process of socialization and social continues, until social values and standards are learned or incorporated from important persons into an individual's life, and adolescence is rightly considered the stage of social normalization and the impact of differences in the process of socialization and social normalization on adolescent behavior is noted. The educational demands associated with the social growth of socialization at this stage include the need to take care of social education in the family, school, and society. Attention to the education of sound behavioral values and standards in all aspects of the educational process and encourage cooperation with family members and social institutions and leave the freedom for the adolescent to choose his friends while guiding him to their good choice, and to form new, good and mature relationships with the comrades of the age of both sexes and the growth of self-confidence and a clear sense of the entity of the individual and acceptance of social responsibility, and the extension of interests to outside the limits of self, and the choice of a profession and preparation for it Achieving physical independence and self-control regarding sexual behavior, preparing for marriage and family life, and training the skills and concepts necessary to participate in the civil life of society and to recognize the acceptable social behavior based on responsibility and practice and acquire selected mature values consistent with the scientific picture of the world in which we live and self-reorganization and self-control growth, the demands of social growth in adulthood are the choice of husband or wife and the formation of a family and the achievement of family harmony. Raising adolescent children and raising them socially. (Saleh Mohammed Abu Jado, 2010, 75-76)

The results of the study (Walaah Abdel Moneim, 2011) found that the best methods of positive parental treatment of both parents as recognized by the children are (guidance for the best and then encouragement and tolerance).

The results of the study (Ali Faleh al-Hindawi, et al., 2002) also indicate that there are statistically significant differences between the grades obtained by aggressive students on the scale of parenting methods based on bullying, neglect and grades obtained by non-aggressive people.

The results of the study (Villali Salima, 2005) indicate that the family factors represented by the pattern of poor education of cruel treatment and lack of parental care, and the separation of children all lead to violence.

The positive relationship between the spouses, which is based on love and understanding, affects the psychological and social development of the child, making him a compatible child, confident in himself, together in his behavior, and on the contrary, the negative relationship based on marital differences would lead to the child's poor compatibility and lack of asimilar behavior. (Bishri Abdul Hadi, 2002, 35)

The study (Shaimaa Maher Metwally, 2007) shows that there is a statistically positive correlation at the level of indication (0.01) between abnormal parental treatment methods (over-care, dependency and control, rigidity, rejection, neglect) and behavioral problems of male and female children from the study sample.

The results of the study (Abdullah Ahmed Mohammed, 2010) indicated that the absence of proper socialization and the failure of the family to play an educational role towards its children results in what we see in society of forms and illegal relationships.

The researcher believes that what a person goes through at a young age affects him in adulthood and affects his thoughts, the family in which the individual lives with its relationships, interactions and many patterns of communication between its members is the basis in the formation of his directions and his thoughts and beliefs and if the family atmosphere that lives It is full of problems and conflicts, this of course affects his directions, especially his direction towards marriage, and this is what the results of the study (hankflap,2001) that the environment surrounding the individual has a direct impact on the choice of a life partner, as confirmed by the study (Nahla Mr., Nahed Ahmed, 2008) on the existence of a statistically significant correlation between domestic violence and the negative attitudes of girls towards marriage.

The results of the study (Shrihan Atef, 2011) also indicate that one of the reasons for the late age of marriage in the girls sample the study is to adhere to certain specifications for the choice of a life partner. The family has a very important role in delaying the marriage of girls, which may contribute to the beliefs, ideas, customs and traditions of society that may sometimes be wrong in the spread of this problem, as explained by the results of a study (Abdel Nasser Awad, 1993) entitled Marriage Selection criteria for university youth that one of the most important problems resulting from poor choice is the problem of raising children.

According to the researcher, this is likely to affect the ideas and beliefs of the girl towards choosing a life partner, where some studies have shown that weak family ties and change of principles and values and the weakness of the material level affects the late age of marriage for girls (Shrihan Atef, 2011), as the researcher sees that the family is the one who forms the ideas and trends of the individual from a young age through the methods of parental treatment that parents follow with their children and when these methods are not together, it affects the ideas of the children and may form abnormal ideas, resulting in wrong ideas and beliefs. Affecting the trends of these children in adulthood as well as these children after marriage will use with their children the same methods of socialization that they grew up on when they were young and this increases the importance of the methods of parental treatment used by

parents in raising their children and that parents should be educated ways of socializing normal that must be followed The methods of abnormal socialization and their harms on their children, the methods of parental treatment and the attitudes and interactions that occur within the family between its members may affect the formation of the trend of girls towards marriage and the choice of a life partner, and the modification of these methods may lead to the modification of the trend of girls towards marriage and the choice of a life partner.

The importance of study:

1- Determining the extent to which socialization methods of socialization, and level, influence the formation of girls' emotional, cognitive, and behavioral attitudes towards the choice of a life partner.

2- Identifying the trends of girls towards choosing a life partner, where the poor choice of a life partner entails many problems such as family disputes and divorce, especially early divorce, as confirmed by the statistics of the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics that the divorce rate for 2009 in urban areas was 53.1% and in the countryside reached 46.9%, where the case of divorce occurs every 3 minutes, in addition to the problems of family disputes and family disintegration.

3. The importance of socialization and the methods used by parents with their children, as some previous studies have shown that parents are influenced by the methods of upbringing they have raised and use in raising their children.

The government's policy of increasing the number of women in the national police is a major challenge.

Study objectives:

1. Identify the relationship between socialization and the trend of girls towards choosing a life partner.
- 2- Develop indicators for a program to guide those who are accepted for marriage.

Study concepts:

- 1- The concept of socialization.
- 2- The concept of parental treatment methods.
- 3- The concept of girls' attitude towards choosing a life partner.

1- The concept of socialization:

Socialization is the process by which culture is transmitted from one generation to another and the way in which individuals are formed from childhood so that they can live in a society with a particular culture, including the language, religion, traditions, information, and skills that parents, school and society do for individuals. (Ahmed Smart Badawi, 1986, 251), and socialization is defined as: the social preparation through which to establish and establish relationships with others and to organize the behavior of individuals according to the requirements of society and its needs, values, and customs. (John Decay, John Travers, 1994, 200)

2- Parental Treatment Method Concept

Parental treatment methods are defined as those used by parents in the treatment of their children during socialization and which have a positive or negative impact on the child's behavior through the parents' response to his or her behavior. (Glorious Muhammad al-Najm, 2007, 3662), also known as the method used by fathers to give children different types of behaviors, values, customs, and traditions. (Ahmed Dsouki, 1996, 19)

Lerner & Castellino defines "the method used by parents to form a two-way relationship between them and their children by having a mutual, continuous and consistent effect between

the two parties in terms of sensuality, emotion and emotion with the aim of creating a healthy socialization." Sawsan Habib, Ahmed Mohammed, 2005, 204)

From the above, the researcher can draw a procedural concept of methods of parental treatment summarized in this study: the methods and methods in which parents deal with children in their upbringing and upbringing according to the measure of methods of parental treatment preparation "Abed bin Abdullah al-Nafi" 1988, these methods are (punitive method, method of withdrawal of love, and guidance method).

3- The concept of the trend of girls towards choosing a life partner:

The trend is an innate situation accompanied by an interactive tendency towards a particular topic or issue, as it consists of three components (cognitive, emotional, behavioral) (Faraj Abdul Qadir Taha, 1998, 112), and trends have meanings and emotional aspects related to the thing and cognitive meanings and aspects related to cognitive beliefs and aspects and behavioral dimensions related to the preparations related to the trend. (Ahmed Ezzat Rajeh, 1998, 94) Trends determine patterns of behavior related on the one hand to things, people, or attitudes, and on the other hand trends are determined by the sum of the values gained by the individual. Nahala. Mr. Nahed Ahmed, 2008, 4255)

The trends of girls towards the choice of life partner in this study can be defined as the readiness that is formed by the girl as a result of the circumstances and attitudes that she is exposed to within the family and affects her tendency of the girl towards choosing a partner of life according to the measure of the trend of girls towards the choice of a life partner preparation (Dr. Nahed Ahmed, Dr. Nahla El Sayed) and these trends are acceptance of marriage or rejection, setting certain conditions for choosing a life partner, the way the girl is treated with her husband, and the way the girl is treated in the upbringing of her children.

The theoretical framework of this study relied on the cognitive theory as a scientific starting point in interpreting and analyzing the results of the study, cognitive theory helps in understanding the behaviors of individuals and identifying their causes, as they see that behavioral disorders are due to wrong ideas and beliefs and in order to be able to modify these wrong behaviors must modify or change the individual's wrong thoughts, Since the current study includes in one aspect the girl's choice of life partner, a mental process based on the girl's ideas as well as her ability to take responsibility and decide on the determination of the partner of life.

The foundations of cognitive theory and cognitive theories Austrian scientist Jean Piaget which explains learning and emphasizes the importance of the links between individual behaviors and each of their previous thoughts and experiences and mental abilities such as their methods of thinking, remembering, cognition and the like, cognitive psychologists believe that a person's behavior is always governed or at least based on the knowledge of the individual that he is the product of what the individual knows. (Abdul Rahman Adass, Naifa Al-Qattami, 2002, 3)

The term cognitive theory emphasizes the importance of organization through feeling and behavior, which are essential processes in the individual and his personality, and this theory in its components focuses on the psychological and motivational position by inducing some modification and change in trends or beliefs, through interaction or through the division of the cognitive process. (Ali Hussein Zidan et al., 2008, 254:251)

The focus of the cognitive trend is human and behavioral emotions, whether natural or abnormal, functional, or non-functional, and their perceptions and beliefs are the result of cognitive processes and moreover, interactions, the environment surrounding people that lead to problems, whether emotional or behavioral. (Hisham Sayed Abdel-Magied, 2008, 157-158) The theoretical basis of the cognitive trend cannot be a set of theoretical ideas and assumptions presented by scientists, but this trend includes a set of specific theories, concepts

and methods, and the practitioner must choose the appropriate method for the problem that is being dealt with, and with the spread and breadth of cognitive theory, many contemporary cognitive theories have emerged, including:

- 1- Emotional rational therapy.
- 2- Realistic treatment.
- 3- Cognitive therapy.

Some of the most prominent functions, roles, and objectives that socialization seeks to reach are: (Saleh Mohammed Abu Jado, 2010, 17-18)

- 1- To acquire the standards that govern and guide behavior, social norms emanate from the objectives, values, and cultural system in general for society to achieve its goals and objectives, instilling its values and attitudes in individuals.
- 2- Learn social roles for society to maintain its survival and continuity and to fulfill the wishes of its members and groups.
- 3- Gain knowledge, values, trends, symbols, and all types of behavior.
- 4- Acquire the cultural elements of the group, which become part of its personal composition.
- 5- Transforming a child from a biological organism into a social being.

The family plays a major role in the socialization process, especially in early childhood, and does so through reinforcements, rewards, punishment, examples, and role models. (Abdul Rahman Mohammed Al-Issawi, 1998, 636-664)

The importance of the family in the lives of its children is increasing, as it has a great impact on the attitudes and behaviors of its children, but if it is based on raising the child and directing it from a young age on independence and freedom to think, observe, discuss and self-reliant, this will lead to the development of his innovative abilities and the care of his latent talents. (Hossein Sabri, 2000, 83)

According to Hamed Zahran, the family's psychosocial methods in the process of socialization are: (Hamed Zahran, 2003, 79)

- 1) Responding to children's behavior leads to a change in this behavior.
- 2) Material or moral reward where the family emphasizes and promotes normal behavior.
- 3) Material or moral punishment where the family punishes children for inappropriate behavior and extinguishes it.
- 4) Participating in different social attitudes and experiences to teach children social behavior.
- 5) Direct and explicit guidance on children's behaviors and teaching social norms of behavior, social roles, values, and attitudes.

Family relationships have a major impact on the socialization process as follows: (Hamed Zahran, 2003, 80-81)

- 1- Parental relationship:
 - Marital happiness
 - Reconciliation and normal relations between parents
 - Marital unhappiness
 - Differences between parents
- 2- Parent-child relationship (parental attitudes towards the child):
 - Relationships and trends saturated with love, acceptance, and trust
 - Adverse relationships, attitudes, and inappropriate circumstances
- 3- Relationships between brothers.

The researcher believes that the relationship between parents and the climate that prevails in the family of problems and conflicts between parents has an impact on the personality of children and their thoughts and trends in the future and this is consistent with the study

(Abdul Nasser Awad,1996), and the study (Shaimaa Abu Al-Saud Mohammed,2010) which indicates that family disintegration and family conflicts lead to the deviation of children Marriage is a social system that allows two adult human beings of different sexes (male or female) to live together and be a family, and to reproduce and have offspring recognized by society, and considered by its members and elements Christine, 2003, 171)

Marriage choices and preferences vary from one era to another and from one community to another, they vary from class to class, and this is clearly demonstrated if we make a comparison between the agricultural community and the industrial society affected by technology and urban, especially if we focus on the type of culture and degree of education and the degree of occupations and the degree of acceptance of innovations, Parsons has stressed that marriage is the cornerstone of the pattern. The proximity of the American family, where the couple separates from the two families of guidance and their relationship is limited to them and their children, which calls for what he calls the isolation of the building family and therefore the choice of the husband in such a type of family for example depends on the compatibility between the boy and the girl, and for this becomes romantic love to which young people look and that love hindered and rejected by the broad kinship groups.

A high percentage of couples married by free choice, but the concept of this choice varies according to class and society to which the spouses belong, it means for the urban groups the exchange of love before marriage, and here shows the impact of the social and technological changes that the society has been subjected to, because the opportunity for the girl to receive science such as the boy and her presence at his side in the fields of science and work created multiple conditions of understanding and love before marriage and there is a paradox that questions which is the high rate of marriage by free choice in middle-class families and in upper-class families, This is because those belonging to the upper class prefer to consult their fathers when they marry and put in their minds many considerations such as the family name, the ancient origin, and the high economic level that contributes to the access to the parents who bless or encourage marriage and may have an important role in the nomination and we must note that members of this group consider themselves "elite class" either of those belonging to the middle class. Although they represent the middle class" in society that tend to be conservative and forward-looking at the same time, they marry more than others with girls who have fellowship or work relationships and are usually modest in their demands, but the concept of free choice does not carry the same content in all groups, If individual choice means the result of interaction and as a result of certain preferences and special values in urban groups, it means that there is no element of coercion and coercion among rural groups, and there are still many backward cultural and social deposits of the traditional extended family governing the selection process, the method of completion of marriage and the relationships that take place before it, but there is an increasing trend in giving relatively greater freedom to meet the fiancées, and the influence of the media in this regard is worth registering. (Sana al-Kholi, 2011, 147 -148)

There must be a proper and successful choice between the spouses so that the family can be based on love, harmony and harmony, which is positively reflected in the level of mental health of its members, and psychologists agree that one of the most important decisions made by a person in his life is the decision to choose a husband or wife because it has an essential role in the development of mental health and maintaining its quality that the marital choice is made in one of two ways:

1. Arranged marriage: The choice is the prerogative of parents and relatives, but in some cases the girl or young man may be allowed to express an opinion and object.
2. Voluntary free marriage: in which the choice is made individually, i.e., that the young man or girl enters the marriage without the intervention of parents or relatives, this trend has been

the result of social and cultural changes such as education and mixed work, which may create multiple conditions of understanding and love before marriage. (Sanaal-Kholi, 1992,35)

In Nawal Al-Hanti's view, a man has a direct role in the process of marriage selection through apparent choice and expressing a desire to engage through engagement, and self-awareness as an emotionally mature that shows that the individual has a positive concept of himself that makes him self-appreciate himself in his relationship with others, especially the husband. (Kalthoum Bemihub, 2010, 98), the methods of choosing a partner are determined in two ways: - (Abdul Khaliq Mohammed, 2011, 153-154)

- 1- Parental method of choice for marriage.
- 2- Automatic or personal method of choice.

Study methodology:

The government's support for the government's work in the country is a very good one.

This study belongs to descriptive studies aimed at determining the nature of the relationship between the socialization of girls and their attitudes towards the choice of a life partner.

(b) Curriculum: The social survey method for girls at the Faculty of Social Service, Helwan University.

(c) Study assignments:

The study's duties are determined by the following:

The main assumption of the study:

There is a positive and statistically significant relationship between parental socialization and girls' attitude towards choosing a life partner.

Sub-assignments:

- 1- There is a positive and statistically significant relationship between the punitive method and the tendency of girls towards choosing a life partner.
- 2- There is a positive and statistically significant relationship between the method of pulling love and the tendency of girls towards choosing a life partner.
- 3- There is a positive and statistically significant relationship between the guiding method and the trend of girls towards choosing a life partner.

The study tools:

The study tools are determined as follows:

- 1- A measure of the trend of girls towards choosing a life partner preparation (Dr. Nahed Ahmed, Dr. Nahala El Sayed 2008).
- 2- Measure of methods of parental treatment prepared (Dr. Abed bin Abdullah al-Nafai, 1988).

The following is the description of each scale, its components, its dimensions, and the legalization of the researcher in the current study:

- 1- The first measure: the trend of girls towards choosing a life partner

Scale description:

This measure is prepared by Dr. Nahed Ahmed, and Dr. Nahala Abdul Hamid, in 2008, and consists of 57 words divided into four main dimensions:

- 1- Refusal or acceptance of marriage.
- 2- Choose the personality of the husband.
- 3- The way a girl treats her husband.
- 4- The way a girl is treated in raising her children.

This measure was codified by the preparation of the honesty and stability of the scale because the measure was prepared generally and due to the nature of the changing circumstances in the society the researcher conducted honesty in a manner of internal consistency, and consistency in the way of half-fragmentation, on a sample of 20 girls to ascertain the sincerity of the words and their connotations and some phrases that were not It has an appropriate

significance and these phrases are (6-10-14-16-19-20-24-25-32-44-55-57) until the number of phrases in the scale became from 57 words to 45 words distributed on me The four main dimensions, the scale consists of 45 words distributed on the dimensions of the scale as follows:

Table 1
The distribution of the phrases of the measure of the trend of girls towards the choice of a life partner is shown in four dimensions

M	Dimension	Number of phrases	Positive phrase numbers	Negative phrase numbers
1	Refusal or acceptance of marriage	12	1- 5- 8- 11- 13- 16- 22- 25- 29- 34- 37- 41	
2	Choosing a husband's personality	10	2- 14- 17- 19- 23- 30- 32- 38- 42	26
3	The way a girl treats her husband	13	3- 6- 9- 12- 15- 18- 24- 27- 33- 35- 39- 43- 45	
4	The way a girl is treated in raising her children	10	4- 7- 10- 20- 21- 28- 31- 36- 40- 44	

The researcher conducted the processes of honesty and consistency of the scale to verify the suitability of the current research, and the honesty and consistency were verified as follows:

1. Believe the scale:

The researcher confirmed the sincerity of the measure of the trends of girls towards the choice of a life partner where the researcher used internal consistency and calculated this type of honesty by applying the scale once on a sample of (20) girls and the calculation of correlation transactions was made as follows: The correlation between the degrees of each dimension of the scale and the total of the dimension to which belongs to this dimension, and excluded phrases that have no significance where the scale applied has only the meaning of the phrases.

2- Stability of the scale:

The researcher calculated the stability of the scale using the half-hash (Spearman-Brown).

- Half-time retail (Spearman-Brown). Using the Spearman-Brown equation of split-half, where the coefficient of correlation between the grades of phrases was calculated after refusing or accepting marriage, and after choosing the personality of the husband, and after the treatment of the girl with her husband, and after the treatment of the girl with her children for a sample of 20students.

How to correct the scale:

The scale contains three responses: (yes) 3 degrees, (sometimes) 2 degrees, and (no) one in the case of positive phrases that belong to girls' attitudes towards choosing a life partner.

Table (2)

The key to correcting the measure of girls' attitudes towards choosing a life partner

Scale dimensions	Number of phrases	Less responsive	Highest response	Range	Category 3 (positive)	Category 2 (neutral)	Category 1 (negative)
The first dimension	12	12	36	24	12-19	20-27	28-36
Second dimension	10	10	30	20	10-17	18-24	25-30
The third dimension	13	13	39	26	13-22	23-31	32-39
The fourth dimension	10	10	30	20	10-17	18-24	25-30
The scale as a whole	45	45	135	90	106 to 135	76 to 105	45 to 75

The second measure: - methods of parental treatment:

The measure of methods of parental treatment prepared by Dr. Abed bin Abdullah al-Nafai 1988 year the scale consists of 70 words distributed in three main dimensions: -

- 1- Punitive method (assertion of force).
- 2- The method of pulling love (emotional deprivation).
- 3- Guiding method.

Since this measure was prepared in 1988, the researcher re-mastered it by conducting the process of honesty and fortitude, where honesty was conducted in a manner of internal consistency, and consistency in the way of half-fragmentation, on a sample of 20 girls to ascertain the veracity of the words and their connotations and some phrases that were not indicative were deleted until the number of phrases in the scale from 70 words to 39 words distributed in three main dimensions

Believe the scale.

The researcher confirmed the correctness of the measure of parental treatment methods where the researcher used the method of internal consistency and calculated this type of honesty by applying the scale once to a sample of (20) girls and calculated the correlation transactions as follows: -

- The correlation between the degrees of each dimension after the scale and the total dimension to which this dimension belongs.
- The correlation between the total score of each dimension of the scale and the total sum of the scale scoring and the exclusion of the expressions that have no significance were excluded as the scale applied contains only the terms that have significance.

2- Stability of the scale: -

The researcher calculated the stability of the scale using the following transactions:

Half-time retail (Spearman-Brown).

- Half-time retail (Spearman-Brown).

Using the Spearman-Brown equation of split-half, the correlation coefficient between the phrases was calculated after the punitive method, the love pull method, and the guiding method of a sample of 20 students.

How to correct the scale: -

The scale contains four responses (always) take 4 degrees, (sometimes) take 3 degrees and (rarely) take 2 degrees, (never) take one degree, and there are no negative expressions contained in the scale. The expressions were reversed after the indicative method because the other dimensions of the scale, namely the punitive method and the method of pulling love, are the methods of treating parents informally, but the guiding method is a method of sui, so the terms of the guiding method were reversed, I took the following grades (always) took one degree, and sometimes I took 3 degrees, (rarely) took 2 degrees, and (never) took 4 degrees.

Sample study: The study sample consisted of (176) female students of the fourth division of the Faculty of Social Service, Helwan University.

2- The conditions of the study sample

- 1- To be the girl in the fourth division.
- 2- The girl should be living with the parents.
- 3- The girl should not be married.

3- The inspection framework

After applying the conditions of the sample, 26 cases were excluded due to the failure of the sample conditions, of which 21 were girls who did not live with their parents and 5 cases were married, and the measure was applied to 26 girls instead.

Study sample characteristics

Table (3)

Shows the distribution of the study sample according to age, The government's work on the "Women's and Women's" women

M	Age	Iterations (k)	Percentage (%)
A	21	130	74%
B	22	33	19%
C	23	11	6%
D	24 and above	2	1%
Total		176	100%

It is clear from the data table number (3) that most girls from the sample study fall between the ages of 21 to 22 years, and this is in accordance with the conditions of the sample where they were 93%, the remaining 7% may be due to other factors such as failure or apology and others.

Table (4)

The distribution of the study sample by residential area
The government's work on the "Women's and Women's" women

M	Residential area	Iterations (k)	Percentage (%)
A	Rural population	15	8.5%
B	Urban residents	161	91.5%
Total		176	100%

Table data (4) indicate that the largest proportion of the study sample lives in urban areas, accounting for 91.5%.

Table (5)

Shows the distribution of the study sample according to the number of family members
The government's work on the "Women's and Women's" women

M	Number of family members	Iterations (k)	Percentage (%)
A	Four people.	33	19%
B	Five people.	48	27%
C	Six people.	53	30%
D	More than six people	42	24%
Total		176	100%

From table data number (5) to the fact that families consisting of six members are 10% and families consisting of five individuals 27%. Families of more than six are 24%, and families of four are 19%, with families of five, six and more accounting for 81%.

Table (6)

Shows the distribution of the study sample according to the order of the girl among her sisters
The government's work on the "Women's and Women's" women

M	The order of the girl among her sisters	Iterations (k)	Percentage (%)
A	Initial	69	39%
B	Second	40	23%
C	3 rd	20	11.4%
D	4 th	16	9%
E	5th	7	4%
And	The last one.	24	13.6%
Total		176	100%

It is clear from the data table number (6) that the order of the girl among her sisters and varies from the first order to the last where the first order came that she is the first girl with 39%, and came in the second place she is the second girl with 23%, and came in the third place she is the last girl with 13.6%, and came in the fourth place she is the third girl with 11.4%, and came in fifth place she is the fourth girl with 9% In the sixth place, she is the fifth girl with 4%.

Spatial area: Faculty of Social work, Helwan University.

Time zone: This is the period of data collection from the field where data collection from the field took place, including the application of metrics to a sample of girls to check for the repelling of and the stability of the scales, after which the actual application was made.

discuss results:

The researcher applied the study tools of the two measures used on the sample of the study to verify the validity of the assumptions reached the following conclusions: The results associated with the main imposition are a positive and statistically significant relationship between socialization and the tendency of girls towards choosing a life partner.

Table (7)

Demonstrates the relationship between socialization methods (punitive, love-pulling and guidance) and girls' attitudes towards choosing a partner

Socialization		Father's portrait			Total	Link value	The significance
Girls' Attitudes		1	2	3			
The trend of girls accepting or refusing to marry	1	0	2	0	2	0.128	0.092* D
		0%	1%	0%	1%		
	2	2	20	21	43		
		1%	11.4%	12%	24.4%		
3	0	54	77	131			
	0%	31%	44%	75%			
Total		2	76	98	176		
		1%	34.4%	56.6%	100%		
Girls' tendency towards choosing a husband's personality	1	1	56	70	127	0.013	0.864 non-D
		0.6%	32%	40%	72.5%		
	2	1	20	28	49		
		0.6%	11%	16%	27.5%		
3	-	-	-	-			
	-	-	-	-			
Total		2	76	98	176		
		1%	43%	56%	100%		
Girls' attitude towards the way she deals with her husband	1	1	7	10	18	0.014	0.853 Non-D
		0.6%	4%	6%	10.5%		
	2	1	69	88	158		
		0.6%	39%	50%	89.5%		
3	-	-	-	-			
	-	-	-	-			
Total		2	76	98	176		
		1%	43%	56%	100%		
Girls' attitude towards the way they deal with their children	1	2	42	52	96	0.042	0.579 Non-D
		1%	24%	29.5%	54.5%		
	2	0	34	46	80		
		0%	19%	26%	45%		
3	-	-	-	-			
	-	-	-	-			
Total		2	76	98	176		

Total		1%	43%	56%	100%		
Trends as a whole	1	-	-	-	-	0.007	0.922 non-D
	2	1	74	93	168		
		0.6%	42%	53%	95.5%		
	3	1	2	5	8		
0.6%		1%	3%	4.5%			
Total		2	76	98	176		
		1%	43%	56%	100%		

** Moral at (0.01)

* Moral at (0.05)

It is clear from table data (7) that there is a statistically unfunctional direct relationship at the levels of significance common to socialization methods as a whole (punitive method - love pull method - indicative method) and girls' attitudes towards the choice of a life partner as a whole, which includes (the trend of girls towards Acceptance or rejection of marriage - the tendency of girls towards choosing the personality of the husband - the trend of girls towards the way they deal with their husbands - the trend of girls towards the way they deal with their children), which makes us reject the main assumption and there is a positive relationship of statistical significance between socialization and the trend of girls towards choosing a partner.

It is also clear that there is a statistically significant correlation between socialization and the tendency of girls to accept or refuse to marry. There is also a statistically unproductive lyrical relationship at the levels of common indication between socialization methods and the tendency of girls towards choosing the personality of the husband and the tendency of girls towards the way they treat their husbands and children.

- Results associated with the first sub-imposition

There is a positive and statistically significant relationship between the punitive method and the tendency of girls towards choosing a life partner.

Table (8)

Demonstrates the relationship between punitive style and girls' attitudes towards choosing a life partner

Socialization methods		Punitive method			Total	Link value	The significance
Girls' Attitudes		1	2	3			
The trend of girls accepting or refusing to marry	1	1	1	0	2	0.78	0.302 The government's work on the "
		0.6%	0.6%	0%	1%		
	2	2	16	25	43		
		1%	9%	14%	24%		
3	3	47	81	131			
	2%	27%	46%	75%			
Total		6	64	106	176		
		3.5%	36.5%	60%	100%		
Girls' tendency towards choosing a husband's personality	1	3	48	76	127	-0.001	0.985 non-D
		2%	27%	43%	72%		
	2	3	16	30	49		
		2%	9%	17%	28%		
3	-	-	-	-			
	-	-	-	-			
Total		6	64	106	176		
		3.4%	36.4	60.2%	100%		
Girls' attitude towards the way she deals with her husband	1	2	5	11	18	0.15	0.843 The government's
		1%	3%	6%	10%		
	2	4	59	95	158		
		2%	33.5%	54%	90%		
3	-	-	-	-			
	-	-	-	-			

Total		6	64	106	176		work on the "
		3%	36.5%	60%	100%		
Girls' attitude towards the way they deal with their children	1	3	37	56	96	0.038	0.616 Non-D
		2%	21%	32%	54.5%		
	2	3	27	50	80		
		2%	15%	28.5%	45.5%		
		-	-	-	-		
Total		6	64	106	176		
		4%	36%	60%	100%		
Trends as a whole	1	-	-	-	-	-0.006	0.934 non-D
	2	5	62	101	168		
		3%	35%	57.5%	95.5%		
	3	1	2	5	8		
		0.6%	1%	3%	4.5%		
Total		6	64	106	176		
		3.4%	36.4%	60.2%	100%		

** Moral at (0.01)

* Moral at (0.05)

It is clear from table 8 data that there is a statistically unproductive inverse relationship at the levels of significance commonly accepted between the punitive method as a method of socialization and the tendencies of girls towards the choice of a life partner.

This makes us reject the first sub-hypothesis that there is a statistically significant direct link between the use of punitive methods and the tendency of girls to choose a life partner.

Table data also show a statistically unproductive correlation at the levels of significance between the father's punitive method as a method of parental treatment of the father and the tendency of girls to accept or refuse to marry as one of the trends of girls towards choosing a life partner.

It is also clear to us that there is a statistically unproductive inverse relationship at the levels of significance between the punitive method as a method of parental treatment of the father and the tendency of girls to choose the character of the husband as one of the trends of girls towards choosing a partner.

Table data also indicate that there is a statistically unproductive expulsion relationship at levels of common indication between the punitive method as a method of parental treatment of the father and the tendency of girls to treat her husband as one of the trends of girls towards the choice of a life partner.

There is also a statistically unproductive exorcism at the levels of the customary indication between the punitive method as a method of parental treatment of the father and the tendency of girls towards the way they treat their children as one of the trends of girls towards the choice of a partner.

- Results associated with the second sub-hypothesis

There is a positive and statistically significant relationship between the method of pulling love and the tendency of girls towards choosing a life partner

Table (9)

Demonstrates the relationship between love pull and girls' attitudes towards choosing a life partner

The government's work on the "Women's and Women's Day"

Methods of socialization	Love Pull Method			Total	Link value	The significance
Girls' Attitudes	1	2	3			

The trend of girls accepting or refusing to marry	1	1	1	0	2	0.124	0.101 Non-D
		0.6%	0.6%	0%	1%		
	2	9	19	15	43		
		5%	11%	8.5%	24.5%		
	3	11	68	52	131		
6%		38.5%	29.5%	74.5%			
Total		21	88	67	176		
		11.5%	50%	38%	100%		
Girls' tendency towards choosing a husband's personality	1	14	64	49	127	-0.031	0.680 non-D
		8%	36.4%	28%	72.4%		
	2	7	24	18	49		
		4%	13.6%	10%	27.6%		
	3	-	-	-	-		
-		-	-	-			
Total		21	88	67	176		
		12%	50%	38%	100%		
Girls' attitude towards the way she deals with her husband	1	3	6	9	18	-0.049	0.519 Non-D
		2%	3.4%	5%	10.4%		
	2	18	82	58	158		
		10%	46.6%	33%	90%		
	3	-	-	-	-		
-		-	-	-			
Total		21	88	67	176		
		12%	50%	38%	100%		
Girls' attitude towards the way they deal with their children	1	14	47	35	96	0.064	0.397 Non-D
		8%	27%	20%	55%		
	2	7	41	32	80		
		4%	23%	18%	45.5%		
	3	-	-	-	-		
-		-	-	-			
Total		21	88	67	176		
		12%	50%	38%	100%		
Trends as a whole	1	-	-	-	-	0.056	0.460 Non-D
		19	87	62	168		
	2	11%	49.4%	35%	95.5%		
		2	1	5	8		
	3	1%	0.6%	3%	4.5%		
1%		0.6%	3%	4.5%			
Total		21	88	67	176		
		12%	50%	38%	100%		

** Moral at (0.01)

* Moral at (0.05)

Table 9 data indicates that there is a statistically unmarked positive correlation at the levels of the common indication between the method of withdrawal of love as a method of parental treatment of the father and the tendencies of girls towards the choice of a life partner as a whole, which leads us to reject the second sub-hypothesis that there is a statistically significant direct relationship between the punitive method as one of the methods of parental treatment of the father and the tendency of girls towards the choice of a life partner.

Table 9 data also shows that there is a statistically unproductive correlation at the levels of common indication between the method of withdrawal of love as a method of parental treatment of the father, the tendency of girls to accept or refuse to marry as one of the girls' tendencies towards choosing a life partner.

Table 9 data indicate a statistically unproductive inverse relationship at the levels of common indication between the method of withdrawal of love as a method of parental treatment of the father and the tendency of girls to choose the character of the husband as one of the trends of girls towards choosing a partner.

There is also a statistically unproductive inverse relationship at the levels of common indication between the method of withdrawal of love as a method of parental treatment of the father and the tendency of girls towards the way they deal with their husbands.

It is also clear that there is a statistically unproductive direct relationship at the levels of the common indication between the method of withdrawal of love as a method of parental treatment of the father and the tendency of girls towards the way they deal with their children.

- Results associated with the third sub-hypothesis

There is a positive and statistically significant relationship between the guiding method and the trend of girls towards choosing a life partner.

Table (10)

Demonstrates the relationship between the guiding method and girls' attitudes towards choosing a life partner

The government's work on the "Women's and Women's Day"

Socialization methods Girls' Attitudes		Guidance method			Total	Link value	The significance
		1	2	3			
The trend of girls accepting or refusing to marry	1	-	0	2	2	-0.053	0.482 Non-D
		-	0%	1%	1%		
	2	-	1	42	43		
		-	0.6%	24%	24.5%		
	3	-	6	125	131		
-	-	3.4%	71%	74.5%			
Total		-	7	169	176		
		-	4%	96%	100%		
Girls' tendency towards choosing a husband's personality	1	-	-	-	-	-0.003	0.96 The government's work on the "
		-	5	122	127		
	2	-	3%	69%	72%		
		-	2	47	49		
3	-	1%	27%	28%			
Total		-	7	169	176		
		-	4%	96%	100%		
Girls' attitude towards the way she deals with her husband	1	-	-	-	-	0.27	0.720 Non-D
		-	1	17	18		
	2	-	0.6%	10%	10%		
		-	6	152	158		
	3	-	3%	86.5%	90%		
Total		-	7	169	176		
		-	4%	96%	100%		
Girls' attitude towards the way they deal with their children	1	-	-	-	-	0.127	0.092* D
		-	6	90	96		
	2	-	3.4%	51%	54.5%		
		-	1	79	80		
	3	-	0.6%	45%	45.5%		
Total		-	7	169	176		
		-	4%	96%	100%		
Trends as a whole	1	-	-	-	-	-0.095	0.209 Non-D
		-	6	162	168		
	2	-	3.4%	92%	95%		
		-	1	7	8		
3	-	0.6%	4%	4.5%			
Total		-	7	169	176		
		-	4%	96%	100%		

** Moral at (0.01)

* Moral at (0.05)

Table 10 data shows that there is a statistically unproductive inverse relationship at the levels of indication between the method of parental treatment of the father and the tendencies of girls towards the choice of a life partner, and this makes us reject the third sub-hypothesis that there is a statistically significant direct correlation between the father's guidance method as a parental treatment method and the tendencies of girls towards choosing a life partner.

There is also a statistically unproductive inverse relationship at the levels of the customary indication between the father's method of parental treatment and the tendency of girls to accept or refuse to marry as one of the trends of girls towards choosing a partner.

Table 10 also shows a statistically unproductive inverse relationship at the levels of significance between the father's guidance method and the tendency of girls to choose the personality of the husband.

The data of the previous table also indicate that there is a statistically unfunctional direct relationship at the levels of indication between the father's guiding method and the tendency of girls to treat her husband and children as one of the trends of girls towards marriage.

Overall results of the study:

The results of the study resulted in a lack of proof of the validity of their main and sub-hypotheses, where the results of the study after applying the measure of methods of parental treatment, and the measure of the trends of girls towards the choice of a life partner to the following results: -

- 1- The existence of a statistically unproductive exorcism between parental treatment methods (punitive method, love withdrawal, guidance) and girls' attitudes towards choosing a life partner (the tendency of girls to accept or refuse to marry, the choice of the husband's personality, the way she is treated with her husband, the way she treats her with her children).
- 2- The existence of an unfunctional exorcist relationship between the punitive method and the tendency of girls towards choosing a life partner.
- 3- The existence of a statistically unproductive exorcist relationship between the method of withdrawal of love from and the tendency of girls towards choosing a life partner.
- 4- A statistically unproductive inverse relationship between the indicative method and the tendency of girls towards choosing a life partner.

Indicators for the development of a program for those who are accepting marriage:

In the light of the results of the study, any social worker who develops a counselling program to deal with girls who are married must consider the following indicators:

- 1- Parental treatment methods by parents influence the trend of girls to choose a life partner.
- 2- The punitive approach adopted by the parents affects the acceptance or refusal of marriage as one of the tendencies of girls towards choosing a partner.
- 3- The punitive approach adopted by parents affects the girl's choice of a husband's personality as one of the girls' attitudes towards choosing a life partner.
- 4- The punitive approach adopted by parents affects the way a girl and her husband are treated in the future as one of the girls' attitudes towards choosing a life partner.
- 5- The punitive approach adopted by parents affects the way a girl and her children are treated in the future as one of the girls' attitudes towards choosing a life partner.
- 6- The parental love withdrawal method affects a girl's acceptance or refusal to marry as one of the girls' attitudes towards choosing a partner.
- 7- The parental love pull method affects the girl's choice of husband's personality as one of the girls' attitudes towards choosing a partner.

- 8- The parental love withdrawal method affects the way a girl and her future husband are treated as one of the girls' attitudes towards choosing a life partner.
- 9- The parental love withdrawal method affects the way a girl and her children are treated in the future as one of the girls' attitudes towards choosing a life partner.
- 10- The method of encouragement adopted by parents affects the acceptance or refusal of a girl to marry as one of the tendencies of girls towards choosing a partner.
- 11- The method of encouragement adopted by parents affects the girl's choice of the husband's personality as one of the directions of girls towards the choice of a life partner.
- 12- The method of encouragement adopted by parents affects the way a girl and her husband are treated as one of the girls' attitudes towards choosing a partner.
- 13- The method of encouragement adopted by parents affects the way a girl and her children are treated as one of the girls' attitudes towards choosing a partner.

Study recommendations

1. Parents should be made aware of the importance and seriousness of using punitive methods as a method of parental treatment.
2. Parents should be made aware of the importance and seriousness of using love withdrawal as a method of parental treatment.
3. Parents should be made aware of the importance of using the guidance method as a method of parental treatment.
4. Educating parents on how parental treatment methods used in socialization and their relationship to the formation of negative and positive attitudes towards acceptance or rejection of marriage.
5. Educating parents on how the methods of parental treatment used in socialization and their relationship to the formation of negative and positive attitudes towards the way they interact with their husbands.
6. Educating parents on how the methods of parental treatment used in socialization and their relationship to the formation of negative and positive attitudes towards the way they interact with their children.

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