

The Role of Marriage Parenting Indicators on Marital Satisfaction of Children: Qualitative Research

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Abstract

Introduction: Parents have the primary responsibility for the moral, social, emotional, and cultural upbringing of their children, and they must consider that one day their children will have an independent life. The present study was conducted to investigate the role of marital parenting indices on children's marital satisfaction.

Methods: This qualitative research has been done by combined method and using documentary studies and field studies (interviews) in which 16 semi-structured interviews were selected by judgmental and voluntary sampling. The Strauss and Corbin methods were used to examine the content of the interviews, conceptualize and extract the categories. 90 codes in couples with marital satisfaction and 83 codes in couples with dissatisfaction, 14 sub-categories and 5 main categories (educational, psychological, social, moral, cultural) were identified.

Conclusion: Data analysis showed that parents should pay attention to the fourteen identified categories in order to create marital satisfaction in their children's future lives. Marital Parenting Criteria Can help parents, couples, and therapists become more aware of what constitutes effective and appropriate parenting behaviors, and thus use these criteria for a more successful marriage and marital satisfaction.

Keywords: Marital Parenting Indices" Marital Satisfaction" Qualitative Method

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Introduction:

The family is the first context in which children learn and grow in thought, feeling, and behavior (1). The effect that parents have on their children is sometimes tangible and sometimes imperceptible. Most of the imperceptible influences of parents are manifested in the thoughts, beliefs, behaviors and feelings of children. These effects can be examined under the heading of parenting. Parenting is the process of promoting and supporting a child's physical, emotional, social and intellectual development from childhood to adulthood. Different plans have been assumed for parents (2):

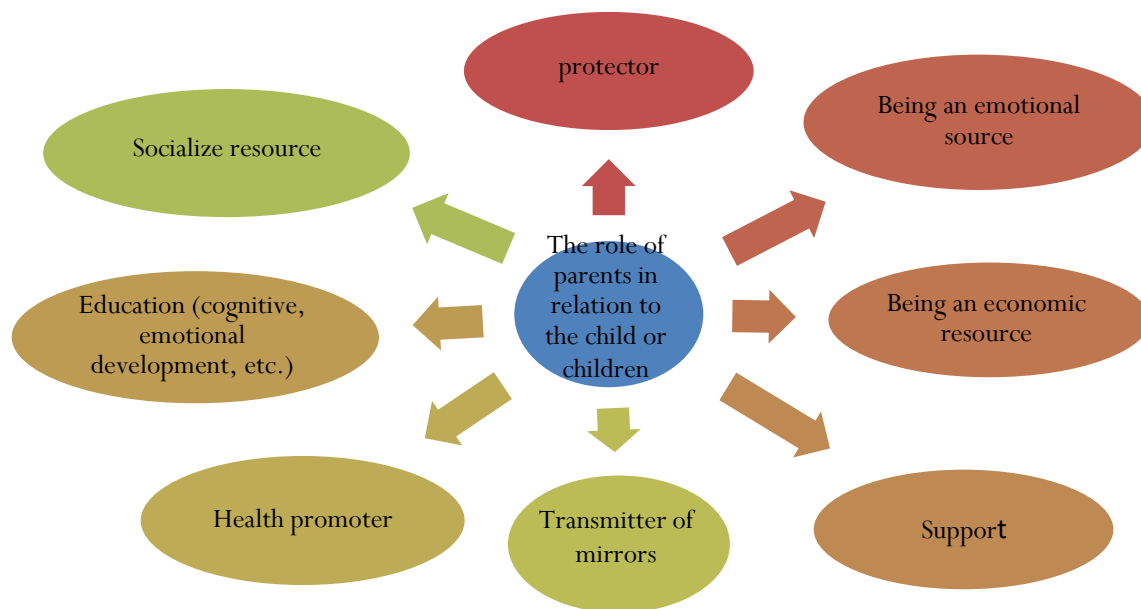


figure1. The role of parents in relation to the child or children

Despite the different roles for parenting, one of the most important ones is to prepare the children for marriage, which, like all parent roles, is directly and indirectly used as a basis for parenting marriage. In order to better understand the role of parents in life, Dai and Wang have summarized various functional models in the field of family and expressed several functions: Social function; The most important thing is to socialize children in a safe environment with trust and mutual respect, the responsibility of family members. Problem solving function; the family solves problems in order to maintain the efficiency of the effective family. Communication function; Communication between family members and clarity of speech can bring members directly closer together at any time. Role-playing function; one of the main duties of parents is to pay attention to their educational issues, one of the most sensitive educational issues; wariness and education of sexual and gender maps. Functioning of emotional and moral responses; Refers to the level of concern, value, attention, responsibility, intimacy, and commitment of family members to each other. Behavior control function; It refers to the state of controlling different behaviors in different situations of a family (3).

Therefore, raising children should be done in a way that, in addition to providing the grounds for their success in education and employment, also prepares them for living together in the future.

Every human life has four very important stages: "birth, marriage, job, death". Marriage is one of the most sensitive stages of selection during human life, which has constructive effects on the individual level, as well as on the social level and the preservation of the family institution and the maintenance of social relations (4). Marriage and married life require a stable level of marital compatibility, and marital satisfaction is the most important and fundamental factor for the stability and durability of cohabitation (5). When a couple is satisfied with their marriage, the family is strong and they can deal with the issues and problems properly and avoid harm, but the marriage may be due to the couple's lack of proper preparation for the next problems and dissatisfaction in its length is endless. Failure to use the necessary skills to start and continue a marriage and unpreparedness can lead to loneliness, physical illness, stress, job dissatisfaction, family problems and even death (6).

On the other hand, the increase in divorce rates in society has become an incentive to pay attention to the effective indicators of marital parenthood and parents' attention to these factors. According to the latest general statistics of the Statistics Center of Iran, which is related to the year 1397, 550,565 marriages and 175,614 divorces have been registered in the whole country, and the divorce rate in Iran has been 1 divorce for every 4 marriages (Statistics Center of Iran, 2018). In 2008, one divorce was registered for every 8 marriages, which in 1397, this number has decreased to 1.4 marriages of one divorce; which is worrying.

What is certain, then, is that the problems of marriage and marital dissatisfaction are not just housing and employment, but the fundamental problem of the lack of a culture of marriage. Successful cohabitation, in addition to facilities, requires special skills and abilities that are the first effective institution in this field, the family, especially parents. Therefore, by conducting such research, we can take an effective step in recognizing these abilities and preparing children for marriage and creating a sense of marital satisfaction in the future. However, given that no country-specific study has been found in the country, most research on marriage and the family has also been conducted through quantitative research methods, while qualitative research should complement these quantitative studies rather than Understand marriage more deeply about parenting. The aim of this study was to describe the role of indicators and effective factors of marital parenting on marital satisfaction of children.

Studies show that there is no research that specifically pays attention to the role of marital parenting characteristics on marital satisfaction of children; therefore, studies that are more closely related to the present topic are briefly introduced. Through socialization, parents prepare their children for cohabitation. Socialization is the acceptance of laws, ways of thinking, or a system of moral thoughts, ideas, traditions, and values, and ultimately their internalization and implementation in life. In any case, socialization causes people to find a certain identity, which is also the product of the social and cultural environment in which the person is born, and in any case, how children's personality depends on parents' treatment of children, ie parenting methods (7).

Bamrind defines parenting styles as attempts to control and socialize children. Parenting styles depend on two factors: responsiveness and expectation. Responding, expressing love, considering the needs of the child and using reasoning in raising children. Expectation is the degree of strictness

of the rules and expectations of parents from their child (8). According to the above two factors, democratic, authoritarian and negligent parents are divided into three different ways. But styles are far more abstract than allowing us to grasp all the nuances of parent-child interaction. (9).

On the other hand, according to social learning theory, parents convey their views and ideas about marriage and the opposite sex through modeling and learning succession to their children and children's attitudes toward cohabitation through parental observation and their relationships. (10). As Bandura said, learning can be done through observation instead of direct reinforcement. Teaching new behaviors occurs more through modeling the behaviors of others than through direct reinforcement and classical learning (11).

Also, in terms of structural approach, each family has a structure and the conditions of a good family are: 1- It has a hierarchical organization. 2- The power of the parents should be more than the children. 3- The older children should be asked for more responsibility. 4- The couple should have harmonious and satisfactory bilateral relations. In efficiently functioning families, all subsystems are coordinated to maintain the unity of the whole system. Subsystems have their own boundaries and have unity and power. Unity, power, boundaries are phenomena within the system that play a role in the effectiveness of the indicators of parenthood in family marriage (12).

A review of theoretical and empirical background shows that various social, psychological, cultural, moral and educational factors affect marital parenting. In the conceptual model, the following influential components are depicted.

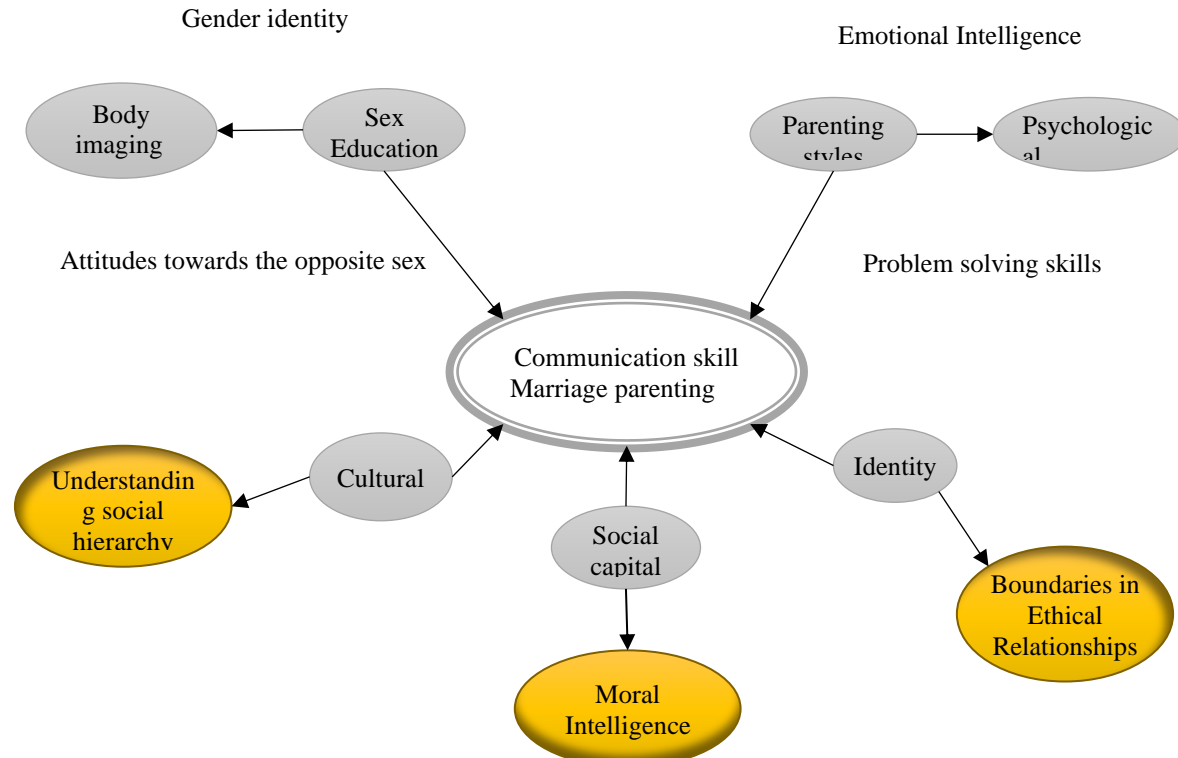


Figure2. Conceptual model of marriage parenting

Method:

The present study has been conducted in terms of basic purpose and in terms of method of collecting quality data, with an integrated method and the use of documentary and field studies (interview). All couples with marital problems, couples who do not have marital problems, formed the statistical population of the present study. The total number of samples was 16, of which 8 couples with marital satisfaction and 8 couples with marital dissatisfaction were selected by judgmental and voluntary sampling. To select samples; three criteria for cohabitation (less than 10 years), Enrich Marital Satisfaction Questionnaire (less and more than average) and the recommendation of the Institute of Behavioral Psychologist were considered.

In order to conduct the research, by reviewing the research literature, semi-structured interview questions in the field of marriage parenting were developed and discussed in research sessions by professors, to check the accuracy of their content and adequacy, and to reach a consensus on the content of the interview and its questions. Then, the interview sessions were conducted by the researcher with the couple. To review the content of the interviews, conceptualize and extract the categories from the technique mentioned by Strauss and Corbin, line-by-line analysis was performed and the obtained codes were recorded. After re-analyzing and categorizing the obtained codes, the general categories in the mind of the researcher were formed and in the continuation of the interviews, the goal of the researcher was to complete and saturate those categories. The interviews continued until no new information was obtained during the interview.

It should be noted that in the analysis process, the supervision of mentors and consultants and collaboration with experts was used, and they also reviewed the codes, subcategories, deleted out of place codes and identified new cases to achieve data analysis integration. In order to clarify, categorize and eliminate the contradictions in the interpretation, the process of repeated return to the texts was done and finally, in order to increase the reliability, the categorizations, categories and central indicators were provided to a qualitative research expert to examine the coding more precisely. Repeated and no new findings were obtained.

Results:

In this section, first the demographic characteristics of the participants in the research are presented. In the second part, the findings of in-depth interviews with couples are presented.

Table1. Demographic characteristics of the participants

Marital status	name	Age	Duration of marriage	Number of common children	education	Job
Satisfied	Mr. R.M.	38	10	1	Bachelor's	Free
	Ms. A.H.	35			Masters	Employee
	Mr. AS	27	3	0	Associate's	Free

Dissatisfied	Ms. S.A.	28			Bachelor's	housewife
	Mr. M.R.	47	20	2	Masters	Employee
	Ms. A.K.	39			Ph.D.	Employee
	Mr. R.D.	36	9	1	Masters	Free (market)
	Ms. M.M.	35			Bachelor's	Employee
	Mr. R.R.	39	17	1	Bachelor's	Employee
	Ms. B.M.	39			Masters	Free
	Mr. H.F.	40	15	1	Diploma	Free
	Ms. F.B.	39			Ph.D.	Free
	Mr. S.M.	48	3	0	Ph.D.	University professor
	Ms. S.S.	38			Masters	housewife
	Mr. A...S.	45	23	1	Associate's	Free
	Ms. R.S.	47			Diploma	Free

Findings from the interviews: In the coding (83 codes in couples with marital satisfaction and 78 secondary codes in couples with dissatisfaction), 14 sub-categories and 5 main categories were identified.

1. Educational factors: The basic function of the family is to provide suitable environmental conditions for family members to develop in physical, psychological, social, moral and other aspects and has various functions, including attention to educational issues (3).

Table2. Educational factors

Category	Subcategories	Couples with marital satisfaction	Couples with marital dissatisfaction
Educational factors	Gender identity	Lack of separation in roles, satisfaction with roles, knowledge and proper performance of roles, lack of belief in the	Having masculine and feminine traits, non-separation of roles, dissatisfaction with the type of role-playing, conflict in playing

	separation of female and male traits, having androgenic traits	roles, believing in the separation of traits
Sex Education	Sharing opinions on sexual relations, giving importance to each other's sexual needs and desires, not receiving pre-marital sex education, increasing life satisfaction with sexual satisfaction	Ignorance of each other's sexual needs, decrease in the quantity and quality of sexual relations with increasing family differences, inability to express sexual desires and needs, not receiving sex education before marriage, increasing sex with increasing life satisfaction
Attitudes towards the opposite sex	Lack of help in accurately recognizing children of the opposite sex without orientation, negative attitude of parents about the child's relationship with the opposite sex	Lack of help in accurately identifying children of the opposite sex without orientation, negative attitude of parents about the child's relationship with the opposite sex,
Body imaging	Satisfaction with different areas of the body, tendency to fitness, constant attention to appearance, the importance of appearance when choosing, having a proper image of appearance and body	Dissatisfaction with different parts of the body, constant tendency to fitness, taking care of appearance, the importance of appearance when choosing a spouse, women's lack of self-esteem about appearance

Gender identity: The first category is gender identity. "I'm self-employed. Housework is almost divided. I'm not perfect, I used to do most of it myself, like cooking food, but we have guests, it definitely helps. I can decide for myself. Independent, I can comment" (Ms. MM, satisfied couple). "Those who are very feminine are more successful. The woman should not take too much responsibility for the created woman to raise the child, to calm the home environment. Because of the type of work I do, I often die a little thick and I do not like it. I want to go back I do not want to work" (Ms. B.M., dissatisfied couple).

Sex education: The second category is sex education. "I always tell my mom that the reason I got pregnant so soon was because I didn't know anything. I had heard something from my friend but no one really said anything special to me" (Ms. 1.K, satisfied couple), "Do not give any information. Even my mother did not tell me anything about puberty. When I first got my period,

my mom hit me. I was always researching and getting information myself "(Ms. FB, dissatisfied couple).

Attitudes toward the opposite sex: The third category is attitudes toward the opposite sex. "We were always comfortable at home. We had a comfortable relationship with my father. We even joked. But at the same time, my father, if we had a guest who was having dinner with us at night, he would sleep in the front of the room. I was not allowed to talk to a boy "(Ms. A.H., satisfied couple), "We don't like to have too much contact because we were a traditional family. I was not one of them because I did not want my family to get involved. There was never a bad thing to be said because they also had a son "(Ms. B.M., dissatisfied couple).

Body imaging: The fourth category is body imaging. "For as long as I can remember, I have been looking to operate on my nose or straighten my teeth, my wife is more handsome and well-built than me, and maybe that has caused her to betray me. My parents were not people who would make me better this way "(Ms. RF, dissatisfied couple), "Appearance in marriage has an effect, and the subconscious thing that attracts you first is the appearance that appeals to you. I was the last child and my father always said that my daughter was very fit. I was very valuable to her" (Ms. MM, satisfied couple).

2. Psychological factors: One of the most important functions of parents that have an important impact not only in marriage but also in their children living together with friends, classmates, in the workplace, school, etc. is psychological factors.

Table3. Psychological factors

Category	Subcategories	Couples with marital satisfaction	Couples with marital dissatisfaction
Psychological factors	Emotional Intelligence	Emotional self-awareness, self-expression, lack of self-fulfillment of women, job and academic satisfaction, interpersonal and social responsibility, flexibility, dynamic thinking, stress tolerance, self-control, empathy, happiness, optimism	Lack of emotional self-awareness, inability to express oneself, lack of social responsibility, interpersonal responsibility, lack of self-fulfillment, job and academic satisfaction, flexibility, lack of dynamic thinking, stress tolerance, lack of self-control, empathy, lack of happiness, optimism
	Independence	Effective personal and joint decision making, not being influenced by others, ability to do different things independently, prioritizing oneself and family over others,	Inability to make effective personal decisions independently, being influenced by others, inability to do different things independently, giving priority to others more than oneself

	independence from the family of origin, independence in intellectual judgment	
Parenting	Correlation and closeness of family members with each other, non-trinity of parents with children, joint responsibility for raising children, authority and determination of parents in raising children, dry relationship between parents,	Lack of solidarity and closeness of parents with their children, joint responsibility of parents for raising their children, lack of authority and determination of parents in raising their children, triangulation of parents with their children
Problem solving skills	Self-confidence in solving problems, accepting situations and problems, trying to solve problems, reacting and avoiding problem solving, using integrated methods and compromising more than avoidance style, dominated and required	Self-confidence in solving personal problems, inability to solve marital problems, accepting situations and problems, not trying to solve problems, avoiding reaction in solving problems, using avoidance style and compromise in solving problems
communication skill	Listening skills, communication with certainty, insight into the communication process, emotional control, ability to receive and send messages	Lack of listening skills, uncertain communication, lack of insight into the communication process, emotional control, inability to send and receive messages

Emotional intelligence: The fifth category is emotional intelligence. "I know myself well. Previously, if I got angry, I would report it, but I would not tell the other side why; But now I always try to control myself and see if I have to show my feelings in that moment or not" (Ms. SA, satisfied couple). "My parents' behavior made me not learn how to show my love. One of our problems is always that my wife says you are callous. I'm embarrassed. If I'm upset, I know what caused it, or if we're angry, but I will not say it because it will eventually lead to an argument. "My parents are like that to everyone" (Mr. R.R., dissatisfied couple)

Independence: The sixth category is related to independence. "In our father's family, children are a priority, but I want to be a bit selfish. Even my wife says that you consider yourself first. For

example, in shopping, I buy for myself first. Of course, so does my wife." (Mr. R.M., satisfied couple) , "I give priority to my family and children. I do not consider myself at all. "I do not have time to recover at all, especially since the baby was born." (Ms. B.M., dissatisfied couple).

Parenting: The seventh category is parenting styles. "Although my parents each have different mental and behavioral characteristics, they talk to me about it, being hard with me. Being very law-abiding, the two of them said to each other, "Don't be born, don't be friends with someone." They controlled me a lot. But if I had a problem, I would raise it "(Ms. A.H., satisfied couple)."I think the good and calm relationship that my parents had with me now has a good effect on my life. With all the differences we have, I, like my wife, if I had a problem family, I would have to call home every day and our riots would be everywhere. (Mr. S.M., dissatisfied couple).

Problem Solving Skills: The eighth category is problem solving skills. "If I have a dispute with my wife, it will not be short. In the beginning, I was hung up and I was going to apologize; now I have been saying for a few years that you should apologize. My wife is more concerned about the issue" (Ms. F.H., dissatisfied couple), "We fight in our lives if we have a problem. Controversy, Of course, I try not to fight, and it is necessary that we do not fight, that I accept everything "(Mr. R.R., dissatisfied couple).

Communication skills: The ninth category is communication skills. "I can easily express my opinion. To hear my wife's opinion, I'm not the one to shout or jump in the middle of it. If I am convinced that it was a mistake on my part, I will definitely apologize. I can do it when some time has passed since the problem that occurred between us" (Ms. M.M., satisfied couple). "My parents could not have a good relationship either. I have never seen them sit quietly talking about something and end it all. There were always fights. "Although my father was a cultured man, he was very nervous and dictatorial" (Ms. M, dissatisfied couple).

3. Social factors: One of the factors in marriage parenting that plays an important role in marital satisfaction; Social factors that include various factors such as social capital, including social capital inside and outside the family, as well as considering the hierarchy and boundaries in family relationships.

Table4. Social factors

Category	Subcategories	Parents of married couples	Parents of couples with marital dissatisfaction
social factors	Social capital	Good communication with families, like-mindedness and consultation, effectiveness, trust, cooperation in family relationships, cognition, trust and communication with relatives and friends in family relationships, non-cooperation and asking for help from friends, cooperation and	Trust and cooperation in family relationships, lack of consensus and consultation in family relationships, recognition, trust, lack of negative impact and lack of consultation and cooperation with relatives and friends in family relationships,

	relatives Lack of knowledge, trust and cooperation with neighbors	recognition, distrust and cooperation with neighbors
Hierarchy	Children's obedience to parents, younger one's respect older ones, more power and responsibility of parents, non-increase of more power and responsibility of children over time, respect for decisions and opinions of family members, joint decision-making of husband and wife	Children 's complete disobedience to parents, younger children respect older people, more power and responsibility of parents, lack of more power and responsibility of children over time, non - observance of the order of birth of children in work and decisions
Boundaries in relationships	Observing family boundaries with relatives and families, maintaining marital boundaries, maintaining children's boundaries, maintaining respect between husband and wife, not interfering in each other's work issues	Observance of family boundaries with relatives and family of origin, non-preservation of marital boundaries, non-preservation of children's boundaries, respect for children's privacy

Social capital: Social capital is the tenth category. "I also travel a lot with my family. I have a good relationship with my wife's family. I am happy to be with them. We are all collectivists and enjoy relationships" (Ms. S, Satisfied Couple), "I used to have a lot of friends and even friends with whom we had family, but I was very hurt. In a person's life, when something happens, many issues are influential, but betrayal is different" (Mr. AS, a dissatisfied couple).

Hierarchy in the family: Hierarchy in the family is also an important category. "Most power was in my father's hands and he was the decision maker. In the house, small responsibilities were given, but big responsibilities did not belong to me at all. Now, in my life, we usually make decisions together because I am a consultant and I always raise them" (Mr. A.F., satisfied couple), "In our house, usually everyone decides for themselves now. For example, I decided to go outside of Iran myself. "Because I thought I would go some way myself because I wanted to separate from my wife." (Ms. K, dissatisfied couple).

Boundaries in relationships: The twelfth category is boundaries in relationships. "For example, my phone has a password, but my wife knows the password, but it is personal anyway. I will be upset if I see my wife picking up my phone and checking. Because maybe I talked to my friend about something that my wife should not see "(Mr. A.F., satisfied couple), "Our fights always happen in front of my son, we fought so much, there is no more respect, all kinds of insults and obscenities. When I do something against my wife's wishes, she gives a lot and gets angry "(Ms. RF, dissatisfied couple).

4. Ethical factors: One of the factors that play an important role in marital satisfaction is moral factors that include various factors such as honesty, commitment, forgiveness, etc., all of which were discussed here under the title of moral intelligence (13). These abilities can affect the quality of relationships, careers, and marital and parenting skills in the future (14).

Table5. Moral factors

Category	Subcategories of moral intelligence	Couples with marital satisfaction	Couples with marital dissatisfaction
Ethical factors	Subcategories of moral intelligence	Honesty, commitment, forgiveness, personal responsibility, knowledge of each other's beliefs, beliefs and morals	Women's honesty and integrity and men's lack of honesty and commitment, inability, personal responsibility, knowledge of each other's beliefs, beliefs and morals

Moral intelligence: Moral intelligence is the thirteenth category. "It happened that my wife lied to me and I reacted strongly and did not remain silent as usual. He is trying to show me that my perception was wrong. "I am a very committed person in my work and I have to do everything in the best possible way." (Ms... K, satisfied couple), "Honesty is important to me, but I have been able to lie, but I have suffered. I try not to lie at all. We strongly believe in halal and haram "(Ms. B.M., dissatisfied couple).

5. Cultural factors: The Minocchins consider the Racanon family to be the formation of individual identity and the origin of human identity. He believes that the sense of identity is based on two pillars, one is the sense of belonging and the other is separation, and considers the family as a laboratory in which the two are mixed and rewritten (12).

Table6. Cultural factors

Category	Subcategories	Couples with marital satisfaction	Couples with marital dissatisfaction
cultural factors	Cultural identity	Flexibility in beliefs and convictions, clear and transparent beliefs, non-adherence to customs, non-adherence to religious beliefs	Flexibility in beliefs and convictions, clear and transparent beliefs, non-adherence to customs, non-adherence to religious beliefs

Cultural identity: Cultural identity is the fourteenth category. "It's important to me to be happy in that moment, whether it is Nowruz or Christmas. For example, my parents did not like vegetable pilaf with fish, but we always had it on Nowruz, and I used to say that if we do not have to, I am not like that now, I am a tradition breaker. I would like to be with you for joy but not for faith" (Ms. A, satisfied couple), "me and my wife. We do not pray, we do not fast, but we do not violate anyone's rights, we believe in God. We like Iranian customs and Iranian and non-Iranian food (Mr. AS, dissatisfied couple).

Conclusion:

Comparing satisfied couples and couples with marital dissatisfaction, it was found that: 1. satisfied couples; Effective gender identity, desirable sexual relations, negative attitude of their parents towards the opposite sex, proper body image, efficient emotional intelligence, independence, proper parenting, problem solving ability, effective communication skills, effective social capital inside and outside the family, hierarchy, demarcation Appropriate, efficient moral intelligence, have a harmonious cultural identity. 2. Couples with dissatisfaction; Dysfunctional gender identity, lack of education and dissatisfaction with sex, negative parental attitude towards the opposite sex, inadequate body image, poor emotional intelligence, dependence, inadequate parenting, inability to solve marital problems, lack of communication skills, efficient social capital Inside the family and dysfunctional outside the family, observance of hierarchy, poor demarcation in relationships, efficient moral intelligence, have a harmonious cultural identity.

The present study was consistent with the research of Babaei (2016), Besharat (2016), Dehghan (2016) and was inconsistent with the findings of Rajamand and Khosravi of the research. Adequate cohabitation, preparation for marriage should be given more and more attention, and since the family is the first social base in which a person grows up and learns social connections and rules of living, parents should certainly marry their children directly or indirectly affect.

Now, we will examine and explain the extracted dimensions of marriage parenting. The first category is gender identity. According to the theory of socialization, individuals receive gender characteristics and attitudes appropriate to their gender from parents and how parents treat them as the first educational institution. In gender identity, parents need to keep in mind that societies have changed from their traditional form, and so have their children's gender identity and gender identity. Most people have a university degree and women work outside the home like men. Although in traditional societies women used to work, such as farming, the status of gender equality has changed. They institutionalized themselves and did not conflict with their needs and desires and what they were doing, and not only did they play their roles well, but they were also satisfied with their implementation.

In sex education in Iranian society, due to the existence of strong cultural and religious values, raising sexual issues is faced with obstacles. Parents are less interested in expressing these issues. While parents should know that the human sexual dimension is like other physical and mental dimensions that need to be educated and sex education is one of the most important educations along with cultural, social and other education for the future free of mental disorders. And the sociality of the children is important. The important point in the category of attitude towards the opposite sex is the schema in people's minds of each other. If they are negative, couples will go to these schemas and start blaming each other if they have a disagreement with each other. Parents should also be aware that their children may be exposed to the opposite sex under the influence of the media, friends, curiosity, and puberty. Lack of parental help in recognizing the opposite sex; in many cases, it will lead to the formation of secret relationships.

According to social cognitive theory, encouraging and modeling parents and parents' behaviors towards the appearance and body of children can lead to satisfaction with the body and appearance

or vice versa. With encouragement it is possible to create the desired body image. Parents should pay attention to the importance of the fact that a good body image can lead to increased marital and sexual satisfaction of couples. Regarding the issue of emotional intelligence, parents should know that the children of parents who encourage the expression of emotions will have a better understanding of emotions than parents who value the restraint of expressing emotions. Also, negative parental response or expressing happiness in the face of children's sadness and anger will disrupt the socialization of emotion. Strengthening emotional intelligence in children makes it better to manage emotions, react appropriately in dangerous situations, empathize with others and a sense of responsibility, and so on.

Regarding the issue of independence, it should be said; Most of the time, because the parents themselves are dependent and do not have the ability to separate from the child, they also raise dependent children. But they should be aware that dependence causes them to be unable to cope with their new life after separation from their parents and to lack sufficient self-confidence to manage an independent life. It should also be noted that marital disputes escalate when only one of the parties is dependent. To have a healthy life, a degree of independence, especially independence from the family of origin, the ability to make decisions and pay attention to one is essential.

Educational methods play an important role in the future marital satisfaction of children. Family experiences have a major impact on a person's development during and after life, and family relationships also affect other aspects of life. In fact, family experiences in childhood accurately illustrate the concept of parenting styles. Parenting practices have the ability to predict marital satisfaction. As Minuchben points out, no family is problem-free, but what matters is that fruitful problem-solving processes are vital for the family to deal effectively with sudden crises or ongoing challenges. In the beginning of married life, people usually approach their spouse to endure problems and hardships without talking about their worries and concerns. But not trying to solve them later in life usually weakens people's ability and makes living conditions more difficult.

One of the main purposes of marriage is communication. Communication allows the couple to discuss and exchange ideas with each other and to become aware of each other's needs. One of the primary duties of parents is to communicate with their children and each other, and their performance leads to meeting the social and individual needs of the family and contributes to the growth and development, self-confidence and socialization of family members. Communication between husband and wife, parents and children, and siblings is a dimension of family functioning that leads to the ability of its members to establish explicit, direct, and transparent relationships and interactions. Sources of social capital are different for different people. Social capital is a resource that exists in family relationships and the social organization of society and is essential for the social development of children and youth. Social capital inside and outside the family is effective in building trust, respect, maintaining moral values, cooperation and cooperation, responsibility, sense of security, social participation, and all of these resources are of special importance in married or cohabiting life.

Regarding the hierarchy, it should be said that with the movement of societies towards industrialization, following demographic and economic changes, the family has also undergone changes, the most prominent of which can be seen in the change of the family from the wider to the core, women's economic independence, and women's rights. , Sought to restructure the distribution of patriarchal power in the family. Social changes and changes in life patterns and the entry of women into society have led to changes in the attitudes of individuals in the distribution of maps and, consequently, the distribution of power in the family. Obviously, the structure of power distribution in the family, which is one of the most important signs of the hierarchy, has also undergone many changes in this turmoil, but the point to be noted is that in any case, if the hierarchy is not observed in the family, sometimes the ranks within the family They are destructive and lead to triangulation, and in a troubled family, power is not clear.

Boundaries within the family are different in terms of permeability and determine the degree of access to each subsystem and the nature and frequency of communication between family members. If the boundaries between the subsystems are clear, at the same time as creating a sense of belonging in the family, it will distinguish them from each other and at the same time have intimate relations with each other, they will also be independent of each other. The important point of moral intelligence is that the emotional relationships and long-term interaction of parents with children, as well as the ability of parents to react too many, facilitate the moral development of children. Parents' reactions to children breaking the law and moral conflicts, and explaining the arguments for compliance as well as social expectations, may facilitate children's moral development.

Culture is an integral part of the family and can have a significant impact on the mood and personality of the individual. On the other hand, differences in taste and differences of interest is one of the factors that may affect the family atmosphere and cause many conflicts and bitterness of life. In the end, it can be concluded that the role of marriage parenting on marital satisfaction is a multidimensional phenomenon that cannot be judged well with quantitative methods and is not easily achieved and requires several conditions and factors, some of which in this study Noted.

Limitation:

This research, in turn, faced some limitations. This research has been done on people who are willing to cooperate, so care should be taken in generalizing the results. The results of the present study can be used in educating families with children and each of the sub-categories affecting marital parenting can be used as training chapters in parent education sessions. Psychologists and education officials can develop educational content for parents based on the characteristics of marriage parenting.

Among the limitations of the present study, we can mention the limitation of the statistical population of the present study. In this study, ethical standards including obtaining informed consent, guaranteeing privacy and confidentiality were observed. Also, at the time of completing the questionnaires, while emphasizing the completion of all questions, the participants were free to leave the research at any time and provide personal information, and they were assured that the information remained confidential, and this was strictly observed. Finally, researchers consider it

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