

## Fourth Search

### Abstract

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**Title:****Social Support for Newly Married Women and Its Reflection on the Quality of Their Performance and Productivity**

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**This research aims :** to study types of social support for the newly married women represented by (the social support of the husband, the families of both the husband and the wife, and the outside society; friends, neighbours and relatives) and its reflection on the quality of their performance and productivity.

The researcher followed the Descriptive Analytical curriculum and applied it a sample of (212) married women between (22 and 35) years old who have been married for two years at most. The sample included working and non working wives who belong to various social and economical levels.

**Research tools included :** a social and economical status form, data form of newly married women and a quality scale of newly married women.

**Research Results showed that :**

1. There were statistical differences on the level (0.01) among the average degrees of the individuals of the sample on the axes of the dominant supporting types (the social support of the husband, the families of both the husband and the wife, and the outside society; friends, neighbours and relatives) according the variant of the place of residence to the favour of rural residents as to the social support of the husband and the outside society; friends, neighbours and relatives and to the favour of urban residents as to the social support of the families

of the husband and wife while those differences were to the favour of the working wives according to the variant of the work of the wife.

2. There were statistical differences on the level (0.01,0.05) among individual average degrees on the axes of the types of social support of newly married women (the social support of the husband, the families of both the husband and the wife, and the outside society; friends, neighbours and relatives) according to the variant the wife education level to the favour of the higher education , and according to the monthly income variant to the favour of the lower monthly income.

3. There were statistical differences on the level (0.01) among individual average degrees on the axes of the quality of the performance and productivity of newly married women according to the variant of place of residence to the favour of the quality of performance of those who live in urban residence , and to the productivity of those who live in rural residence while the difference came to the favour of the working women according the variant of the wife work.

4. There were statistical differences on the level (0.01,0.05) among individual average degrees on the axes of the quality of performance and productivity to the favour of the families with high monthly income according to the variant of monthly income.

5. There was a statistical relationship on the level (0.01, 0.05) among individual average degrees on all the axis types of the scale of the types of social support for newly married women (the social support of the husband, the families of both the husband and the wife, and the outside society; friends, neighbours and relatives) and all the axes of the scale measuring the quality of the performance and productivity.

6. There is a relative difference between the independent and the dependent variants ( competence of the newly married women) where the wife education was one of the most influent factors (88.3%) followed by the husband social support (81.7%), then comes the husband education in the third place (70.8%) and in the fourth place the family social support (67.4%).

7. The dominant social support types were the support of the husband and the wife families (36.9%) followed by the husband social (33.1%) then the social support of the outside society (friends, neighbours and relatives (30%).

8. The primary axis of the competence of newly married women was the quality of performance (53.5%) followed by the productivity (46.5%).

#### **Recommendations:-**

1. Designing a program to explain the positive effect of the types of the social support of newly married women on their personal consistence on the family and social levels.

2. Designing a program to develop the relationship structure among the types of social support and the levels of performance and productivity of newly married women.

3. Making internships to help women in general and married women in particular be aware of the potencies they have and how to use them to work in return for money to increase their income and improve their family living standards.

4. The importance of mass media support of women and family programs.

5. Developing the curricula of Home Economics on all educational levels through the insertion of units for promoting the quality of the

performance and productivity in addition to units about the importance of the social support on all ages.

6. Preparing seminars, lectures and articles to guide wives to the ways of enhancing the domains of the management of family resources and affairs in order to achieve family coherence, social coalition and promote the family living standard.

7. supplying the family counseling and guidance offices with programs that help to clarify the importance of special social support in offering the financial, cognitive and performance support in order to satisfy the family needs that newly married women feel important to enhance their power to deal with pressing factors so that they could achieve family stability.