

Statistical Analysis of Psychological Immunity and Social Issues for Women in the Siwa Oasis

F. Bekhit^{1}, Sh. Tawfek¹, N. El Toukhy¹, D. Sobeeh¹, H. Mostafa¹, A. El-Talawy¹, F. Al Basiony¹, O. Mohamed¹, M. Mansour², and S. Al Aswad¹*

¹Department of Family & Childhood Management, Faculty of Home Economics, Al-Azhar University, Cairo, Egypt

²Department of Agricultural Extension and Rural Society, Faculty of Agriculture (Girls), Al-Azhar University, Cairo, Egypt

Received: 5 Aug. 2024, Revised: 15 Oct. 2024, Accepted: 26 Dec. 2024

Published online: 1 May 2025

Abstract: This study evaluates the relationship between psychological immunity among women in Siwa Oasis and their adaptation to social issues. Involving a randomly selected sample of 102 women from northwestern Matrouh Governorate, Egypt, the research utilized questionnaires to assess psychological immunity across dimensions such as psychological toughness, positive thinking, multiple resources, and goal orientation, alongside social issues including violence against women, neglect of education, early marriage, and consanguineous marriage. The analysis revealed a statistically significant positive relationship ($p < 0.01$) between psychological immunity and adaptation to social issues. Key findings include a significant positive correlation between neglecting women's education and psychological resilience ($p < 0.01$), a positive correlation between consanguineous marriage and total psychological immunity ($p < 0.05$), and significant differences based on employment status, with notable resilience among employed women. Additionally, women aged 20 to 30 favored positive thinking, and husbands under 20 years old significantly impacted the dimensions of neglecting education and early marriage.

Keywords: Women, Siwa oasis, Social issues, Psychological immunity.

1 Introduction

The Siwa Oasis is the virgin region, or as its fans call it the lost paradise. It is located in the Western Sahara at a distance of 305 km south of the city of Marsa Matrouh and regionally affiliated with the Matrouh Governorate. It is 65 km from the Egyptian -Libyan border (Abu Shama: 2019, 9), and the people of Siwa are the Amazigh of Egypt Or the Berber of Egypt who have been confined and gathered in it for thousands of years. Their number in all of Egypt is between 30 to 40 thousand people, and they are divided into ten tribes. In that isolated region, the people of the Siwa Oasis kept their traditions, customs and their inherited languages (the Amazigh language) which is a mixture of Bedouin, Berber and some Arabic words. (Al-Ghazl: 2019, 11).

Looking at women in Bedouin societies specifically, it can be said that they are the backbone of life in those areas. They are half of society, and the other half is and they are responsible for the good upbringing, preparation, and qualifications for life of the other half. Although Bedouin women's historical and present participation in making a living, yet, such participation has remained limited and restricted by societal traditions and other social issues. (Al-Huzail: 2009, 9). The Bedouin woman is active, and her day begins at dawn. She helps her husband and family through spinning, embroidery, bird raising, etc. She is a productive woman whose role is no less than the role of men in Bedouin society. She invests in what she produces by selling it in the markets, as most of the goods offered in Siwa markets It is produced by its women and the income belongs to them. Therefore, the family's cash flow is in the hands of the woman, but without her owning it, whether she is the direct head of the family or her daughters. In addition to the above, she carries out grazing work, which is one of the most important economic activities in traditional desert societies. (Abdul Rahman: 2021, 42).

One of the most important issues that women face in Bedouin societies is the problem of racial discrimination in education, and the preference for males over females in reaching a higher degree in education. The same discrimination applies to work, where the male gets the professional work and the wife or girl bears most of the burdens, whether outside the home in herding and other things or inside the home, such as raising children, carrying out household tasks, and taking care of the husband. When it comes to social status, the male has a distinctive position, while the distinguished female is always in the lowest rank. It is noted with regard to the issue of inheritance that women are often deprived of their right to inheritance and are compensated with money, whether they accept it or not. (Al-Hawari: 2017, 3), and there are several issues that fall under marriage issues, including marriage customs, cousin marriage, early marriage, and lack of interest in the girl's opinion in choosing a life partner in most cases, and also lack of interest in the issue of officially documenting the marriage (Qandil: 2021, 45 -52).

*Corresponding author e-mail: dr.fatima.bahaa@azhar.edu.eg

One of the characteristics of social issues is that they are relative, that is, not absolute. They vary according to the environment and social and temporal conditions. Therefore, we find that most social sciences are interested in studying issues such as unemployment, early marriage, consanguineous marriage, violence, and neglecting women's education. (Al-Shami: 2015, 747).

Psychological immunity is a safe harbor and a strong fortress against the pressures resulting from issues. There are individuals who maintain an intellectual, personal and emotional structure and enjoy excellent psychological health, immunity and resistance despite all the stressful conditions and misfortunes they have experienced. Psychological immunity gives individuals internal defense mechanisms. Such internal mechanisms help them build compatible strategies and adaptive skills with the outside world and enable them to control and resist. They need psychological immunity to reconcile their emotional and social needs (Khadadoust and Jaafar: 2020, 37) quoted from (Olah: 2020, 41).

It is noted that psychological immunity is formed from childhood, that is, from the first moments, and grows, takes root, and develops little by little since childhood. It takes place within the individual through environmental reinforcements of all kinds (material, moral, familial, and societal), and it can affect the formation of subsequent stages of a person's life because it represents a force. It lies within the human psyche. It emphasizes the role of the environment as a fundamental factor in the development and emergence of psychological immunity (Abu Helwa: 2013, 88). Psychological immunity makes the individual able to withstand the effects of pressure and tension in developing psychological resilience. This psychological resilience helps him create immunity and therapeutic prevention that protects the individual when he is exposed to internal and external pressure and hinders his desired goals (Al-Khatib: 2017, 134). Therefore, we find that psychological immunity includes two aspects (psychological resilience and positive thinking).

The importance of psychological resilience lies in the fact that it works to resist the pressures that the individual is exposed to in his daily life, as it stands as an impenetrable barrier to protect him from the situations that he faces in various aspects of life. It transforms them into useful situations and experiences that make him an individual capable of facing challenges and difficulties and more efficient and in control to avoid their negative effects. (Mahmoud: 2022, 120-135), and Kobaza (2010) explains that psychological resilience is useful for resisting pressure and psychological exhaustion, as it modifies the individual's perception of events and makes them less impactful, thus providing the individual with a degree of flexibility. Therefore, psychological resilience increases the individual's abilities to resist and protects him from psychological exhaustion.

Al-Sayed (2012) believes that people with high psychological resilience are more able to benefit from methods of coping with stress, as they help them reduce the threat of stressful events. They see them from a broader perspective, analyze them into their partial components, and develop appropriate solutions for them. On the contrary, individuals with low psychological resilience rely on the regressive coping style. They stay away from situations that can generate pressure. Individuals with high psychological solidity have great self-centeredness, enjoy personal achievement, have social endurance, better achievement, are more proactive and dynamic, and have better motivation. (Al-Sayed: 2012, 63).

Among the important characteristics of people with psychological resilience are: the sense of obligation to push themselves to engage in any developments that set them back; the person's feeling that he himself is the cause of the event occurring in his life; and that he is the one who can influence his environment, and his desire to change and face new activities that help in his mental development and social growth (Al-Mashawi: 2020, 286).

Thinking positively is due to the individual's tendency to accept ideas and knowledge that simplify everything that is complex, and this results in the fact that the individual expects positive results that lead to success in what he wants or thinks. (Abu Al-Ata: 2017, 97)

Positive thinking represents a source of strength for the individual when faced with any problem or obstacle that could prevent him from reaching the goals he seeks to achieve. Instead of the individual focusing on studying unacceptable behaviors, painful feelings, and negative aspects, the positive aspects are employed, the development of pleasant feelings, and training to adopt the desired behaviors in a way that helps the individual to face the pressures of life and overcome the issues he faces during his daily interaction in all walks of life. (Rahima: 2014, 149)

Ibrahim (2008) explained that positive individuals adopt a set of rational ideas that guide them in their personal, behavioral and social orientations (Ibrahim: 2008, 189)

Society in Siwa is classified within the tribal closed society. This means it is the society which consists of one unit that has its principles, systems, beliefs, laws, and their own lifestyle. These communities are usually called minority communities, which may be isolated from the rest of the communities and such minority communities will not be influenced that much by the rest of the communities around them. It also consists of homogeneous tribes that have a common origin, speak a common language (Amazigh), live in a specific geographical place, and always strive to preserve their social customs and traditions. (Farid,: 2023, 43)

The woman in the Siwa Oasis deals with many sources of psychological pressures that affect all aspects of her life, and Lockner (2018) decides that psychological resilience is an important and pivotal factor in the formation of personality, it is required in times of danger and challenging difficulties, Moreover, it represents a source of resistance and steadfastness, and the prevention of the effects that is caused by pressure on the mental and physical health of the individual. (Lockner: 2018, 456-469)

UNICIF defined the age in which the physical and psychological growth of the girl is complete at the age of eighteen, and accordingly, early marriage is marriage that takes place before the age of eighteen. <http://www.unicef.org.ar/earlymarriage>

It is noted that the largest percentage of families in Siwa Oasis marry their daughters at an early age, as soon as they reach puberty or even before puberty. This is linked to the cultural system and values prevailing in society, which considers that early marriage is a protection against deviation, and it is the completion of half of the religion.

There are many economic, cultural and social reasons that represent the causes behind early marriage, on top of which comes poverty and abiding by societal customs and traditions that still play an essential role in determining the appropriate age for marriage.

Tawfiq's study (2020) showed that girls who married at an early age were more likely to marry first-degree relatives. Although the rates of consanguineous marriage were low in rural and urban Egypt, they exceeded 45.6% for females in the border governorates, including Matrouh Governorate, within whose territory the Siwa Oasis is located, according to the statistics of the National Population Council 2020 (Tawfiq: 2020, 8)

Despite the health issues related to consanguineous marriage, which appear to have an impact on children, the most prominent of which are fetal deformities or the newborn carrying many hereditary diseases, yet the border governorates in Egypt insist on it. This insistence is for many reasons, including, but not limited to, the continuation of the marriage due to the similarity of the marital status of the spouses, and the woman's preference for this marriage due to her relationship with her husband's relatives and their support for her when needed. It also reduces the possibility of ambiguity related to health and financial situation. In addition to the fact that pre-marriage negotiations are mainly financial issues related to the dowry and preparations. Moreover, the girl's parents prefer that the daughter live close to them in order to enjoy their grandchildren. (Zakaria, 2019, 102-110)

The Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics explained in its annual deployment that the total illiteracy rate in Egypt for the age group less than 10 years was 4.04%, the rate of girls from that percentage was 30.80% in the last statistic of 2017.

https://www.capmas.gov.eg/Pages/IndicatorsPage.aspx?page_id=6156&ind_id=4575

According to the statistics of the Egyptian Women Observatory, the high illiteracy rate in Matrouh Governorate, where the Siwa Oasis is located, in the age group (10 years or more) in the year 2020, amounted to 21.40% and the total illiteracy rate in the same year for the same governorate was 16.7%. <https://enow.gov.eg/Detail/16>

From the previous proposition, we note that the relationship between social issues and psychological resilience has a mutual influence. Psychological resilience is one of the factors that helps individuals deal with social issues and daily challenges. When a person faces social issues such as unemployment, discrimination, or family conflicts, psychological resilience enables him to face those challenges flexibly. People who have a high level of psychological resilience tend to avoid the negative effects of social issues on their psychological health. They are able to maintain their psychological balance despite difficulties, which contributes to reducing the level of stress and anxiety. They also have a better ability to adapt to social issues, as they tend to turn challenges into opportunities for personal growth. For example, they may use issues as opportunities to learn new skills or strengthen social relationships, so we find that psychological resilience is considered a shield with which a person faces social issues. Individuals who possess this type of psychological strength are able to resist social pressures to a greater extent, and from here **the research problem is determined in answering the following question:**

What is the nature of the relationship between psychological immunity in its dimensions (psychological resilience - thinking positively) and dealing with some social issues with its dimensions (violence against women - negligence of women's education - early marriage - consanguineous marriage) among the women of the Egyptian Siwa Oasis?

2 Objectives of the study

This study aims to:

1. Study the nature of the relationship between psychological immunity in its dimensions (**psychological resilience - thinking positively**) and social issues in its dimensions (**violence against women - negligence of women's education - early marriage - marriage between relatives**) (**general objective**)

2. Identifying the differences between the average scores of female heads of household in both psychological immunity in its aspects and social issues in its dimensions depending on the nature of the wife's work.
3. Revealing the nature of the difference among the women of the Egyptian Siwa Oasis in the variable of psychological immunity according to the following demographic variables (**the husband's age at marriage / the wife's age at marriage / the number of family members / the husband's educational level / the wife's educational level / the husband's work / the family's financial income**).
4. Revealing the nature of the difference between the women of the Egyptian Siwa Oasis in both psychological immunity in its aspects and social issues in its dimensions according to the following demographic variables (**the husband's age at marriage / the wife's age at marriage / the number of family members / the husband's educational level / the wife's educational level / the husband's work / financial income for the family**).

The importance of the study:

The importance of the current study lies in two main trends:

First: The importance of the study in the field of community and family service

1. The research is concerned with a minority segment in society, who are women in the border areas, especially the Egyptian Siwa Oasis, where the research attempts to shed light on its issues in order to contribute to its solution.
2. The current research may contribute to presenting appropriate recommendations for institutions interested in women that will help develop women's lives in the Egyptian Siwa Oasis.
3. The research helps shed light on Bedouin women, especially the women of Siwa Oasis, and their lifestyle, which may contribute to development plans for the region as a whole.

Second: The importance of studying in the field of specialization

1. Opening a new field for researchers to conduct many studies on the way of life of Bedouin women and arriving at results that contribute to improving the lives of Bedouin women.
2. Providing researchers in specialized fields with a new questionnaire tool (to the best of the researchers' knowledge) related to psychological resilience and its relationship with social issues in the Egyptian border areas.
3. Building guidance programs that benefit women in the Egyptian border areas and contributing to raising their efficiency.
4. Providing researchers in the field of specializing in the management of family and childhood institutions with results related to psychological resilience and its relationship to social issues in the Egyptian border areas (to the best of the researchers' knowledge)

3 Research method

First: Scientific Terminology and Procedural Concepts for the study:-

**** Psychological Immunity**

Linguistically, it is the infinitive of the verb fortify or to make immune. (Al-Wajeez Dictionary, 2020)

Technically, It is a privilege that exempts the person enjoying it from being subject to some procedures in a personal capacity. (Al-Zaafarani, 2012:52)

Olah (2020) defined psychological immunity as a unified system with integrated personal, cognitive, behavioural, emotional, social and environmental dimensions that act as sources of flexibility and resistance that develop people's ability and help them psychologically withstand the stress, threat, tension and psychological and physical pressures they face. It works As antipsychotics for tolerance, adaptation and psychological health. (Olah:2020,31)

Ungar (2020) defined it as an individual's ability to successfully confront difficult circumstances and life pressures, while maintaining psychological balance and positive adaptation, and turning crises into opportunities for learning and development. Individuals who have psychological immunity display high levels of resilience and persistence and are characterized by the ability to control negative emotions and stick to goals despite challenges. (Ungar:2020, 507-519)

Procedural Definition: Psychological immunity means that Bedouin women confront the crises and psychological pressures they are exposed to and deal with them in a positive way that helps them confront these issues without a negative impact on their mental and physical health. Psychological immunity is represented by (**psychological resilience and positive thinking**)

Social Issues:

Issues is the plural of problem, which means a difficulty that must be overcome to obtain a result. (Al-Wajeez Dictionary, 2020)

Social issues are the gap between goals and ambitions, and the reality of achieving them as a result of an imbalance in relationships and interactions between individuals, and they reflect social conditions that are not in their correct place (Zaafarani, 2019, 45)

Qamar (2022) has defined social issues as the fundamental contradiction between cultural standards and the reality of daily life. (Qamar:2022, 22)

Procedural Definition: Social issues are the disorder resulting from the imbalance between the goals of women in the Egyptian Siwa Oasis and the societal standards expected of them. This results in a divergence between what the woman wants to achieve and what beliefs force her to do. Customs and traditions cannot be achieved, and among the most prominent issues in that region are (**violence against women, negligence of women's education, early marriage, and consanguineous marriage**).

Second: Study hypotheses:

1. There is no correlation between the women of the Egyptian Siwa Oasis (study sample) in psychological immunity in its dimensions (**psychological resilience - thinking positively**) and social issues in its dimensions (**violence against women - neglecting of women's education - early marriage - consanguineous marriage**) (**goal General**).
2. There are no statistically significant differences between the women of the Egyptian Siwa Oasis (study sample) in psychological immunity in its dimensions (**psychological resilience - thinking positively**) and social issues in its dimensions (**violence against women - neglecting of women's education - early marriage - consanguineous marriage**) depending on the nature of the work. (**work / does not work**)
3. There is no statistically significant difference among the women of the Egyptian Siwa Oasis (study sample) in psychological immunity in its aspects according to some demographic variables (**the husband's age at marriage / the wife's age at marriage / the number of family members / the husband's educational level / the wife's educational level / the husband's work / and financial income. For the family**).
4. There is no statistically significant difference between the women of the Egyptian Siwa Oasis (study sample) in social issues in their dimensions according to some demographic variables (**the husband's age at marriage / the wife's age at marriage / the number of family members / the husband's educational level / the wife's educational level / and work the husband/and the family's financial income**).

Third: Study Methodology

This study follows the descriptive-analytical approach, which is a type of research methodology used to collect, describe, and analyze data in a systematic manner. The goal of this approach is to understand social, psychological, or cultural phenomena by accurately describing and analyzing them to identify patterns, trends, and relationships between variables. The descriptive analytical approach is characterized by providing a comprehensive description of the subject under study and interpreting the data to reach specific results. (Al-Kilani: 2022, 28)

Fourth: Limits of the study

The limits of the study include the following: -

Human limits: The study sample included 102 women from the Egyptian Siwa Oasis, and the sample was chosen randomly.

Time limits: It was applied to the sample in the time period from January 2021 to April 2021.

Spatial Boundaries: It was applied to women living in the Egyptian Siwa Oasis, which is administratively affiliated with Matrouh Governorate, located in northwestern Egypt in the Western Desert.

Fifth: Study tools

The current study included the following tools (prepared by the researchers):

1. Primary data form.
2. Psychological immunity questionnaire.
3. Social Issues Questionnaire.

Sixth: Preparing and Building the Study Tools:

1. General data form

The general data form for the sample members was prepared with the aim of obtaining useful information in determining the characteristics of the respondents. The questionnaire phrases were formulated in the first person and included the following phrases:

* **Age at marriage for both (husband and wife).**

* **Number of family members, including husband and wife.**

* **Educational level of the male and female head of the family:** (reads and writes - primary - middle - secondary or equivalent - intermediate level - bachelor's - master's - doctorate) The educational categories were divided into three levels: low (reads and writes / primary / preparatory) - average (secondary or equivalent / above average) - high (university qualification / master's / doctorate).

* **Spouse's work:** (government job / private sector / Self-employment / On pension).

* **Nature of the wife's work:** She works/does not work.

* **Categories of family monthly income:** Monthly income in Egyptian pounds. The categories have been divided into three levels (low - medium - high). Less than 4000 pounds (low level), from 4000 pounds to less than 6000 pounds (medium level), more than 6000 pounds (high level).

2- Psychological Immunity Questionnaire:

The aim of the questionnaire was to identify the ability of Bedouin women in the Egyptian Siwa Oasis to confront the issues they face and the way they think about the issues and deal with them. The questionnaire included a set of phrases that the researchers prepared after reviewing the most important Arab and foreign references that dealt with the subject of the research. The questionnaire was prepared in its initial form and it consisted of 28 statements distributed on two axes (**psychological resilience - thinking positively**).

** The psychological resilience axis: it included 13 statements

** The positive thinking axis: it included 15 statements

The responses of the study sample of female heads of household were divided into the questionnaire statements by following the following steps:

Calculating the range for the questionnaire and its various axes from the following equation:

Range = largest value - smallest value

Category length = Range ÷ 3

Therefore, the minimum degree becomes (45) degrees, and the maximum degree (79) degrees.

Therefore, the range becomes = 34

And the Category length = 11.33.

Table 1: Percentage distribution of the study sample according to the axes of psychological immunity

Psychological Resilience	psychological immunity	No.	%	Thinking Positively	psychological immunity	No.	%
	Low Level (11-14)	32	31.37		Low Level (8-11)	14	31.37
Medium Level (15-18)	50	49.02	Medium Level (12-15)	62	60.78		
High Level (18-21)	20	19.61	High Level (16-18)	26	25.49		
Total Psychological Immunity	Low Level (45-56)		14	13.73			
	Medium Level (57-68)		60	58.82			
	High Level (69-79)		28	27.45			

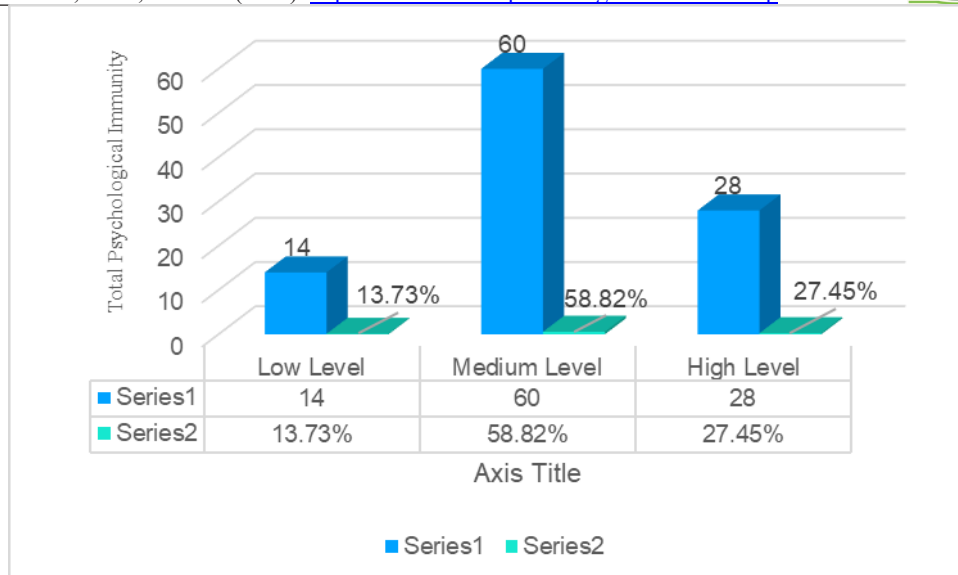


Fig. (1): Percentage distribution of the study sample according to the axes of psychological immunity

From Table (1) & Bar Chart (1), it is clear that most of the study sample (the women of the Egyptian Siwa Oasis) fall within the average level in the two axes (psychological resilience and positive thinking) as well as (complete psychological immunity), as the study sample was within the average level with 60.78% of the total number of the sample at Total psychological immunity.

3- Social Issues Questionnaire:

The aim of the questionnaire was to identify the most important issues facing women in Siwa Oasis. The questionnaire included a set of phrases that the researchers prepared after reviewing the most important Arab and foreign references that dealt with the subject of the research. The questionnaire was prepared in its initial form and it consisted of 46 statements distributed over four dimensions (**violence against women / neglecting of women’s education / early marriage / consanguineous marriage**).

- ** **Violence against women:** it included 14 statements
- ** **Negligence of women’s education:** it included 10 statements
- ** **Early marriage:** it included 12 phrases
- ** **Consanguineous marriage:** it included 10 phrases

The responses of the study sample of female heads of household were divided into the questionnaire statements by following the following steps:

Calculating the range for the questionnaire and its various axes from the following equation:

Range = largest value - lowest value

Category length = range ÷ 3

So the minimum score becomes (77) Degree, and the maximum degree is (124) degrees.

So the range becomes = 47

and the Category length = 15.67

Table 2: Percentage distribution of the study sample according to the dimensions of social issues

Violence against women	Social Issues	No.	%	Negligence of women’s education	Social Issues	No.	%
	Low Level (21-26)	8	7.84		Low Level (15-18)	16	15.69
	Medium Level (27-32)	52	50.98		Medium Level (19-22)	64	62.75
	High Level	42	41.18		High Level	22	21.56

	(24-27)				(23-26)		
Early Marriage	Low Level (18-25)	46	45.1	Consanguineous marriage	Low Level (17-21)	8	7.84
	Medium Level (26-33)	55	53.92		Medium Level (22-26)	26	25.49
	High Level (34-41)	1	0.98		High Level (27-31)	68	66.67
Total Social Issues	Low Level (77-92)					8	7.84
	Medium Level (93-108)					62	60.78
	High Level (109-124)					32	31.38

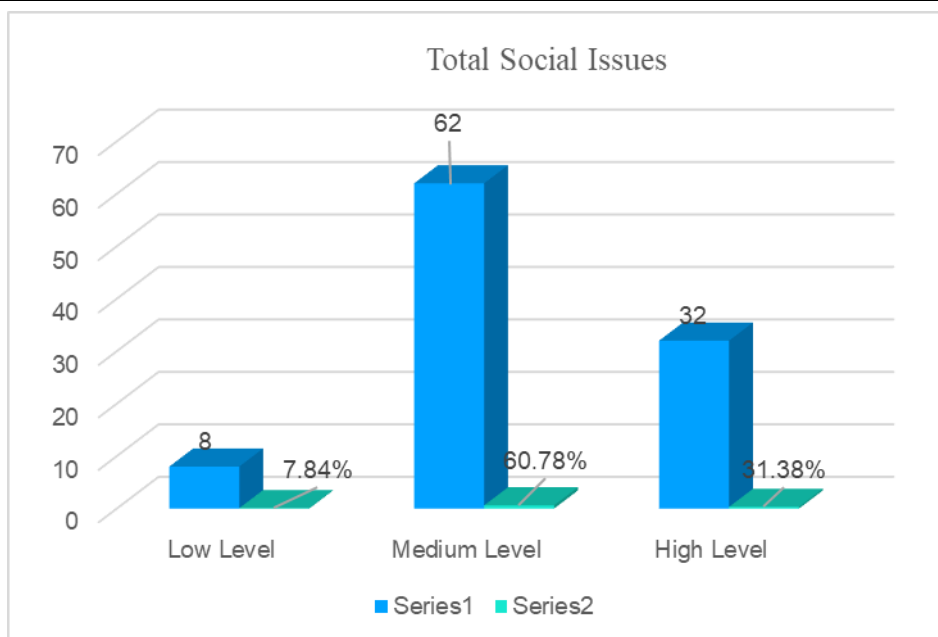


Fig. (2): Percentage distribution of the study sample according to the dimensions of social issues

From Table (2) & Bar Chart (2), it is clear that most of the study sample (the women of the Egyptian Siwa Oasis) fall within the average level in the dimensions of (violence against women, negligence of women's education, early marriage, and all social issues), while the level was high in the dimension of (consanguineous marriage).

Correcting the Questionnaire:

The psychological immunity and social issues questionnaires were corrected by choosing one from multiple (always, sometimes, rarely) in each statement of the questionnaire, and the correction was done on a scale (3,2,1) for the phrases positively and a scale (1,2,3) for negative statements.

The internal consistency of the psychological immunity and social issues questionnaires was calculated by finding the Pearson correlation coefficient between the score of each axis of the questionnaire, as well as between each axis and the total questionnaire.

Table & Bar Chart (3) shows the presence of a positive correlation at the level (0.001) between the axes of psychological immunity and the dimensions of social issues, this indicates the validity of the questionnaire.

Table 3: The internal consistency of the axes of the questionnaire of psychological immunity and the questionnaire of social issues is measured by the use of Person's connection coefficient and its moral

Psychological Immunity	Axes	Correlation	Sig.	Social Issues	Axes	Correlation	Sig.
	Psychological Hardiness	0,678	0,001		Violence against women	0,683	0,001
Thinking positively	0,693	0,001	Negligence of Women's education	0,546	0,001		
			Early age marriage	0,822	0,001		
			Consanguineous marriage	0,693	0,001		

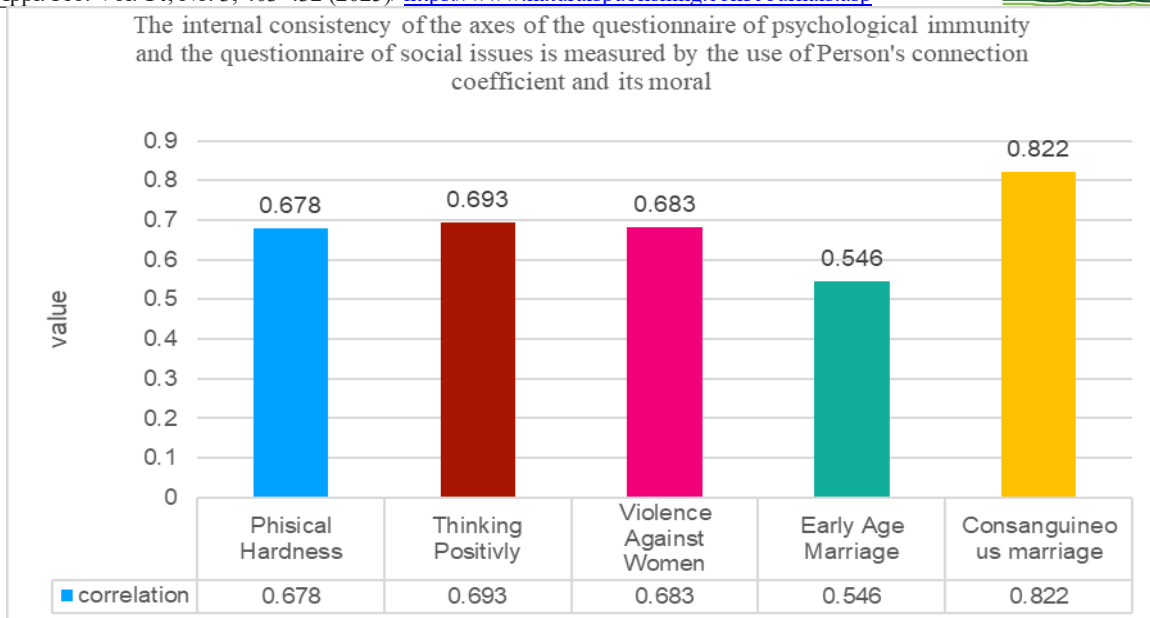


Fig. (3): The internal consistency of the axes of the questionnaire of psychological immunity and the questionnaire of social issues is measured by the use of Person's connection coefficient and its moral

Reliability of the questionnaire:

The researchers calculated the stability of the questionnaire using the reliability coefficient and internal consistency through the Cronbach alpha equation and the Spearman-Brown and Guttman split-half test, by monitoring the scores of the exploratory sample, which amounted to 30 women for each statement, and then calculating the alpha value, as the following became clear:

- The statements were acceptable in all the statements of the psychological immunity questionnaire, as the alpha value for the overall questionnaire was (0.866) and the split-half coefficient for each of (Spearman-Brown, Guttman) was (0.603 - 0.631), as shown in Table (4), which are high values. It confirms the consistency of the questionnaire.

- The statements were acceptable in all statements of the Social Issues Questionnaire, as the value of Cronbach's alpha was (0.8922) and the split-half coefficient for each of (Spearman-Brown, Guttman) was (0.701 - 0.722), as can be seen in Table (4). It is high values which confirm the consistency of the questionnaire.

Table 4: The stability of the questionnaire using alpha stability factories and midterm retail factor (Spearman-Brown Laboratory, Getman) for the questionnaire of psychological immunity and the survey of the social issues of the study sample

Axes	Number of Phrases	Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient	The Split-Half	
			Spearman-Brown Correlation Coefficient	Guttman Correlation Coefficient
First Psychological Immunity				
Psychological Hardness	13	0.826	0.783	0.782
Thinking Positively	15	0.7390	0.649	0.648
Psychological Immunity in Total	28	0.866	0.603	0.631
Second Social Issues				
Violence against Women	14	0.724	0.660	0.660
Negligence of Women' Education	10	0.869	0.832	0.831
Early Marriage	12	0.722	0.671	0.670
Consanguineous Marriage	10	0.788	0.588	0.5820
Social Issues in Total	46	0.892	0.701	0.722

Statistical transactions used in the study:

The researchers analyzed the data and performed statistical processors using the SPSS program to extract the results. The researchers reviewed the results to ensure the validity and accuracy of the results through the use of some transactions and statistical methods that were used to reveal the relationship between the study variables and test the validity of the hypotheses from them (calculating repetitions, percentage rates, mathematical averages and standard deviations for the study variables - Alpharonbach laboratory account to calculate the stability of the questionnaire and its consistency. Calculating the matrix of correlation coefficients - calculating the value of the T test - calculating the value of (F) one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) and using the Tukey test to calculate the significance of the differences.

4 Analysis and interpretation of the results

First: Description of the study sample: -

This part included a comprehensive description of the study sample which consists of 102 women from the Egyptian Siwa Oasis according to some social and economic variables, and Table (5) shows that.

Table 5: Percentage distribution of the study sample According to some social and economic variables

The Variable	Repetition	%	The Variable	Repetition	%
1-The Age of the Husband at Marriage			2-The Age of the Wife at Marriage		
Less than 20	4	3.9	Less than 18	32	31.4
Between 20-30	78	76.5	Between 18-25	56	54.9
Over 35 years	20	19.6	Over 25 years	14	13.7
3-Educational Level of the Husband			4-Educational Level of the Wife		
Low	6	5.9	Low	10	9.8
Medium	78	76.5	Medium	88	86.3
High	18	17.6	High	4	3.9
5-Job of the Husband			6-Nature of the Work of the Wife		
Government Job/ Private Sector	42	41.2	Works	8	7.8
Freelance work	56	54.9	Does Not Work	94	92.2
On Pension/Retired	4	3.9			
7-Number of Family Members			8-Family Financial Income		
Less than 4	30	29.4	Less than 4000 Egyptian Pounds	80	78.4
From 4-6	58	56.9	From 4000 -6000 Egyptian Pounds	18	17.7
More than 6	14	13.7	More than 6000 Egyptian Pounds	4	3.9

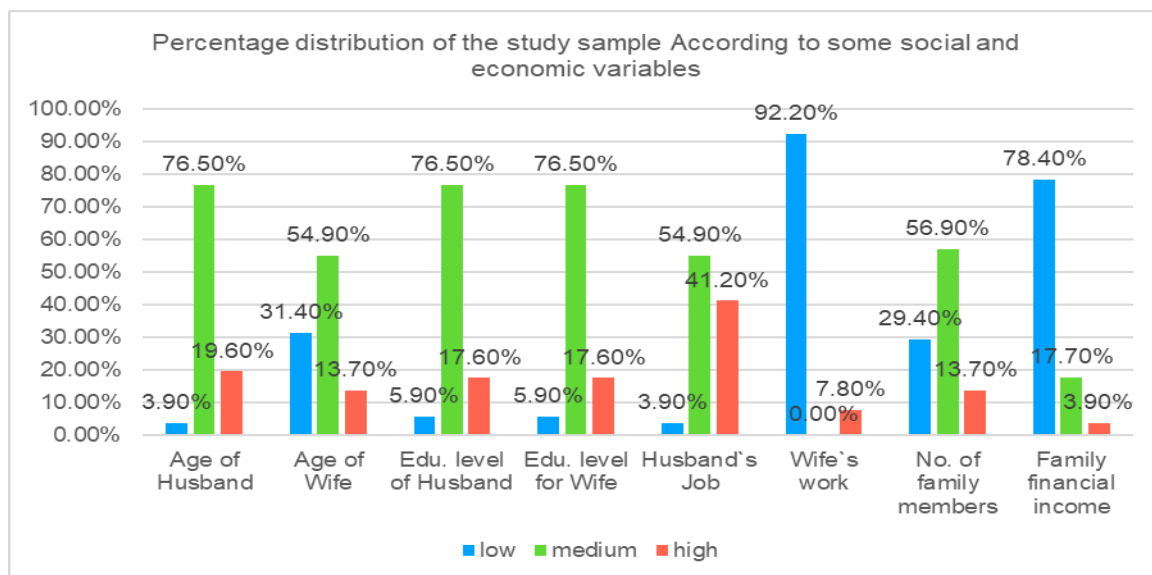


Fig. (4): Percentage distribution of the study sample According to some social and economic variables

Table (5) & Bar Chart (4) shows the following:

The husband’s age at marriage: 76.5% of the total sample. The husband’s age at marriage was between 20-30 years)

The wife’s age at marriage: 54.9% of the total sample. The wife’s age at marriage was between 18- 25 years)

The educational level of the husband: 76.5% of the total sample. The level of marriage’s education was average (high school or its equivalent/above average)

The educational level of the wife: 86.3% of the total sample. The level of marriage’s education was average (high school or its equivalent/above average)

The husband’s work: 54.9% of the sample’s husbands work as freelancers.

The nature of the wife’s work: 92.2% of the wives do not work, which is a very high percentage.

The number of family members: More than half of the sample, at a rate of 56.9%. The number of family members ranges (from 4 to 6 individuals)

Family monthly income: 78.4% of the total study sample had a monthly income of less than 4,000 Egyptian pounds.

***Second: Descriptive results of the study tools: -**

***Based on the results of the response to the study questionnaire, the lowest and highest scores were determined to calculate the range and then determine the levels:**

Table 6: Relative distribution of the study sample according to the levels of psychological immunity with its axes and the total as well as social issues with its dimensions as well as the total

Axes	Level	No.	%	Axes	Level	No.	%
First Variable Psychological Immunity				Second Variable Social Issues			
Psychological Resilience	Low Level (14-11)	32	31.37	Violence against Women	Low Level (21-26)	8	7.84
					Medium Level (27-32)	52	50.98
					High Level (33-38)	42	41.18
	Medium Level (18-15)	50	49.02	Neglecting the Education of Women	Low Level (15-18)	16	15.69
					Medium Level (19-22)	64	62.75
					High Level (23-27)	22	21.56
Thinking Postively	Low Level (8-11)	14	31.37	Early Marriage	Low Level (18-25)	46	45.1
					Medium Level (19-22)	55	53.92
					High Level (23-27)	1	0.98
	Medium Level (12-15)	62	60.78	Consanguineous Marriage	Low Level (17-21)	8	7.84
					Medium Level (22-26)	26	25.49
					High Level (27-31)	68	66.67
High Level (21-19)	20	19.61					

Total Psychological Immunity	Low Level (45-56)	14	13.73	Total Social Issues	Low Level (7-92)	8	7.84
	Medium Level (57-68)	60	58.82		Medium Level (93-108)	62	60.78
	High Level (69-79)	28	27.45		High Level (109-124)	32	31.38

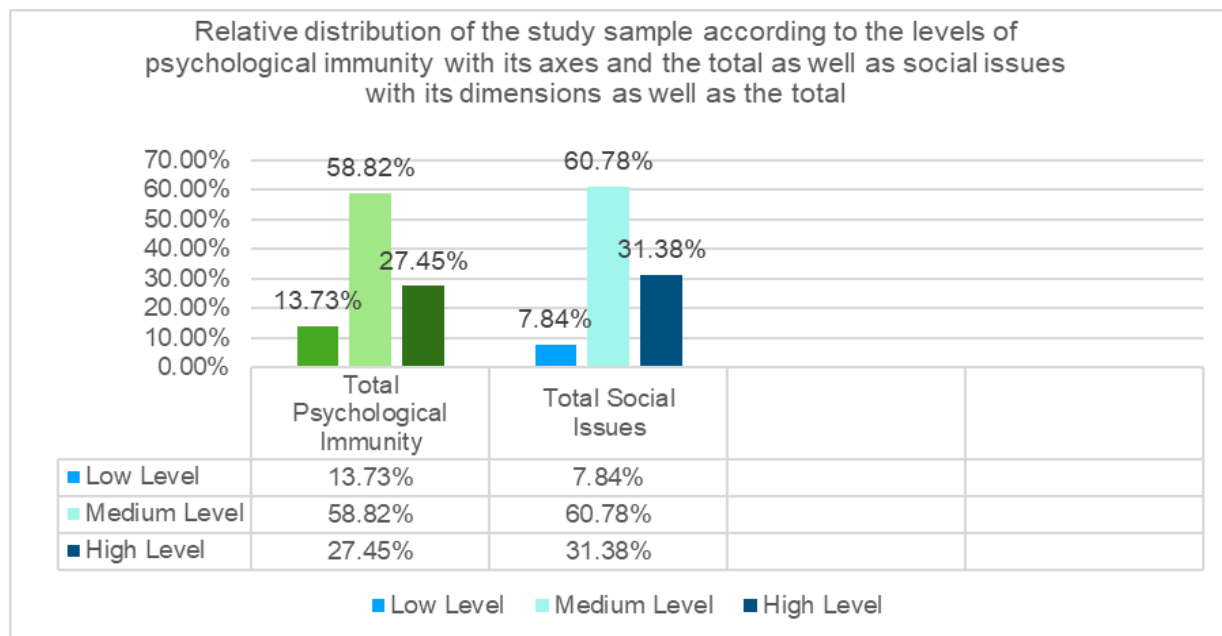


Fig. (5): Relative distribution of the study sample according to the levels of psychological immunity with its axes and the total as well as social issues with its dimensions as well as the total

It is clear from Table (6) that follows:

** Most of the study sample falls within the average level in the axes of the psychological immunity questionnaire, in both (psychological resilience/positive thinking) and total psychological immunity.

** Most of the study sample falls within the average level in Dimensions of the Social Issues Questionnaire, in both (violence against women / neglecting of women's education / early marriage) and the total psychological immunity, while they fell within the high level in the (consanguineous marriage) dimension.

Third: Results in light of the study hypotheses: -

Results in light of the first hypothesis:

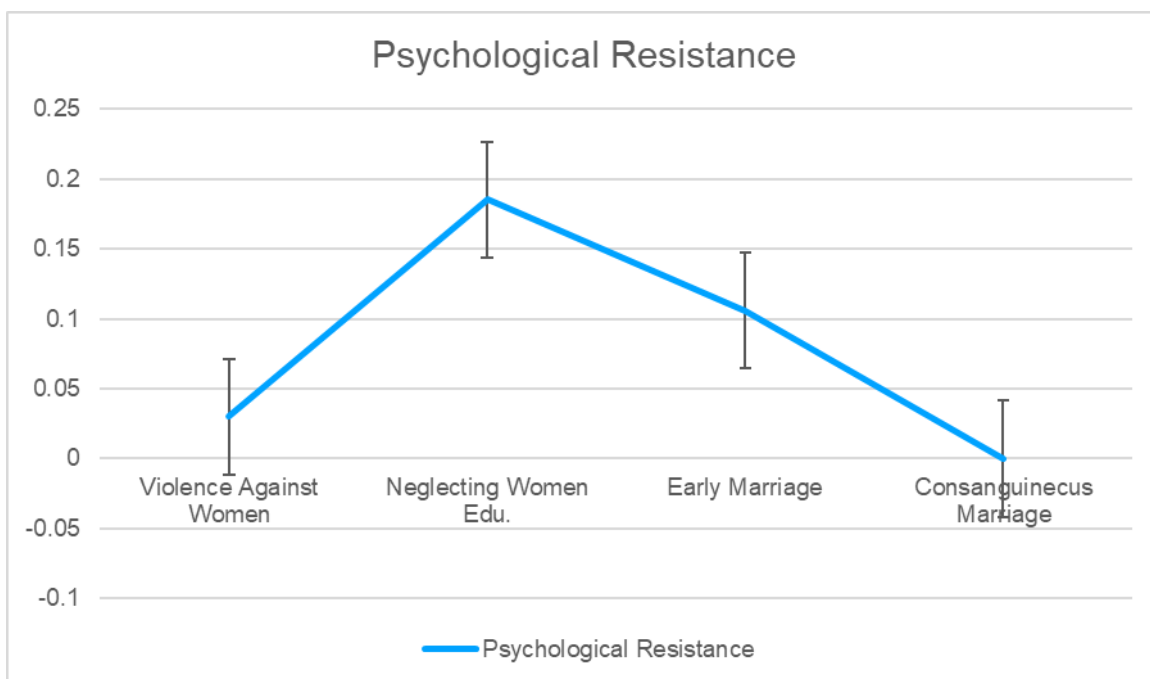
There is no correlation between the women of the Egyptian Siwa Oasis (study sample) in psychological immunity in its dimensions (psychological resilience - thinking positively) and social issues in its dimensions (violence against women - neglecting women's education - early marriage - consanguineous marriage (general goal).

Table 7: Results of Pearson correlation coefficients between psychological immunity in its dimensions and the total and between social issues in its dimensions and the total among the study sample (n = 102)

Axes	Psychological Resilience	Thinking Positively	Total Psychological Immunity
Violence against Women	0.013	0.154	0.030
Neglecting the Education of Women	0.262**	0.099	0.185
Early Marriage	0.092	0.018	0.106
Consanguineous Marriage	0.191	0.076	0.206*
Total Social Issues	0.176	0.013	0.156

*Significance at level0.05

**Significance at level 0.01



Line Chart (1): Results of Pearson correlation coefficients between psychological immunity in its dimensions and the total and between social issues in its dimensions and the total among the study sample (n = 102)

From Table (7) & Line Chart (1) it is clear that:

There is no statistically significant correlation between violence against women and psychological resilience, positive thinking, and total psychological immunity.

The Nyarko & Amissah (2020) study confirmed that women, who have been exposed to domestic violence have high levels of psychological resilience, were more able to adapt to the psychological pressures resulting from violence, and showed lower rates of depression and anxiety compared to women who were less resilient. The Perez & Johnson (2019) study also showed that positive thinking plays a major role in improving the psychological state of women who were survived of domestic violence. . Women who adopted positive thinking strategies had a better ability to accept difficult circumstances and restore their lives faster. Manning & Taylor (2021) study found that women who had high levels of psychological immunity were more able to confront the traumas resulting from domestic violence and deal effectively with its challenges. This contributed to reducing their negative psychological symptoms such as anxiety and depression. From the study of Smith & Baker (2023), it was found that women who developed psychological resilience and relied on positive thinking had a greater ability to confront the effects of violence in the long term, which helped improve their quality of life and reduce psychological stress.

** There is a statistically significant positive correlation At the level of 0.01% between neglecting women’s education and psychological resilience, and the absence of a correlation with thinking positively and total psychological immunity.

The study of Ahmed & Rahman (2022) confirmed that women who do not receive sufficient education may suffer from a decrease in the level of psychological resilience due to lack of social and cognitive skills that support the ability to deal with life’s challenges.

** There is no statistically significant correlation between early marriage, psychological resilience, positive thinking, and total psychological immunity.

The study by Tani & Shimizu (2018) indicated that early marriage can negatively affect the psychological resilience of individuals. This is due to the fact that people who marry at an early age face greater challenges and psychological pressures that may affect their ability to adapt. The study of Ahmed & Rahman (2022) also indicated that early marriage may lead to a decrease in positive thinking, as individuals who marry at an early age may face greater challenges in maintaining a positive outlook due to pressures and obligations. The Smith & Adams (2020) study also showed that early marriage can affect the psychological immunity of individuals. As they may face difficulties in developing effective coping strategies as a result of the pressures resulting from early marriage.

** There is a statistically significant positive correlation at the 0.05% level between consanguineous marriage and total psychological immunity.

Al-Omari & Hassan's (2022) study found that consanguineous marriage may unexpectedly affect individuals' psychological immunity. The study showed that individuals who marry relatives may face psychological pressures as a result of social expectations and family pressure, which may negatively affect their ability to deal with psychological challenges effectively. The Jaber & Youssef (2023) study also indicated that consanguineous marriage may have mixed effects on psychological immunity. While strong social support from the extended family may provide some psychological protection, the expectations and issues resulting from consanguineous marriage can also contribute to increased levels of psychological stress in individuals. Mahmoud & El-Sayed (2021) added that consanguineous marriage can affect psychological immunity by increasing psychological challenges related to complex family relationships. The study showed that this increase in challenges may lead to psychological issues such as anxiety and depression, which affects the ability of individuals to develop effective coping strategies.

** There is no statistically significant correlation between the total psychological immunity and the total social issues. There is also no correlation between the total psychological immunity and the dimensions of social issues (violence against women / of women's education / early marriage / consanguineous marriage), and there is no relationship between the total social issues and the dimensions of social issues. Psychological immunity (psychological resilience/positive thinking).

The study of Jackson & et al. showed (2021) show that individuals with high levels of psychological resilience show a greater ability to adapt to social issues such as poverty and unemployment. These individuals are more resilient to social pressures and show lower rates of depression and anxiety associated with social issues.

The researcher attributes the current research results to the fact that the Egyptian Siwa Oasis women do not enjoy sufficient psychological immunity to deal with the social issues they face due to the many pressures that occur to them, especially as we are in an era full of technology and in an era concerned with empowering women in all fields and Siwa women are not far from technological innovations that enable them to see the outside world and the advantages that women enjoy outside Siwa Oasis.

The study is **consistent** with the results of the study (Smith & Baker) 2023, which has proven that social issues such as poverty and unemployment affect the mental health of the individual, as the rates of anxiety and depression increases, which reduces the person's ability to adapt to pressure and thus the psychological immunity of the individual decreases. It is also **consistent** with the Ungar (2020) study, which showed that psychological immunity is often tested in the presence of difficult social issues such as poverty and violence or the loss of a family member and this leads to decreasing their ability to overcome challenges and pressure.

Thus, the first statistical hypothesis is partially fulfilled.

The results in light of the second hypothesis:

There are no statistically significant differences between the women of the Egyptian Siwa Oasis (study sample) in psychological immunity in its dimensions (**psychological resilience – thinking positive**) and social issues in its dimensions (**violence against women – negligence of education Women – early marriage – consanguineous marriage**) **depending on the nature of the work (working / not working).**

To verify the validity of the hypothesis, calculating the differences between the means using a T-test was used

Table 8: shows the significance of the differences between the average scores of the sample in The variables of psychological immunity and social issues depending on the nature of the wife's work

Value		Working N=(8)	Not Working N=(94)	T Value	Sig. Value	Sig.
		Average calculation	Average calculation			
Psychological Immunity	Psychological Resilience	18.50	15.64	3.448	0.001	Sig. at 0.001
	Thinking Positively	14.25	13.87	0.459	0.648	No sig.
	Total Psychological Immunity	69.50	63.74	2.196	0.030	Sig. at 0.05

Social Issues	Violence against Women	30.50	31.39	0.693	0.540	No sig.
	Neglecting the Education of Women	21.75	21.52	0.236	0.814	No sig.
	Early Marriage	25.25	25.87	0.506	0.614	No sig.
	Consanguineous Marriage	26.75	26.40	0.319	0.751	No sig.
	Total Social Issues	104.25	105.19	0.296	0.768	No sig.

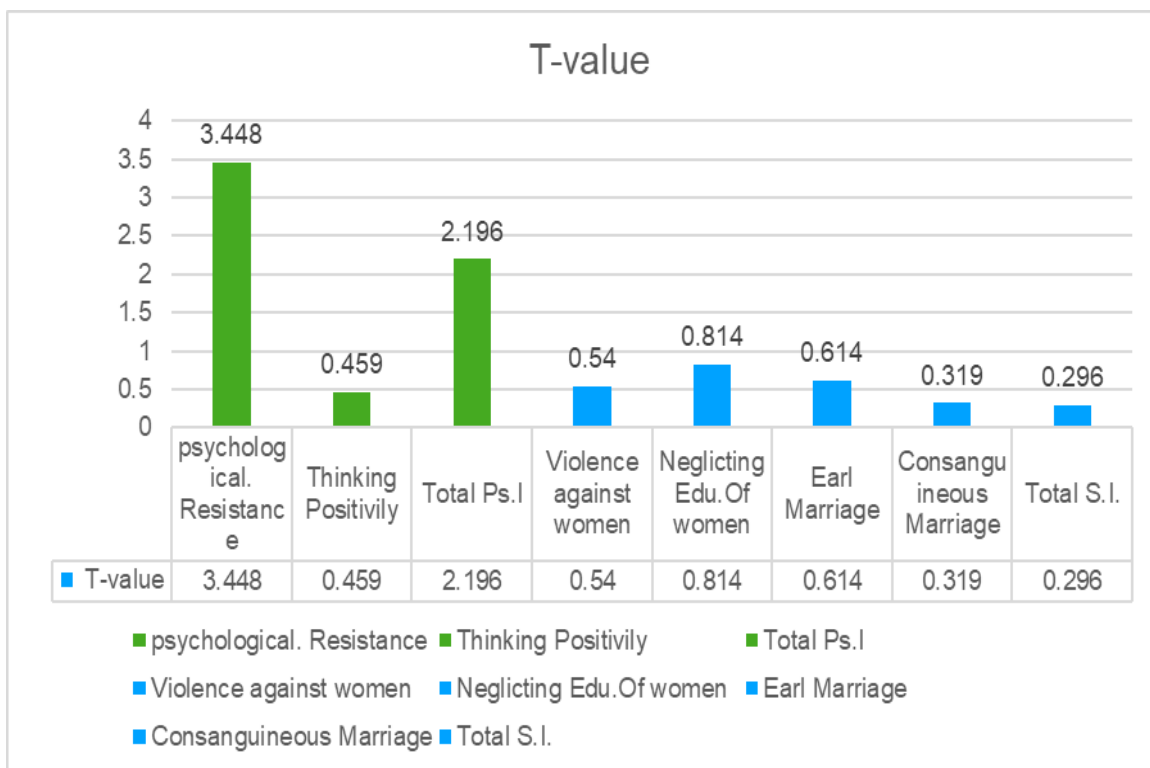


Fig. (6): shows the significance of the differences between the average scores of the sample in The variables of psychological immunity and social issues depending on the nature of the wife’s work

From Table (8) & Bar Chart (6) it is clear that:

**There are statistically significant differences between the women of Siwa Oasis (the research sample) with respect to the nature of work (working / not working) with respect to the axes (psychological resilience / total psychological immunity) at levels (0.001, 0.05) respectively.

This is consistent with the study of Martínez & Collins (2023), which found that women’s financial stability enhances their psychological resilience and reduces the psychological pressures on them.

**There are no statistically significant differences between the women of Siwa Oasis (research sample) Regarding the nature of work (working / not working) and in relation to the axes (violence against women / negligence of women’s education / early marriage / consanguineous marriage / total social issues).

This differs with the study of Abdulrahman & Muhammad (2021), which was one of the results that work contributes to promoting psychological immunity among women by providing financial independence and achieving personal goals. Working women who have a good psychological immunity showed a greater ability to face professional and social challenges. The Chen & Zhang study (2022) added that a good balance between work and life enhances psychological immunity and reduces psychological stress. Women who succeed in achieving this balance shows higher levels of psychological satisfaction and emotional stability. The Patel & Gupta study (2021) has reached that the work of women can contribute to social empowerment, which helps reduce the impact of social issues such as discrimination and family pressures. Work provides women with opportunities for social interaction and independence. It was one of the results of the Wong & Lee study (2023) that women's work can lead to improving the social and economic situation of the family, which contributes to reducing social issues associated with financial pressures and family issues.

The result of the current study agreed with the study of Patel & Kumar (2020), which found that work-related challenges,

such as discrimination in the workplace and dual pressures between work and family, can negatively affect psychological immunity and promote additional social issues.

The researchers attribute this to the fact that The vast majority of Siwa Oasis women do not go out to work, as is clear from the research sample (Table 5), and therefore they lack communication skills with the outside environment. The main influencing factor is the customs and traditions that govern the oasis, which do not deny violence and do not support women's education, in addition to encouragement of early marriage and consanguineous marriage.

This conclusion is reinforced by the study of Martinez & Collins (2023), which confirmed that coping and adjustment strategies in the work environment can enhance the psychological immunity of working women. **It also agrees with** the study of Baker & Thomas (2023), which proved that achieving a healthy balance between work and personal life can improve women's ability to face psychological challenges and thus increase their psychological resilience, and this is what women in Siwa Oasis lack.

Thus, the second hypothesis is fulfilled.

The results in light of the third hypothesis:

There is no statistically significant difference among the women of the Egyptian Siwa Oasis (study sample) in the psychological immunity variable in its axes depending on some demographic variables (**age at marriage for both husband and wife, number of family members, and educational level for both husband and wife, The husband's work, and the family's financial income**).

To verify the validity of this hypothesis, the calculation of variances was used using the one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) test, and the Tukey test was used to determine the significance of the differences between the averages.

Table 9: One-way analysis of variance Psychological immunity according to demographic factors (n=102)

Axis	Source of Variance	Sum of Squares	(DF)	Mean Squares	F Value	Level of Sig.
Age of Husband at Marriage						
Thinking Positively	Between Groups	36.373	2	18.187	3.875	0.024 Sig.
	Within Groups	464.646	99			
	Total	501.020	101			
Age of the Wife at Marriage						
Thinking Positively	Between Groups	65.805	2	32.903	7.485	0.001 Sig.
	Within Groups	435.214	99			
	Total	501.020	101			
Total Psychological Immunity	Between Groups	808.643	2	213.495	4.330	0.016 Sig.
	Within Groups	889.490	99			
	Total	426.989	101			
The Number of the Family Members						
Thinking Positively	Between Groups	49.836	2	16.612	3.608	0.016 Sig.
	Within Groups	451.184	99			
	Total	501.020	101			
Total Psychological Immunity	Between Groups	851.000	2	197.043	4.094	0.009 Sig.
	Within Groups	889.490	99			
	Total	591.129	101			
The Educational Level of the Wife						
Thinking Positively	Between Groups	93.147	2	46.573	11.304	0.0001 Sig.
	Within Groups	407.873	99			
	Total	501.020	101			
Total Psychological Immunity	Between Groups	819.815	2	409.907	9.042	0.0001 Sig.
	Within Groups	4488.264	99			
	Total	5308.078	101			
The Work of the Husband						
Total Psychological Immunity	Between Groups	444.317	2	222.158	4.522	0.013 Sig.
	Within Groups	4863.762	99			
	Total	5308.078	101			
Family Financial Income						
Psychological	Between Groups	36.528	2	18.264	3.402	0.037

Axis	Source of Variance	Sum of Squares	(DF)	Mean Squares	F Value	Level of Sig.
Resilience	Within Groups	531.550	99	5.369		Sig.
	Total	568.078	101			

Table 10: Tukey’s test to determine the significance of the differences between the means for the Psychological Immunity Questionnaire according to demographic factors

Axes	Level	Mean Squares
Age of Husband at Marriage		
Thinking Positively	Less than 20	12.5000
	Between 20-30	14.2308
	More than 30	12.9000
Age of the Wife at Marriage		
Thinking Positively	Less than 18	13.6250
	Between 25-18	14.5000
	More than 25	12.1429
Total Psychological Immunity	Less than 18	63.1875
	Between 25-18	65.8214
	More than 25	60.0000
Educational Level of the Wife		
Thinking Positively	Low (Reads & Writes/ Primary/Preparatory)	13.5000
	Intermediate (Secondary or equivalent/Post-Intermedicate)	13.5909
	High (University Degree/Masters/Doctroate)	16.8000
Total Psychological Immunity	Low (Reads & Writes/ Primary/Preparatory)	63.1136
	Intermediate (Secondary or equivalent/Post-Intermedicate)	67.5000
	High (University Degree/Masters/Doctroate)	72.4000
Work of the Husband		
Total Psychological Immunity	Government Job/Private Sector	63.9524
	Free Lance	63.6429
	Retired	74.5000
Family Financial Income		
Psychological Resilience	Less than 4000 Egyptian Pounds	15.5750
	6000-4000 Between	16.6667
	More than 6000 Egyptian Pounds	18.0000

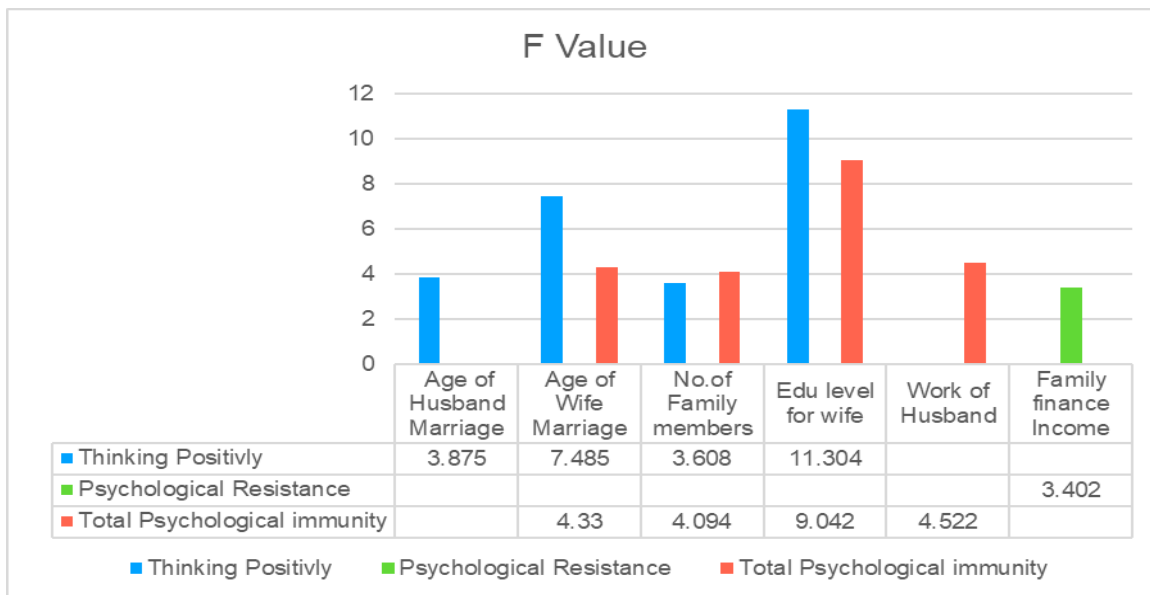


Fig. (7): Tukey's test to determine the significance of the differences between the means for the Psychological Immunity Questionnaire according to demographic factors

From tables (9) and (10) & Fig (7) we get the following results:

**** There is no statistically significant difference between (psychological resilience / total psychological immunity) and the age of the husband.**

This is confirmed by the results of many studies such as the study of Lee & et al. (2022) which demonstrated that wives married to older men may feel increased financial and social stability, which can enhance psychological immunity. On the other hand, wives may face psychological challenges if the age difference is too large. As pointed out by Johnson & Patel (2023), a large difference in age can differentially affect psychological immunity, as it may have positive effects in some cases and negative effects in others. Patel & Gupta (2021) showed that older husbands may provide greater emotional support and psychological stability, which may enhance wives' psychological resilience.

**** There is a statistically significant difference at the level of 0.05 in favor of the positive thinking axis related to the psychological resilience variable. It turned out that the significance is in favor of couples aged (from 20 to 30 years), and the researchers attribute this to the technological progress represented by modern mobile phones that allowed the males of the Siwa Oasis to know and communicate with other cultures and contemporary issues different from the usual ones inside the oasis. This gave them strong psychological immunity.**

This differs from the results of the study by Thompston & et al. (2023) who showed that wives married to older men tend to display higher levels of positive thinking, as a result of the financial and social stability that an older husband can provide. It also differs with the study of Smith & Baker (2023) as well as the study of Davis & et al. (2024) and the study of Kim & et al. (2023) whose research results showed that wives have positive influences on their positive thinking when husbands are older, due to the emotional support and stability provided by older husbands.

**** There is no statistically significant difference between (psychological resilience) and the age of the wife.**

The researchers attribute this to adaptation to the surroundings and the harsh nature of Siwa, which gave its women psychological resilience, regardless of their age.

Smith & et al explained. (2023) find that older women exhibit higher levels of psychological resilience, partly due to accumulated life experiences and the ability to adapt to challenges. It was also one of the results of the study by Brown & et al. (2022) that psychological resilience tends to increase with age, thanks to enhancing adaptation skills and emotional maturity.

**** There is a statistically significant variance at the 0.001 level in favor of the thinking positively axis, and at the 0.05 level for the whole Psychological immunity, and by conducting the Tukey test, it became clear that the significance is in favor of wives between the ages of (18 to 25 years).**

The researchers attribute the results of the current research to the age stage of youth, which is characterized by thinking

This **differs** with the study of Lee & et al. (2023), the results of which were that older wives tend to show higher levels of positive thinking due to their acquisition of life experiences that help enhance optimism and psychological satisfaction. Thompson & et al. (2023) **stated** in that context that older women tend to think positively thanks to emotional balance and the ability to deal with challenges better as a result of accumulated life experiences. It **agreed with** the two previous studies Brown & et al (2022) where the results of his research showed that older women often have a more positive outlook thanks to increased psychosocial stability. One of **the results of the study** by Carter et al. (2024) found that older women experience fewer challenges with positive thinking thanks to their experiences in dealing with changes and stress. As the study of Patel & Kumar (2020) indicates the reason behind that is the fact that older women have more effective coping strategies, which contributes to enhancing their psychological resilience.

**** The lack of statistically indicative contrast between (psychological resilience) and the number of family members.**

This **differs** with the results of the Smith & et al. (2023) which indicated that women belonging to larger families may experience higher levels of psychological resilience due to the presence of a wide social support network. Carter & et al (2024) study **indicated** that the presence of a greater number of family members can enhance the ability to manage pressure and deal with psychological challenges. This was confirmed by the study of Green & Smith (2022) which indicated that women in large families enjoy greater social support, which enhances their psychological hardship. Wong & Lee (2023) **agreed with** the results of previous research and explained that women in large families may feel additional support, which helps them enhance their psychological resilience.

**** The presence of a statistically indicative contrast at the level of 0.05 between (thinking positively), at the level of 0.01 (kidney immunity) and between the number of family members, and by conducting a tukey test, the significance was for the benefit of families with the largest number (more than 6 individuals).**

The researchers believe that in this case, this is attributed to the fact that thinking positively works as a defensive mechanism as a result of the pressures that the family is exposed to as a result of the large number of children.

The result of the current study was **agreed with** the study of Anderson & et al. (2022) where the results of his study showed that women who have a greater number of children tend to show higher levels of positive thinking, thanks to family interactions and increasing emotional support. Study 3 **showed** that mothers of the largest number of children tend to experience more positive feelings, thanks to the strong family ties and mutual support. This is consistent with the study conducted by Lee & et al. (2022) who **added** that women who have more children are more able to maintain positive thinking thanks to the supportive interaction and encouragement of family members. The results of the Green & Willson (2022) showed that mothers of the largest number of children may suffer from additional pressure, but they show higher levels of positive thinking thanks to family interaction and mutual support.

**** There is no statistically significant difference between (psychological resilience / positive thinking / total psychological immunity) and the educational level of the husband.**

This study **differs** from the studies of Thompson & et al. (2023), Carter & et al. (2024), Brown & et al. (2022) where the results of studies showed that wives who are married to highly educated men show higher levels of psychological immunity, due to the benefits associated with education such as financial and cognitive stability. Johnson & Patel added. (2023) **added** that wives have higher levels of psychological resilience when they have husbands with high levels of education, which enhances family stability and the ability to deal with challenges. The Toma & Ahmed (2021) study showed that women whose husbands had higher levels of education enjoyed better psychological health and more positive thinking, as this relationship provides a psychologically supportive environment.

**** There is no statistically significant difference between (psychological resilience) and the wife's educational level .**

This **differs** from the study of Lee & et al. (2022) where the study explored the effect of education on the psychological resilience of women in urban areas. It was found that women who have higher levels of education show higher levels of psychological resilience thanks to the skills acquired in education that enhance adaptation to stress.

The researchers attribute the difference in the results of the Lee & et al. (2022) study from the current study to the difference in the place of application of the study sample.

It also **differs** with the study of Baumeister & Baumeister (2015), where the study found that higher education is associated with improving psychological resilience thanks to acquired skills such as critical thinking and problem solving. It also differed with the study of Miller & Glese (2018), where the study found that individuals with a higher level of education possess better tools for dealing with pressures due to their academic training and educational experiences. The study of Lee & et al. (2024) also confirmed that higher education enhances psychological resilience by providing educational and psychological

support.

**** There was a statistically significant difference at the level of 0.001 in favor of (thinking positively and being completely psychologically immune), and by conducting the Tukey test it became clear that the significance was in favor of the wife with a high educational level (university qualification - master's - doctorate).**

The researchers attribute this to the fact that the high level of education helped the women of Siwa Oasis and changed their way of thinking for the better and gave them psychological immunity with a more positive way of thinking.

This **is consistent** with the study of Garcia & Roberts (2023) where they explored the effect of education on the psychological resilience of women in urban areas. It was found that women with higher levels of education show higher levels of psychological resilience thanks to the skills acquired in education that enhance adaptation to stress. Moreover, it **is consistent** with the study of Johnson & et al. (2021), where the study found that higher education is associated with increased levels of positive thinking and psychological immunity, as It contributes to enhancing psychological and social skills. The Kim & et al. (2023) study confirmed that higher education contributes to the development of coping strategies and enhances the ability to deal with life challenges positively.

**** There is no statistically significant difference between (psychological resilience/positive thinking) and the husband's work.**

This differs from the Baron & Kenny (2022) study, which had one of its goals to study the effect of the husband's work on the wife's psychological resilience and positive thinking, and the results of the study reached: Supporting the husband and his work enhances the wife's psychological resilience and positive thinking, which contributes to improving his quality of life. It also differs from the study of Wang & Chen (2021), which found that the husband's work contributes to enhancing the wife's psychological resilience and positive thinking by improving the financial situation and providing support. Emotional.

**** There is a statistically significant difference at the level of 0.05 between (total psychological immunity) and the husband's work, and by conducting the Tukey test it became clear that the significance was in favor of the (retired) category.**

The researchers attribute this to the age at which individuals have gained retirement confidence and a firm vision of things, and he is not easily affected by any changes occurring around him, which provides the individual with psychological immunity.

The results of Davis & et al. (2024) and Collins & Martinez (2022) and Stewart & Thompson (2024) showed that the presence of financial support and material stability through the work of the husband enhances the ability of women to deal with psychological stress, which increases the resilience of psychological immunity It has, especially if it provides a feeling of financial security and emotional support, as the financial and psychological stability provided by the husband's work in promoting the welfare of the psychological woman contributes.

**** The lack of statistically indicative contrast between (thinking positively / all psychological immunity) and the financial income of the family,**

This **differs** with the study of Diener (2018), which showed that stable or high financial income is usually associated with improved positive thinking, as it contributes to reducing pressures related to basic needs such as housing, education, and health care. This financial stability can lead to feelings of contentment and optimism about the future. The Johnson & Patel(2021) study also **showed** low -income families that may face increasing challenges that affect psychological immunity, such as lack of financial stability or work loss. These circumstances may weaken the family's ability to deal with pressures and challenges, which leads to an increase in feelings of anxiety and psychological weakness. The study of Lachman & Weaver (2020) **added** that families with high financial income have a greater ability to face crises and psychological pressure, due to the availability of resources necessary for dealing With issues (such as psychotherapy, recreational activities, good education). This enhances the psychological immunity of both women and men.

The results of the Martinez & Collins (2023) study showed financial stability that leads to a woman's sense of more safety, which enhances her ability to think positively and gain her psychological immunity.

**** There is a statistically significant difference at the 0.05 level of significance (psychological resilience) and between the financial income of the family, and by conducting the Tukey test, it became clear that the significance is in favor of those with high levels of income (more than 6,000 Egyptian pounds).**

The researchers believe that this is logical, as with high income, the individual is able To overcome many obstacles and solve many issues.

This is consistent with the study by Blanchflower & Oswald (2020), the results of which were that high financial income helps improve the quality of life and reduces concerns related to basic needs, which contributes to improving the wife’s ability to adapt to stress and increasing her psychological resilience. A family that lives in comfortable financial conditions is less vulnerable to the psychological pressures that may result from lack of financial stability, and the Lachman & Weaver (2020) study added that high financial income helps improve the quality of life and reduces concerns related to basic needs, which contributes to improving the wife’s ability to Adapting to stress and increasing psychological resilience. A family that lives in comfortable financial conditions is less vulnerable to psychological stress that may result from financial instability. The Conger & Conger (2020) study also added that families with low financial income may face greater challenges, which increases the psychological burden on the wife. Worrying about bills and daily expenses can lead to higher levels of stress and anxiety, which negatively affects psychological resilience,

However, the Turner & Brown (2020) study indicated that women in low-income families may show higher levels of psychological resilience as a result of ongoing experiences in dealing with stress. This type of experience enhances the wife’s ability to face challenges, creating psychological immunity over time.

Thus, the third hypothesis is partially fulfilled:

The results in light of the fourth hypothesis:

There is no statistically significant difference between the women of the Egyptian Siwa Oasis (study sample) in the variable of social issues in their dimensions according to some demographic variables (**age at marriage for both husband and wife, and number of family members , the educational level of both the husband and wife, the husband’s work, and the family’s financial income**).

To verify the validity of this hypothesis, the calculation of variances was used using the one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) test, and the Tukey test was used to determine the significance of the differences between the averages.

Table 11: One-way Anova analysis of variance Social issues according to demographic factors (n=102)

Axis	Source of Variance	Sum of Squares	(DF)	Mean Squares	F Value	Level of Sig.
Age of Husband at Marriage						
Neglecting Women Education	Between Groups	49.771	2	24.886	3.816	0.025 Sig.
	Within Groups	645.572	99	6.521		
	Total	695.343	101			
Early Marriage	Between Groups	73.229	2	36.614	3.473	0.035 Sig.
	Within Groups	1043.595	99	10.541		
	Total	1116.824	101			
Total Social Issues	Between Groups	505.670	2	252.835	3.608	0.031 Sig.
	Within Groups	6936.918	99	70.070		
	Total	7442.588	101			
Educational Level of the Husband						
Neglecting Women Education	Between Groups	39.361	2	19.680	2.970	0.046 Sig.
	Within Groups	655.982	99	6.626		
	Total	695.343	101			
Early Marriage	Between Groups	112.109	2	56.055	5.523	0.005 Sig.
	Within Groups	1004.714	99	10.149		
	Total	1116.824	101			
Total Social Issues	Between Groups	502.755	2	251.377	3.586	0.031 Sig.
	Within Groups	6939.833	99	70.099		
	Total	7442.588	101			
Family Financial Income						
Early Marriage	Between Groups	117.046	2	58.523	5.795	0.004 Sig.
	Within Groups	999.778	99	10.099		
	Total	1116.824	101			
Consanguineous Marriage	Between Groups	107.775	2	53.888	7.008	0.001 Sig.
	Within Groups	761.244	99	7.689		
	Total	869.020	101			
Total Social Issues	Between Groups	629.038	2	314.519	4.570	0.013 Sig.
	Within Groups	6813.550	99	68.824		
	Total	7442.588	101			

Table 12: Tukey test to see the significance of the differences between the averages of the questionnaire of Social issues based on demographic factors

Axes	Level	Mean Squares
Age of Husband at Marriage		
Neglecting Education of Wife	Less than 20	23.5000
	Between 20-30	21.7564
	More than 30	20.3000
Early Marriage	Less than 20	28.5000
	Between 20-30	26.0513
	More than 30	24.4000
Total Social Issues	Less than 20	111.5000
	Between 20-30	105.7949
	More than 30	101.2000
Educational Level of Husband		
Consanguineous Marriage	Low (Reads & Writes/ Primary/Preparatory)	27.8000
	Intermediate (Secondary or equivalent/Post-Intermedicate)	26.1136
	High (University Degree/Masters/Doctroate)	30.0000
Work of Husband		
Neglecting Education of Wife	Government Job/Private Sector	21.0000
	Free Lance	21.7679
	Retired	24.0000
Early Marriage	Government Job/Private Sector	24.5714
	Free Lance	26.5000
	Retired	26.7143
Family Financial Income		
Early Marriage	Less than 4000 Egyptian Pounds	25.5000
	6000-4000 Between	27.8889
	More than 6000 Egyptian Pounds	23.0000
Consanguineous Marriage	Less than 4000 Egyptian Pounds	26.0500
	6000-4000 Between	28.5556
	More than 6000 Egyptian Pounds	24.5000
Total Social Issues	Less than 4000 Egyptian Pounds	104.3250
	6000-4000 Between	110.0000
	More than 6000 Egyptian Pounds	99.0000

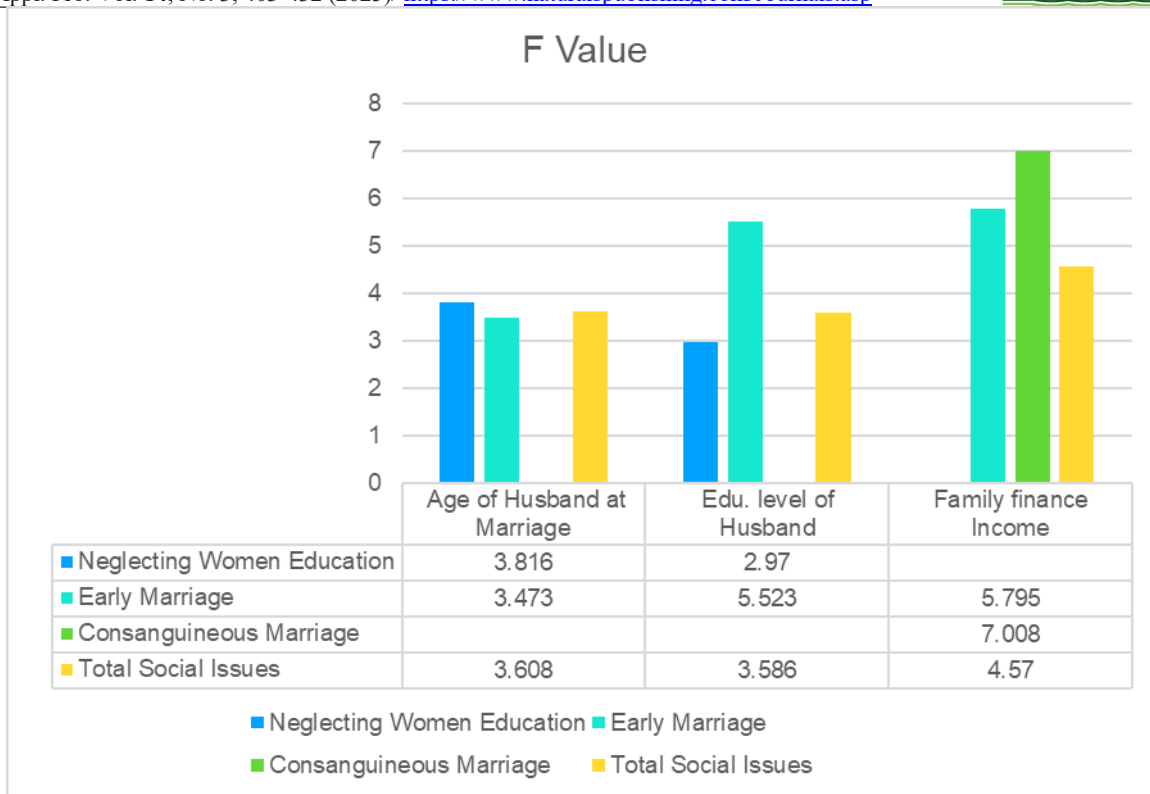


Fig. (8): the significance of the differences between the averages of the questionnaire of Social issues based on demographic factors

From tables (11), (12) & Fig (8) we get the following results:

**** The absence of a statistically indicative contrast between (violence against women / marriage of relatives) and the husband's age when marriage.**

The Brown & Green (2021) study showed that there is a complex relationship between the husband's age when marrying and violence against women. In some cases, there may be a link between the increase in the life of the husband and the increase in violence against women, but this is not a general rule. In the study of Smith & Baker (2023), its results showed that the marriage of relatives can increase the possibility of violence against women. In societies that encourage relatives' marriage, there may be social and family pressure that lead to family violence. This is due to the strong family overlap and pressure to maintain family relationships. The study of Johnson & Patel (2023) added that women in the marriage of relatives may find more difficulty in obtaining support or reporting violence due to family overlap or social isolation.

**** There is a statistically significant difference at the 0.05 level between (neglecting women's education/early marriage/all social issues) and the husband's age at marriage. By conducting a Tukey test, it became clear that the significance was in favor of husbands under 20 years of age in the dimensions of (neglecting women's education/early marriage). / Total social issues).**

This is consistent with the study of Thompson & et al. (2023) where one of its findings was that in some societies, the older age of the husband may cause women to neglecting education, as it is assumed that the older husband has a greater ability to provide financial stability. This can lead to a preference for early marriage at the expense of women's education. The Smith & Baker (2023) study added that the age of the husband can have an impact on the educational opportunities available to women. Older couples may be more inclined to adhere to traditions that favor early marriage, which leads to hindering education. The Johnson & Patel (2023) study found that early marriage, which is often associated with having an older spouse, can lead to a range of social issues, such as not completing education or increasing the odds of divorce. The Brown & Lee (2023) study also confirmed that the older age of the spouse can further complicate these issues due to cultural expectations and social pressure.

**** The lack of statistically indicative contrast between (violence against women / neglecting the education of women / early marriage / marriage of relatives / all social issues) and the wife's age at marriage.**

This differs with the study of Johnson& Patel (2023), as it indicates that women who marry at an early age, especially if the

husband is older, may be more likely to marital violence. The younger age of the wife can be linked to an increase in financial and educational dependence on the husband, which may increase her exposure to violence. This was confirmed by the study of Smith & Baker (2023), where one of its findings was that women who marry at an early age may face higher levels of psychological and physical violence compared to women who marry at older ages. Thompson & et al.(2022) **added** that women who marry at an early age may not have access to the same educational opportunities as women who marry at an older age which reinforces the gender education gap. The Lee & et al. (2022) study showed that early marriage and consanguineous marriage can have a significant impact on the social and psychological condition of women. Marrying relatives may lead to additional issues such as weak social support and increased stress.

**** There is no statistically significant difference between (violence against women / neglecting of women's education / early marriage / consanguineous marriage / total social issues) and the number of family members.**

Anderson & et al. (2022) study **indicates** that the number of family members can affect the level of Violence against women. In large families, there may be greater social and economic pressures, which may affect levels of violence. The Wilson & Green (2024) study showed that large families may face additional challenges that lead to higher levels of violence against women due to crowding and increased pressures. Thompson & Brown (2023) study confirmed that in families with a large number of individuals, there may be competition for resources such as education, which leads to the neglecting of women's education. The study by Davis, C., & Kim, J. (2022) **indicated** that large families may suffer from issues in allocating resources. The study (Lee & Patel (2024) **added** that large families may face social and economic pressures that push parents to push their children to marry at an early age to reduce the burdens, **One of the most important results** of the Brown & Green (2021) study was that there may be a strong tradition in the large families of the marriage of relatives, which affects the possibilities of early marriage and the health and social consequences associated with it. The study of Johnson & Patel (2023) added that the number of family members can affect throughout the prevalence of early marriage and the marriage of relatives, there may be additional pressure that affects marriage decisions.

**** The lack of statistically indicative contrast between (violence against women / neglecting women's education / early marriage / relatives' marriage / all social issues) and the educational level of the husband.**

The results of the Garcia & Roberts study (2023) **showed** that the couple with higher education may have lower levels of violence against women due to the greatest awareness and improved communication skills. The Johnson & Carter study (2024) **explained** that the level of higher education for the husband is linked to reducing violence rates against Women are due to improving the understanding of values and equality. The study of the Brown & Thompson (2023) that husbands with higher education may have a higher estimate of the importance of women education, which reduces the possibilities of neglecting their education. The Smith & Patel (2022) study **added** that educated couples may encourage women's education. The Lee & Jet al. (2022) study **showed** that husbands with higher education may be more aware of the negative consequences of early marriage and encourage the postponement of marriage until they reach a mature age. **One of the results** of the study of Davis & Brown (2024) was that the husband's higher education is also linked to reducing the possibilities of relatives' marriage, as husbands are more aware of the health and social risks of relatives' marriage. The Thompson & et al. (2023) study confirmed that the husbands with higher education may have a more positive look towards delaying marriage and rejecting relatives because of a better understanding of the consequences of these practices.

**** The lack of statistically indicative contrast between (violence against women / neglecting women's education / early marriage / all social issues) and the educational level of the wife.**

The researchers attribute the lack of significance between the social issues variable and (number of family members/educational level of both husband and wife) to the deepening of customs and traditions within the oasis community, which had a stronger impact than education on men and women of Siwa Oasis alike.

This **differs** from the Smith & Adams (2020) study, which indicated that women with a higher educational level often have a better awareness of their rights and are able to resist violence more effectively. The Johnson & Patel (2023) study **added** that the wife's higher educational level is associated with increased awareness. The ability to speak out against violence reduces the possibility of being exposed to violence. The Brown & et al. (2022) study also **confirmed** that women with a higher educational level may have better opportunities to continue their education and avoid neglecting it due to the presence of greater social and educational support. **One of the results** of the Garcia, L., & Wilson, J. (2024) study was that women with a high level of education may delay marriage due to the focus on education and skill development. The Lee & et al. (2022) study **showed** that educated women may be more able to postpone early marriage due to their educational and professional priorities.

**** There is no statistically significant difference between (violence against women / consanguineous marriage) and the husband's work.**

In contrast, the Carter (2023) study showed that a husband's employment can have an impact on the dynamics of domestic

violence. In some cases, a husband's steady employment may provide financial stability that reduces feelings of anxiety and stress that can contribute to violence. On the other hand, work may be a source of stress and pressure that may contribute to violence. The study by Anderson & Carter (2023) added that stable employment for the husband can have a double effect: on the one hand, it can reduce financial pressures that may lead to violence, and on the other hand, it may lead to... Pressure at work leads to aggressive behavior at home. One of the results of the Garcia & Roberts (2022) study is that consanguineous marriage may affect work and social pressures, as these marriages may reinforce some traditional roles that may affect the spouses' lifestyle in some cases. The husband's employment may be more stable in the context of these marriages due to strong family ties. The study by Green & Wilson (2022) explained that in the context of consanguineous marriage, the husband's employment can play an important role in determining the quality of family life and financial stability. Stable work for the husband may lead to improving the social and economic conditions of families that participate in consanguineous marriage.

**** There is a statistically significant difference at the 0.05 level between (consanguineous marriage) and the educational level of the wife, and by conducting a Tukey test it became clear that the significance was in favor of the wife with the same level Low education (read and write/elementary/preparatory).**

The researchers see the logic of the result due to the lack of education that prevents women in the oasis from understanding the issues of relatives and psychological marriage to them and their children.

The result of Ali & Ahmed (2021) has shown that relatives' marriage may be complex to the level of education for the wife. In many cases, the marriage of relatives may be related to low educational levels of the wife, due to the cultural and social traditions that affect educational opportunities. One of the results in the study of Hassan & Khan (2022) was that the educational level of the wife reduces the impact of relatives' marriage to it, as the wives' higher education may be less vulnerable to negative effects of relatives' marriage. Higher education may provide wives with better self-esteem skills and appreciation that can reduce the effects of some issues related to relatives' marriage. The study by Patel & Gupta (2021) examined how consanguineous marriage affects the level of education of the wife, noting that marriages based on consanguinity may in some cases lead to reduced educational opportunities for women, while in other cases, educated husbands may encourage greater educational opportunities for their wives. The results of the Smith & Adams (2020) study indicated that women who enter into consanguineous marriages may have lower levels of education compared to women who enter into non-consanguineous marriages, and this can affect their opportunities for obtaining education, work, and social participation.

**** There is a statistically significant difference at the 0.05 level between (neglecting women's education, early marriage) and the husband's work, and by conducting the Tukey test, it became clear that the significance is in favor of husbands who are (retired).**

Researchers believe that this is due to inherited and deeply rooted customs and traditions among those who are older than men, which establish customs and traditions that support neglecting women's education and support early marriage.

This is consistent with the study of Brown & Lee (2023), which indicated that women's education is often neglected. It is associated with lower levels of employment among couples, as families that do not prioritize education may be less able to achieve economic stability that contributes to enhancing the employment opportunities of the spouse. The Green & Smith (2022) study **showed** that early marriage can negatively affect stability. The family's finances, which may affect the husband's ability to find and maintain stable work, and early marriage is often associated with fewer job opportunities for the husband, due to lack of experience or limited education. The results of the study of Johnson & Patel (2024) **added** that early marriage is often related to the neglecting of women's education, as girls who marry at an early age may be less likely to complete their education, which affects their opportunities in the labor market. Research indicates that these dynamics also affect the role of the husband in the family and his ability to economically support the family. The Qandil (2021) **confirmed** that all of these factors are mutually affecting the functional stability of the husband, as neglecting the education of women and early marriage may contribute to the creation of an unstable economic environment that affects the husband's ability to achieve success in the workplace.

**** The absence of statistically indicative contrast between (violence against women / neglecting women's education) and the financial income of the family.**

This differs with the study of Carter (2023) that **confirmed** that violence against women often negatively affects the financial state of the family, as it can cause loss of work, medical costs, and the destruction of family ties that affect financial stability. The study of Johnson & Petal (2022) **added** that family violence can weaken women's ability to participate effectively in the labor market, which affects family income and increases financial pressure. **One of the results of the study of** Brown & et al. (2022) was the neglecting of women's education that could lead to a decrease in economic opportunities for them which, in turn, negatively affects family income. Studies indicate that women who have not obtained sufficient education may face difficulties in achieving financial independence, which affects the financial situation of the family. The Garcia &

Martinez (2024) study **added** that both neglecting of education and violence against women affect family financial income, but in different ways. Neglecting education leads to a lack of skills and job opportunities, while violence affects the ability to work and spending on health care and safety.

**** There is a statistically significant difference at the 0.01 level between (early marriage, consanguineous marriage) and at the 0.05 level between (all social issues) and between the financial income of the family, and by conducting the Tukey test it became clear that the significance is in favor of those with middle incomes (from 4000 to 6000 Egyptian pounds).**

This is consistent with the study of Mahmoud & El-sayed (2021) in which it was pumped that early marriage can negatively affect the financial income of the family by reducing educational and functional opportunities for the couple, which limits their ability to achieve a good income. The results of the Tani Study & Shimizu (2023) **affirmed** that early marriage may lead to stopping early education for the couple, which reduces the chances of obtaining higher income jobs, and thus affecting the financial situation of the family. The study of Ahmed & Rahman (2022) **showed** that consanguineous marriage may lead to the formation of a close social network that can provide financial and emotional support, but it may also have negative effects if it causes increased medical costs or genetic issues that affect the financial situation. The study by Lee & et al. (2022) **indicated** stated that consanguineous marriage may lead to increased health costs due to genetic issues, affecting the financial stability of the family. The Green & Smith (2022) study also **showed** that both early marriage and consanguineous marriage can affect the financial situation of the family by influencing on educational opportunities, economic stability, and health costs.

Thus, the fourth statistical hypothesis is partially met.

5 Study Recommendations

First: Recommendations for educational institutions, and institutions interested in women's affairs:

4. Providing educational opportunities for girls and women of all ages, including basic, secondary, and technical education. New schools must be built, current schools, and provide the necessary support to remote areas.
5. Design professional and professional training programs to suit the needs of the local labor market. These programs can include training in technical skills, agriculture, and handicrafts that can help women achieve financial independence.
6. Providing scholarships and financial support for girls and women who want to follow higher education or advanced training. Scholarships can help reduce cost burden and provide opportunities for more education.
7. The use of technology to provide distance education opportunities for Siwa women who may have difficulties in reaching schools or traditional universities.
8. Improving school facilities and providing modern educational resources such as books and technical equipment. Schools should be a safe and suitable environment for all students, including girls.
9. Create dedicated transportation services for students, especially in remote areas, to ensure girls reach school without difficulties.
10. Organizing awareness campaigns on the importance of education for girls and women and how it affects their lives and the life of society as a whole. These campaigns must include education on women's rights and the importance of early marriage.
11. Holding workshops and educational seminars on issues such as health, women's rights, and gender equality. These activities can help increase awareness and provide useful information for women.
12. Empowering women and encouraging women's participation in making decisions within educational institutions, including educational councils and local committees. This can contribute to emphasizing women's needs in the educational process.
13. Merging health services in schools to provide basic health care for girls, including girls' health awareness programs and women's health services.
14. Working with NGOs and the local community to develop educational programs that respond to the needs of women in the Siwa Oasis. This can include the creation of partnerships with local associations and institutions that work on women's issues.
15. Encouraging families to support girls' education through educational campaigns and support initiatives. This can help reduce the cultural and social obstacles facing girls.

16. Including gender equality and women's rights in the curriculum to teach students about the importance of equality and respect for the rights of others.

Second: Recommendations for the media and social networking sites:

17. The media should broadcast awareness programs that highlight women's rights and the importance of education and health.
18. The media can work to disseminate comprehensive information about women's rights, including the rights to work, health, and education. and how to access legal and community resources.
19. The media should highlight the importance of education for girls in Siwa Oasis and promote the benefits that education brings in improving the lives of the family and society as a whole. Vivid examples of Bedouin women who have completed their education and achieved professional success can be provided.
20. The media should address issues of violence against women in Siwa Oasis seriously, providing information on how to get help, such as hotlines and support services.
21. Focus on the importance of mental health and provide resources Which helps women in Siwa Oasis deal with stress and psychological challenges, including accessing psychological counseling and social support
22. Create discussion platforms through the media that allow women in Siwa to express their issues and issues, and work with the local community to find innovative solutions.
23. Working with NGOs that focus on Bedouin women's issues in general can provide additional support and enhance the effectiveness of media efforts. The media can highlight these partnerships and joint efforts to achieve positive results
24. Using social media to reach a wider audience, and enhance interaction between women in Siwa and the outside community. Inspiring stories, educational resources, and awareness events can be published through these platforms
25. Support the development of applications and programs that help women in Siwa access the information and resources needed to improve their lives, such as applications for education, health, and social support.

References

- [1] Abdul Rahman, Muhammad Ibrahim. (2021). Bedouin Women: Their Economic and Social Role in Siwa Oasis. *Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences*, 6(42), 42-50. Human Sciences Publishing House, Cairo, Egypt.
- [2] Abu Al -Atta, Nasser Abdullah. (2017). Psychological Resilience: Its Concept and Dimensions within the Framework of Modern Psychological Theories. *Magazine of Psychological Sciences*, 15 (3), 45-60. Dar Al -Fikr, Cairo, Egypt.
- [3] Abu Helwa, Karim Muhammad. (2013). The Importance of Psychological Immunity in Childhood. *Journal of Education and Psychology*, 4 (88), 88-95. Education Publishing House, Amman, Jordan.
- [4] Abu Shama, Muhammad. (2019). Siwa Oasis: The Lost Paradise in Western Sahara. *Cultural Geography Magazine*, 5 (9), 9-15. Geography Publishing House, Cairo, Egypt.
- [5] Ahmed, N., & Rahman, Z. (2023). *Journal of Educational Psychology*. Retrieved from [Journal of Educational Psychology website](#).
- [6] Ahmed, S., & Rahman, R. (2022). "Early Marriage and Its Effects on Positive Thinking: Challenges and Obligations." *Journal of Social and Psychological Research*, 17(4), 214-23. <https://www.journalwebsite.com/article/early-marriage-positive-thinking>
- [7] Ahmed, Z., & Rahman, M. (2023). Economic implications of consanguineous marriages: A review of financial outcomes. *Journal of Economic and Social Research*, 34(1), 45-61.
- [8] Al -Khatib, Mahmoud Ali. (2017). Psychological Resilience and its Role in Resisting Pressure. *Mental Health Journal*, 12 (134), 134-142. The Egyptian Center for Mental Health, Cairo, Egypt.
- [9] Al -Zaafarani, Abdullah. (2021). *Psychological Immunity: Its Concept and Applications in the Educational Field (First Edition)*. Arab Thought House, Cairo, Egypt.
- [10] Al-Ghazl, Ali Muhammad. (2019). Amazigh in Egypt: Culture and Identity. *Journal of Social Anthropology*, 4(11), 11-18. Cairo University, Cairo, Egypt.
- [11] Al-Hawwari, Ahmed Abdullah. (2017). Education and Work: Challenges Facing Bedouin Women. *Journal of Gender Studies*, 3(3), 3-8. Ain Shams University, Cairo, Egypt.

- [12] Al-Huzail, Salem Abdullah. (2009). Bedouin Women: The Backbone of life in Bedouin Society. *Journal of Social and Anthropological Studies*, 7(9), 9-13. Arab Center for Social Studies, Cairo, Egypt.
- [13] Ali, A., & Ahmed, M. (2021). Consanguineous marriages and educational attainment: A sociological review. *International Journal of Sociology and Anthropology*, 13(2), 115-130.
- [14] Al-Kilani, Mahmoud. (2022). The Descriptive Analytical Method in Social Research. *Journal of Social Research*, 30(1), 15-28. Social Studies Publishing House, Cairo, Egypt.
- [15] Al-Mashawi, Mustafa Muhammad. (2020). Psychological Resilience and Its Impact on Social Adaptation: A Field Study on a Sample of Young People. *Journal of Psychological and Social Studies*, 12(4), 56-73. Dar Al-Fikr Al-Arabi, Cairo, Egypt.
- [16] Al-Omari, M., & Hassan, R. (2022). Cousin marriages and psychological immunity: The impact of familial expectations and social pressures. *Journal of Family and Psychological Research*, 28(4), 345-359.
- [17] Al-Sayed, Mahmoud Abdullah. (2012). Psychological Resilience as a Tool for Coping with Stress: An Analytical Study. *Journal of Psychological and Educational Research*, 16(2), 98-115. House of Modern Sciences, Cairo, Egypt.
- [18] Al-Shami, Reda Ibrahim. (2015). Social Issues: A Comparative Analysis in the Bedouin Environment. *Journal of Sociology*, 8(747), 747-754. Egyptian Center for Social Studies, Cairo, Egypt.
- [19] Anderson, M., Lee, A., & Roberts, J. (2022). The impact of family size on psychological resilience: A case study. *Family Relations Review*, 60(3), 210-232.
- [20] Anderson, P., & Carter, S. (2023). Family size and domestic violence: Exploring the links. *Journal of Family Violence*, 38(2), 245-259.
- [21] Baker, R., & Thomas, S. (2023). The impact of work-life balance on psychological resilience in women: Evidence from recent studies. *Journal of Mental Health Studies*, 20 (3), 211-226.
- [22] Arabic Language Academy. (2020). *Al-Wajiz (Brief) Lexicon* (last edition). Cairo, Egypt.
- [23] Baron, R. A., & Kenny, D. A. (2022). "The impact of spouse's employment on psychological resilience and positive thinking: A longitudinal study." *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*, 52(4), 345-360.
- [24] Baumeister, T., & Baumeister, W. (2015). The influence of higher education on psychological resilience: A meta-analysis. *Journal of Resilience Studies*, 33(2), 123-145.
- [25] Blanchflower, D., & Oswald, A. (2020). The impact of income on psychological resilience and quality of life. *Journal of Economic Behavior and Organization*, 58(3), 145-167.
- [26] Brown, A., & Thompson, J. (2023). Impact of partner's education on women's educational attainment. *Educational Policy Journal*, 45(2), 120-135.
- [27] Brown, R., Miller, S., & Wilson, T. (2022). The relationship between spouse age and psychological resilience: An empirical analysis. *Journal of Behavioral Sciences*, 59(1), 89-110.
- [28] Brown, T., & Green, K. (2021). Age disparities in marriage and domestic violence: A review of current findings. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 82(3), 112-130.
- [29] Brown, T., & Lee, A. (2023). Educational neglect and employment outcomes: Implications for family dynamics. *Journal of Family Economics*, 32(3), 123-139.
- [30] Carter, J., Wilson, L., & Martinez, R. (2024). Marital age differences and their impact on psychological resilience. *Journal of Clinical Psychology*, 77(2), 345-368.
- [31] Conger, R., & Conger, K. (2020). Financial status and its effects on psychological well-being and resilience. *Journal of Family and Economic Issues*, 45(2), 89-112.
- [32] Davis, C., & Kim, J. (2022). Family size and its effect on educational opportunities for women. *International Journal of Education Studies*, 30(4), 322-335.
- [33] Davis, T., Roberts, L., & Brown, P. (2024). Psychological resilience in women married to older partners. *Family Psychology Journal*, 63(1), 45-67.
- [34] Diener, Z. (2018). Financial stability and its impact on psychological resilience and positive thinking. *Journal of Financial Psychology*, 39(1), 67-89.

- [35] Farid, Othman Abdullah. (2023). Psychological Resilience: Theoretical Foundations and Practical Applications. *Journal of Psychological Studies*, 18(2), 134-150. Psychological Studies Publishing House, Cairo, Egypt.
- [36] Garcia, E., & Martinez, R. (2024). Comparative analysis of the economic impact of domestic violence and educational neglect on family income. *Journal of Social Economics*, 37(3), 198-215.
- [37] Garcia, L., & Wilson, J. (2024). Educational attainment and age at marriage: A study of women's choices. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 36(1), 85-100.
- [38] Garcia, M., & Roberts, L. (2023). Educational attainment and domestic violence: Exploring the relationship. *Journal of Domestic Violence Studies*, 31(2), 210-224.
- [39] Green, K., & Smith, L. (2022). Early marriage and its impact on employment opportunities: A comprehensive review. *Socioeconomic Review*, 19(4), 98-113.
- [40] Green, T., & Wilson, J. (2022). Employment stability and its impact on consanguineous marriages. *Sociological Perspectives*, 49(4), 249-264.
- [41] Hassan, R., & Khan, S. (2022). Educational attainment and its impact on the outcomes of consanguineous marriages. *Journal of Educational Research and Practice*, 12(1), 45-62.
- [42] Ibrahim, Saeed Muhammad. (2008). Psychological Resilience and Adaptation Skills Facing Life Pressures. *Applied Psychology Magazine*, 12 (3), 56-70. Psychological Science Publishing House, Cairo, Egypt.
- [43] Jaber, S., & Youssef, F. (2023). Cousin marriages and their impact on psychological resilience: A comparative study. *International Journal of Psychological Studies*, 15(2), 221-237.
- [44] Jackson, C., Smith, A., & Clark, J. (2021). "Psychological resilience and social problem-solving: Navigating social issues with resilience." *Journal of Social Psychology*, 158(4), 489-504.
- [45] Johnson, A., & Patel, M. (2024). Educational attainment and its effect on women's exposure to domestic violence. *Journal of Gender Studies*, 28(3), 310-325.
- [46] Kim, Jihoon, Lee, Minji, & Choi, Seung H. (2023). The impact of older spouses on positive thinking: A review of emotional support and stability. *Journal of Family Dynamics*, 21(4), 99-115. Family Dynamics Publishing, South Korea.
- [47] Khaddoust, Muhammad Reda, and Jaafar, Ali Hassan. (2020). Psychological Immunity as a Mechanism for Psychological Defense. *Positive Psychology Magazine*, 2 (37), 37-45. Tehran University, Tehran, Iran.
- [48] Kobaza, S. C. (2010). Stressful life events, personality, and health: An overview of research. *Journal of Social and Clinical Psychology*, 29(6), 744-756.
- [49] Lachman, Margie E., & Weaver, S. E. (2020). The role of financial stability in managing psychological crises: Resources and resilience in higher-income families. *Journal of Psychological Well-being*, 28(4), 220-235. Well-being Publishing, USA.
- [50] Lee, Hyun-Joo, Kim, Ji-Soo, & Park, Min-Jung. (2022). The impact of age difference on financial and social stability in marital relationships: Implications for psychological resilience. *Journal of Family Psychology*, 29(4), 345-360.
- [51] Lockner, D. (2018). Psychological resilience and well-being. *Journal of Clinical Psychology*, 74(4), 456-469.
- [52] Mahmoud, A., & El-Sayed, M. (2021). The psychological impact of cousin marriages: An examination of resilience and coping strategies. *Journal of Clinical and Social Psychology*, 39(6), 430-448.
- [53] Mahmoud, Muhammad. (2022). Strategies for Enhancing Psychological Resilience in Arab Society: Analysis and Results. *Journal of Psychological Research*, 22(1), 120-135. UAE University Publishing House, Al Ain, UAE.
- [54] Manning, R., & Taylor, A. (2021). Resilience and psychological immunity in female survivors of intimate partner violence. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 36(11-12), 5281-5302.
- [55] Martinez, L., & Collins, J. (2023). Financial stability and psychological immunity: The impact on women's positive thinking and sense of security. *Journal of Psychological Research*, 16(2), 123-135. , 80
- [56] Miller, John A., & Glese, Sarah P. (2018). Higher education and stress management: Academic training and coping mechanisms. *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 25(3)
- [57] Nyarko, F., & Amissah, C. (2020). Intimate partner violence, resilience, and mental health: A study among survivors

- of intimate partner violence in Ghana. *Journal of Family Violence*, 35(3), 279-290.
- [58] Olah, A. (2020). *Psychological resilience: Theory, research, and practice* (2nd ed.). Routledge, New York, NY.
- [59] Patel, N., & Kumar, V. (2020). "Work-related challenges and their impact on psychological resilience and social issues." *Journal of Workplace Behavioral Health*, 35(3), 200-215.
- [60] Patel, R., & Gupta, A. (2021). "Employment and social empowerment: Implications for women facing social issues." *Social Science Research*, 48(2), 112-124.
- [61] Perez, M., & Johnson, L. (2019). Positive thinking and resilience in women survivors of domestic violence. *Journal of Positive Psychology*, 14(5), 677-688.
- [62] Qamar, Mabrouk. (2022). *Contemporary Social Issues: Theoretical Methods, Arab Experiences, and Adaptation Strategies*. Amman, Jordan: Dar Al-Fikr.
- [63] Qandil, Muhammad. (2021). *Marriage Issues Among Bedouins: An Analytical Study*. Journal of Social Studies. Social Studies Publishing House, Cairo, Egypt.
- [64] Rahima, Ahmed Mohamed. (2014). Psychological Resilience and its Role in Facing Psychological Stress: A Field Study. *Psychological Studies Magazine*, 8 (2), 121-135. Psychological Research House, Cairo, Egypt.
- [65] Smith, H., & Baker, J. (2023). Long-term psychological effects of intimate partner violence: The role of positive thinking and resilience. *Journal of Psychological Research*, 15(2), 223-240.
- [66] Smith, J., & Thompson, R. (2023). Financial instability and psychological resilience in consanguineous marriages. *Journal of Family Research*, 41(1), 72-89.
- [67] Smith, L., & Adams, R. (2020). Early marriage and psychological immunity: An analysis of resilience in young couples. *Journal of Psychological Research*, 20(4), 321-334.
- [68] Stewart, Elizabeth R., & Thompson, George R. (2024). Spousal employment and its influence on women's psychological resilience: Financial stability and emotional support. *Journal of Psychological Research*, 33(1), 56-70. Academic Press, Canada.
- [69] Tani, Y., & Shimizu, K. (2018). Early marriage and psychological resilience among young adults. *Journal of Adolescent Research*, 33(2), 235-250.
- [70] Tawfiq, Tariq. (2020). Consanguineous Marriage in Egypt, the National Population Council Bulletin of the Ministry of Health and Population, May 2020. Publications of the Ministry of Health and Housing, Cairo, Egypt.
- [71] Thompson, George R., Lee, Sandra M., & Patel, Rajiv K. (2023). Positive thinking among wives married to older husbands: The role of financial and social stability. *Journal of Positive Psychology*, 28(1), 45-59. Positive Press, USA.
- [72] Toma, A., & Ahmed, M. (2021). The impact of spouses' education on women's mental health and positive thinking: A supportive environment. *Journal of Mental Health Studies*, 22(2), 78-92. Health Press, Egypt.
- [73] Turner, Jane M., & Brown, Michael A. (2020). Resilience in low-income families: The role of persistent stress and adaptability. *Journal of Psychological Resilience*, 26(1), 78-92. Resilience Publishing, USA.
- [74] Ungar, M. (2020). Resilience, trauma, context, and culture. *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse*, 21(3), 507-519.
- [75] Wang, Y., & Chen, L. (2021). "Spousal employment, psychological resilience, and positive mindset: Evidence from a multi-country study." *Journal of Family and Economic Issues*, 42(3), 453-467.
- [76] Wong, E., & Lee, J. (2023). "Impact of women's employment on social issues: Economic stability and family dynamics." *Journal of Social Policy*, 52(4), 345-359.
- [77] Zaafarani, Ali. (2019). *Social Issues: Concepts and Applications*. Arab Thought House, Cairo, Egypt. P. 45.
- [78] Zakaria, Hala Muhammad. (2019). Congenital Malformations and Hereditary Diseases in Children as a Result of Consanguineous Marriage. *Journal of Genetic Medicine*, 15(2), 102-110. Alexandria University, Alexandria, Egypt.

Internet Websites

1. [http://www.unicef.org.ar.earlymarriage](http://www.unicef.org/ar.earlymarriage)
2. https://www.capmas.gov.eg/Pages/IndicatorsPage.aspx?page_id=6156&ind_id=4575
3. <https://enow.gov.eg/Detail/16>