

## دراسة القدرات الإدارية للزوجات في ضوء بعض المتغيرات الديموغرافية

م.م/ أمل أبو الحجاج محمد القاضي مدرس مساعد بقسم الاقتصاد المنزلي - كلية التربية النوعية\_ جامعة جنوب الوادي.  
أ.د/ محمود فرحان حسين أستاذ الاقتصاد المتفرغ\_ ووكيل كلية التربية النوعية سابقا\_ قسم الاقتصاد المنزلي\_ جامعة المنيا.  
أ.د/ لمياء محمد الإمبابي أستاذ ادارة المنزل\_ كلية التربية النوعية\_ قسم الاقتصاد المنزلي\_ جامعة عين شمس.  
أ.د/ أريج سلامة علي أستاذ التغذية وعلوم الأطعمة\_ ووكيل الكلية للدراسات العليا\_ قسم الاقتصاد المنزلي-كلية التربية النوعية- جامعة المنيا.  
أ.م. د/ أسماء ممدوح عبد اللطيف فتحي أستاذ مساعد ادارة المنزل\_ قسم الاقتصاد المنزلي\_ كلية التربية النوعية\_ جامعة المنيا.



## مجلة البحوث في مجالات التربية النوعية

معرف البحث الرقمي DOI: 10.21608/JEDU.2024.278409.2034

المجلد العاشر العدد 52 . مايو 2024

الترقيم الدولي

E- ISSN: 2735-3346 P-ISSN: 1687-3424

موقع المجلة عبر بنك المعرفة المصري <https://jedu.journals.ekb.eg/>

موقع المجلة <http://jrfse.minia.edu.eg/Hom>

العنوان: كلية التربية النوعية . جامعة المنيا . جمهورية مصر العربية





**Abstract:**

As researchers recommends:

The current research mainly aims to study the administrative capabilities of wives in the light of some variables, and the research tools consisting of (the general data form for the family and the wives awareness questionnaire using mobile applications to manage tasks and resources) have been applied to the research sample consisting of (200) wives (her marriage period is more than 5 years) from different social and economic levels and from working and non-working wives, and the application was in June 2023, and by applying the research tools, the results resulted in that there are statistically significant differences At the level of significance (0.01) between wives Research sample in the study of administrative capabilities in the light of some variables according to the demographic factors of wives Members of the basic research sample according to the duration of marriage in favor of the duration of marriage more than 15 years and the educational level of the wife in favor of the level of higher education (postgraduate), and there are no statistically significant differences between wives Research sample in the study of administrative capabilities in light of some variables according to the demographic factors of wives Members of the basic research sample (special data Wife's profession - number of family members - income groups - age - English language proficiency). Researchers also recommend: the need to take advantage of mobile applications in planning and managing family affairs, and work on designing a comprehensive application for the family that supports the Arabic language that benefits it in planning areas of its life and the aspects that it includes: (economic - health - educational and educational - shopping - religious - social - entertainment - family security). Keywords: administrative abilities, ability to practice the administrative process, decision-making ability, wives.

## مستخلص البحث:

يهدف البحث الحالي بصفة رئيسية إلى دراسة القدرات الادارية للزوجات بمحاورها (العملية الإدارية -اتخاذ القرار) في ضوء بعض المتغيرات الديموغرافية (مدة الزواج - المستوى التعليمي للزوجة - مهنة الزوجة - عدد افراد الاسرة - السن) وقد طبقت أدوات البحث المكونة من (استمارة البيانات العامة للأسرة واستبيان القدرات الإدارية للزوجات) علي عينة البحث المكونة من (200) زوجة من مستويات اجتماعية واقتصادية مختلفة ومن الزوجات العاملات وغير العاملات وتم التطبيق في شهر يونيو 2023م، وبتطبيق أدوات البحث أسفرت النتائج على أنه يوجد فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية عند مستوي الدلالة (0.01) بين الزوجات عينة البحث في مستوى القدرات الإدارية وفقا للمتغيرات الديموغرافية وكانت الفروق دالة لصالح مدة الزواج الأكثر من 15 سنة والمستوى التعليمي العالي (الدراسات العليا) للزوجة، كما أظهرت النتائج عدم وجود فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية بين الزوجات عينة البحث في مستوى القدرات الإدارية ترجع لمتغيرات عدد أفراد الأسرة - فئات الدخل الشهري للأسرة - السن.

كما يوصى الباحثين: بضرورة الاهتمام بإعداد برامج إرشادية تساعد على تنمية القدرات الإدارية بمحورها (العملية الإدارية- القدرة على اتخاذ القرار) للزوجات.

الكلمات المفتاحية: القدرات الإدارية، الزوجات، المتغيرات الديموغرافية.

### **Introduction and problem of research:**

The family is considered the most important social and educational association that includes a group of individuals who interact between themselves to achieve shared goals. Just like any other association, the family members are obliged to some roles, responsibilities and tasks to keep its continuity, stability, coherence and balance, as balance guarantees the confidence and well-being of family members, what leads to the balance and coherence of the society as a whole (Seham El-Azab, 2019).

Planning the family affairs is the beginning of the administrative process, which includes setting goals, detecting the activities and finding the standards to reconcile the family needs with resources and sequence of actions to fulfil the desired standards in order to achieve the desired goals. Absence of planning means that other functions are only activities leading to nothing but for anarchy (Mohantry, 2016).

El-Tellawi (2016) indicated that a wife's effective usage of the human and material resources helps in facing the family problems in an organized scientific way, and to cope with the social changes toward the family welfare and achieving better living standards.

Woman is regarded the main and first responsible in developing the family, as she is not only responsible about herself, but also about her family. It is understood that the recent nature of family life, according to the common economic conditions, makes every family to think how to adapt its life, the matter that could be achieved only by the proper management that helps in the effective usage of resources to face the contemporary economic, social and cultural challenges, which threaten the coherence of the family, and then the whole society (Asmaa El-Kordy, 2021).

The human resources are the base of building up the family association. As the effective family formation is related to the effectiveness of the human factor and his ability to work and use the resources effectively. Moreover, the success of any family in

achieving its goals is related to the efforts of its individuals (Fatma El-Zohrek, 2023).

Amid recent social and economic circumstances, the issue of family management could not be addressed simply, such as the previous ages, but must be addressed in a serious and comprehensive way, based on managing its individuals and the resources (Lamiaa Ahmed, 2019). Al-Romany (2017) indicated that the family which cares about managing and planning its life, whether for its human or material resources, will achieve its goals and fulfill its desires.

Time became the key element of progress and advancement, as advanced societies are more sensitive to time and its value, unlike the undeveloped societies. Thus, the advancement and flourishing of nations could be measured according to their management of time, what can detect the quality of life, which is pursued by the individual for himself and family. In addition, time management is regarded an aspect of the modern life (Al-Siouf, 2014).

### **Problem of research**

Women play a key and vital role in the family life as the most important human element than anything else. She is the regulator for the movement of family. On her absence, for any reason, the family cannot live effectively, because of her multiple roles. The woman, as the head of the family, can perform her role in caring with her home, family affairs and managing the matters of life, according to her vision, while performing other household roles, such as taking care of her children, cleaning and arranging her home (AlOsoamit, 2017).

This, in addition to her new roles of going out to work, what increased her suffering, and how the society tries to share her burden as an effective element for the social and economic development (Ibrahim Ali, 2018).

Thus, the woman needs to be highly skilled, in order to balance between her professional life and household obligations (Gaikwad et al, 2018). The wife can identify the significance of each activity, beside detecting and classifying the important and unimportant activities by assessing the time (Samira Qandil, 2021).

The wives need now three groups of administrative abilities (technical, humanitarian and intellectual abilities, and how to process them).

The study of Shimaa AL-Nweery (2015) alluded to the worker wife as more seeker to benefit from information and knowledge through the new technology, which helped her in managing the family affairs and keeping her time and efforts, because of the outer pressures of work and the limited available time to manage a lot of her household responsibilities.

As well, the wife can manage her time effectively to achieve her works easily with minimum efforts and time, what could be reflected in herself, family and her treatment of all problems. By raising the level awareness and experience, a wife can face the crises and choose scientific ways to cope with. (Hana El-Halaby, 2011).

Asmaa El-Kordy (2021) noted that family can face a lot of conflicts and quarrels, which menace the stability of the family, threaten its individuals and affect the coherence and balance, what demands using the scientific bases to provide the family individuals with the required skills in order to regain the family balance.

Most of conflicts that could lead to early divorce, are resulted from the inability of wife in administrating her house positively. The study of Ghona El-Quraishi (2014) addressed divorce as a social problem derived from the society and resulting from the failure of spouses in mutual harmony and understanding in the house of family for many reasons include; the failure of wife in

administrating the house affairs, poverty and having more female children.

So that, the statistics revealed increase of divorces, especially during the first year of marriage, as Randa Sultan (2017) mentioned: between the most common reasons of early divorce are psychological, social and economic reasons, because of selfish, irresponsibility, the divergent educational levels and the inadequacy of financial resources.

The study of Amila Awad (2016) showed that the success of woman in managing her family and work affairs depends on her administrative skills and ability in making the life decisions effectively, then she can achieve her goals in all levels, including the family aspects.

In light of the foregoing, the researcher aims to "study the wives' administrative skills, in light of some demographic changes", as family needs and requirements are not confined only to food, clothing and housing, which became among hundreds of other requirements, especially after having more than one child. Thus, the wife must know about the administrative skills, which help her in planning, organizing and controlling her family tasks, in order to make her decisions in a well-studied and scientific way.

Hence, the problem of research is to answer the following questions:

- 1- What are the levels of administrative skills with its axes; (the ability to practice the administrative process, the ability to make decisions) and the total score of research sample of wives?
- 2- Are there statistically significant differences in the level of administrative skills for the sampled wives with its axes (the ability to practice the administrative process, the ability to make decisions) and the total score, according to the variable of (working wife)?
- 3- Are there statistically significant differences in the level of administrative skills for the sampled wives with its axes (the



ability to practice the administrative process, the ability to make decisions) and the total score, according to the variable of (marriage duration)?

4- Are there statistically significant differences in the level of administrative skills for the sampled wives with its axes (the ability to practice the administrative process, the ability to make decisions) and the total score, according to the variable of (number of family members)?

5- Are there statistically significant differences in the level of administrative skills for the sampled wives with its axes (the ability to practice the administrative process, the ability to make decisions) and the total score, according to the variable of (the wife's educational level)?

### **Objective of research**

The current paper aims mainly to study the wives' administrative abilities in light the main axes of (the ability to practice the administrative process, the ability to make decisions) and the total score, in light of some demographic variables (marriage duration – wife's educational level – wife's profession – number of family members – age), by achieving the following aims of study:

1- Identifying the level of administrative abilities for the main sampled wives of study.

2- determining the relative weights of the administrative skills (the ability to practice the administrative process, the ability to make decisions) between the sampled wives of study.

3- Revealing the significant differences in the administrative ability levels between the main sample of study with its axes (the ability to practice the administrative process, the ability to make decisions) in light of the variable of (wife's profession).

4- Revealing the significant differences in the administrative ability levels between the main sample of study with its axes (the

ability to practice the administrative process, the ability to make decisions) in light of the variable of (marriage duration).

5- Revealing the significant differences in the administrative ability levels between the main sample of study with its axes (the ability to practice the administrative process, the ability to make decisions) in light of the variable of (number of family members).

6- Revealing the significant differences in the administrative ability levels between the main sample of study with its axes (the ability to practice the administrative process, the ability to make decisions) in light of the variable of (wife's educational level).

### **Importance of research**

The importance of current research is:

1- Attracting the intention of researchers to the field of domestic issues about the importance of studying the administrative abilities of wives, in light of some variables, their multiple potentials and how to invest them in supporting their abilities in making decision in a well-planned scientific way.

2- To resolve the current widespread problem of high rate of early divorces, owing to the disabilities in administrating the house. This by supporting the wives and improve their administrative skills.

### **Hypotheses of research**

The research suggests that:

1- There are statistically significant differences in the level of administrative skills for the sampled wives with its axes (the ability to practice the administrative process, the ability to make decisions) and the Total score, according to the variable of (working wife).

2- There are statistically significant differences in the level of administrative skills for the sampled wives with its axes (the ability to practice the administrative process, the ability to make

decisions) and the Total score, according to the variable of (marriage duration).

3- There are statistically significant differences in the level of administrative skills for the sampled wives with its axes (the ability to practice the administrative process, the ability to make decisions) and the Total score, according to the variable of (number of family members).

4- There are statistically significant differences in the level of administrative skills for the sampled wives with its axes (the ability to practice the administrative process, the ability to make decisions) and the Total score, according to the variable of (the wife's educational level).

### **Methodology of research**

This research follows a descriptive method as a suitable method to study the current facts, which are related to specific phenomenon, individuals or circumstances in order to explore new facts or validating the old ones, their impacts, related ties, explaining and exploring their controlling aspects (Mohamed Shafiq, 2006)

### **Terminology and operational definitions:**

#### **Administrative capacity:**

The wife's ability to optimize her usage of available resources in order to achieve all of the house affairs by using the best technological applications (shimaa El-Nwery, 2015).

While Islam Hassan (2017) defined this term as a combination of capacities, preparedness and personal traits that can promote the intellectual operations, if found suitable support, leading to inherent and useful results, for the personal experience, the society or the whole world.

Wajeeda Hammad (2019) defined it as; all what could be performed by the family individuals, whether intellectual or physical actions.

Afaf Rafla (2019) classified it into:

### **1- The capacity of effective usage of resources:**

Could be defined as: the wife's ability and rational behavior in optimizing the usage of her human resources from information, efforts, orientation, trendies and also the material resources by managing them scientifically in order to achieve the optimum usage.

### **2- The capacity of making decisions and resolving problems**

Could be defined as: the wife's ability to predict the events and detecting the different goals of her family, herself, her profession and to identify the operational steps to achieve these goals, regarding the available resources and potentials.

### **3- The capacity of good planning**

Could be defined as: the wife's ability to predict the events and detecting the different goals of her family, herself, her profession and to identify the operational steps to achieve these goals, regarding the available resources and potentials.

The researcher defines the administrative capacities procedurally as:

The wife's ability to perform the basic functions of administrative process with its axes (the capacity of planning and organizing – the capacity of executing and controlling – the capacity of assessment), and making the decisions with its axes (detecting the problem – proposing the alternatives and studying them – choosing the optimum solution to make the decision – assessment), in order to achieve the family goals effectively by using the minimum resources.

and was divided into two main points:

The first axis: the ability to practice the administrative process:

The ability to perform the administrative process procedurally could be defined as: all what can a wife performs, whether intellectual or physical actions, beginning with realistic planning, then organizing the plan in view of available human and material

resources and applying this plan, including the continued monitoring and adjustments, ending with assessing the achieved goals and revising the plan to include new goals and benefit from the gained experience in promoting the administrative process. The researches divided the practice administrative process, the main axis of current research, into the following sub-axes:

**1- The capacity of planning and organizing:** procedurally means the intellectual stage that precedes any action related to the family affairs by selecting the means of organizing, coordinating and distributing tasks and responsibilities to achieve a specific goal within a time-limit.

**2- The capacity of execution and monitoring:** that could be defined as the wife's ability to execute the previously prepared plan to reach its achievements and accomplish its responsibilities.

**3- The capacity of assessment:** means the wife's ability to assess the plan, its executing course and judging its results.

The second main axis: the capacity of making decisions:

What could be define procedurally as wife's contribution with her family members in making decision about the family affairs, which are related to using the family resources, social life, children matters and the other aspects of family affairs, including the participation during the stages of making decisions, beginning with the stage of searching and detecting the problem, proposing the alternatives, studying the problem until selecting the optimum alternative to resolve problem then assessing this solution.

The researchers divided the capacity of making decisions into the following sub axes:

**1- Detecting the problem:** which could be defined procedurally as the wife's ability to detect and diagnose the dimensions of problem effectively to work on solving it.

**2- proposing the alternatives and studying them:** defined procedurally as the wife's ability to collect the required related information and data and to think about the possible alternatives.

**3- selecting the optimum alternative to make a decision:** defined procedurally as the wife's ability to select the optimum alternative to be executed with the minimum cost and time to achieve a previously designed goal.

**4- Assessment:** defined procedurally as the wife's ability to monitor the execution process, assess the results and making the required adjustments.

### **Wives:**

Is defined as the woman, mother and the responsible wife to meet the requirements of her family members inside the house, and has at least one child of any educational level (Reham El-Nakib, 2021).

The researchers define "wife" procedurally as the life partner of her husband according to an official marriage contract. This contract embodies mutual material and moral duties and responsibilities, as the man has a substance duty towards wife and sons, while wife is obliged to perform the household tasks and managing the resources effectively.

### **Thirdly: research limitations:**

**Geographic limitation:** the research was applied to a sample of wives in Qena governorate.

**Human limitation:** the research sample consists of two groups:

The preliminary sample group: included 50 wives between the inhabitants of Qena Governorate to control the research tools from different social and economic levels.

The basic sample group: included 200 wives of different social and economic levels.

**Time limit:** the research was applied during July and August 2023.

#### **Fourthly: research tools**

The research tools included the following: (prepared by the researchers)

- 1- A form for the general data of family.
- 2- A questionnaire about the administrative capacities of wives, with its main and sub indicators (the capacity of practicing the administrative process that includes "the capacity of planning – the capacity of organizing – the capacity of executing and monitoring" and the capacity of making decisions that includes "Detecting the problem - proposing the alternatives and studying them - selecting the optimum alternative - Assessment")

The form of general data: was prepared to get some basic data about the research sample to help in identifying the demographic properties of sampled wives. This form included the wife's job (working-not working), marriage duration (less than 5 years – from 5 to 10 years – 10 to 15 years – more than 15 years), number of family members (2 persons – 3 to 4 persons – more than 5 persons), wife's educational level (High school and equivalents – university degree – postgraduate degree).

In order to prepare this form, the researchers used the following steps:

- Reviewing the references and previous studies, which contained the useful measurements.
- Preparing these measurements, in light of the previous publication and studies about the procedural concept to study the administrative capacities of wives and how they make the family decision effectively, in light of some variables.

**The questionnaire finally included 85 phrases on two axes:**

- 1- the first axis: the capacity on practicing the administrative process:

This topic included (45) phrases to measure all what can a wife perform, whether intellectual or physical actions, beginning with realistic planning, then organizing the plan in view of available human and material resources and applying this plan, including the continued monitoring and adjustments, ending with assessing the achieved goals in order to set new goals and benefit from the experiences in promoting the administrative process, This topic is divided into 3 sub-axes that represent the stages of administrative process:

**1- The capacity of planning and organization:** consists of (15) phrases to measure the wife's ability to plan and organize the different tasks in adequate time.

**2- The capacity of executing and monitoring:** consists of (15) phrases to measure the wife's ability to use the prepared plan to reach the desired goals.

**3- The capacity of assessment:** consists of (15) phrases to measure the wife's ability to realize the aspects of failure and success, while performing her actions, and how to benefit from success and avoid failures during next times, what can achieve the satisfaction and happiness.

**The second axis:** The capacity of making decision: consists of (40) phrases to measure the wife's ability to make decisions effectively and divided into (4) sub-themes represent the stages of making decisions:

**1- (Detecting the problem):** consists of (10) phrases to measure the wife's ability to categorize the problem and identifying its type and the required time to fix it.

**2- (Proposing the alternatives and studying them):** Consists of (10) phrases to measure the wife's ability to propose other alternatives or solutions from a situation to another, according to the nature of problem and available time.



**3- (Selecting the optimum alternative):** Consists of (10) phrases to measure the wife's ability to create innovative alternative solutions for the unfamiliar complicated situations and problems.

**4- (Assessment):** Consists of (10) phrases to measure the wife's ability to edit a list of advantages and disadvantages for each available alternative.

Then, a key was drafted for correction and getting the score of questionnaire, as each phrase could be answered by choosing one between three answers (Always – Sometimes – Rarely), according to an attached gradual measurement of (3 – 2 – 1), respectively, for the positive phrases and grades of (1 -2 -3), respectively for the negative phrases. Thus, the maximum degree that could be reached by a sampled individual is (255) and the minimum is (85). Hence, the questionnaire became ready to be applied to the main research sample.

**Testing the study tools:** To measure the validity and reliability of these tools.

In order to test the questionnaire validity, the recent research followed two methods:

#### **A- Validity of content**

To check the validity of the measurement and the suitability of used phrases, in light of the needed purpose.

The first draft of questionnaire was presented to (21) professors to accredit the edited phrases by sending letters to members of arbitration committee in the field of domestic management and childhood in the faculty of specific studies, Helwan University, the department of education, faculty of specific studies, Helwan University, the department of home economics in Fayoum University, the department of home economics, faculty of specific education, Aswan University, the department of home economics, faculty of specific education, South valley University, the department of educational and psychological sciences, faculty of

specific education, South Valley University and the department of curriculum, faculty of education, South Valley University.

### b) Internal consistency

1- calculate the correlation coefficients between each phrase in the axis, and the total score of the axis of questioning the wife's administrative abilities (The administrative process – the ability to make decisions:

**Table (1)** presents the correlation coefficients between each phrase and the score of the axis of measuring the administrative capacities (The administrative process – the ability to make decision)

The administrative process					Making decision ability				
S N	The ability to plan and organi ze	S N	The ability to execut e and monito r	S N	The ability of assessme nt	S N	Detectin g the problem	S N	Selecting the optimum alternativ e
1	.702 **	16	.687 **	31	.620 **	46	.503 **	66	.675 **
2	.528 **	17	.665 **	32	.553 **	47	.691 **	67	.750 **
3	.771 **	18	.542 **	33	.761 **	48	.688 **	68	.486 **
4	.848 **	19	.635 **	34	.791 **	49	.731 **	69	.713 **
5	.818 **	20	.682 **	35	.798 **	50	.622 **	70	.636 **
6	.774 **	21	.587 **	36	.742 **	51	.833 **	71	.712 **
7	.723 **	22	.576 **	37	.522 **	52	.810 **	72	.537 **
8	.625 **	23	.729 **	38	.796 **	53	.763 **	73	.678 **
9	.792 **	24	.470 **	39	.586 **	54	.728 **	74	.549 **
10	.766 **	25	.466 **	40	.821 **	55	.809 **	75	.603 **
11	.533 **	26	.412 **	41	.852 **	S N	Proposin g the alternati ve and	S N	Assessme nt

							studying them		
12	**،637	27	**،702	42	**،832	56	**،462	76	**،799
13	**،838	28	**،700	43	**،787	57	**،701	77	**،740
14	**،780	29	**،624	44	**،810	58	**،539	78	**،648
15	**،775	30	**،475	45	**،861	59	*،317	79	**،837
						60	**،746	80	**،800
						61	**،614	81	**،839
						62	**،585	82	**،585
						63	**،619	83	**،690
						64	**،409	84	**،823
						65	**،599	85	**،522

The previous table shows the correlation coefficients between each phrase of the measurement of administrative process and the total score of the axis and was statistically significant. The correlation coefficients ranged from (0.528, 0.818) for the ability of plan and organize, and from (0.412, 0.729) for the ability to execute and monitor, and from (0.522, 861), for the ability of assessment at a significance level of (0.01) for all phrases, what indicates the validity and consistency of all phrases of administrative process.

The constructional validity: To assure the validity of used tools by using the method of calculating the correlation coefficient between the total score of the measurement and the component axes.

Secondly: Calculating the correlation coefficient between the total score of each axis of questionnaire axes and the total score of questionnaires

**Table (2)**

The correlation coefficients between each phrase and the total score of the axis to measure the wives' administrative abilities (n = 50)

	Axes	Number of	Correlation coefficient	Significance level
Administrative process	Planning and	15	0 ,931	0 ,01
	Executing and monitoring	15	0 ,868	0 ,01
	Assessment	15	0 ,935	0 ,01
Making decisions	Problem	10	0 ,856	0 ,01
	Select optimum	10	0 ,818	
	Proposing	10	0 ,623	0 ,01
	assessment	10	0 ,861	0 ,01
Administrative Abilities	Administrative	45	,963	0 ,01
	Decision making	40	,922	0 ,01

\* significant at level 0.05

\*\* significant at level 0.01

The previous table indicates that the correlation coefficients of the axes of the administrative process ranged from (.935 , .856) at significant level of (0.01), ranged from (.623 , .861) for making decisions at significant level (0.01), the correlation coefficient of administrative abilities counted (.963) for the administrative process and (.922) for decision making, what indicates the validity and consistency of the phrases that used to measure the usage of wives to the smart phone applications to manage their tasks and resources.

### **7- calculating the stability of questionnaire:**

The stability was calculated by using Alpha Cronbach coefficient, as this coefficient considered the most used, owing to its potential in avoiding the disadvantages of other methods.

**Table (3)**

The values of stability coefficients for the axes of administrative ability questionnaire (n = 50)

Axes		Number of phrases	Alpha coefficient
Administrative process	Ability to plan and organize	15	0 ,938
	Ability to execute and monitor	15	0 ,870
	Ability to assess	15	0 ,941
	Total score of administrative process	45	0 ,966
The ability to make decisions	Detecting problem	10	0 ,893
	Select optimum alternative	10	0 ,834
	Proposing alternatives	10	0 ,760
	Assessment	10	0 ,903
	Score of decision making	40	0 ,934
Total score of wives' administrative abilities		85	0 ,973

The above table (3) shows that the values of Alpha coefficient for the axes of administrative process are (.941 , .870), and the total score of administrative process (.966), and the values of Alpha stability coefficient for the axes of making decisions ability ranged from (.760 , .893), and the values of Alpha stability coefficient for the measurement of administrative abilities ranged from (.870 , .941) and the total score of decision making (.934), and showed that the Alpha coefficient for the total score of administrative abilities is (.973), which could be considered high value in light of such type of stability, to indicate the stability of measurement and the potential to be used in the study.

### 8- The final form of the questionnaire

After testing the measurement and accomplishing the modifications, which proposed by the arbitration committee, the number of measurement phrases counted (85) phrases for the

questionnaire of administrative abilities. Thus, the measurement became ready to be applied on the main sample of study.

### **9- The key of correcting the questionnaire**

The questionnaire was corrected by using a key of three items for the phrases of sliding continuous measurement according to three answers; (always – sometimes – rarely), in light of specific weights for each answer; (Always "3 grades" – Sometimes "2 grades" – rarely "1 grade") for the phrases of positive trendy and the opposite for the phrases of negative trendy.

### **Conducting the statistical analysis:**

After collecting the data and editing them, the statistical processing was conducted by using a computer software of "Package for Social Sciences Program (S.P.S.S) Statistical" to accomplish the following statistical analysis; calculating the repetition and the percentages of study variables, calculating the stability coefficients for the measurements of study by using Alpha Cronbach method, the split-half method of Guttman, the correction formula of Spearman Brawn and person's correlation coefficient in order to calculate the degree of correlation between the study variables, to perform the (T test) to measure the significance of differences between the mean averages of research sample, conducting Anova One-way analysis of variance by using (F-test) and using (L.S.D) test for multiple comparison to identify the significance of differences between the averages.

Result: by analyzing and explaining

Firstly: The descriptive results:

1- Describing the basic sample of study: tables (4-10) present a comprehensive description for the studied sample:

- Marriage duration

Table (4) distributes the sampled wives according to the variable of marriage duration (n = 200)

Marriage duration	Number	Percentage
> 5years	53	%26.5
5> 10 years	50	%25.0
10> 15 years	51	%25.5
More than 15	46	%23.0
Total score	200	%100.0

**Table (4)** shows that a percentage of (26.5%) from the sample of wives has marriage duration less than 5 years, then the duration of (10>5) years at percentage of (25%), then (more than 15 years) of (23.0%).

- Number of family members

Table (5) distributes the sampled wives according to the variable of number of family members (n = 200)

Number of family members	Number	Percentage
2 persons	49	%24.5
3-4 persons	99	%49.5
More than 5 persons	52	%26.0
Total score	200	100

**Table (5)** shows that the higher ratio was for (3-4 persons) at (49.5%), then (more than 5 persons) at (26.0%), then (2 persons) at (24.5%).

- Wife's age

**Table (6)** classifies the sample of wives according to their ages (n = 200)

Age	Number	Percentage
> 30 years	37	%18.5
30 > 40 years	112	%56.0
40 > 50 years	33	%16.5

More than 50 years	18	%9.0
Total score	200	100

From table (6) it is clear that the higher percentage was for (30<40) classification at ratio of (56.0%), then (<30) at (18.5%), then (50>40) at (16.5%), then (more than 50 years) at (9.0%).

Wife's profession:

**Table (7)** classifies the sample of wives according to the variable of wife's profession (n = 200)

Wife's profession	Number	Percentage
Working	120	%60.0
Not working	80	%40.0
Total score	200	%100

**Table (7)** clarifies that the higher percentage was in favor of the working wives at (60%), then the non-workers at (40%).

- Wife's educational level:

**Table (8)** classifies the sample of wives according to the variable of wife's educational level (n = 200)

Wife's education level	Number	Percentage
High school and equivalents	20	%10.0
University degree	84	%42.0
Postgraduates	96	%48.0
Total number	200	%100

**Table (8)** indicates that the higher ratio was in favor of the educational level of (postgraduate studies) at (48.0%), then the educational level of (university degree) at (42.0%), then the level of (high school of equivalents) at (10.0%).



- categories of income

**Table (10)** distributes the study sample according to the variable of the monthly income of family (n = 200)

Categories of income	Number	Percentage
> 2000 EGP	13	%6.5
2000 > 5000 EGP	96	%48.0
5000 < 8000 EGP	53	%26.5
< 8000	38	%19.0
Total score	200	%100

From table (9) it is shown that the higher percentage was in favor of the income category of (2000>5000 E.G) at (48.0%), then the category of (5000>8000) at (26.5%), then (more than 8000 E.G) at (6.5%).

1- The percentage distribution of levels administrative abilities for the main sample of wives

**Table (10)** presents the percentage distribution of levels administrative abilities for the main sample of wives (n = 200)

Level	Number	Percentage	Rank
Low (161 >121)	21	%10.5	4 <sup>rd</sup>
Moderate (201>161)	96	%48.0	1 <sup>st</sup>
High (201)	83	%41.5	2 <sup>nd</sup>
Total score	200	%100	

**Table (10)** indicates that the higher percentage of the sampled wives regarding their administrative abilities is in favor of the moderate level at (48.0%), then the higher level at (41.5%), and eventually the lower lever at (10.5%).

The relative wights of axes of the administrative abilities of the studied sample of wives

**Table (11)**

The relative weight, percentage and the ranking of administrative ability axes  
(n = 200)

Administrative abilities	Relative weight	Percentage	Rank
Administrative process	14650	%48.8	2 <sup>nd</sup>
Ability to make decision	15370	%51.2	1 <sup>st</sup>
Total score	30020	%100.0	

**Table (11)** indicates that the most administrative ability importance for the sampled wives is the ability to make decision at percentage of (51.2%), then the capacity of practicing the administrative process at (48.8%).

The first hypothesis: There are statistically significant differences in the level of the wives' administrative capacities, the study sample of wives, with its main and sub axes, and the total score according to the variable of "Wife's profession".

To validate the first assumption statistically, a (T test) was used to identify the significant differences between the average means of the study sample in the level of administrative abilities, in light of the variable of "wife's profession". As shown in table (12).

**Table (12):** the significant differences between the average means of the study sample in the level of administrative abilities, in light of the variable of "wife's profession"

		Working (120)		Not working (80)		Differences between averages	T value	Significance level
		Mean average	Standard deviation	Mean average	Standard deviation			
Administrative	Ability to plan and organize	33.358	6.97	31.938	5.92	1.421	1.498	not significant
	Ability to execute and	31.817	4.81	31.725	4.21	0.092	0.139	not significant
	Ability to assess	34.983	7.27	33.313	7.03	1.671	1.614	not significant
	Total score of administrative	100.160	16.519	96.975	14.900	3.185	1.388	not significant

Ability to make	Detecting	23.758	4.21	23.175	3.86	0.583	0.992	not significant
	Proposing alternatives	23.342	3.49	23.063	3.15	0.279	0.576	not significant
	Selecting the optimum	22.250	2.90	22.088	2.65	0.163	0.401	not significant
	Assessment	23.425	4.42	23.063	4.05	0.363	0.588	not significant
	Total score of making	92.775	12.83	91.388	10.73	1.388	0.799	not significant
Total score of administrative	192.93	27.46	188.36	22.74	4.57	1.233	not significant	

According to the results of table (12), there are no statistically significant differences between the average scores of study sample in the levels of administrative abilities, regarding the main axis (the ability to practice the administrative process), or the sub axes (the ability to plan and organize, the ability to execute and monitor, the ability to assess), and the total score of level of the ability to practice the administrative process owes to the variable of "wife's profession", as "T" values were (1.388, 1.6.614, 0.139, 1.498), respectively, which were non-significance statistically.

According to table (12), there are no statistical significant differences between the average scores of study sample in the administrative abilities level, for its main axis (The ability to make decision), or the sub axes (detecting the problem, proposing the alternatives and studying them, selecting the optimum alternative, assessment), and the overall level of the ability to make decisions owes to the variable of "wife's profession", as the T values were (0.799, 0.401, 0.588, 0.576, 0.992), respectively, which were non-significant values statistically.

Therefore, the first hypothesis is not completed totally.

The second hypothesis: There are significant statistical differences in the level of wives' administrative capacities for the study sample, with its main and sub axes, according to the variable of "marriage duration"

In order to validate this hypothesis statistically, an " F test" was used to conduct Anova One-way analysis of variance, to check if

there are differences, then "LSD test" to explore the significance of differences, if found, according to the variable of (marriage duration).

**Table (13):** Oen-way analyses for the differences between the average scores of study sample in the administrative capacities, in light of (marriage duration)

Axes		Source of differences	Sum of squares	Degrees of freedom	Mean squares	F value	Significance level
Administrative process	Planning and organizing	Between the groups	618.378	3	206.126	5.031	Significant at .01
		Inside the groups	8030.802	196	40.973		
		Total	8649.18	199			
	Execution And monitoring	Between the groups	447.961	3	149.32	7.909	Significant at .01
		Inside the groups	3700.359	196	18.879		
		Total	4148.32	199			
	Assessment	Between the groups	1146.676	3	382.225	8.166	Significant at .01
		Inside the groups	9174.479	196	46.809		
		Total	10321.155	199			
	Total score of administrative process	Between the groups	6242.314	3	2080.771	9.215	Significant at .01
		Inside the groups	44256.041	196	225.796		
		Total	50498.355	199			
Decision making	Detecting the problem	Between the groups	390.713	3	130.238	8.756	Significant at .01
		Inside the groups	2915.162	196	14.873		
		Total	3305.875	199			
	Proposing alternatives	Between the groups	295.763	3	98.588	9.952	Significant at .01
		Inside the groups	1941.657	196	9.906		
		Total	2237.42	199			
	Selecting the optimum alternative	Between the groups	125.468	3	41.823	5.722	Significant at .01
		Inside the groups	1432.687	196	7.31		
		Total	1558.155	199			
	Assessment	Between the groups	307.683	3	102.561	6.061	Significant at .01

Total score of decision making	Inside the groups	3316.637	196	16.922	11.205	Significant at .01
	Total	3624.32	199			
	Between the groups	4212.341	3	1404.114		
	Inside the groups	24561.979	196	125.316		
	Total	28774.32	199			
Total score	Between the groups	20651.269	3	6883.756	12.16	Significant at .01
	Inside the groups	110951.53	196	566.079		
	Total	131602.8	199			

According to table (13), it is clear that there are statistically significant difference between the average scores of study sample in the main axis "the level of practicing the administrative process", and its sub axes (the ability to plan and organize, the ability to execute and monitor, the ability to assess), and the total score of the level of practicing the administrative process, regarding the variable of "marriage duration", as "f" values were (9.215, 8.166, 7.909, 5.031), respectively, which were significant value at significance level of (0.01). and to explore the direction of differences, an "LSD test" was applied, see table (14).

**Table (13)** indicates that there are statistically significant differences between the average scores of study sample in the main axis of "the level of making decision ability" and its sub axes (detecting the problem, proposing alternatives and studying them, selecting the optimum alternative, assessment), and the total score of the level of practicing the administrative process, regarding the variable of "marriage duration", as "f" values were (8.756, 9.952, 5.722, 6.061, 11.205), respectively, and to explore the direction of differences, an "LSD test" was applied, see table (15).

According to table (13), there are statistically significant differences between the average scores of study sample in "the total score of administrative abilities level", according to the variable of "marriage duration" as "f" value was (12.16), which is regarded a statistically significant value at the significance level of

(0.01), and to explore the direction of differences, an "LSD test" was applied, see table (16).

**Table (14)**, LSD test to explore the direction of differences of study sample in the axis of "the ability to practice the administrative process and its sub axes, according to the variable of "marriage duration"

Planning and organizing	N	< 5 years	5 < 10	10 < 15	More than
		30.340	32.760	33.078	35.326
< 5 years	53	-			
5 < 10	50	2.4207-	-		
10 < 15	51	*2.739-	،31847-	-	
More than 15	46	*4.987-	2.5667-	2.2477-	-
Execution and monitoring	N	< 5 years	5 < 10	10 < 15	More than
		30.02	31.46	31.71	34.24
< 5 years		-			
5 < 10		1.441-	-		
10 < 15		*1.687-	،24588-	-	
More than 15		*4.220-	*2.779-	*2.533-	-
Assessment	N	< 5 years	5 < 10	10 < 15	More than
		31.604	33.431	34.460	38.261
< 5 years		-			
5 < 10		*2.8562-	-		
10 < 15		1.8276-	1.02863	-	
More than 15		*6.657-	*3.801-	*4.830-	-
The total score of ability to practice the administrative	N	< 5 years	5 < 10	10 < 15	More than
		91.962	98.216	98.680	107.826
< 5 years	53	-			
5 < 10	50	*6.7177-	-		
10 < 15	51	*6.2534-	0.4643	-	
More than 15	46	*15.864-	*9.146-	*9.610-	-

Significant at .05

**Table (14)** indicates that there are statistically significant differences between the average scores of study sample at significance level of (.05) in the sub axis of "planning and organizing" according to the variable of "marriage duration" in

favor of the longest marriage duration of "more than 15 years" as the average mean was (35.326), then the study sample of (10<15) years of marriage duration with average mean of (32.078), then the group of (10<5) marriage duration of (32.760) and eventually the (less than 5 years) marriage duration group of (30.340).

Additionally, table (14) indicates that there are statistically significant differences between the average scores of study sample as a significance level of (.05), in the sub axis of (executing and monitoring), according to the variable of "marriage duration" in favor of the longest marriage duration of "more than 15 years" as the average mean was (34.24), then the study sample of (10<15) years of marriage duration with average mean of (31.71), then the group of (10<5) marriage duration of (31.46) and eventually the (less than 5 years) marriage duration group of (30.02).

Table (14) indicates that there are statistically significant differences between the average scores of study sample at significance level of (.05) in the sub axis of "assessment" according to the variable of "marriage duration" in favor of the longest marriage duration of "more than 15 years" as the average mean was (38.261), then the study sample of (10<15) years of marriage duration with average mean of (34.460), then the group of (10<5) marriage duration of (33.431) and eventually the (less than 5 years) marriage duration group of (31.604).

Table (14) indicates that there are statistically significant differences between the average scores of study sample at significance level of (.05) in the total score of main axis of "the ability to practice the administrative process" according to the variable of "marriage duration" in favor of the longest marriage duration of "more than 15 years" as the average mean was (107.826), then the study sample of (10<15) years of marriage duration with average mean of (98.680), then the group of (10<5) marriage duration of (98.216) and eventually the (less than 5 years) marriage duration group of (91.962).

**Table (15)**, LSD test to explore the direction of differences between the study sample in the axis of "the ability to make decision" and its sub axes, according to the marriage duration

Detecting the problem	N	< 5 years	5 < 10	10 < 15	More than 15
		21.774	23.30	23.569	25.739
< 5 years	53	-			
5 < 10	51	*1.5264-	-		
10 < 15	50	*1.795-	26863-	-	
More than 15	46	*3.966-	*2.439-	*2.1705-	-
Proposing alternative	N	< 5 years	5 < 10	10 < 15	More than 15
		21.887	22.902	23.100	25.283
< 5 years	53	-			
5 < 10	51	1.2132-	--		
10 < 15	50	1.0152-	0.1980	-	
More than 15	46	*3.3958-	*2.1826-	*2.3807-	-
Selecting the optimum alternative	N	< 5 years	5 < 10	10 < 15	More than 15
		21.472	21.628	22.280	23.522
< 5 years	53	-			
5 < 10	51	،80830-	-		
10 < 15	50	،15575-	0.65255	-	
More than 15	46	*2.050-	*1.2417-	*1.8943-	
Assessment	N	< 5 years	5 < 10	10 < 15	More than 15
		21.981	22.920	23.059	25.413
< 5 years	53	-			
5 < 10	51	،93887-	-		
10 < 15	50	،10777-	،13882-	-	
More than 15	46	*3.432-	*2.493-	*2.354-	-
Total score of decision making		< 5 years	5 < 10	10 < 15	More than 15
	ن	87.113	91.157	91.600	99.957
< 5 years	53	-			
5 < 10	51	*4.4868-	-		
10 < 15	50	4.0437-	0.4431		
More than 15	46	*12.84-	*8.357-	*8.800-	-

**Table (15)** indicates that there are statistically significant differences between the average scores of study sample at



significance level of (.05) in the sub axis of "detecting the problem" according to the variable of "marriage duration" in favor of the longest marriage duration of "more than 15 years" as the average mean was (25.739), then the study sample of (10<15) years of marriage duration with average mean of (23.569), then the group of (10<5) marriage duration of (23.30) and eventually the (less than 5 years) marriage duration group of (21.774).

Additionally, table (15) indicates that there are statistically significant differences between the average scores of study sample at significance level of (.05) in the sub axis of "proposing the alternatives and studying them" according to the variable of "marriage duration" in favor of the longest marriage duration of "more than 15 years" as the average mean was (25.283), then the study sample of (10<15) years of marriage duration with average mean of (23.100), then the group of (10<5) marriage duration of (22.902) and eventually the (less than 5 years) marriage duration group of (21.887).

Table (15) indicates also that there are statistically significant differences between the average scores of study sample at significance level of (.05) in the sub axis of "selecting the optimum alternative" according to the variable of "marriage duration" in favor of the longest marriage duration of "more than 15 years" as the average mean was (23.522), then the study sample of (10<15) years of marriage duration with average mean of (22.280), then the group of (10<5) marriage duration of (23.30) and eventually the (less than 5 years) marriage duration group of (21.472).

Table (15) indicates, as well, that there are statistically significant differences between the average scores of study sample at significance level of (.05) in the sub axis of "assessment" according to the variable of "marriage duration" in favor of the longest marriage duration of "more than 15 years" as the average mean was (25.413), then the study sample of (10<15) years of

marriage duration with average mean of (23.059), then the group of (10<5) marriage duration of (22.920) and eventually the (less than 5 years) marriage duration group of (21.981).

In addition, Table (15) indicates that there are statistically significant differences between the average scores of study sample at significance level of (.05) in the total score of main axis of "the ability to make decisions" according to the variable of "marriage duration" in favor of the longest marriage duration of "more than 15 years" as the average mean was (99.957), then the study sample of (10<15) years of marriage duration with average mean of (91.600), then the group of (10<5) marriage duration of (91.157) and eventually the (less than 5 years) marriage duration group of (87.113).

**Table (16)** LSD test to explore the direction of differences between the study sample in the total score of the administrative capacity level of sampled wives, according to "marriage duration"

	N	< 5 years	5 < 10	10 < 15	More than 15
		179.08	189.37	190.28	207.78
< 5 years	53	-			
5 < 10	50	*11.205-			
10 < 15	51	*10.298-	0.90745		
More than 15	46	*28.707-	*17.503-	*18.4101-	-

\* Significant at .05

**Table (16)** clarifies statistically significant differences between the average scores of study sample at significance level of (.05) in the total score administrative ability level, according to the variable of "marriage duration" in favor of the longest marriage duration of "more than 15 years" as the average mean was (207.87), then the study sample of (10<15) years of marriage duration with average mean of (190.28), then the group of (10<5) marriage duration of (189.37) and eventually the (less than 5 years) marriage duration group of (179.08).

Thus, the validity of second hypothesis was proven.

The third hypothesis: There are statistically significant differences in the administrative abilities of the main study sample of wives, with its main and sub axes, and the total score, according to the variable of "number of family members".

**Table (17)**, presents One-way analysis of variance between the average means of the scores of study sample in the administrative ability level with its main and sub axes, regarding the variable of "number of family members"

Axes	Source of differences	Sum of squares	Degrees of freedom	Mean squares	F value	Significance level	
Administrative process	Planning and organizing	Between the groups	13.775	2	6.888	0.157	Not significant
		Inside the groups	8635.405	197	43.835		
		Total	8649.18	199			
	Execution And monitoring	Between the groups	19.204	2	9.602	0.458	Not significant
		Inside the groups	4129.116	197	20.96		
		Total	4148.32	199			
	Assessment	Between the groups	170.692	2	85.346	1.656	Not significant
		Inside the groups	10150.463	197	51.525		
		Total	10321.155	199			
	Total score of administrative process	Between the groups	297.407	2	148.703	0.584	Not significant
		Inside the groups	50200.948	197	254.827		
		Total	50498.355	199			
Decision making	Detecting the problem	Between the groups	5.513	2	2.756	0.165	Not significant
		Inside the groups	3300.362	197	16.753		
		Total	3305.875	199			
	Proposing alternatives	Between the groups	53.021	2	26.51	2.391	Not significant
		Inside the groups	2184.399	197	11.088		
		Total	2237.42	199			
	Selecting the optimum alternative	Between the groups	6.347	2	3.173	0.403	Not significant
		Inside the groups	1551.808	197	7.877		
		Total	1558.155	199			

Assessment	Between the groups	67.194	2	33.597	1.861	Not significant
	Inside the groups	3557.126	197	18.056		
	Total	3624.32	199			
Total score of decision making	Between the groups	312.848	2	156.424	1.083	Not significant
	Inside the groups	28461.472	197	144.474		
	Total	28774.32	199			
Total score	Between the groups		2	597.996	0.903	Not significant
	Inside the groups	130406.8	197	661.963		
	Total	131602.8	199			

**Table (17)** proves that there are no statistically significant differences between the average scores of the main sample of wives in the main axis of "the ability to practice the administrative process" and its sub axes "the ability to plan and organize, the ability to execute and monitor, the ability to assess), and the total score of the level "the ability to practice the administrative process", according to the variable of "number of family members", as "f" values were (0.157, 0.458, 1.656, 0.584), respectively, which showed non-significant statistically.

Table (17) indicates that there are no statistically significant differences between the average scores of the main sample of wives in the main axis of "the ability to make decisions" and its sub axes "detecting the problem, proposing the alternative and studying", and the total score of the level "the ability to practice the administrative process", according to the variable of "number of family members", as "f" values were (0.165, 2.391, 0.403, 1.861, 1.083), respectively, which showed non-significant statistically.

Additionally, table (17) showed that there are no statistically significant differences between the average scores of study sample in "the total score of the level of administrative capacities"

according to the variable of "number of family member" as the "f" value was (0.903) and not significant statistically.

The fourth hypothesis: There are statistically significant differences in the level the administrative abilities of study sample of wives with its main axes (the ability to practice the administrative process, the ability to make decisions), the sub axes, and the total score, according to the variable of "wife's educational level"

**Table (18)** One-way analysis of variance between the average means of the scores of study sample in the administrative ability level with its main and sub axes, regarding the variable of "wife's educational level"

Axes		Source of differences	Sum of squares	Degrees of freedom	Mean squares	F value	Significance level
Administrative process	Planning and organizing	Between the groups	660.475	2	330.238	8.144	Significant at .01
		Inside the groups	7988.705	197	40.552		
		Total	8649.18	199			
	Execution And monitoring	Between the groups	174.364	2	87.182	4.322	Significant at .01
		Inside the groups	3973.956	197	20.172		
		Total	4148.32	199			
	Assessment	Between the groups	769.962	2	384.981	7.941	Significant at .01
		Inside the groups	9551.193	197	48.483		
		Total	10321.155	199			
	Total score of administrative process	Between the groups	4364.506	2	2182.253	9.319	Significant at .01
		Inside the groups	46133.849	197	234.182		
		Total	50498.355	199			
Decision making	Detecting the problem	Between the groups	232.626	2	116.313	7.456	Significant at .01
		Inside the groups	3073.249	197	15.6		
		Total	3305.875	199			
	Proposing alternatives	Between the groups	98.254	2	49.127	4.524	Significant at .01
		Inside the groups	2139.166	197	10.859		

	Selecting the optimum alternative	Total	2237.42	199		1.917	Not significant	
		Between the groups	29.742	2	14.871			
		Inside the groups	1528.413	197	7.758			
		Total	1558.155	199				
	Assessment	Between the groups	97.924	2	48.962	2.735	Not significant	
		Inside the groups	3526.396	197	17.9			
		Total	3624.32	199				
	Total score of decision making	Between the groups	1608.409	2	804.205	5.832	Significant at .01	
		Inside the groups	27165.911	197	137.898			
Total		28774.32	199					
Total score	Total score	Between the groups	2	5577.318	9.122	Significant at .01		
	Inside the groups	Inside the groups	197	611.412				
	Total	Total	199					

**Table (18)** indicates that there are statistically significant differences between the average scores of study sample of wives in the main axis "the level of ability to practice the administrative process" and its sub axes "the ability to plan and organize, the ability to execute and monitor, the ability to assess), and the total score of the ability to practice the administrative process, regarding the variable of "wife's educational level", as the "f" values were (8.144, 4.322, 7.941, 9.319), respectively, which were significant statistically at the significant value of (0.01), and to define the direction of differences, an "LSD test" was applied, see table (19).

Table (18) indicates that there are no statistically significant differences between the average scores of the main sample of wives in the main axis of "the ability to make decisions" and its sub axes "detecting the problem, proposing the alternative and studying", and the total score of the level "the ability to practice the administrative process", according to the variable of "wife's educational level", as "f" values were (7.456, 4.524, 1.917, 2.735,

5.832), respectively, which were statistically significant value at significance value of (0.01), and to define the direction of differences, an "LSD test" was applied, see table (19).

In addition, table (18) indicates that there are statistically significant differences between the average scores of study sample of wives in the total score of "the level of administrative abilities", regarding the variable of "wife's educational level", which was significant statistically at the significant value of (0.01), and to define the direction of differences, an "LSD test" was applied, see table (20).

**Table (18)**, LSD test to define the direction of differences of the study sample in the axis of "the ability to practice the administrative process, and its sub axes, according to the variable of "wife's educational level"

Planning and organizing	N	High school and equivalents	University	postgraduation
		27.65	32.68	33.96
High school and equivalents	20			
University	84	*5.0286-	-	
postgraduation	96	*6.308-	1.2798-	-
Executing and monitoring	N	High school and equivalents	University	postgraduation
		29.65	31.33	32.61
High school and equivalents	20			
University	84	1.6833-	-	
postgraduation	96	*2.9646-	1.2813-	-
Assessment	N	High school and equivalents	University	postgraduation
		29.10	33.87	35.79
High school and equivalents	20			
University	84	*4.7691-	-	
postgraduation	96	*6.6917-	1.9226-	-

Total score of ability to practice the administrative process	N	High school and equivalents	University	postgraduation
		86.40	97.88	102.36
High school and equivalents	20			
University	84	*11.481-	-	
postgraduation	96	*15.9646-	4.4836-	-

\* Significant at .05

- **Table (18)** clarifies that there are statistically significant differences between the average scores of wives, the study sample, at significance level of (.05) in the sub axis of "planning and organizing" owing to the variable of "wife's educational level" in favor of the "postgraduates" sample, as the average score counted (33.96), then the "university education" with average score of (32.68), then "high school and equivalents" at average score of (29.65)

- Table (18) indicates that there are statistically significant differences between the average scores of wives, the study sample, at significance level of (.05) in the sub axis of "the ability to assess" owing to the variable of "wife's educational level" in favor of the "postgraduates" sample, as the average score counted (35.79), then the "university education" with average score of (33.87), then "high school and equivalents" at average score of (29.1)

- Table (18) indicates that there are statistically significant differences between the average scores of wives, the study sample, at significance level of (.05) in the main axis of "the ability to practice the administrative process" owing to the variable of "wife's educational level" in favor of the "postgraduates" sample, as the average score counted (102.36), then the "university education" with average score of (97.88), then "high school and equivalents" at average score of (86.40)



Table (19), LSD test for the direction of differences in the axis of "the ability to make decisions" and its sub axes, according to the variable of "wife's educational level"

Detecting problem	N	High school and equivalents	University	postgraduation
		20.300	23.786	23.969
High school and equivalents	20	-		
University	84	*3.4857-	-	
postgraduation	96	*3.6688-	0 ،18304-	
Proposing alternatives	N	High school and equivalents	University	postgraduation
		21.300	23.131	23.719
High school and equivalents	20	-		
University	84	*1.83095-	-	
postgraduation	96	*2.4188-	58780-	
Selecting the optimum alternative	N	High school and equivalents	University	postgraduation
		84.00	92.31	93.85
High school and	20	-		
University	84	*8.3095-	-	
postgraduation	96	*9.8542-	1.5446-	
Assessment	ن	High school and equivalents	University	postgraduation
		44.800	50,963	54,682
High school and equivalents	20	-		
University	84	2,244	-	
postgraduation	96	0.466	530,864	
Total score of ability to make decisions	ن	High school and equivalents	University	postgraduation
		170.4	190.19	196.22
High school and equivalents	20	-		
University	84	*19.7905-	-	
postgraduation	96	*25.8188-	6.0283-	-

- Table (19) indicates that there are statistically significant differences between the average scores of wives, the study

sample, at significance level of (.05) in the sub axis of "detecting the problem" owing to the variable of "wife's educational level" in favor of the "postgraduates" sample, as the average score counted (23.969), then the "university education" with average score of (23.786), then "high scold and equivalents" at average score of (20.300).

- Table (19) indicates that there are statistically significant differences between the average scores of wives, the study sample, at significance level of (.05) in the sub axis of "proposing the alternatives and studying them" owing to the variable of "wife's educational level" in favor of the "postgraduates" sample, as the average score counted (23.719), then the "university education" with average score of (23.131), then "high scold and equivalents" at average score of (21.300).

- Table (19) indicates that there are statistically significant differences between the average scores of wives, the study sample, at significance level of (.05) in the sub axis of "selecting the optimum alternative" owing to the variable of "wife's educational level" in favor of the "postgraduates" sample, as the average score counted (93.85), then the "university education" with average score of (92.31), then "high scold and equivalents" at average score of (84.00).

- Table (19) indicates that there are statistically significant differences between the average scores of wives, the study sample, at significance level of (.05) in the sub axis of "assessment" owing to the variable of "wife's educational level" in favor of the "postgraduates" sample, as the average score counted (54.682), then the "university education" with average score of (50.963), then "high scold and equivalents" at average score of (44.800).

- Table (19) indicates that there are statistically significant differences between the average scores of wives, the study sample, at significance level of (.05) in the total score of "the level

of administrative abilities" owing to the variable of "wife's educational level" in favor of the "postgraduates" sample, as the average score counted (196.22), then the "university education" with average score of (190.19), then "high school and equivalents" at average score of (170.4)

What agrees with the study of Afaf Rafla (2019), which proved that the increment the ability of effective usage of the resources, is met by increasing the ability of decision making, and increasing the empowerment.

This agrees also with Sahar Soliman (2021), who mentioned that by increasing the level of wife's educational level, she looks forward to more welfare and entertained life, and became more aware about choosing the best search methods.

Thus, the fifth hypothesis was proven totally.

### **Research recommendations:**

According to the above results, it can be recommended with:

- 1- The specialists in the field of domestic and institution management must prepare guiding programs to develop the level of wives' administrative capacities, in light of scarcity of resources and multiplicity of needs.
- 2- Media must raise the awareness about means of developing the administrative capacities in managing the family affairs for the wives, through audio and visual programs.
- 3- The ministry of education must enroll programs of developing the administrative capacities, with its two axes "the ability to practice the administrative process" and "the ability to make decisions", inside the curriculum in order to create an aware generation about making decisions and managing their resources.

## References:

### firstly: The Arabic references

- 1- Ibrahim Abd El-Fattah Mohamed Ali (2018): the related environmental changes to the functional role of spouses, A comparative study between urban and rural areas, a master thesis, the department of humanitarian and environmental sciences, the institute of environmental studies and researches, Ain Shams University.
- 2- Ahmed Ali ALOSiouf (2014): The strategies of managing time for the students of educational science faculty, The Jordan University – Educational science studies.
- 3- Asmaa Safwat El-Kordy (2021): The specifications of family balance, as perceived by the wife and its relation to administrative skills – Egyptian Journal of Home Economics \_ 37<sup>th</sup> volume – Associate professor in the department of managing the childhood and family associations - faculty of home economics – Helwan University.
- 4- Asmaa Ahmed El-Tellawy (2016): The awareness about management of resources and its relation to the well-being of extended families – A master thesis – Faculty of home economics – Menoufia University.
- 5- Amila Jabr Abdaalah Awad (2016): self-management and its relation to emotional balance of widows of Gaza 2014 war martyrs – A master thesis in the psychological health – Faculty of Education – The Islamic University – Gaza – Palestine.
- 6- Hana EL-Halaby (2011): The work and family crises and the wives' methods in facing them together – Damascus University Journal – volume 27 – 3-4 issues – Damascus – Syria.
- 7- Hessa Abd El-Rahman Al-Somait (2017): management of resources and its relation to the harmony of spouses and bringing up the children for the Kwait housewives – A doctorate thesis – Department of Home Economics – Ain Sham University.
- 8- Rabiea Mahmoud Nofal – Atiat Ali Abd El-Hakim – Fatma Moustafa Ahmed – Jehan Ahmed Mohamed Abd El-Aleem (2023): the managerial efficiency and its relation to the positive thinking for a sample of housewives – published research – volume 18 – Faculty of Specific Education \_ Assiut University.
- 9- Randa Youssef Mohamed Sultan (2017): Studying the phenomenon of earl divorce in the rural area of Asiuat Governorate – Published research – Faculty of Agriculture – The department of rural society and agriculture guidance – Assiut University.

- 10- Reham Kamel El-Said El-Nakeeb (2021): Mother's management to Corona crisis and its relation to the preventive practices for children amid the spread of pandemic – Lecturer in the department of Home Economics – Faculty of Specific Education – Port Said University.
- 11- Zaid Bin Mohamed El-Romany (2017) The family economics – 2<sup>nd</sup> edition – Riad – Twaiq press.
- 12- Salam Raad Hassan (2017): the managerial creativity for the female worker – Ministry of Agriculture – Inspector general office – The manager of investigation department.
- 13- Samira Ahmed Kandeel (2021): Time management for the house wife and its relation to her life responsibilities – The scientific journal of education and specific studies and researches – Banha university – Faculty of Specific Education – Volume 16.
- 14- Seham Ahmed El-Azab (2019): Family cohesion as perceived by female university students in light of some family properties – The Arabic journal of arts and humanitarian studies.
- 15- Shiamaa Ahmed El-Nweery (2015): The influence of developing the awareness of housewife with the ergonomic considerations on performing the housework on her administrative efficacy – A doctorate thesis – Faculty of Specific Education – Fayoum University.
- 16- Ghona Naser Al-Quraishy (2014): The divorce between the allowed and prohibited – An analytical social study – Babylon University – Faculty of Arts.
- 17- Lamia Shaaban Ahmed Abu Zaid (2019): the effectiveness of a proposed application for home management and the family economics based on WhatsApp platform to increase the economic awareness and some other skills of time management for the female students of Al-Qassim University – 35<sup>th</sup> volume – 4<sup>th</sup> edition – 2<sup>nd</sup> part.
- 18- Mohamed Shafiq (2006): Social psychology between theory and practice – El-Bahira press.

### **Secondly: The foreign references**

- 1-Gaikwad, S. B. (2018) Mental health and duration of marital life among husband and wife in single and dual employee married couples. Indian Journal of Community Psychology 14.