

**“Family Stability and Its Impact on the Formation of the
Social Personality of the Child in Saudi Society: An
Analytical Study”**

Abstract

This study aims at investigating the impact of family stability on the formation of the social personality of the child in Saudi society. Quantitative approach was adopted to achieve the aim of the study, where a questionnaire has been distributed online among a sample of (300) Saudi fathers and mothers (parents) from different social and educational levels. The collected responses were analyzed by SPSS 23 and the results showed that there are many factors that affecting family stability, including economic, personal, social and psychological factors. The study indicated that the most prominent examples of these factors are the amount of positive interaction between spouses, their ability to satisfy their children's various needs, effective emotional, mutual respect and intellectual communication between them. Moreover, the results showed the importance of family stability on the formation and crystallization of the child's social personality, as family stability contributes to spreading the atmosphere of intimacy and love in the family, emphasizing the values of cooperation, participation and respect that would meet the needs of children in their different stages of development and develop their proper social behavior. Finally, the study concluded that there is a statistically significant positive impact of family stability on the formation of child's social personality in Saudi society at a significant level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$). The study recommended the need to pay attention to educating fathers and mothers in the Saudi society, through mosques, educational institutions, and the various media, about the factors of family stability and their importance in shaping the social personality of their children.

Keywords: Family Stability; Social Personality; Saudi Society; Parents; Formation; Development.

1. Introduction

The first environment in which the child receives his/her experiences, knowledge and behaviors is the family, particularly from his/her parents in particular. The family is the place which contributes to the formation of the balanced personality of the child, and the formation of his/her awareness of himself/herself and his/her social environment. AL-Sharfi (2017) pointed out that the methods of social education in the family acquire great importance for raising children in accordance with the system of social values. This system includes the standards, laws and regulations that define the relationships between the members of society, which the family must translate for the children in its internal and external relations.

Enabling the child to obtain the appropriate level of care and education requires his/her upbringing in a stable environment. Family stability is a family relationship that depends on the constant interaction between family members, which prepares the children for an appropriate social, economic and religious life to satisfy their needs at various stages of development (Meadows et al., 2008). Craigie et al. (2012) added that family stability has a direct impact on children, especially in the scientific, academic and social aspects. Moreover, the presence of conflict in the family environment increases tension and contributes to generating a state of family instability, and this in turn is reflected in the child's social personality, which is directly related to his/her family. Sandstorm and Huerta (2013) indicated that providing the appropriate psychological and social atmosphere for the child contributes to the proper development of the child's personality, and affects directing the child's social behavior, enhancing his/her self-confidence, and developing his/her communicative skills in the social environment in a manner that ensures him/her adapts to it according to mutual positive relationships.

Subsequently; and based on the importance of this educational role that the family should play towards the children, the in-depth scientific study of this role and its various aspects deserve serious and continuous research, to keep pace with the educational developments of this role in the light of educational and social changes; and this is what this study seeks through investigating the impact of family stability on the formation of the social personality of the child in Saudi society.

1.1 Research problem

The contemplator on the reality of the family notices major events that have become facing and threatening its pillars. This is attributed to the social, intellectual, cultural and psychological transformations that societies have undergone or the friction with other cultures, and their dimensions, where some of which have negatively impacted family life (De Bel-Air and Destremau, 2018). Sun and Li (2011) added that there are other factors that contributed to creating a rift in family relations, such as the low level of income, women going out to work, the family's failure to fulfill its obligations, and the inability of the family's weakness to carry out its duties and meet the needs of its members, inevitably leads to instability and family disintegration.

Moreover, the rapid change that took place in society contributed to a rapid transformation and change in the functions of social institutions, the most important and chosen of which is the family institution (Craigie, 2010). Sandstorm and Huerta (2014) argued that the family found itself in a state of confrontation in front of the means of communication, satellite channels and the international information network. This led to the family members being preoccupied with this modern technology that fascinated them greatly and affected the social relations where the social cohesion has weakened. This has led to the emergence of some rifts in the family that lead to instability.

On the other side; despite this educational importance of the family, we find that many parents are only concerned with securing the material growth requirements for children (such as food, clothing, health and games...etc.) more than they are concerned with the social aspects that should qualify the child for the next public life. Willett and Wheeler (2021) stressed that allowing participation for the child develops his/her normal social personality that is capable of interacting with others. exactly the contrary; depriving him/her of participation leads to the formation of a narrow and weak self/social, which is not capable of collective confrontation and cannot integrate with the general social environment, thus failing to adapt positively. Accordingly, the problem of this research is to investigate the impact of family stability on the formation of the social personality of the child in Saudi society.

1.2 Research questions

The problem of the research can be summarized in the following questions:

1. What are the factors that contribute to achieving family stability in Saudi society?
2. What is the impact of family stability on the formation of the social personality of the child in Saudi society?
3. What are the suggestions/strategies that can be proposed to enhance the level of family stability?

1.3 Research importance

The importance of the research can be summarized in the following points:

1. The importance of the basic concept targeted by the current research, which is the family, where the family was and still is of interest to many specialists in various disciplines, especially the social and human sciences, due to its importance, and considering it the first social unit known to human.
2. The importance of the variable that the research focuses on, which is stability that achieves proper social interaction between family members, and thus contributes to the social development of children and their readiness to adapt and deal with others. This requires parents to strengthen family ties, and create an atmosphere of understanding and cooperation among family members.
3. The importance of the age stage covered by the research, which is childhood, being the stage in which the individual forms his/her personality and identity, and being the stage in which the child is affected by the various factors surrounding him/her, which emphasizes the importance of maintaining the stability of the environment in which the child lives, which can affect his/her social personality.
4. The results of this research are expected to benefit the following categories:
 - A. Students' families by recognizing the importance of family stability in influencing the child's social personality.
 - B. Social workers by identifying the factors that affect the level of family stability, and thus enhancing the level of parents' awareness of the need to control the factors that reduce the level of stability in the family environment and suggest solutions through which negative factors affecting or limiting their impact can be addressed.
5. This research would provide solutions that could enhance the level of family stability in the Saudi environment, and thus contribute to maintaining the safety and stability of families.
6. This research represents a scientific addition to the theoretical literature in sociology, which can be used in future research.

2. Literature review

2.1 Family stability

The transformations and changes that modern societies suffer in all aspects of life have had a significant impact on society as a whole and on the family, such as instability and family disintegration, starting with marital disputes and problems and ending with divorce issues. This resulted in many manifestations, including the delinquency of children and the spread of juvenile delinquency. The compatibility of the couples is a basic pillar and an important axis in ensuring family stability that helps the couples to complete their lives together successfully (Brown et al., 2015).

Family stability can be defined as the healthy marital relationship that is planned based on taking into account the complementarity of roles and determining the responsibilities assigned to the spouses to enable them to face crises and challenges that may face them, thus, adapting to the surrounding changes (Pribesh et al., 2020).

Pribesh et al. (2020) defined family stability as a relative concept that determines the level of functional interdependence between family members and assesses the level of their ability to cope with various changes. Sandstorm and Huerta (2014) pointed out that the concept of family stability includes the ability of each spouse to satisfy their emotional, psychological, sexual, social and economic needs. Therefore, family stability refers to the extent to which the spouses are able to withstand the problems and obstacles they face, and their ability to adapt to the surrounding changes and respond to the factors of change.

2.2 Factors affecting family stability

Psychologists and educators agree that childhood is one of the most important stages in shaping a person's personality, and the most influential in his/her public life, especially the stage in which he/she lives in the confines of his/her family. Hence, the emotional/social relations that bind the child to his/her family acquire a special importance in determining the parameters of his/her social personality, in accordance with the prevailing standards and values in society. This requires surrounding the child with care and love, and dealing with him/her with sound social behavior, in order to achieve positive growth and harmony in the process of social control in the internal and external behavior.

Jeynes (2007) stated that there are many factors that affect the level of family stability, and thus affect the extent of the family's ability to form the personalities of their children, including the relationship between parents, and the relationship of parents with children. Family relationships that are dominated by understanding and cooperation contribute to creating a good social environment that children can grow in it in a healthy way, in contrast to the environment full of disagreements and quarrels, which also reflect on the level of development of children and reduce their ability to adapt to the surrounding environment. Tan et al. (2020) pointed out that the early years of a child's life have the greatest impact in determining the child's personal and social characteristics. Therefore, treating the child on the basis of respect, appreciation and encouragement would make the child feel comfortable and happy, and thus develop his/her self-communicative abilities with others. Cheng and Furnham (2012) added that the existence of disagreement in the family negatively affects the child's self-concept, and thus its effects appear in the form of deviational manifestations in behavior, which reduces the child's ability to social adjustment in the surrounding environment.

Sarkaz (2020); Pribesh et al. (2020); Tan et al. (2020) added that there are many factors that affect family stability, including:

1. The economic components and standard of living of the family, as poverty has many negative effects on the level of psychological balance of the child. The emergence of the child in a dwelling with poor specifications would be a cause of social deviation, as problems increase in areas that suffer from poor physical facilities.
2. The health status of the parents: as the suffering of one of the parents from health problems would affect the family atmosphere and impose additional responsibilities and burdens on the other party that increase the size of the problems and disputes in the family.
3. The level of burden sharing between spouses.
4. Mutual respect between spouses.
5. The level of love between spouses.

2.3 The impact of family stability on the formation of the social personality of the child

Undoubtedly, family harmony between parents, and their agreement on educational methods in dealing with children would prepare the family environment required for the success of the social education process and the achievement of its goals. It determines to a large extent the personality of the child and his/her social adjustment (Pribesh et al., 2020). If the relationship between the parents is harmonious, and is based on a firm foundation of love, understanding and cooperation, then this forms in the child the concept of the positive self, which manifests itself in self-respect and appreciation, and the preservation of its social position. It also appears in self-confidence and adherence to with dignity and autonomy, the child expresses self-acceptance and satisfaction with it, and expresses his/her ability to take responsibility, and that he/she is a person who interacts with others towards the requirements of life (Tan et al., 2020). On the other hand, the improper experiences that children acquire in their childhood are often caused by a lack of love and harmony between parents, which is accompanied by tension and anxiety between children, as well as their acquisition of disordered or aggressive behavior (Cheng and Furnham, 2012).

On the contrary, the parents' disagreements with the child and the lack of attention to him/her and his/her feelings of appreciation forms a negative self-concept that appears in some deviant manifestations of behavior, and the contradictory patterns of his/her normal ways of life (Abdel Kafi, 2005). Therefore, the more the relationship between the parents and the child is based on trust, love and acceptance, the healthier and balanced the child's development is in all aspects, which is reflected in his personal compatibility and social, inside and outside the home

Osborne and McLanahan (2007); Magnuson and Berger (2009); emphasized that the impact on the child's social personality is related to the family's economic factor and the relationship between parents, as family instability contributes to the negative impact on the children's social and emotional relationships.

From the foregoing, it appears that family relations based on mutual understanding and respect between parents create a good social environment in which children develop sound socially, in contrast to relationships based on differences and quarrels that lead to psychological disorders in children, which in turn is reflected in their social development and adaptation to the surrounding environment, whether in the family or outside.

3. Research methodology

3.1 Research Design and Tool

In this study, the research problem focuses on revealing the impact of family stability on the formation of the social personality of the child in Saudi society. The quantitative approach is considered as the most appropriate utilized approach to cover the research problem in a clearer way. This approach essentially integrates data, analyses and uses them to examine the connection between variables and factors (Rawbone, 2015).

The questionnaire was the instrument utilized in this study for the collection of primary data through conducting a cross sectional survey. Owens (2002) pointed to the advantages of the survey such as its consistency, as the data gathered is not available from other sources, the unbiased representation of the population of interest and the standardization of the measurement, since the same data is collected from every participant. The questionnaire was designed based on previous relevant studies and literature including (Pribesh et al., 2020; Tan et al., 2020; Sandstorm & Huerta, 2013; Cheng & Furnham, 2012; Craigie et al., 2012) and consisted of three different parts with a set of closed statements directed towards collecting data on the different study variables.

The first part of the questionnaire consists of questions covering the socio-demographic information of the selected sample participating in this study including participants' gender, age and educational qualifications. The second part includes a set of 15 statements asking about the factors that contribute to achieving family stability in Saudi society, while the third part consists of 13 statements concerned with investigating the impact of family stability on the formation of the social personality of the child in Saudi society. The fifth Likert Scale was utilized to gather the responses of the study sample as follows: (5= strongly agree, 4= agree, 3= neutral, 2= disagree, 1= strongly disagree).

However, it was necessary to verify the reliability and validity of the study tool. The validity of the questionnaire was achieved as long as its statements were taken from questionnaires published in peer-reviewed and reliable previous studies and papers including (Pribesh et al., 2020; Tan et al., 2020; Sandstorm & Huerta, 2013; Cheng & Furnham, 2012; Craigie et al., 2012). However, for the reliability of the questionnaire, it was verified by conducting a pilot study on a sample of (30) Saudi fathers and mothers (parents). The reliability of the tool and its components was determined by SPSS' Alpha Cronbach test before distributing the tool to the original study sample members and conducting the real study. Table 1 shows the Cronbach alpha values for the overall questionnaire and its different parts.

Table 1: The results of Cronbach' alpha reliability test

Variables	Number of Items	Cronbach's alpha value
1. The factors that contribute to achieving family stability in Saudi society.	15	0.845
2. The impact of family stability on the formation of the social personality of the child in Saudi society.	13	0.812
Overall Tool's Items	28	0.822

As shown in Table 1, Cronbach's alpha was determined to be (0.845) for elements of the first scale and (0.812) for elements of the second scale. Moreover, it was (0.822) for the overall instrument elements, which means that the reliability of the tool is acceptable, and that the results that will be obtained from this questionnaire are valid and will

be the same if the questionnaire is redistributed to another random sample, as long as Cronbach's Alpha value is higher than (0.7) (Graham, 2006).

3.2 Research Population and Sampling

The study population in the current study consisted from all Saudi parents (mothers and fathers). The reason for choosing this category is that parents are the basis of raising and educating children, and they play a major role in the upbringing and formation of the personality of their children, and in providing them with different values, trends and patterns of behavior, and who bear the consequences of the responsibility of education in building or destroying their children's social personalities. So, this category is the ablest to evaluate the impact of family stability on the formation of the social personality of the child in Saudi society.

Due to the impossibility of covering the entire study population, in terms of cost and time-consuming, a simple random representative sample of the study population consisting of (300) Saudi fathers and mothers (parents) from different social and educational levels was selected. Finally, the designed questionnaires have been distributed electronically via online google forms to the targeted sample of parents as it is considered the easiest, fastest and highest coverage data collection techniques (Cooper et al., 2006).

The following Table 2 shows the socio-demographic description of the members of the study sample according to (gender, age and educational qualification):

Table 2: The socio-demographic characteristics of the study sample

Variable	Categories	Frequency	Percentages
Gender	Male	160	53.3%
	Female	140	46.7%
Age	Below 30 years	77	25.7%
	30-40 years	120	40.0%
	41-50 years	60	20.0%
	More than 50 years	43	14.3%
Educational Qualifications	Technical/vocational certificate	28	9.3%
	Diploma	55	18.3%
	Bachelor's degree	161	53.7%
	Master's degree	34	11.3%
	PhD	22	7.3%
Overall		300	100%

The descriptive statistics of the socio-demographic data of the study sample in the above Table 2 shows that the study participants were divided almost evenly between males (fathers) (53.3%) and females (mothers) (46.7%) which ensures that opinions are representative of the community and not gender-biased at all, i.e. the results take into account the point of view of both genders. The most participated age category in this survey was 30-40 years old with a percentage of (40.0%), followed by (25.7%) parents below 30 years old, (20.0%) parents of 41-50 years old and lastly (14.3%) parents whose age are older than 50 years as shown in Table 2 above. This gives the impression that the results of the study will be inclusive of all categories of parents, those older adults who have gained experience in raising their children, and the other category of younger parents who now live the experience of raising their children and forming their personalities.

Most of the study sample members were well educated having technical/ vocational certificate at least (9.3%), diploma degree with a percentage of (18.3%), bachelor's degree (53.7%), Master's degree (11.3%) or doctoral degree with a ratio of (7.3%). This indicates that the study sample is made up of highly qualified parents who have sufficient awareness of the importance of family intervention in shaping the child's personality, and this indicates their ability to answer research questions with credibility and high efficiency.

3.3 Statistical Analysis Methods

The researcher utilized SPSS (23) software program to analyze the primary collected data from the questionnaires, and then presenting the results and conclusions raised from this study. Firstly, the reliability of the questionnaire was tested by applying the Cronbach's alpha test on SPSS. Then, different statistical descriptive tests were performed including frequencies, percentages, means and standard deviations to summarize variables of interest and arrange the items of the study variables. Moreover, the simple linear regression and Pearson correlation tests were used to examine the impact of family stability on the formation of the social personality of the child in Saudi society at significance level 5%, which is the main problem of this study.

4. Results and Discussion

In this part, the data of the questionnaires that were collected from a sample of Saudi parents were analyzed, using means and standard deviations to obtain the level and ranks of the items related to the study, as well as the Pearson correlation and simple linear regression test to predict the impact of family stability on the formation of the social personality of the child in Saudi society.

4.1 Results related to factors that contribute to achieving family stability in Saudi society

In order to identify the factors that contribute to achieving family stability in Saudi society, the descriptive statistics (means and standard deviation) of the responses and their ranks, which were elicited using a five-point Likert scale were calculated via SPSS. The statements with means ranging from (1-1.80) were considered very low, from (1.81 to 2.60) were considered low, from (2.61-3.40) were considered moderate, from (3.41-4.20) were considered high and from (4.21-5.00) were considered very high. Table 3 below shows the descriptive summary of the responses to the questionnaire's items used to measure the factors that contribute to achieving family stability in Saudi society.

Table 3: Summary of participants' responses to items measuring the factors that contribute to achieving family stability (N=300)

Statement	Mean	Std. Deviation	Rank	Level
1. Positive interaction between spouses.	4.07	0.88	4	High
2. Enable spouses to satisfy their different needs (sexual and psychological).	3.96	0.99	13	High
3. Effective emotional and intellectual communication between spouses.	3.98	0.87	11	High
4. The participation of women in holding the various responsibilities and burdens of the home.	3.93	0.96	15	High
5. Cooperation between spouses in building a family.	4.10	0.83	1	High
6. love between spouses.	3.99	0.96	10	High
7. The father's ability to bear the costs of alimony for his wife and children.	4.06	0.89	5	High
8. Mutual respect between spouses.	4.00	0.93	9	High
9. Negligence of one of the spouses in the responsibilities assigned to him/her.	4.05	0.83	6	High
10. Standard of living (economic) for the family.	4.08	0.88	3	High
11. Parents' educational status.	3.95	0.93	14	High

12. Abuse between spouses.	4.03	0.87	8	High
13. The health level of the spouses.	4.04	0.86	7	High
14. Justice in the treatment of children.	4.09	0.86	2	High
15. Woman's job.	3.97	0.92	12	High
Overall	4.02	0.88		High

It is clear from Table 3 above that the arithmetic means that measure the factors that contribute to achieving family stability were high ranged from (3.93- 4.10). It can be noticed that item (5) which stated: "cooperation between spouses in building a family", represents the highest agreed mean factor (4.10) and was followed secondly by factor (14) in which it stated: "Justice in the treatment of children "with a mean (4.09), followed thirdly by factor (10) which it stated that: "Standard of living (economic) for the family" with a mean (4.08) and finally with the least mean value, factor (4) which stated that: "the participation of women in holding the various responsibilities and burdens of the home" with a high mean (3.93).

Furthermore, the overall mean for this section was high with a value of (4.02), which indicates that most of the study sample agree to a large extent on the existence of a set of economic, personal, social and psychological factors that would contribute to achieving family stability, most notably the amount of positive interaction between spouses, their ability to satisfy their various needs, effective emotional and intellectual communication between spouses and mutual respect between them, and the extent of agreement among them in values, ideas, beliefs and methods of raising children, as well as the commitment of each of them to his/her responsibilities towards the family, the economic level of the family and aspects of spending the budget there. The result of this study is consistent with that of Sarkaz (2020) and Pribesh et al. (2020) which emphasized that there are many factors that affect family stability, including the economic components and the family's standard of living, as poverty has many negative effects on the level of psychological balance of the family. Tan et al. (2020) also affirmed these results indicating that the level of burden-sharing between spouses, mutual respect between them and the level of love between spouses would increase family stability and enable the family to withstand crises and achieve flexibility and adaptation in dealing with problems and challenges.

4.2 Results related to the impact of family stability on the formation of the social personality of the child in Saudi society.

In order to identify the impact of family stability on the formation of the social personality of the child in Saudi society, a set of statements were ranked by respondents in the same manner using Likert scale of five points. Table 4 below shows the descriptive summary of the responses to the questionnaire's items used to measure the impact of family stability on the formation of children's social personality.

Table 4: Summary of participants' responses to items measuring the impact of family stability on the formation of children's social personality (N=300)

Statement	Mean	Std. Deviation	Rank	Level
1. Satisfying the needs of children at different stages of development	4.03	0.94	6	High
2. The supremacy of the principle of cooperation between children	3.97	0.95	10	High
3. Achieving cohesion between children	4.07	0.83	2	High
4. Develop proper social behavior in children	3.98	0.95	9	High
5. Develop sound social values in children	3.95	1.00	12	High
6. Promote a child's positive self-concept	3.93	0.98	13	High
7. Promote a child's self-esteem	4.01	0.92	7	High
8. Boosting a child's self-confidence	4.05	0.88	4	High
9. Promote the principle of autonomy in the child	4.04	0.96	5	High

10. Achieving psychological and social compatibility of the child with the surrounding environment	4.06	0.85	3	High
11. Balanced growth of the child	3.96	0.99	11	High
12. Enhancing the child's ability to adapt to others in the social environment	4.08	0.87	1	High
13. Enhancing the child's desire for social participation	4.000	0.93	8	High
Overall	4.01	0.91	High	

It is clear from Table 4 above that the arithmetic means that measure the impact of family stability on the formation of children's social personality were high ranged from (3.93- 4.08). It can be noticed that item (12) which stated: "Enhancing the child's ability to adapt to others in the social environment", represents the highest agreed mean statement (4.08) and was followed secondly by item (3) in which it stated: "Achieving cohesion between children" with a mean (4.07), followed thirdly by item (10) which it stated that: "Achieving psychological and social compatibility of the child with the surrounding environment" with a mean (4.06) and finally with the least mean value, item (6) which stated that: "Promote a child's positive self-concept" with a high mean (3.93).

Furthermore, the overall mean for this section was high with a value of (4.01), which indicates that most of the study sample agree to a large extent that there is a significant impact of family stability on the formation and crystallization of the child's social personality, as family stability contributes to spreading the atmosphere of intimacy and love in the family, the spread of democracy in dealing with members of the family, clarity of roles, emphasizing the values of cooperation, participation and respect that would meet the needs of children in their different stages of development, achieve cohesion among them, develop their proper social behaviour, increase their acquisition of positive social values, and enhance self-confidence and independence in children.

This is consistent with the study of (Pribesh et al., 2020; Magnuson & Berger, 2009) which showed that family harmony and stability between parents and their agreement on raising methods in dealing with children would create the family environment required for the success of the social formulation and development process and the achievement of its goals. It largely determines the personality of the child and his social adaptation. If the relationship between parents is harmonious, based on a solid foundation of love, understanding and cooperation, then this forms in the child a positive self-concept, which is manifested in self-respect and appreciation as well as self-preservation.

Moreover, in order to statistically estimate the impact of family stability on the formation of the social personality of the child in Saudi society, Pearson correlation and simple linear regression analyses were implemented utilizing SPSS. The results were as indicated in the following Table 5 below:

Table 5: Linear regression's model summary for impact of family stability on the formation of the social personality of the child in Saudi society (N=300)

(R)	(R ²)	F	DF	α	β	T	Sig	
0.997	0.994	52920.255	Regression	1	0.000	1.030	230.044	0.000
			Residual	298				
			Total	299				

From the above Table 5, the model summary and overall fit statistics indicates that there is a statistically significant positive impact of family stability on the formation of child's social personality, where the coefficient of Pearson correlation R (0.997) at ($\alpha \leq 0.05$). The coefficient of determination R² amounted to (0.994), this means that (99.4%) of the formation of a healthy social personality of the child is due to the family stability that surrounds him/her. Moreover, the degree of impact (β) for the family stability on the formation of the social personality of the child in Saudi society is (1.030). This means that increasing in family stability by one step increases the decent formation of children's social personality by (1.030). The significance of this effect is the value of the calculated (F) which reached (52920.255) and is significant at the level of ($\alpha 0.000 \leq 0.05$).

These results can be explained by reference to the study (Tan et al., 2020; Cheng & Furnham, 2012; Sandstorm and Huerta (2013) which indicated that providing the appropriate psychological and social atmosphere for the child contributes to the proper development of the child's personality, and affects directing the child's social behavior,

enhancing his/her self-confidence, and developing his/her communicative skills in the social environment in a manner that ensures him/her adapts to it according to mutual positive relationships.

5. Conclusion and Recommendations

An important feature of childhood is the development of positive social skills, or social competence, which are essential life skills throughout childhood and into adulthood, that enable individuals to interact effectively with others, and have the ability to form and maintain social relationships, regulate their emotions, and respond. The contemplator notes in the reality of the current family the major events that are facing and threatening its pillars. Perhaps the social, intellectual, cultural, psychological and technical transformations that the society of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has undergone through its interactions with other cultures and their dimensions have negatively affected family life and threatened its stability. For instance, the women's going out to work, the acceleration of life and the busyness of parents contributed to securing the requirements for the material growth of children (such as food, clothing, health, games...etc.) more than their interest in social aspects influencing the formation and development of the child's social personality and competence.

Therefore, this study aimed at investigating the impact of family stability on the formation of the social personality of the child in Saudi society. The study found that there are many factors that affecting family stability, including economic, personal, social and psychological factors. The study showed that the most prominent examples of these factors are the amount of positive interaction between spouses, their ability to satisfy their children's various needs, effective emotional, mutual respect and intellectual communication between them, and the extent of agreement among them in values, ideas, beliefs and methods of raising children, as well as the economic level of the family, which would affect the stability of the family and the family's ability to withstand crises and achieve flexibility and adaptation in dealing with them. problems and challenges.

Moreover, the results showed the importance of family stability on the formation and crystallization of the child's social personality, as family stability contributes to spreading the atmosphere of intimacy and love in the family, the spread of democracy in dealing with members of the family, clarity of roles, emphasizing the values of cooperation, participation and respect that would meet the needs of children in their different stages of development, achieve cohesion among them, develop their proper social behaviour, increase their acquisition of positive social values, and enhance self-confidence and independence in children.

Finally, the study concluded that there is a statistically significant positive impact of family stability on the formation of child's social personality in Saudi society at a significant level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$). The study indicated that providing the appropriate psychological and social atmosphere for the child contributes to the proper development of the child's personality, and affects directing the child's social behaviour, enhancing his/her self-confidence, and developing his/her communicative skills in the social environment in a manner that ensures him/her adapts to it according to mutual positive relationships.

In light of these results, the study recommends the need to pay attention to educating fathers and mothers in the Saudi society, through mosques, educational institutions, and the various media, about the factors of family stability and their importance in shaping the social personality of their children and their acquisition of social competence. The study also recommends the need for educational institutions to hold educational courses for parents, in order to enlighten them about the problems and challenges facing the contemporary family, and how to develop their educational skills and abilities, draw their attention to the social aspects that must qualify the child for the next public life, and encourage them to participate in the child's development process.

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الملخص

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى التعرف على أثر الاستقرار الأسري في تكوين الشخصية الاجتماعية للطفل في المجتمع السعودي. تم اعتماد المنهج الكمي لتحقيق هدف الدراسة، حيث تم توزيع استبيان إلكتروني على عينة مكونة من (300) من الآباء والأمهات السعوديين من مختلف المستويات الاجتماعية والتعليمية. تم تحليل الردود التي تم جمعها بواسطة SPSS 23 وأظهرت النتائج أن هناك العديد من العوامل التي تؤثر على استقرار الأسرة، بما في ذلك العوامل الاقتصادية والشخصية والاجتماعية والنفسية. وأوضحت الدراسة أن أبرز الأمثلة على هذه العوامل هو مقدار التفاعل الإيجابي بين الزوجين، وقدرتهما على إشباع احتياجات أبنائهما المختلفة، والفاعلية العاطفية، والاحترام المتبادل والتواصل الفكري بينهما. كما أظهرت النتائج أهمية الاستقرار الأسري في تكوين وبلورة شخصية الطفل الاجتماعية، حيث يساهم الاستقرار الأسري في نشر جو الألفة والحب في الأسرة، والتأكيد على قيم التعاون والمشاركة والاحترام التي من شأنها أن تلبى احتياجات الأسرة. احتياجات الأطفال في مراحل نموهم المختلفة وتنمية سلوكهم الاجتماعي السليم. وأخيراً، خلصت الدراسة إلى أن هناك تأثيراً إيجابياً ذا دلالة إحصائية لاستقرار الأسرة على تكوين الشخصية الاجتماعية للطفل في المجتمع السعودي عند مستوى معنوي ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) وأوصت الدراسة بضرورة الاهتمام بتنقيف الآباء والأمهات في المجتمع السعودي من خلال المساجد والمؤسسات التعليمية ووسائل الإعلام المختلفة حول عوامل الاستقرار الأسري وأهميتها في تشكيل الشخصية الاجتماعية لأبنائهم.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الاستقرار الأسري، الشخصية الاجتماعية، المجتمع السعودي، الآباء، التكوين، التطوير .