



Investigating Cultural Groundbreaking Factors of Positive Marital Relationship with a Spouse from Women Perspective

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Abstract

The present study was intended to investigate the cultural groundbreaking factors of positive marital relationship with a spouse from women perspective. The research universe embraced all cultural and psychological texts related to women. The sample enfolded texts related to cultural groundbreaking factors of positive marital relationship with a spouse from women perspective. The research method was descriptive-analytical. The library method was implemented to collect texts of data related to the topic. Then the obtained data were analyzed. The findings identified 9 cultural factors. These factors included traditional values, communication patterns, attitudes towards gender, social pressures, media, expectations of the role of motherhood, education, religious attitudes and family upbringing. The findings also showed that cultural factors had a great impact on the quality of positive marital relationships, which was often shaped through traditional values, communication patterns, attitudes towards gender, social pressures, media, expectations of the role of motherhood, education, religious attitudes, and family upbringing. These factors were among the key cultural factors that could facilitate or restrict marital relationships. In other words, a deep and comprehensive understanding of the cultural factors that created the basis for positive marital relationships from women perspective could help to design effective educational, counseling, and media programs to strengthen marital relationships.



Extended abstract

Introduction: marital relationships are one of the most important human interactions which are formed in a social and cultural structure. Culture, as a set of common beliefs, values, attitudes and behaviors, has a value in the way of formation, management and conflict resolution in marital relationships. In recent decades, wide cultural changes have occurred in different societies that have affected marital relationship patterns. Since women play an active role as one of the main axes in marital relationships, understanding their views on the influence of culture on the relationship with the wife is very important. As a socio-psychological structure, culture determines the ways of engagement, expectations and ways of conflict resolution. In the meantime, the view of women as one of the main parties of marital relationship has a special importance. Women often have specific roles in the family in different cultures and these roles are directly influenced by cultural values and as one of the main axes in marital relationships, they will often come under cultural and social pressures. These pressures could include expectations of traditional roles of housekeeping, waging and economic dependence. Research has shown that these factors could sometimes lead to decreased marital satisfaction and increased intra family tension. Overall, the existence of a deep and comprehensive understanding of cultural factors on positive marital relationships is essential from women's point of view. Accordingly the present study was intended to investigate the cultural groundbreaking factors of positive marital relationship with a spouse from women perspective.

Method: The research universe embraced all cultural and psychological texts related to women. The sample included texts related to cultural groundbreaking factors of positive marital relationship with a spouse from women perspective. The research method was descriptive-analytical. The library method was implemented to collect texts of data related to the topic. Then the obtained data were analyzed.

Results: The findings identified 9 cultural factors. These factors included traditional values, communication patterns, attitudes towards gender, social pressures, media, expectations of the role of motherhood, education, religious attitudes and family upbringing. The findings also showed that cultural factors had a great impact on the quality of positive marital relationships, which was often shaped through traditional values, communication patterns, attitudes towards gender, social pressures, media, expectations of the role of motherhood, education, religious attitudes, and family upbringing. These factors were among the key cultural factors that could facilitate or restrict marital relationships. In other words, a deep and comprehensive understanding of the cultural factors that created the basis for positive marital relationships from women perspective could help to design effective educational, counseling, and media programs to strengthen marital relationships.

Conclusion: Family of origin is a fundamental environment for building interpersonal relationships. Family formation through marriage showed safety and protection benefits in both physical and emotional areas. Marriage, along with satisfaction, was a place of exchange and a confluence of positive and pleasant emotions and emotions between spouses that caused the formation of a family and contributed to the health and well-being of the whole society. At different stages of family life, a healthy family effectively adapts itself to cultural, environmental, psychological, social, and economic challenges.



An effective or capable family could balance the interests of each member and find ways to meet their needs, even when they conflict, to meet the demands of the entire system. Marital differences and couples' unformed expectations of each other were one of the factors affecting family performance and positive relationship between spouses. Emotional support was not an in-person phenomenon but usually arises in social situations, and social and cultural values affect experience and its regulation.

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