

The Role of Socio-Cultural Factors (Cultural Values of Marriage and Perceived Social Support) in Partner Selection Criteria

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ABSTRACT

Objective: The present study aimed to examine the role of socio-cultural factors (cultural values of marriage and perceived social support) in the criteria for partner selection among students of Shiraz city.

Methods: This research employed a descriptive and correlational design. The statistical population consisted of all students of Islamic Azad University, Shiraz branch, who were studying in the year 2022. A sample of 377 individuals (235 females and 142 males) was selected using a multi-stage cluster sampling method. The participants were assessed using the Marriage Cultural Values Questionnaire (Delkhomoush, 2013), the Multidimensional Perceived Social Support Scale (Zimet et al., 1988), and the Partner Selection Criteria Questionnaire (Schwartz & Hasebrook, 2012). After collection, the questionnaires were edited using SPSS software, and 26 items were analyzed at both descriptive and inferential levels.

Findings: The analysis of the findings using multiple regression in a simultaneous method revealed that intellectual self-construal, emotional self-construal, hierarchical cultural values, and perceived social support significantly and positively influenced the partner selection criteria of the participants. Additionally, the results from the stepwise multiple regression analysis indicated that among the socio-cultural factors, intellectual self-construal had the most substantial role in partner selection criteria.

Conclusion: Therefore, in the modern era, with the development of individuals' socio-economic status, partner selection criteria have become more individualistic and oriented towards personal love and affection.

Keywords: Cultural Values of Marriage, Perceived Social Support, Socio-Cultural Factors, Partner Selection Criteria.

1. Introduction

Partner selection, as an interaction-centered process influenced by a set of cultural values and norms that shape partner selection behaviors, has always been a focus of social researchers (Mirzaei et al., 2021). Partner selection is an important issue for young people because it is related to their future and is emphasized by different cultures. Therefore, partner selection holds social significance, and its criteria should be subject to precise scientific examination (Al-Alwan & Al-Khalili, 2021).

Partner selection is a complex decision for an individual. A desirable marital relationship depends on how the partner is chosen; therefore, partner selection is one of the most important decisions individuals make in their lives. Partner selection is a culturally defined process that varies from one society to another and depends on factors such as health, age, body shape, social status, education, religion, clothing, physique, beauty, financial status, and occupation. Numerous factors influence partner selection worldwide, for example, cultural and social values, partner selection preferences, individual and societal value systems, and social conditions (Islam, 2021). One of the most significant influencing factors in this selection is partner selection criteria.

The priorities and criteria for partner selection are an individual's perceptions of the traits or characteristics demanded from an ideal love or future spouse, and many of these perceptions are evidently related to emotions (Eisa Nejad & Hoshmand, 2018). Numerous studies have been conducted to determine whether partner selection criteria differ among individuals in each culture. According to the results of these studies, physical attractiveness, physical appearance, physical health, and beauty have been recognized as the most influential partner selection criteria (Alavi et al., 2014; Islam, 2021).

Cultural and social factors can be considered among the factors affecting partner selection criteria. Cultural and social factors are environmental conditions that play a role in healthy and adaptive behavior and well-being or in maladaptive behavior and the etiology of psychological disorders and social pathology. Examples of socio-cultural factors with a positive nature include a strong sense of family and community support and guidance, good education and healthcare, the availability of recreational facilities, and exposure to the arts. Examples with a negative nature include overcrowded living conditions, poverty, severe or restrictive job pressures, lack of good medical care, and insufficient

educational opportunities (Mirzaei et al., 2021; Refahi et al., 2010; Saki & Safaei Rad, 2021).

Communities are defined and distinguished by their cultural and social factors. These defining conditions act as social and cultural forces that influence the emotions, attitudes, values, thoughts, behaviors, interactions, and actions of individual groups. Cultural and social factors play a vital role in shaping social growth and functioning. They are synonymous with the unique traditions, patterns, and beliefs of a society or any other population group. These forces drive decision-making in any community. Individuals behave according to their cultural and social factors and respond to different conditions, contexts, environments, and policies. These stimuli influence how people perceive and understand the world and other people around them (Tabiei & Shamsipour, 2018; Taghavi et al., 2021).

Perhaps one of the most important and consistent findings in cross-cultural research on partner selection criteria is the relative prioritization of different partner selection criteria among individuals from individualistic cultures and collectivistic cultures (Hanachi et al., 2023; Shirdel et al., 2022). Among the important cultural and social factors, the role of cultural values of marriage in partner selection criteria can be mentioned. Cultural values of marriage refer to the meanings and value perceptions in the realm of marriage that members of a society share. These values, considered manifestations of overall cultural values, justify marriage and embody the practical assumptions of the marital life domain (Delkhosh, 2009, 2013). Delkhomoush examined marriage values at the intragroup level (Iran), based on Schwartz's cultural concept framework and based on two comprehensive dimensions of cultural values (enculturation versus self-construal and hierarchical versus egalitarian).

The collectivism or enculturation dimension refers to individuals' greater respect for traditions and acceptance of family customs and norms. Thus, individuals with such a perspective establish a relationship containing close emotions and feelings based on loyalty to their relationship with family members. Collectivistic individuals, although they may have separate or common friends, place significant emphasis on being together and side by side. These individuals make the necessary efforts to establish a flexible and egalitarian leadership relationship, which can subsequently lead to the formation of a healthy and balanced family structure. Individuals with an egalitarian perspective toward family members feel committed and strive to accept equal roles in marital life. They focus their attention on

promoting the independence of other family members and, on the other hand, pay less attention to their personal satisfaction in favor of the family's members. Such individuals are sensitive to the needs and interests of others and attempt to establish a more efficient system over time. Accordingly, they strive to maintain a flexible relationship with a democratic approach for family members' decision-making, which can thus create a healthy and balanced family structure. Regarding the component of rational self-construal, it can be said that rational independence refers to individuals' rational actions in relation to the environment. Individuals with rational independence have a serious logical structure regarding their goals. Therefore, individuals with less personal independence pay less attention to their personal curiosity and instead focus on the common needs of family members. Individuals with such a perspective attempt to have somewhat democratic leadership in the family system, considering their need for independence. They try to negotiate with family members on upcoming issues, which can all be effective in forming a balanced and healthy family structure (Schwartz, 2013; Schwarz & Hassebrauck, 2012; Shafiee, 2016).

In the hierarchical dimension, individuals emphasize the legitimacy of unequal distributions of power, roles, and resources. Marriage values in the hierarchical pole entail the valorization of power resources and the belief in the unequal distribution of power and roles in marital life (Schwartz, 2014).

Another important socio-cultural factor in partner selection criteria is social support. Social support is defined as resources created by others, especially friends and family, and is beneficial for an individual's health (Sohrabi et al., 2018; Taghavi et al., 2021). Better social relationships are associated with better mental health (Ju et al., 2022; Sommerlad et al., 2021). Social support is classified into perceived social support and received social support (Acoba, 2024; Ayar & Sabancioğullari, 2022; Eagle et al., 2019; Ju et al., 2022). Perceived social support refers to an individual's subjective evaluation of support from friends or family members during times of need, while received social support indicates the actual level of support received (Grey et al., 2020; Wibowo, 2024; Zhang et al., 2024). Perceived social support plays an important role in the inclination of young people to marry (Saki & Safaei Rad, 2021).

Examining partner selection criteria is not only essential for the future of young people but also highly significant for the family, which is one of the main components of society. Considering that the social and psychological health of a

community depends on the health of the family, which relates to appropriate marriage and suitable criteria in partner selection, investigating the factors influencing partner selection criteria is very necessary. Given the aforementioned points and the existing research gap in this area, conducting a study that can examine and analyze the various factors influencing partner selection criteria from different dimensions and be comparable with other cultures appears essential and important. Therefore, the present study was conducted with the main objective of examining the role of cultural values of marriage and perceived social support in partner selection criteria. Additionally, comparing the extent of the role of cultural values of marriage and perceived social support is a secondary objective of the present study.

2. Methods

2.1. Study Design and Participants

The present study employed an applied-oriented research method based on descriptive data collection and correlational analysis. In this framework, partner selection criteria were treated as the dependent variable, while socio-cultural factors (cultural values of marriage and perceived social support) were considered as predictor variables. The statistical population consisted of all undergraduate, master's, and doctoral students of Islamic Azad University, Shiraz Branch (20,338 individuals) who were enrolled in this unit in 2022. According to the Krejcie and Morgan (1970) table, a sample of 377 students (234 females and 143 males) was selected. The sampling was conducted using a multi-stage cluster sampling method. Specifically, three faculties were randomly selected from the eight faculties of Islamic Azad University, Shiraz Branch. From each selected faculty, two departments were randomly chosen, and from each department, three classes were randomly selected.

After obtaining the necessary permissions from the university and receiving the ethical code, the researcher attended Islamic Azad University, Shiraz Branch. After coordinating with the selected faculties, the researcher approached elective classes and, with the coordination of the class instructor, distributed the research instruments collectively among the students. Subsequently, students were requested to respond to the research instruments carefully and honestly.

2.2. Measures

2.2.1. Marriage Values

The Marriage Values Questionnaire by Delkhomoush (2009) was inspired by cultural value theories and based on Schwartz and Raas's (1995) two comprehensive dimensions of cultural values, namely enculturation versus self-construal and hierarchical versus egalitarian. It comprises 46 questions. The scale's questions were selected based on the conceptual framework of the research and cover values specific to the marriage and marital life domain (26 questions) and partner selection (14 questions). The remaining six questions include one related to overall feedback on marriage (Question 14) and five related to feedback on similarity–dissimilarity with the spouse (Questions 42–46). Scoring for the Marriage Values Questionnaire involves summing the scores of the value items and dividing by the number of items in each value dimension to determine the levels of each value dimension. Consequently, each dimension receives a score based on its associated items. The scores for the five value dimensions can accurately depict the hierarchy of marriage values. The reliability of this questionnaire in Delkhomoush's (2013) study, using the test–retest method with a sample of 87 male and female students over a two-week interval, ranged from moderate to high (Delkhosh, 2009, 2013). In the present study, Cronbach's alpha was used to assess the reliability of the Marriage Values Questionnaire, yielding alpha coefficients of 0.86 for enculturation, 0.63 for rational self-construal, 0.61 for emotional self-construal, 0.60 for hierarchical values, and 0.69 for egalitarianism.

2.2.2. Partner Selection Criteria

This questionnaire was implemented by Schwartz and Hassebrauck (2012) to evaluate partner selection criteria (Schwarz & Hassebrauck, 2012). It was standardized by Esi Nejad and Hooshmand (2018) in an Iranian sample in 2018. The standardized form comprises 58 items across nine factors: kindness and understanding, having a social base, being trustworthy, possessing similarities and creativity, ambition, physical attractiveness, being cultured, romanticism, and good-naturedness. The questionnaire utilizes a 5-point Likert scale (1 indicating "not important" and 5 indicating "very important"). Confirmatory factor analysis results indicated that the nine-factor model of the Partner Selection Criteria Questionnaire fits the Iranian sample appropriately. Cronbach's alpha coefficients for the

factors ranged from 0.51 to 0.91, and test–retest reliability over one month ranged from 0.53 to 0.72 (Eisa Nejad & Hoshmand, 2018). The correlations between the questionnaire's factors and the factors of the Partner Selection Priority Questionnaire by Refahi et al. (2010) were positive and significant (Refahi et al., 2010). In the present study, Cronbach's alpha was employed to assess the reliability of the Partner Selection Criteria Questionnaire, yielding an alpha coefficient of 0.92.

2.2.3. Perceived Social Support

Multidimensional Perceived Social Support Scale was developed by Zimet et al. (1988) and consists of 12 questions divided into three subscales: social support, family support, and friend support. The questionnaire uses a 7-point Likert scale (1 indicating "strongly disagree" and 7 indicating "strongly agree") with scores ranging from 12 to 84 for the total scale and 4 to 28 for each subscale. Higher scores indicate greater perceived social support. The validity and reliability of this scale were reported as satisfactory by Zimet et al. (1988). In the present study, Cronbach's alpha was utilized to assess the reliability of the Multidimensional Perceived Social Support Scale, resulting in alpha coefficients of 0.91 for social support, 0.87 for family support, 0.91 for friend support, and 0.90 for the total perceived social support score.

2.3. Data Analysis

The data were analyzed using SPSS version 26, employing both descriptive and inferential statistical methods.

3. Findings and Results

The raw data were analyzed using SPSS version 26 at both descriptive and inferential levels. At the descriptive level, the demographic characteristics of the sample group were described, and indices such as mean, standard deviation, maximum, minimum, and correlation coefficient were calculated. Subsequently, at the inferential level, multiple regression analyses were conducted using both simultaneous and stepwise methods to address the research questions.

In this study, the total sample consisted of 377 individuals, with the majority being female (62.3%), the most common age group being 18 to 28 years (75.9%), the highest educational level being undergraduate (63.4%), and

the most frequent birth order being first-born children (40.6%).

Table 1

Descriptive Indices

Variables	Component	Mean	Standard Deviation	Minimum	Maximum	Skewness	Kurtosis
Cultural Factors	Enculturation	3.555	0.907	1.560	6.023	0.521	-
	Rational Self-Construal	4.976	0.578	2.330	6.816	-0.635	1
	Emotional Self-Construal	4.583	0.669	2.430	6.190	-0.211	-
	Hierarchical	4.151	0.824	1.500	6.166	-0.168	-
	Egalitarianism	3.735	0.563	1.036	6.132	-0.010	1
Social Factors	Social Support	4.032	1.261	4.028	7.301	-0.507	0
	Family Support	2.732	0.220	4.028	5.273	-0.645	0
	Friend Support	4.843	0.627	5.028	8.163	0.318	0
	Perceived Social Support	5.196	4.276	1.200	8.82	-0.731	0
Partner Selection Criteria		2.154	5.357	0.902	5.385	-0.029	0

In Table 1, the descriptive indices of the research variables are presented. According to this table, the cultural value of egalitarianism, with a mean of 3.735, holds greater importance among the participants. Additionally, considering the mean of family support (2.732), it can be stated that the study participants perceived greater support from their families compared to their community and friends. Given that the skewness and kurtosis values of the research variables range between -1.96 and +1.96, the distribution of the research data can be considered normal.

To utilize parametric statistical methods such as Pearson's correlation coefficient and linear regression, in addition to the assumption of normal distribution, the linearity of the relationship between variables must also be examined. To assess this assumption in the study, scatter plots were used. Based on the scatter plots for the dependent and predictor variables, it was determined that the relationships between

the partner selection criteria and the socio-cultural factors were linear.

Regarding the Pearson correlation coefficients between socio-cultural factors and partner selection criteria, it was found that there were positive and significant relationships between partner selection criteria and the cultural values of enculturation ($P = 0.004$; $r = 0.148$), rational self-construal ($P = 0.001$; $r = 0.369$), emotional self-construal ($P = 0.001$; $r = 0.341$), hierarchical values ($P = 0.001$; $r = 0.307$), and egalitarianism ($P = 0.001$; $r = 0.287$) among the cultural factors. Additionally, there were positive and significant relationships between partner selection criteria and social support ($P = 0.001$; $r = 0.263$), family support ($P = 0.001$; $r = 0.188$), friend support ($P = 0.013$; $r = 0.127$), and perceived social support ($P = 0.001$; $r = 0.249$) among the social factors. Subsequently, the research questions were analyzed further.

Table 2

Regression Assumptions for the Research Question

Variable	Component	Durbin-Watson	Factor Density	Tolerance
Cultural Factors	Enculturation	0.9151	0.3281	0.7530
	Rational Self-Construal		0.7571	0.5690
	Emotional Self-Construal		0.4761	0.6770
	Hierarchical		0.4611	0.6840
	Egalitarianism		0.5621	0.6400
Social Factors	Family Support		0.4963	0.2860
	Friend Support		0.1583	0.3170
	Perceived Social Support		0.7386	0.1480

In Table 2, the regression assumptions are examined for the application of this statistical method. The assumptions of multicollinearity are evaluated using the Factor Density and Tolerance statistics, and the independence of residuals is assessed using the Durbin-Watson statistic. As observed, the Tolerance values for the predictor variables are above 0.1,

and the Factor Density values are below 10, indicating that the assumption of no multicollinearity has not been violated. Additionally, the Durbin-Watson statistic ranges between 1.5 and 2.5, thereby satisfying the assumption of residual independence.

Table 3

Simultaneous Regression Test for Examining the Role of Socio-Cultural Factors in Participants' Partner Selection Criteria

Variable	Component	R	R ²	F	P	df	β	t	P
Cultural Factors	Enculturation	0.507	0.240	0.881	0.001	8	0.081	1.116	0.000
	Rational Self-Construal		0.164	0.744	0.006				
	Emotional Self-Construal		0.170	0.114	0.002				
	Hierarchical		0.147	0.710	0.007				
Social Factors	Egalitarianism		0.102	0.818	0.070				
	Family Support		0.155	-0.840	0.067				
	Friend Support		0.109	-0.360	0.175				
	Perceived Social Support		0.380	0.259	0.001				

According to Table 3, as observed, rational self-construal (P = 0.006; β = 0.164), emotional self-construal (P = 0.002; β = 0.170), hierarchical values (P = 0.007; β = 0.147), and perceived social support (P = 0.001; β = 0.380) have a

positive and significant role in participants' partner selection criteria. It is noteworthy that socio-cultural factors explain 24% of the variance in partner selection criteria.

Table 4

Stepwise Regression Test for Examining the Role of Socio-Cultural Factors in Participants' Partner Selection Criteria

Model	Variable	R	R ²	F	P	df	β	t	P
1	Rational Self-Construal	0.369	0.134	0.932	0.001	1	0.369	0.677	0.001
2	Rational Self-Construal	0.430	0.180	0.328	0.001	2	0.311	0.432	0.001
	Hierarchical		0.228	0.729	0.001				
3	Rational Self-Construal	0.467	0.218	0.634	0.001	3	0.277	0.766	0.001
	Hierarchical		0.226	0.778	0.001				
	Perceived Social Support		0.186	0.985	0.001				
4	Rational Self-Construal	0.489	0.239	0.168	0.001	4	0.212	0.954	0.001
	Hierarchical		0.180	0.675	0.001				
	Perceived Social Support		0.191	0.152	0.001				
	Emotional Self-Construal		0.169	0.195	0.002				

Table 4 presents the model results. As observed, the first step introduces rational self-construal, which accounts for 13% of the variance in partner selection criteria. In the second step, hierarchical values are added to the model, explaining approximately 18% of the total variance. In the third step, perceived social support is incorporated into the model, accounting for 21% of the variance in partner selection criteria. Emotional self-construal is added in the fourth step, explaining approximately 24% of the variance in partner selection criteria. Additionally, considering the standardized regression coefficient (β), among the socio-cultural factors, rational self-construal (β = 0.212) plays the most significant role in partner selection criteria.

4. Discussion and Conclusion

The present study was conducted with the aim of examining the role of socio-cultural factors (cultural values of marriage and perceived social support) in the partner selection criteria of students in Shiraz city. In this section, we first review the findings obtained from the research and then discuss the limitations and suggestions for future research.

The results of the main research question analysis indicated that the cultural values of rational self-construal, emotional self-construal, hierarchical values, and perceived

social support have a positive and significant role in the participants' partner selection criteria. This finding is consistent with the prior studies (Delkhosh, 2009, 2013; Imran, 2022; Shafiee, 2016; Tabiei & Shamsipour, 2018).

Partner selection clearly refers to a wide range of social behaviors, attitudes, and agreements in intimate relationships, from long-term to short-term, that individuals engage in before marriage. Future spouse selection may vary from autonomy, where individuals have the free choice to select their own spouse, to arrangements where parents or relatives typically select and negotiate spouses. Additionally, the process of selecting a future spouse can be classified from traditional/non-industrial societies to modern/industrial ones. It is believed that modernization leads to increased individualism; therefore, personal independence drives individuals towards independently choosing their life partners (Imran, 2022).

Economic and social development in recent decades has been reflected in changes in cultural values and, consequently, in marriage and marital values. Delkhomoush (2013) stated that the most positive feedback pertains to value themes based on self-construal and egalitarianism, while the most negative feedback relates to enculturation values. Young people consider participation and love as the most important principles of marital life. They believe in the independence of couples from their parents and desire a marital life filled with pleasure. They deem it necessary to achieve a strong personality before marriage and to have sufficient understanding of their spouse. Nearly all young people consider love as the most important principle of marital life and do not believe in love after marriage. Therefore, it must be acknowledged that young people have a more non-traditional and self-construed approach to marriage (Delkhosh, 2013). Freely choosing a spouse is another aspect of marriage developments in our society, which, although not common, still involves parents playing a significant role in shaping their children's marriages. However, the intensity and weakness of their roles vary across different social groups (Tabiei & Shamsipour, 2018).

In the modern era, with the development of individuals' socio-economic status, partner selection criteria have become more individualistic. Although individuals consult with family or friends about marriage, they strive to make the final decision regarding their life and future themselves. Sometimes, a family may not deem an individual suitable for marriage with their child, but the child trusts their own choice and takes responsibility for this decision. Moreover, in selecting marriage criteria, tradition plays a lesser role,

especially in urban societies, and individuals act based on what their reason and heart deem appropriate, having their own personal criteria for marriage. However, despite societal progress, tradition still influences partner selection criteria. Considering the Iranian society's somewhat patriarchal culture, the distribution of power and roles between husband and wife is still not equal, and more prominent roles are assigned to men in society. Even today, individuals prefer to be the final decision-makers in marriage and cohabitation, and therefore, hierarchical values in our culture play a more significant role compared to egalitarian value dimensions.

Additionally, a person who is socially isolated within society and family, lacks close friends, and is deprived of social support experiences psychological problems. They have a negative outlook on the future and do not view marriage positively. Therefore, they do not consider specific criteria for marriage and may not even think about marriage. On the other hand, perceived social support from family, friends, colleagues, and other close individuals increases their hopefulness and leads to a positive outlook on the future and partner selection. Such an individual is more likely to succeed in one of the most decisive life decisions, namely, partner selection. According to the present study, cultural values of rational self-construal, emotional self-construal, hierarchical values, and perceived social support are the most influential socio-cultural factors in partner selection criteria among students.

Furthermore, through the analysis of the secondary research question, it was found that among socio-cultural factors, rational self-construal plays the most significant role in partner selection criteria. This finding is consistent with the prior studies (Bijari et al., 2019; Delkhosh, 2009, 2013; Imran, 2022; Tabiei & Shamsipour, 2018).

In recent decades, the Iranian family has undergone significant changes under the influence of economic conditions, increased educational levels, greater social participation of women, development of mass media, etc., including changes in family characteristics and features, its functions and position among other social institutions, the status of individuals within it, the structure of power, and its functions. Another part of these changes in the transitioning society of Iran includes the collapse of traditional and collectivistic structures and the realization of individualism, which has profoundly affected individuals' characteristics. The Iranian family in the current conditions tends towards individualism and individualization. This trend has progressed to the extent that a new type of family has

emerged, referred to as the "individualized family," in which expectations and interactions among members are reduced, traditional family rituals are diminished, and the family no longer selects a spouse for their children. Moreover, spouse selection in Iranian society has shifted towards individual love and affection, moving from patriarchal and discriminatory gender attitudes towards egalitarian ones (Bijari et al., 2019).

Success in the spouse selection stage undoubtedly requires conditions, among the most important of which is differentiation and individuation. As the systemic perspective also suggests, a complete and healthy person is one who has achieved individuation. One of the main indicators of individuation is psychological independence—the ability to make personal decisions and to decide and take responsibility for one's own life. Deciding on a spouse without psychological independence does not guarantee a bright future for the continuation of the emotional relationship, a concept sometimes referred to as rational maturity. In today's society, young people are moving towards autonomy and desire independence in life, making personal decisions in their lives. This independence has permeated important aspects of life and is pronounced in having personal criteria for spouse selection. Therefore, rational self-construal as a cultural value of marriage plays a fundamental and significant role in students' partner selection criteria.

According to the findings of the present study, which examined the role of socio-cultural factors (cultural values of marriage and perceived social support) in partner selection criteria among students in Shiraz city in 2022, it was found that the cultural values of rational self-construal, emotional self-construal, hierarchical values, and perceived social support have a positive and significant role in partner selection criteria. Overall, among socio-cultural factors, rational self-construal plays the most significant role in partner selection criteria.

5. Suggestions and Limitations

Undoubtedly, every research faces limitations that are almost impossible to avoid. The limitations of the present study include the restricted statistical population to a specific group of society, namely students, data collection solely through questionnaires, and some social and economic factors and variables that were not available to the researcher. In line with these limitations, it is suggested that future studies examine this issue in other statistical

populations and also use other data collection tools such as interviews. Additionally, workshops should be held to increase students' insight regarding marriage and partner selection criteria, and the results of this study should be utilized in premarital counseling.

Authors' Contributions

All authors have contributed significantly to the research process and the development of the manuscript.

Declaration

In order to correct and improve the academic writing of our paper, we have used the language model ChatGPT.

Transparency Statement

Data are available for research purposes upon reasonable request to the corresponding author.

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Declaration of Interest

The authors report no conflict of interest.

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Ethical Considerations

The study protocol adhered to the principles outlined in the Helsinki Declaration, which provides guidelines for ethical research involving human participants.

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