

# The impact of foreign maids on rearing of children in Saudi Arabia from Saudi families Perspectives

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**Abstract-** This study aims at examining the impact of foreign maids on the upbringing of children in Saudi Arabia from the point of view of Saudi families. The study aimed to provide theoretical and scientific frameworks on the impact of foreign maids on moral education that could benefit education planners and development and decision makers. This paper attempts to find out about the reality of foreign maids in Saudi Arabia and examining the impact of the of foreign maids on the moral education of children. The study assumed that there were statistically significant differences at the level of indication ( $\geq\alpha005$ ) between the average responses of the sample members to the impact of foreign maids on the moral education of children in Saudi Arabia from the point of view of Saudi families due to age variables, economic level, Sex, the number of family members, both parents, the nature of the work of each parent. The study used a random sample of a percentage of (25%) From the study sample. The study sample consists of all Saudi families that have foreign maids in al-Jouf area and (2850) families were participated in this study. The study recommended the expansion of family-oriented projects that focus on raising parental competence and the efficiency of foreign maids in influencing the moral education of children and showing the negative effects on the individual and society when all occupations and crafts that society needs are carried out by foreigners.

**Index Terms-** influence, foreign maids, child-rearing.

## I. INTRODUCTION

The topic of foreign maids in Saudi Arabia in particular with its many manifestations and problems, both visible and varied, is one of the most frequently discussed topics. The focus of the prevailing attention is the material implications of the expansion of the use of foreign maids, with an explanation of the social, educational and moral implications behind the use of foreign maids to which Saudi Arabia is exposed, and the essence of the effect lies in the fact that the maids are Foreign women are among the most insecure categories of foreign migrant workers in Saudi Arabia in general and with children in particular. The phenomenon of foreign maids is an example of foreign women's employment, which has negative effects on the education of children and on the culture of Saudi society and on its values, heritage, civilization and language and shows the negative effects on the upbringing of children in the family first, then in school, in addition to providing children with unacceptable behavioral patterns, compared to those of the society in which they live.<sup>2</sup> The social and moral impact is that the presence of foreign domestic workers is a psychological burden on children, where the child is exposed to psychological problems as a result of the absence of parents and his requirements and needs, besides the feeling of the child often insecurity and guilt, he sits He is often alone with a foreign maid and may deposit things in the subconscious and keep them and not tell his parents about them. This entails the possibility that the child will experience behavioral deviations in the future in the event of accumulated frustration and painful situations with the maids. He may also be physically abused as a result of the maid beating him when he refuses to obey her orders (3). In addition, these foreign maids weaken the language and influence the culture, in addition to creating isolation among parents, as the child who grew up in the arms of a foreign nanny, behaves differently to that of his colleagues, and the degree of integration and harmony with his colleagues and interaction is weak, which in turn weakens relationship between colleagues themselves and between mother and father. This negatively affects their loyalty to their culture and the nature of their education and upbringing.

The study is an attempt to find out the impact of foreign maids on the moral education of children in Saudi Arabia from the point of view of Saudi families, the problem of study was the following main question: - What is the view of Saudi families about the impact of foreign maids on the education of children in Saudi Arabia? The importance of the study stems from the influence of foreign maids on the customs of young people, and on the socialization of children, and affects in one way or another the process of their advancement and growth and the building of their level educational personality. The study assumed that there are statistically significant differences at the level of indication ( $\geq\alpha005$ ) between the average responses of the sample members to the impact of foreign maids on the moral education of children in Saudi Arabia from the point of view

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of Saudi families in terms of age variables, the level The study aimed to provide theoretical and scientific frameworks on the impact of foreign maids on moral education that can benefit education planners, development planners and decision makers. Learn about the reality of foreign maids in Saudi Arabia and find out the impact of the presence of foreign maids in the moral education of children. The study followed the survey approach for the purposes of the study. The data for this study was collected by questionnaire and interview. The study community is made up of all Saudi families with foreign maids in al-Jouf region, where the sample of the study was randomly selected by a percentage of (25%) From the study community, which means that the sample consisted of approximately 700 Saudi families with foreign maids.

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- (1) Kilani, Majid (2001). Contemporary trends in moral education. Amman: Dar al-Ashuman.
  - (2) Khalifa, Ibrahim (2000). Foreign nannies in the Gulf Arab House: presentation and analysis of some field studies, Riyadh: Arab Education Office for the Gulf States.
  - (3) Ansari, Anbara (2007). The impact of foreign maids on child-rearing. Jeddah: Community House

**Table (1) shows the distribution of study members from Saudi families in the light of their variables.**

variables	levels	number
Age	24-18	174
	29-25	155
	39-30	225
	40 and more	146
Total		700
Gender	male	398
	female	302
Total		700
Economic level	weak	38
	average	273
	good	389
Total		700
Number of family members	4-1 ن	280
	7-5 نم	230
	10-8 نم	124
	رثكاف 11-	66
Total		700
The nature of the work of the head of the family	Government employee	485
	Private sector employee	74
	businessman	118
	others	23
Total		700
Parental availability	Yes	550
	No	150
Total		700
Aggregate		700

## II. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

### **The reasons for spread and the use of foreign maids and their negative and positive effects**

In the past few years, the phenomenon of the use of foreign domestic workers in Saudi families has become a widespread phenomenon. It would not have taken the form of the phenomenon until it took the form of the generality and extended its impact to a very large percentage of Saudi families. So that attracted the attention of officials and attracted a lot of researchers studying to address this dangerous and strange phenomenon on Saudi society by studying and researching to find out the causes of its spread and reduce it and reveal its harms on the new youth and the family (1), that Saudi Arabia is one of the countries that It has a small population of citizens compared to other countries in the world, and has had to use foreign migrant workers to participate in the implementation of development and modernization projects. This is perhaps the first and main reason for the beginning of the spread of foreign labor. (2) . Migrant workers played an important role in the social construction of Saudi society, as their arrival generated movement, progress and the acquisition of technology, so social construction is based on migrant workers (6). Despite these positive social effects of foreign employment, there are negative social effects of such employment, which far outweigh the positives. The results of several studies on the negative effects of foreign employment have raised that the phenomenon of migration in general and Asia in particular to the Gulf region poses a great danger to the Western region in general and the oil countries in particular. This risk may not be evident now, but the likelihood of it appearing in the future is high. We can limit the most important consequences of the phenomenon of employment Foreign below:

1. Threatening the Arabism of the region by distorting Arab culture, such as the disintegration of the family and Arab society.
2. Establishing western consumption patterns by marginalizing the productivity of society.
3. Increasing the gap between Arabs and their implications for the issue of Arab unity.
4. Impact on development with its reflections of deviations and distortions (1).

There are also some other aspects that bring many of the risks of such foreign labor to social aspects, for example, "the increasing reliance on migrant labor has been determined by the size of national employment and therefore the growth

and maturity of the national working class. This has had serious long-term repercussions. The effects of this employment have not been limited to these aspects, but have been clearly dangerous for the security and stability of society, but will undoubtedly play a destructive role in social, value and national construction over generations to come, in addition to its negative impact on the current generation. Any group living in an Arab environment lives within its national and national culture, and its cultural presence becomes a threat to Arab culture only if there is one very important element (2).

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1) Labib, Ali (2000). *Reasons for the spread of Asian employment, foreign labor in the Arab Gulf countries*, Beirut: Center for Arab Unity Studies, 6th edition.

(2) Ali, Taffa (2000). *The democratic features of socialization in contemporary Kuwaiti society (field study)*, Kuwait University, *Damascus University Journal*, 17(1). 10-22.

(6) Al-Khaldan, Hanan (2003). *Foreign servants and nannies: Causes and Effects*, Bahrain: The Follow-up Office of the Council behind the work and social affairs in the Gulf Arab states.

(1) Al-Falih, Matrouk (1999). *Towards a theoretical framework to get out of the problem of non- implementation of solutions: the status of the foreign employment symposium in the Arab Gulf countries*, *Arab Future Magazine*, year 7, issue 5, 7(5), 25-39.

(2) Yusuf, Sultana (2000). *Children in the UAE are attached to Asian women in their first two years of life and related to the appearance of behavioral disorders in pre-pubescent*. Unpublished master's thesis. Ain Shams University, Ain Shams, Egypt.

### **Factors and reasons for the spread of foreign maids**

There are some reasons that helped this employment to permeate the construction of the Gulf family, the most important of which was mentioned by al-Ghraib (2009) (3). Wallabies (2006) (4)

1. Increasing the responsibilities of the housewife: The change in the shape of the family after the emergence of oil, and the transformation of large extended families into small nuclear families, has increased the burdens and responsibilities of the housewife. As the demands and diversity of daily life increased, the head of the family alone bore all the burden of her family, prompting her to hire a maid or a nanny to relieve her of some of her burdens. 2. Women's work: women have accepted to work in the various areas available to them. In doing so, she added another burden to her family burden, and to make up for her absence from home, she hired a foreign maid to run her home, her family and her children. 3. Lack of alternatives: The conditions of modern life that required women to go out to work did not adequately provide alternatives from kindergartens and nurseries that house the children of working women during the period of busy working at the level to which the mother is satisfied, forcing many mothers to use Foreign maids. 4. Ease of recruiting foreign maids: 5. Low wages for foreign maids: As the level of family income rises, the amount paid by the maid as a wage is not a significant burden on these families, and for the maid this wage is a significant amount. Given the convergence of interests of the parties, this phenomenon is on going on. 6. Social status: The high standard of living and increased material resources has led to a tendency for families to take up luxuries, including the presence of maids at home. Some families have a large number of servants without the actual need for them, but being at home is a traditional manifestation of pride and pride. 7. Lack of awareness of the effects of the use of foreign maids:

It is clear that families are still not fully aware of their educational role, and the education process is partly or entirely assigned to the maid. The lack of awareness or disregard for this basic fact has contributed to the emergence of the phenomenon of reliance on domestic servants and the consideration of child care and upbringing as part of their daily tasks. The effects of the use of foreign domestic workers on society, family and children: The mother's dependence on the maid altogether has many negative effects on children, including: some maids neglecting them may lead to the death of the child or his or her deformities and disabilities. (1). The negative effects on the child's personality include all aspects of his personality. A large part of the child's personality is formed as a result of the educational practices he received in his early years, which illustrates the importance of providing a healthy educational environment within the family that ensures healthy educational growth. If the issue is so serious, the use of a maid by the family is considered to be a lack of educational outlook on the parents. The maid is a culturally, socially and geographically alien element of the child. Most of them are characterized by a low level of health and culture, where ignorance, underdevelopment, disease and lack of Arabic language prevail. Studies in this area confirm that 68.3% are not familiar with child-rearing and home affairs, that one third are illiterate, two thirds provide children with false information, and 97.5% are dangerous examples of Buddhist and pagan beliefs (3). And with this maid's call.

- (3) *The Stranger*, Abdul Aziz (2009). *The impact of the maids on the socialization of the child field study on a sample of Saudi families. Journal of Cooperation.* 23 (67) 71-17
- (4) Labib, Ali (2000). *Reasons for the spread of Asian employment, foreign labor in the Arab Gulf countries, Beirut: Center for Arab Unity Studies, 6th edition.*
- (1) Youssef, Fadia (2005). *On UNICEF's Strategy in the Gulf Region: Research on the Impact of Foreign Nannies on Gulf Families, Abu Dhabi, Al-Ittihad, November 2, 1983.*
- (2) Hamada, Abdul Mohsen (2000). *Founded child-rearing in the Arabian Gulf, Journal of Gulf and Arabian Peninsula Studies,* 28.7 (3) Al-Samadi, Hussein (1999). *The latest study on nannies in the Arab Gulf states, Abu Dhabi: Al-Ittihad newspaper, December 9, 1999.*

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If this issue is agreed upon, the issue of the presence of this foreigner within the family in the form of a nanny or a maid becomes one of two things: either he is ignorant of the educational issue and this is dangerous, and not knowing its impact while insisting on its existence, and this is more serious, and It is more likely that the family is not fully aware of its educational role. In terms of the psychological effects of the child, it may result in several reasons: changing the nanny every several months or every year, the child cannot form a fixed image of who he or she is dealing with. The total reliance of the mother on the maid to meet the needs of the child, which creates a kind of self-reliance in the child, where the mother is seen dependent on the maid, and the mother is usually the ideal of the child. Leaving the child all the time with the maid and the lack of a close relationship between him and his mother, increases the child's attachment to the maid - which will inevitably leave - which occurs when the child is a kind of frustration that results in distrust of people and lack of continuity in his relationships with them, and these psychological problems do not appear at an early age . The treatment of the child by the maid is cruel during the absence of the mother, resulting in a lack of physical development in the child, in addition to the negative impact on his psychological and mental development (1). In terms of their effects on children's physical health, Morteza pointed out (2002). (2) It is noted that most maids do not have the necessary awareness to care for children, and therefore expose them to malnutrition. In terms of the strange customs that nannies and servants pass on to children, there are many that do not belong to the religion, customs or traditions of The Islamic society. Aprett Ben Ayban (2012) (3) and Al- Subai'i (2007) (4) a range of negative effects on the presence of maids, including :

### 1. Social impacts

The most important negative social effects of foreign maids on children can be summarized as follows:

A- Laziness and dependency: the individual learns to depend on the environment in which he lives and the presence of foreign workers in Saudi Arabia helped to educate the individual dependency and dependence on others, and this is clearly evident in the presence of domestic workers where we find that the individual is lazy about serving himself even in the simplest things have proved Study (Al-Aidan, 1993). 56% of the sample of housewives surveyed said that family members had learned to rely, which is a large percentage, especially if we know that (37.3%) From the sample,

it didn't show anything. B- The way and quality of the dress: The dress is the usual dress of the Saudi citizen, whether they were young or old, as well as the one-piece curtain dress for women, but with the entry of expatriate workers and their mixing with Saudi society, the way of dress has changed, so many types of clothes that were not known in the past. C- Safour and mixing: The presence of thousands of non-Saudi families in the kingdom's land and of different nationalities and different religions has led to the creation of some kind of behavioral changes in the personality of the Saudi citizen. D. Conflict of roles and family relations: employment in personal services has affected the aspect of family relationships. The presence of a mediator who shared some of the roles of the mother reduced the intensity and depth of the mother's interaction with her children, as well as the possibility of the child being influenced by those with whom he stays longer and the tendency of the child to emulate them in language, values and For behavioral patterns (6). The presence of the driver and his participation in some of the roles of the father reduced the intensity of the father's interaction with his family members,

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- (1) Tokhi, Wafa (2004). *How do we deal with this problem? Relations with Maids, Dubai: Al Bayan Newspaper, September 12, 2004.*
  - (2) Morteza, Salwa (2002). *Child rearing problems and solutions;*
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  - (4) Al-Subai'i, Nawal (2007). *The use of domestic workers by women working in the education sector: causes, problems and solutions. King Saud University Publications, Riyadh.*
  - (5) Eidan, Noura (2002). *The size of the applicant and how important they are to the Saudi family. Unpublished Master's thesis, Um al-Qura University. Mecca, Saudi Arabia.*
  - (6) Kantar, Fayez (1992). *The Evolution of the Relationship between Child and Mother, World of Knowledge Magazine, Kuwait, Issue 166*

In some families, the driver spends more time with family members than the father, and this affects their language, values and behavior. E. To dissolve jealousy of souls and influence good values: Saudi society is known to contain a number of good values such as: generosity, honesty and honesty, justice, kindness to the young, and respect for the great... However, with the passage of time and the arrival of migrant workers, some of these values have begun to decrease, and many bad habits such as smoking, beards, drug use, theft, hairstyles, nails and the way some religious rituals are performed have spread. G. The tyranny of material aspects: the physical aspects began to overwhelm everything, and everything became appreciated on the basis of its material value and we began to see that it is rare for a human being to serve a friend, colleague, neighbor or passer- by without taking into account the material returns from it, unlike the previous one, which was provided on the basis that it was Social custom or religious duty. H- Its effects on the Arabic language: with the arrival of migrant workers to the Kingdom, the foreign vocabulary in the language of the Saudi citizen increased not with employment, but went beyond that until his

language became in daily communication - even with his own skins - did not give up foreign vocabulary and terminology and did not stop at this limit but exceeded it The composition and formulation of some sentences and phrases. 2. Economic implications: The massive presence of migrant workers in Saudi Arabia is a major competitor to Saudi labor, which ultimately increases unemployment rates of both convincing and blatant types, and one of the most important economic negative effects of migrant workers is: A- Pressure on goods and services and increasing the budget deficit: migrant workers and their families receive various state services such as education, health, services and facilities free of charge or at nominal prices in addition to their access to subsidized goods for citizens, and this creates a kind of increased public expenditure and pressure on Services allocated to the citizens of the state (practical, 1422 Ah) and there is a waste of about (1586697) of migrant workers under the age of "19" (General Statistics Department, 1425 Ah), which means that their presence within the Kingdom is considered a significant burden on the state and has little returns. (b) Increasing the proportion of cash transfers abroad: Cash transfers of migrant workers constitute a large proportion of state revenues and these heavy remittances have devastating economic effects, as these amounts can be exploited in various internal development projects, with total labor remittances for 2000. It reached 39.5 billion riyals (10%) Of the total Saudi revenues (Al-Khairi, 1424 AD). C- Obstructing the plans of the rehabilitation and employment programs of national cadres: dependence on migrant workers hinders the plans and programs of preparing and qualifying national cadres to meet the queen's employment needs, because there is an expatriate employment trained, ready and cheap at the same time. D- Contempt and contempt for certain professions: the continuation of migrant workers at long-term employment in certain jobs leads to contempt for the Saudi citizen to that work, which has been associated with migrant workers, E. Unemployment: As the migrant worker competes with the Saudi people in earning a living and entices institutions and companies to hire this expatriate worker because the migrant worker will be satisfied with a little money, a little Saudi currency is equivalent in some countries equivalent to hundreds of money (currency differences) and this tempts the migrant worker in Stay up with low pay as the owner of the enterprise is tempted to hire him and leave the Saudi. 3. Security and political implications: There is no doubt that no matter how far away from his country and no matter how much he has the means to live in a home other than his own, he remains very loyal and nostalgic for his country of origin, and even tries to spread his ideas, and some migrant workers have customs and traditions that represent a danger to the security and safety of society. Moral deviations, theft, begging, prostitution and drugs at the hands of some migrant workers mean putting serious seeds in society. There is also a mutual influence between the employment and the political ties of the states concerned, and from this point of view migrant workers can play such a prominent role in the political aspect that relations between the Government of these maids and the Government of the states in use may worsen. The crisis in political relations between two States as a result of certain positions has a profound impact on the mutual employment of those two States.

### **Application framework**

To answer the study's question concerning the impact of foreign maids on the moral education of children in Saudi Arabia from the point of view of Saudi families. Calculation averages and standard deviations were calculated for each area of impact. Where it was as follows.

1. **The area of the influence of foreign maids on the development of conscience and moral behavior in children:**
2. **Table 2. Mathematical averages and standard deviations of the paragraphs of the area of influence of foreign maids on the development of conscience and moral behavior in the child ranked downward**

Number	statements	Arithmetic Average	Standard deviation	class
1	The presence of a maid does not encourage responsibility for the child's moral behavior.	3.37	1.13	medium
8	The presence of the maid doesn't help revive moral values	3.20	1.04	medium
4	Having a maid gives the baby a feeling of selfishness.	3.19	1.10	medium
5	The presence of a maid weakens the child's acquisition of great importance to the social value system.	3.10	1.11	medium
6	The presence of the maid makes the child reach the stage of moral adulthood and does not realize the situations to be taken in different circumstances.	3.10	1.01	medium
7	The maid does not provide proper guidance to place the rules in the child's hands.	3.10	1.00	medium
2	The presence of the maid makes the child refuse to abide by the moral rules and underestimate the non-congenital behavior.	3.09	1.05	medium
9	The presence of a foreign maid does not help the child gradually reach the stage where he or she can solve his own problems.	3.05	1.04	medium
3	The presence of a maid breeds in children a so- called personal conscience.	2.98	1.05	medium

Table (2) Shows that the arithmetic averages of paragraphs in the area of the effect of foreign maids on the development of the child's conscience and moral behavior ranged from (2.98 to 3.37), with paragraph (1) stating that "the presence of the maid does not encourage responsibility for the child's moral behavior" in the first place and on average. My account was 3.37, while paragraph 3 read "The presence of the maid is born in the children of the so-called personal conscience" in the last place and my account average is (2.98). 2. The area of the influence of foreign maids on the norms and values prevailing in society among children: Table (3) shows that the mathematical averages of the paragraphs of the area of influence of foreign maids on the standards and values prevailing in society among children ranged from (2.90 to 3.49), where paragraph No. 6 came in.

It reads "The family's reliance on the education of foreign maids does not help to acquire social, cognitive, emotional and emotional skills" in the first place and with a mathematical average of (3.49), while paragraph 9 and the text "The presence of the maid makes the child have difficulty in absorbing the elements of culture" Social standards and values" are last place disputing a mathematical average of 2.90. Table 3. Mathematical averages and standard deviations of the paragraphs of the area of influence of foreign maids on the prevailing norms and values prevailing in society among the child rank edited downward

Number	statements	Arithmetic Average	Standard deviation	class
6	The family's reliance on the upbringing of foreign maids does not help to acquire social, cognitive, and emotional skills.	3.22	1.29	medium
8	The presence of a foreign maid makes the child depend on imitation and simulation depending on the circumstances	3.15	1.09	medium
3	The presence of a foreign maid reduces the child's learning of the ways and lifestyles of his or h community	er3.14	1.08	medium
5	The presence of the maid has a negative perception of himself with his physical, mental emotional, social, values and other personalities.	3.13	1.23	medium
1	The presence of a foreign maid weakens the child's sense of respect for moral values as it is of great importance to him.	3.02	1.23	medium
10	With a foreign maid, a child cannot acquire th psychological tendencies and behavioral patterns that the group agrees to.	3.00	0.97	medium
7	Having a maid does not help the child to acquire knowledge, values, trends and all types of behavior such as methods of dealing	2.92	0.79	medium
2	The presence of a foreign maid does not help to blend values with personal hopes, individual ideas and experiences to characterize the child's life with the character of those values and ideas.	2.92	0.79	medium
4	The presence of a foreign maid does not help the child to introduce the values and standards of the community into the concept of himself.	2.91	0.79	medium
9	The presence of the maid makes it difficult for the child to understand the elements of culture, social norms and values	2.90	1.06	medium

The area of the impact of foreign maids on the relationship between parents and children:

Table (6) shows that the mathematical averages of the paragraphs of the area of influence of foreign maids on the relationship between parents and children ranged from (3.25 to 3.81), with paragraph 7 and the text "The child lacks the presence of the maid. Foreign to possess the skill of dealing with parents" in the first place and with an average account of (3.81), while paragraph no . (8) and the text "The presence of a foreign maid does not help to build a relationship between parents and children based on trust and love" in the last place and with an average account of (3.25).

### 3.The area of influence of foreign maids on the relationship between parents and children:

Table (6) shows that the mathematical averages of the statements of the area of influence of foreign maids on the relationship between parents and children ranged from (3.25 to 3.81), with paragraph (7) stating that "The child lacks the presence of the maid. Foreign to possess the skill of dealing with parents" in the first place and with an average account of (3.81), while paragraph no . (8) and the text "The presence of a foreign maid does not help to build a relationship between parents and children based on trust and love" in the last place and with an average account of (3.25).

**Table 4. Mathematical averages and standard deviations of the statements of the area of influence of foreign maids on the prevailing norms and values prevailing in society among the child rank edited downward**

Number	statements	Arithmetic Average	Standard deviation	class
7	The child with the foreign maid lacks the skill of dealing with their parents	3.81	1.29	high
9	The effect of maids deprives children of the natural family care needed to develop them.	3.76	1.30	high
6	The presence of a foreign maid gives the child a feeling of a significant barrier between the parents and the result of the heavy attachment to the maid.	3.63	1.23	medium
10	The presence of a foreign maid loses the child emotional support from the parents	3.61	1.35	medium
5	The presence of a foreign maid affects the lack of family relationships based on interpretation	3.60	1.45	medium
1	The presence of foreign maids prevents family compatibility between parents.	3.53	1.41	medium
3	The presence of foreign maids determines to a large extent the child's personality and social compatibility.	3.49	1.33	medium
2	The presence of maids does not create the family climate required for successful social education.	3.47	1.19	medium
4	The presence of a foreign maid in the home creates a child's perception of a negative self, which is manifested in lack of self-esteem and appreciation.	3.32	1.17	medium

8	The presence of a foreign maid does not help to build a relationship between parents and children that built on the basis of trust.	3.25	1.39	medium
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**The area of the influence of foreign maids on the linguistic development of the child:**

**Table 5. Arithmetic averages and standard deviations of the paragraphs of the area of influence of foreign maids on the effect of the linguistic development of the child ranked downwardly**

Number	statements	Arithmetic Average	Standard deviation	class
7	The presence of a foreign maid reduces the space for dialogue with the child	3.44	1.26	medium
4	The possibility of the child experiencing difficulty in pronunciation and speaking, especially in letters that East Asians cannot pronounce, such as al-Dad and Al Ain,	3.33	1.26	medium
8	The child suffers a lot of sarcasm, which develops the sense of inferiority and alienation with his peers.	3.33	1.22	medium
2	The effect is the inability to pronounce the correct letters, and to acquire the vocabulary to be learned.	3.24	1.20	medium
3	The child learns the language of the nanny before learning Arabic.	3.18	1.31	medium
6	The language of the maids occurs the overlap between languages which affects the mother tongue.	3.18	1.09	medium
5	The child's linguistic output is lower as he does not seek to memorize as many words as possible.	3.13	1.17	medium
1	The child is delayed by those of his or her age in learning the language.	3.07	1.36	medium
10	The child is unable to express or speak and may experience depression that leads to personality disorder.	3.06	1.01	medium
9	The child is born with confusion or stuttering, which is the fertile ground for future social anxiety growth.	3.01	1.08	medium

Table (5) shows that the arithmetic averages of statements of the area of influence of foreign maids on the effect of the child's linguistic development ranged from (3.01 to 3.44), where statement No. 7 and the text "The presence of foreign maid reduces the space for dialogue with the child" in the first place and with a mathematical average of (3.44), while statement 9 reads "The child is born with confusion or stuttering, which is the fertile ground for future social anxiety growth", with a mathematical average of 3.01. To answer the question of the study concerning: Are there statistically significant differences at the level of indication ( $\geq \alpha 005$ ) between the average responses of the sample members to the impact of foreign maids on the moral education of children in Saudi Arabia from the point of view of parents due to age variables, the level Economic, gender, number of family members, provide both parents, the nature of the work of each parent? Age variable: To answer the study's question concerning the existence of statistically significant differences at the level of indication ( $\geq \alpha 005$ ) between the average responses of the sample members to the impact of foreign maids on the moral education

of children in Saudi Arabia from the point of view of parents due to the change of age ( 18,24, 25-29, 30-39, 40 and above) The researcher used the analysis of single contrast analysis and table (6) explains this. Table 6:

Results single contrast analysis to reveal the differences between the average responses of sample members to the impact of foreign maids on the moral education of children in Saudi Arabia from the parents' point of view due to the change in age

areas	variables	Total squares	Degrees of freedom	Squares Average	P-value	The significance
Development of conscience and moral behavior	Between groups	3.214	3	1.071	3.214	.271
	Within groups	571.668	697	.820	571.668	
	Total	574.882	700		574.882	
Prevailing standards and values	Between groups	3.855	3	1.285	1.531	.205
	Within groups	585.092	697	.839		
	total	588.947	700			
Parent-child relationship	Between groups	14.350	3	4.783	3.460	.016
	Within groups	963.579	697	1.382		
	total	977.929	700			
Language growth for the baby.	Between groups	3.277	3	1.092	1.172	.319
	Within groups	649.438	697	.932		
	total	652.715	700			

The results in table (6) indicated that there were no statistically significant differences in all areas of study attributed to the age change, except in the area of the impact of foreign maids on the relationship between parents and children. The results indicated that there were no statistically significant differences in the field of development of conscience and moral behavior attributable to the age variable based on the calculated (1.30) (P) value (0.27). The results also indicated that there were no statistically significant differences in the area of standards and values prevailing in society in the child due to the change in age, where the value of (P) calculated (1.53) at the level of indication (0.20). The child's linguistic development area is also attributable to the age change, with the calculated (1.17) p value at an indicative level (0.31). The results also indicated that there were statistically significant differences in the area of parent-child relationship due to the age change, with the calculated (3.46) value of "P" at the level of significance (0.01). To see the significance of the differences, the Toki test was used for dimensional comparisons. Table 7. Toki test results to reveal the differences between the average responses of sample members to the effect of foreign maids on the relationship between parents and children due to the age change

domain	Age variable levels	24-18	29-25	39-30	40 years and over
Parent-child relationship	24-18		-0.20	*-0.38	-0.16
	29-25			-0.17	0.04
	39-30				0.22
	40 years and over				

It is clear from table (7) that there are differences between Saudi families aged 18-24, 30-39 in favor of individuals aged 30-39.

**B- Economic level variable:**

To answer the study's question concerning the existence of statistically significant differences at the level of significance ( $\geq 0.05$ ) between the average responses of the sample members to the impact of foreign maids on the moral education of children in Saudi Arabia from the point of view of parents attributed For the economic level variable (weak, average, good), the researcher used a single contrast analysis and table (8) to illustrate this. Table 8: Results of the analysis of monogamy to reveal the differences between the average responses of the sample members to the impact of foreign maids on the moral education of children in Saudi Arabia from the parents' point of view due to the change in economic level

areas	variables	Total squares	Degrees of freedom	Squares Average	P-value	The significance
Development of conscience and moral behavior	Between groups	8.40	2	4.20	5.18	0.01
	Within groups	566.48	698	0.81		
	total	574.88	700			
	Between groups	12.11	2	6.05	7.33	0.00

Prevailing standards and values	Within groups	576.84	698	0.83		
	total	588.95	700			
Parent-child relationship	Between groups	5.65	2	2.83	2.03	0.13
	Within groups	972.28	698	1.39		
	total	977.93	700			
Language growth For the baby.	Between groups	17.86	2	8.93	9.82	0.00
	Within groups	634.85	698	0.91		
	total	652.72	700			

The results in table (8) indicated that there were statistically significant differences in the areas of study attributable to the change in the economic level, with the exception of the area of influence of foreign maids on the relationship between parents and children. The results indicated that there were statistically significant differences in the field of development of conscience and moral behavior attributable to the economic level variable based on the calculated (P) value of 5.18 at the indicative level (0.01). The results also indicated that there were statistically significant differences in the area of standards and values prevailing in society in children due to the change in the economic level, where the value of (P) calculated (7.33) at the level of indication (0.00). The child's linguistic development area is also attributable to the age change, with the calculated (9.82) p value at an indicative level (0.00). The results also indicated that there were no statistically significant differences in the area of parent-child relationship due to the change in the economic level, where the calculated value of (P) (2.03) was at the level of significance (0.13). To see the significance of the differences in the areas, the Toki test was used for dimensional comparisons.

**Table 9. Toki test results to reveal the differences between the average responses of sample members to the impact of foreign maids on the moral education of children in Saudi Arabia from the parents' point of view due to the change in economic level**

domain	Age variable levels	weak	average	good
Development of conscience and moral behavior	Weak		*-0.43	*-0.26
	Average	0.43		0.17
	good	0.26	-0.17	
Prevailing standards and values	Weak		*-0.54	*-0.35
	Average	0.54		0.18
	good	0.35	-0.18	
The child's linguistic development	Weak		*-0.59	*-0.33
	Average	0.59		0.26
	good	0.33	-0.26	

It is clear from table 9 that there are differences between Saudi households with a low economic level on the one hand and the medium and good economic level on the other and for the benefit of individuals with a good economic level.

**C. Gender variable**

In order to answer the study's question concerning the existence of statistically significant differences at the level of indication ( $\geq\alpha005$ ) between the average responses of the sample members to the impact of foreign maids on the moral education of children in Saudi Arabia due to the change of gender (male, female) has been used The researcher test (t) and table (10) illustrate this. Table 10. Test results (t) among the average responses of sample members to the impact of foreign maids on the moral education of children in Saudi Arabia are attributable to the change of gender (male, female)

domain	sex	number	average	deviation	T	The significance
Development of conscience and moral behavior	Male	398	3.16	0.93	1.13	0.26
	female	302	3.09	0.87	1.14	0.26
Prevailing standards and values	Male	398	3.16	0.92	2.30	0.02
	Female	302	3.00	0.90	2.31	0.02
Parent-child relationship	Male	398	3.63	1.13	2.22	0.03
	female	302	3.43	1.24	2.19	0.03
Language growth for the baby.	Male	398	3.29	0.95	2.77	0.01
	female	302	3.08	0.97	2.76	0.01

The results in table (10) indicated that there were statistically significant differences in the areas of study attributable to the change of gender, with the exception of the area of development of conscience and moral behavior. The results indicated that there were no statistically significant differences in the field of development of conscience and moral behavior due to the change in the economic level. The results also indicated that there were statistically significant differences in the area of norms and values prevailing in society in children due to the gender variable and the male benefit in terms of the mathematical average of 3.16, as well as the area of parent-child relationship due to the gender variable. The study also showed that the number of women in the public service was 12.5 per cent. D- The number of individuals has changed: to answer the study's question concerning the existence of statistically significant differences at the level of significance ( $\geq\alpha005$ ) between the average responses of the sample members to the impact of foreign maids on the moral education of children in Saudi Arabia from the point of view of the parents is attributable to a variable The number of individuals (1-4, 5-7, 8-10, 11-and-above) the researcher used a single contrast analysis and table 11 explains this.

Table 11: Results of single contrast analysis to reveal the differences between the average responses of sample members to the impact of foreign maids on the moral education of children in Saudi Arabia from the parents' point of view in terms the changing number of individuals

domain	variables	Total squares	Degrees of freedom	Squares Average	P-value	The significance
Development of conscience and moral behavior	Between groups	7.47	4	1.87	2.29	
	Within groups	567.41	696	0.82		
	total	574.88	700			
Prevailing standards and values	Between groups	4.20	4	1.05	1.25	
	Within groups	584.75	696	0.84		
	total	588.95	700			
The child's linguistic development	Between groups	15.37	4	3.84	2.78	
	Within groups	962.56	696	1.38		
	total	977.93	700			
Development of conscience and moral behavior	Between groups	2.19	4	0.55	0.59	0.67
	Within groups	650.52	696	0.93		
	total	652.72	700			

The results in table (11) indicated that there were no statistically significant differences in the areas of study due to the change in the number of family members, except in the area of the impact of foreign maids on the relationship between parents and children. The results indicated that there were no statistically significant differences in the field of development of conscience and moral behavior attributable to the economic level variable based on the calculated (P) value of (2.29) at the indicative level (0.06). The results also indicated that there were no statistically significant differences in the area of standards and values prevailing in society among children due to the change in the number of family members, where the calculated value of (1.25) was at the level of significance (0.29). The child's linguistic development is also attributable to the variable number of family members, with the calculated (0.59) p value (0.59) at the level of significance (0.67).

The results also indicated that there were statistically significant differences in the area of parent- child relationship due to the variable number of family members, with the calculated (2.78) (2.78) value of the meaning level (0.03). To see the significance of the differences in the areas, the Toki test was used for dimensional comparisons.

Table 12. Toki test results to reveal the differences between the average responses of sample members to the impact of foreign maids on the relationship between parents and children due to the changing number of family members

domain	Variable levels of family members	4-1	7-5	10-8	11 and more
Parent-child relationship	4-1		-0.20	*-0.38	-0.16
	7-5			-0.17	0.04
	10-8				0.22

	11- and more				
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It is clear from table (12) that there are differences between Saudi families, which have a family of 1-4 on the one hand and families with families ranging from 5-7 to 8-10 on the other, and for the benefit of families with 5-7 members.

**E. The change in parental availability:**

To answer the study's question concerning the existence of statistically significant differences at the level of significance ( $\geq \alpha 005$ ) between the average responses of the sample members to the impact of foreign maids on the moral education of children in Saudi Arabia is due to the variable availability of parents (Yes, No )

**Table 13. Test results (t) among the average responses of sample members to the impact of foreign maids on the moral education of children in Saudi Arabia are attributable to the change in parental availability (yes, no)**

domain	Parental availability	number	average	deviation	T	The significance
Development of conscience and moral behavior	Yes	550	3.11	0.90	-1.00	0.32
	No	151	3.20	0.93	-0.98	0.33

Prevailing standards and values	Yes	550	3.07	0.91	-0.77	0.44
	No	151	3.14	0.95	-0.75	0.45
Parent-child relationship	Yes	550	3.54	1.18	-0.29	0.77
	No	151	3.57	1.19	-0.29	0.77
Language growth For the baby.	Yes	550	3.19	0.95	-0.34	0.73
	No	151	3.22	1.01	-0.33	0.74

The results in table (13) indicated that there were no statistically significant differences in the areas of study due to the variable availability of parents.

**F- parent’s work variable**

to answer the question of the study concerning the existence of statistically significant differences at the level of indication ( $\geq \alpha 005$ ) between the average responses of the sample members to the impact of foreign maids on the moral education of children in Saudi Arabia from the point of view of the parents attributed To change the nature of the work of the employer of the family (government employee, private sector employee, entrepreneurship, etc.) the researcher used the analysis of monogamy and table (14) explains this. Table 14: Results of mono-variation analysis to reveal the differences between the average responses of sample members to the impact of foreign maids on the moral education of children in Saudi Arabia from the parents' point of view due to the changing nature of the work of the employer of the family

domain	variables	Total squares	Degrees of freedom	Squares Average	P-value	The significance
Development of conscience and moral behavior	Between groups	8.36	3	2.79	3.43	0.02
	Within groups	566.52	697	0.81		
	total	574.88	700			
Prevailing standards and values	Between groups	4.09	3	1.36	1.63	0.18
	Within groups	584.85	697	0.84		
	total	588.95	700			
The child's linguistic development	Between groups	18.34	3	6.11	4.44	0.00
	Within groups	959.59	697	1.38		
	total	8.36	3	2.79		

Development of conscience and moral behavior	Between groups	566.52	697	0.81	1.33	0.26
	Within groups	574.88	700			
	total	4.09	3	1.36		

The results in table (14) indicated that there were no statistically significant differences in the areas of study due to the change in the number of family members, except in the areas of the impact of foreign maids on the development of the child's conscience and moral behavior and the area of the influence of foreign maids on the relationship between parents and children. . The results indicated that there were no statistically significant differences in the area of prevailing standards and values attributable to the change in the nature of the work of the employer based on the calculated (1.63) (P) value (0.18). The results also indicated that there were no statistically significant differences in the area of linguistic growth due to the changing nature of the work of the employer of the family, where the value of (P) calculated (133) at the level of indication (0.26). The results also indicated that there were statistically significant differences in the field of development of conscience and moral behavior, with the calculated (P) value (3.43) at the level of significance (0.02). There are also statistically significant differences in the area of parent-child relationship due to the changing nature of the work of the employer of the family, where the calculated value of (P) (4.44) at the level of significance (0.00). To see the significance of the differences in the areas, the Toki test was used for dimensional comparisons.

**Table 15. Toki test results to reveal the differences between the average responses of sample members to the impact of foreign maids on the development of conscience, moral behavior and parent-child relationship due to the changing nature of the work of the employer of the family**

domain	Variable levels of parent work	Government employee	Private sector employee	Free business	others
Development of conscience and moral behavior	Government employee		0.15	*-0.21	-0.05
	Private sector employee			-0.36	-0.20
	Free business				0.16
	others				
Parent-child relationship	Government employee		*0.35	*-0.12	0.22
	Private sector employee			*-0.47	-0.13
	Free business				0.34
	others		0.15	*-0.21	-0.05

It is clear from table (15) that there are differences between Saudi families, where the nature of the work of the head of the family is a government employee on the one hand and the work of the government on the other hand, and for the benefit of Saudi families, and the nature of the work of the head of the family is free work.

**Discussion of the results related to the question: What is the impact of foreign maids on the moral education of children in Saudi Arabia from Saudi family's perspectives**

To answer this question, computational averages and standard deviations were calculated for each area of impact.

The area of the effect of maids on the development of conscience and moral behavior in children: the results shown in table (2) showed that all its paragraphs received intermediate estimates by members of the Saudi family. This may be due to the disadvantages of having maids in the home, where the presence of maids has a negative and harmful impact on the language, habits and behavior of young children of tradition and learning age, where children are used to sharing their behavior and participating in their holidays. The maid also has the right to deprive the child of the tenderness of his mother in his upbringing and the stability of his body, where the maid cannot compensate those who are not born. 2. The area of the influence of foreign maids on the prevailing standards and values in

society: the results in table (3) showed that all its paragraphs obtained moderate estimates from the point of view of Saudi families, and this may be due to the belief of Saudi families that there are many disadvantages for foreign domestic workers in a specific area Standards, whose existence helps to penetrate conservative society and study its customs and morals, until the values of Western life are disseminated, in addition to the fear of illegal relations between maids and family members. 3. The area of influence of foreign maids on the relationship between parents and children: The results of table (4) showed that all of its paragraphs received intermediate estimates, with the exception of two paragraphs that received high estimates from the point of view of Saudi families. The reason for this is the conviction of the parents that the presence of foreign maids at home has significant negative effects unless the parents limit these effects by cooperating in raising children and not allowing the maids full freedom in matters of the house, so that the family members cooperate to serve themselves as much as possible and distribute responsibilities. On family members reduces the chances of the maids affecting the relationship between parents and children. 4- The area of the influence of foreign maids on the linguistic development of the child: The results of table (5) showed that all its statements were based on intermediate estimates from the point of view of Saudi families. This is due to the attitudes of parents towards foreign domestic workers and their impact on the child's linguistic development.

This trend follows from their knowledge that the maid contributes to the upbringing of the child in an important period or age that is considered the structural basis for the formation of the child's personality, which is the early childhood period, and reflects the extent of the danger resulting from the use of maids to contribute to the education of the child who affects his acquisition of the language and culture the traditions and customs of his society. Third: Discussing the results related to the question: Are there any statistically significant differences at the level of indication ( $\alpha = 0.05$ ) between the average responses of the sample members to the effect of foreign maids on the moral education of children in Saudi Arabia from the parents' point of view due to age variables, The economic level, gender, number of family members, both parents provide the nature of the work of each parent. A- Age variable: The results showed that there were no statistically significant differences in all areas of the study due to the age change, except for the area of influence of foreign maids on the relationship between parents and children, where the effect was in favor of individuals aged 30-39. This may be due to the awareness of the study sample members of the negative sins of foreign maids and their impact on the moral education of the child, where all the members of the study agreed on the negative impact of maids on moral education regardless of their age groups. They are more vigilant in following up and developing the moral aspects of their children without the need for maids. B. Economic level variable: The results of the study indicated that there were statistically significant differences in the areas of study attributable to the change in the economic level, with the exception of the area of the influence of maids on the relationship between parents and children, where the differences were in favor of individuals with a good economic level. The study sample members agreed on the impact of foreign maids on the moral education of the child to distract from the economic level of Saudi families, and this indicates the parents' interest in the moral education of the child and his understanding of the negative effects of the maid, especially when contributing to the upbringing of the child. In all physical, religious, psychological, moral and social aspects. C. Gender variable: The results showed that there were no statistically significant differences in the development of conscience and moral behavior attributable to the gender variable. The results showed differences in other areas attributable to gender change and to the benefit of females. This may be attributed to the fact that females are more aware than males in the upbringing of congenital children because of the fact that fathers are busy working throughout the day, which enhances the chances of foreign maids influencing the moral education of children and therefore mothers are more careful and attentive to the importance of this effect than their male spouses. According to the researcher, the mother's instinct, which is characterized by tenderness and clear love, helps to make differences to their advantage more than males. D. The number of individuals changed: The results indicated that there were no statistically significant differences in all areas of the study attributable to the change in the number of individuals except the area of parent-child relationship, in which the differences were in favor of families with 5-7 members. The study sample members agreed on the impact of foreign maids on the moral education of children regardless of the number of family members. This may be due to the negative effects on the home of foreign maids, including their impact on children's intellectual, mental, religious, psychological and moral needs, followed by the low level of education of the maid, her lack of knowledge of desirable behaviors and her lack of awareness of the prevailing values in Community. E. Variable parental availability: The results indicated that there were no statistically significant differences in all areas of study due to the variable of parental availability. Regardless of the availability of parents, the study members agreed on the importance of ethical education for children and regardless of the availability of parents on the importance of moral education for children and the impact of foreign maids on this. According to the researcher, this is due to the belief of the parents that foreign maids have a lack of cultural awareness, lack of knowledge and lack of knowledge of modern educational methods, all of which are the result of illiteracy and poor educational level. The nature of the work of the head of the family has changed: the results of the study indicated that there were no statistically significant differences in the areas of prevailing standards and values and the linguistic development of the child due to the changing nature of the work of the employer. While there were differences in the development of conscience, moral behavior and the relationship between parents and children, due to the changing nature of the work of the head of the family and to the benefit of self-employed family members. This may be due to the attitudes of Saudi families towards the presence of foreign domestic workers and their impact on the moral education of children. Foreign services bring to home values, customs, cultures and languages, creating a turbulent cultural mix in the Saudi family. Thus, through their contact with foreign maids, parents feel threatened in their originality, tradition and way of daily life. Recommendations: The state should encourage the private sector to use national labor through government incentives and subsidies for companies and private institutions that train Saudi workers. Expansion of family-oriented projects focused on raising parental competence and the efficiency of foreign maids in influencing the moral education of children. Supporting and activating the role of associations working in the field of children, especially in remote areas, to educate the family about

the importance of childhood and the right educational methods in dealing with children morally and to reduce the roles of foreign maids in return. Raising awareness among students about the seriousness and effects of some expatriate workers and showing the negative social, economic and security implications that may come from them, an awareness that is not intended to provoke hatred but to be aware of the facts of these negatives. To demonstrate the negative effects that occur on the individual and society when all the work, professions and crafts needed by society are provided by employment. To organize an environment that promotes self-esteem and autonomy for children, encourages social and positive interaction and promotes children's moral development. Educating young people through the various media about the harm associated with some members of migrant workers and their impact on society because the impact on these young people is an impact on the kingdom's development future. To activate the partnership between all the media and those working in the field of children to broadcast what is new in the field of moral development and for all segments of society. Rationalizing the recruitment of migrant workers. Focus on the need for children to have the skill to deal with parents and give the child the natural family care necessary for their development by taking responsibility for the parents and not leaving child-rearing matters to foreign domestic workers. Further studies and research on the impact of foreign maids on child rearing from the point of view of officials in the Ministry of Labor and include variables other than those not included in the study

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