




Self-Esteem in Marital Relationships

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E d i t o r	R e v i e w e r s
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1. Round 1

1.1. Reviewer 1

Reviewer:

The claim, "The better and healthier a family functions, the more stability and health society will experience," is too broad and lacks empirical support. It would strengthen the argument to include a reference to studies demonstrating the link between family functionality and societal stability.

The authors state, "This research utilizes a descriptive analytical narrative review approach." While the approach is clear, it is important to mention whether the PRISMA framework or any systematic inclusion/exclusion criteria were applied to enhance rigor.

The claim, "A family that welcomes the birth of a child enthusiastically and meets the child's needs... takes effective initial steps in this regard," is overly deterministic. There should be an acknowledgment of other environmental and genetic factors influencing self-esteem development.

The authors state, "The school can foster confidence in the child by considering individual differences, interests, and family backgrounds." This is an important point, but empirical evidence should be added—perhaps citing studies on the role of school interventions in self-esteem development.

The paragraph on economic and social factors should specify whether studies were controlled for confounding variables such as parental education and psychological well-being, as these also influence self-esteem.

The statement, "Self-esteem is a critical factor in marital satisfaction, with individuals possessing higher self-esteem experiencing more fulfilling and stable relationships," is well-supported by previous research but lacks citation in the present text. Including at least two empirical studies would reinforce this assertion.

Response: Revised and uploaded the manuscript.

1.2. Reviewer 2

Reviewer:

The statement, "Studies show that poor family functioning is the most significant predictor of adolescent maladjustment," requires more specificity. What studies support this claim? Including a recent meta-analysis or longitudinal study would add credibility.

The authors discuss William James, Herbert Mead, and Charles Cooley but do not explain how their theories directly relate to marital self-esteem. A clearer connection between classical theories and contemporary marital research would be beneficial.

The objective is stated as "examining how self-esteem influences marital satisfaction, communication, and overall relationship dynamics." However, the review does not appear to focus equally on all three elements. The authors should ensure a balanced discussion of satisfaction, communication, and dynamics.

The statement, "Data were collected from valid scientific databases, including both Persian and English sources," lacks detail on the time frame of the included studies. Were only recent studies (e.g., last 10 years) considered, or was there no restriction on publication date?

The authors mention "comparative review between Persian and English literature." However, there is little elaboration in the findings on how cultural differences were systematically analyzed. Providing explicit examples of cultural differences in self-esteem and marital relationships would improve clarity.

The authors claim, "Cross-cultural comparisons between Persian and English literature suggest similar themes but also reveal cultural nuances." However, specific examples of these nuances are not provided. Including at least two contrasting examples (one Persian, one Western) would enhance the discussion.

The argument that "self-esteem reduces marital conflicts" is compelling but appears one-sided. The authors should also discuss potential negative effects of excessive self-esteem (e.g., narcissism) on marital dynamics.

The suggestion that "interventions aimed at boosting self-esteem, particularly among women, could have a positive impact on marital dynamics," is valuable. However, there should be a mention of evidence-based interventions, such as cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) or self-compassion training, to ground the recommendation.

Response: Revised and uploaded the manuscript.

2. Revised

Editor's decision after revisions: Accepted.

Editor in Chief's decision: Accepted.