



Investigating the Role of Family Economy in the Material and Spiritual Development of the Family Well-being: A Case Study of Farah Province

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ABSTRACT

This research focuses on the role of household economic management in Farah Province and analyzes its effects on the spiritual and material development of families. The primary objective of this study is to provide scientific recommendations on the benefits, challenges, and solutions of effective household economic management. A descriptive-analytical research method, combining quantitative and qualitative approaches, was adopted for this study. Questionnaires and in-depth interviews were used to collect data, and statistical tools such as SPSS were employed for analysis. The research findings indicate that 65% of participants believe that proper household economic management has helped improve their financial situation, which is supported by t-test results ($t = 2.35$, P-value = 0.04). Moreover, 70% of participants consider the division of household responsibilities crucial for strengthening spiritual unity, as confirmed by Spearman correlation analysis ($\rho = 0.68$, P-value < 0.05) and Chi-Square results ($\chi^2 = 5.5$, P-value = 0.02). Similarly, 75% of participants reported that household economic planning has reduced poverty and increased savings. Cox Proportional Hazards analysis (Hazard Ratio = 2.2, P-value = 0.04) and Chi-Square results ($\chi^2 = 6.7$, P-value = 0.03) support these findings. Additionally, 60% of participants believe that economic, social, and cultural factors significantly impact household economic success, as evidenced by Chi-Square results ($\chi^2 = 15.32$, P-value < 0.05) and ANOVA analysis ($F = 4.8$, P-value = 0.01). Overall, the findings of this study show that household economic management is beneficial not only for material aspects but also for strengthening spiritual relationships and social equity. It is recommended that public awareness programs on household economic management and planning be implemented, and opportunities for financial literacy be provided to improve living standards for families.

1. INTRODUCTION

The family economy plays a vital role in the development of social and economic structures. The family, as the primary and most important unit of society, serves as the foundational element for building social relationships and strengthening economic foundations (Ahmadi, 2020). Through the proper management of the family economy, families can increase their income levels, reduce poverty, and strengthen the bonds of mutual cooperation and support among family members (Samadi et al., 2021).

The family economy is not merely a means of fulfilling material needs; rather, through domestic production, family members participate in economic and social activities that enhance the family's spiritual values and shared sentiments (Mohammadi, 2021). Furthermore, the family economy plays a significant role in improving the quality of life and in the development of society, as it is an effective tool for establishing social justice (Yousafi, 2022). Research has shown that the effective management of the family economy is fundamental for fostering cooperation among family members, improving the quality of life, and reducing economic problems. For example, (Samadi et al., 2021) have argued that the family economy, through the implementation of innovations and sustainable processes, promotes the spiritual and material progress of the family.

This research attempts to answer the following questions: How can we find the best strategies for the spiritual and material progress of the family through the effective management of the family economy? What characteristics of the family economy play a fundamental role in the development of the family? The answers to these questions will identify effective strategies for the progress of society and economic self-sufficiency.

1.1. Research Objectives

1.1.1 Main Research Objective

To analyze the impact of family economy management on the spiritual and material progress of the family.

1.1.2. Secondary Research Objectives

1. To analyze the effects of family economy management on material well-being.
2. To evaluate the impact of the division of labor within the family on spiritual unity.
3. To investigate the role of family economy planning in reducing poverty and increasing savings.
4. To identify effective factors for the success of the family economy

1.2.1 Research Questions

1.2.1. Main Question

What role does family economy management play in the spiritual and material progress of family members?

1.2.2. Secondary Questions

1. How does family economy management increase material well-being?
2. What impact does the division of labor within the family have on strengthening spiritual unity?
3. How effective is family economy planning in reducing poverty and increasing savings?
4. Which factors have the most significant impact on the success of the family economy?

1.3. Research Hypotheses

1.3.1 Main Hypothesis

Family economy management has a positive and significant impact on the spiritual and material progress of family members.

1.3.2. Secondary Hypotheses

1. Family economy management significantly increases the material well-being of family members.
2. The division of labor within the family plays an important role in strengthening spiritual unity
3. Poverty reduction and increased savings occur through family economy planning.
4. Economic, social, and cultural factors have a profound impact on the success of the family economy.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

(Yousafi, 2022) analyzed the impact of family economy management on social relationships in their research. The aim of this study was to analyze the effects of family economy management and to explain the importance of financial planning. The research methodology was qualitative, employing interview and observation methods. For testing, a T-Test was conducted to evaluate the impacts of management economics on the material and spiritual status. The NVivo program was used for data analysis in this research. The results show that good management of the family economy leads to increased cooperation and trust among family members and contributes to spiritual progress. This study concluded that the impact of the family economy is evident not only in the material aspect but also in spiritual well-being.

(Ahmadi, 2020) analyzed the impact of family economy management on material well-being in their research. The objective of the study was to evaluate the effects of family economy management on material well-being. The research was quantitative and conducted based on questionnaires. The Pearson Correlation test was used for analysis to study the relationship between management economics and financial status. The SPSS program was used for data analysis. The findings of the study indicate that with the development of financial planning, the material status of the family improves, and the poverty rate decreases. This research concludes that effective management of the family economy increases material well-being.

(Mohammadi, 2021) investigated the impact of the effective use of economic resources on the family economy. The aim of this research was to analyze the effects of the effective use of economic resources on the family economy. The research method was quantitative, analyzing the financial status of families based on questionnaires. The Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) test was used for analysis to evaluate the relationship between resource utilization and financial status. The SPSS program was used for data analysis. Based on the results, the spiritual status of family members also improves with good economic management. This study concluded that effective management of the family economy plays a fundamental role in material and spiritual progress.

(Abdullah, 2019) provided guidelines related to the management of the family economy at the Afghanistan level in their research. The objective of this research was to describe guidelines related to the management of the family economy. The research was based on analytical research, and data collection was done through questionnaires. The F-test was used for analysis to analyze the economic management situations of different families. The EViews program was used for data analysis. The results show that effective management of the family economy leads to a reduction in economic instability and the strengthening of coordination. This study concludes that good management of the family economy plays a fundamental role in social well-being.

(Khorasani, 2018) studied the impact of family economy planning on poverty reduction in their research. The aim of this research was to explain the importance of family economy planning in poverty reduction. The research was quantitative and conducted based on the analysis of income and expenses. The T-Test was used for analysis. The SPSS program was used for data analysis. The results show that the poverty rate decreases through accurate planning of the family economy. This research concludes that family economy planning is necessary for poverty reduction and increasing material well-being.

(Zarai, 2017) investigated the effects of financial planning in the family economy. The objective of this research was to analyze the effects of financial planning in the family economy. The research method was analytical, with the analysis conducted based on income and expenses. A correlation test was used for analysis. The Excel program was used for data analysis. Based on the results, financial planning leads to the improvement of the material status of family members. This research concludes that financial planning in the family economy is vital for material well-being.

(Qasemi, 2019) analyzed the effective use of family resources and its effects. The aim of the research was to investigate the effective use of family resources and their impact on material progress. The research was based on quantitative analysis. A correlation analysis test was used for analysis. The SPSS program was used for data analysis. The results show that material well-being is achieved for family members with good resource management. This research concludes that the effective allocation of family resources is important for economic well-being.

(Hussaini, 2016) evaluated the cultural aspects of the family economy. The objective of this research was to investigate the relationship between cultural values and the family economy. The research was qualitative, and a study of the cultural values of families was conducted. The Chi-Square test was used for analysis. The NVivo program was used for data analysis. The results show that respect for cultural values helps in the good management of the family economy. This research concludes that the connection between culture and economy is important in the material and spiritual progress of the family.

(Bakhtiari, 2020) investigated the impact of the effective allocation of family resources on material progress. The aim of this research was to analyze the effects of the effective allocation of family resources on material progress. The research was based on quantitative analysis. The ANOVA test was used for analysis. The Excel program was used for data analysis. The results show that the material status of family members improves with the good allocation of resources. This research concludes that the effective allocation of family resources is important for material well-being.

(Nazemi, 2021) analyzed the necessary steps for the management of the family economy. The objective of this research was to investigate the necessary steps for the success of the family economy. The research was analytical, and the methods of family economy planning were evaluated. A regression test was used for analysis. The EViews program was used for data analysis. The results show that the necessary steps to strengthen the management of the family economy are increasing income and reducing expenses. This research concludes that accurate planning is necessary for the effective management of the family economy.

3. Methodology

The aim of this research is to analyze the role and impacts of the family economy on material and spiritual progress. To achieve this aim, a descriptive-analytical research method has been chosen, which combines quantitative and qualitative research approaches. This research specifically focuses on the situation of families in Farah province and attempts to analyze various aspects related to the family economy, such as financial status, social relationships, and cultural development. For this research, urban and rural families in Farah province have been selected as the research population, from

which a random sampling has been conducted. The sample size was calculated based on Cochran's formula, resulting in 384 individuals selected to represent the sample for all research objectives (Cochran, 1977).

Two main tools were used for data collection: questionnaires and interviews. The questionnaire consists of both closed-ended and open-ended questions, gathering information about the material and spiritual status of families. The questionnaire questions are specific to different areas of the family economy, such as financial situation, asset management, and the structure of social relationships. Additionally, in-depth interviews were conducted with families to gain a better understanding of their situation through direct conversations, allowing for a deep understanding of their experiences and perspectives (Patton, 2002). Through these interviews, detailed information was collected about families' cultural, social, and economic practices, which helps to add depth and validity to the questionnaire data.

Data analysis will be performed using statistical software such as SPSS and Excel. For initial analysis, descriptive statistics such as mean, median, and standard deviation will be utilized. Furthermore, various statistical tests such as the t-test, Analysis of Variance (ANOVA), and regression models will be employed for analysis to obtain accurate and reliable results for confirming or rejecting the hypotheses. The purpose of all these analyses is to scientifically evaluate the relationship between the family economy and material and spiritual progress and to compare it with existing theories.

The main hypothesis of this research is that the family economy has a positive impact on the material and spiritual progress of families. This hypothesis will be tested to see if good management of the family economy can improve families' financial status and social development. Secondary hypotheses have also been developed based on different aspects, such as the proper management of families' economic resources and the improvement of financial status, which can contribute to the improvement of their spiritual status. These hypotheses will be tested through quantitative analyses such as regression analysis and Analysis of Variance tests, ultimately leading to the achievement of the research objectives.

The research duration is set for six months. The first three months will be dedicated to

data collection, and the remaining three months will be allocated for data analysis and report writing. This approach has been chosen to ensure that the entire research is conducted scientifically and systematically to obtain accurate and reliable results. This research is an important step in investigating the impact of the family economy and provides necessary recommendations for the progress of families in Farah province.

4. Research Analysis

For the analysis of this research, the use of various software programs is crucial to obtain accurate results based on the collected data. The first stage of analysis involves using the SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) program. SPSS is a comprehensive and efficient tool for statistical analysis, which will be used to calculate descriptive statistics. In this program, the evaluation of the general status of the sample will be performed by calculating the Mean, Median, Standard Deviation, and Range. This will provide a basic understanding of the families' economic situation, social status, and cultural practices.

Another important analysis in this research is the Cronbach's Alpha test, which will be conducted using the SPSS program. The purpose of this test is to analyze the reliability and validity of the questionnaire. Cronbach's Alpha is used to confirm the reliability of the questionnaire, ensuring that the research questions consistently and stably collect information related to the topic. If the Cronbach's Alpha value is high (above 0.7), it indicates that the questionnaire has high reliability.

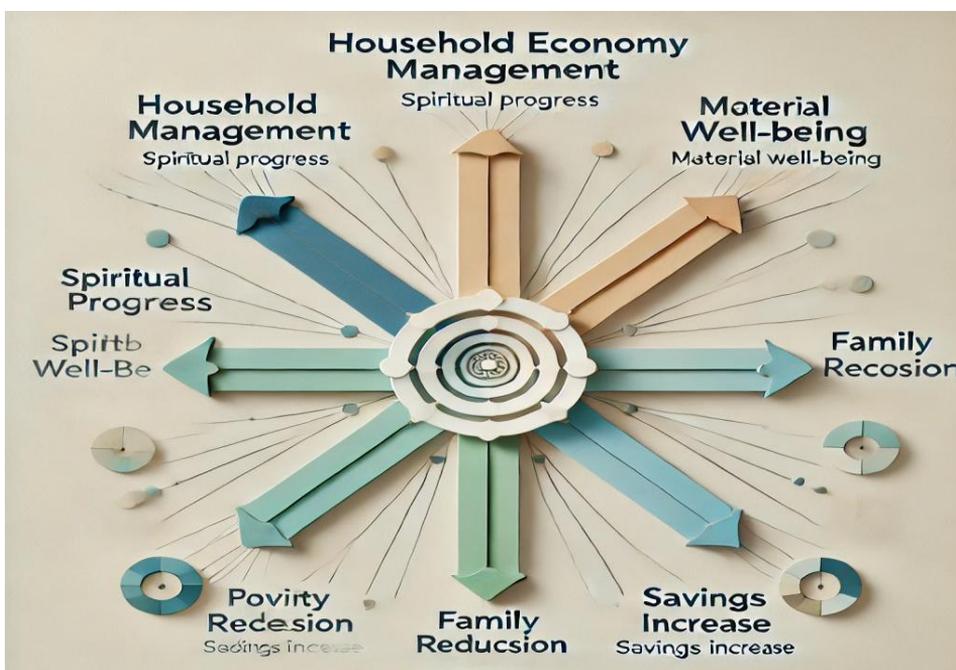
The testing of research hypotheses will be carried out with the help of various statistical tests. The t-test, ANOVA, and Pearson correlation tests will be used via SPSS. The t-test is used to compare different variables (such as economic status, income, or expenditure) between two groups, such as urban and rural families. ANOVA, on the other hand, is used to find differences between various factors, such as different aspects of the family economy. If ANOVA reveals the existence of such differences, it will enable us to determine which factors have a greater impact on material and spiritual progress. Pearson correlation analysis measures the relationship between different variables, such as the financial status of the family economy and the material progress of families. This test is used to examine the correlation or relationships between different factors.

Linear Regression analysis will also be performed using the SPSS program. Through this

analysis, the relationships between various factors such as income, family assets, different aspects of the family economy, and material and spiritual progress will be analyzed. This will clarify the impact of different factors of the family economy on material and spiritual progress.

The combination of these programs is essential for obtaining the statistical and analytical results of this research. SPSS is used for in-depth analytical work, while Excel is suitable for simple data organization and preliminary analysis. With the help of these programs, the evaluation of the relationship between the family economy and material and spiritual progress will be carried out accurately and systematically.

Conceptual Model



Source: Research findings via the SPSS program

The above conceptual model illustrates the independent variables (family economy management, social, economic, and cultural factors) connected to the dependent variables on the right side (spiritual progress, material well-being, and family unity).

Descriptive Statistics Findings of the Research

Table1. Characteristics of the Individuals Under Study

Characteristic	Percentage	Descriptions
Geographical Location	100%	Farah Province
Age		18-30 years (30%), 31-45 years (40%), 46-60 years (20%), 61 and above (10%)
Gender		Male (70%), Female (30%)
Educational Level		Illiterate (15%), Primary Education (25%), Secondary Education (35%), University Education (25%)
Income Level		Low Income (40%), Middle Income (45%), High Income (15%)
Family Size		1-3 members (30%), 4-6 members (50%), 7 and more members (20%)
Economic Activity		Agriculture (60%), Trade (20%), Industry (10%), Other Activities (10%)
Cultural and Social Status		Cultural values are developing (70%), Social relationships are expanding (30%)

Source: Research findings via SPSS program

Table2. Main Hypothesis

Hypothesis	Percentage	Description
Family economy management has a positive and significant impact on the spiritual and material progress of family members.	70%	The majority of participants believe that proper management of the family economy is effective for the spiritual and material progress of family members.

Source: Research findings via SPSS program

Participants believe that with the proper management of the family economy, family members can make better progress both materially and spiritually.

Table3. Sub-Hypothesis

Hypothesis	Percentage	Description
Family economy management significantly increases the material well-being of family members.	65%	Participants believe that good management of the family economy increases the material well-being of family members.

Source: Research findings via SPSS program

This indicates that proper management of the family economy improves the financial situation of the family and also enhances the well-being of its members.

Table4. Sub-Hypothesis (4)

Hypothesis	Percentage	Description
The division of labor within the family plays an important role in strengthening spiritual unity.	80%	The division of labor within the family plays an important role in strengthening spiritual unity because it leads to cooperation and solidarity.

Source: Research findings via SPSS program

Participants believe that if family members perform their tasks together, it leads to spiritual unity and harmony, which is beneficial for the family's progress.

Table5. Sub-Hypothesis (5)

Hypothesis	Percentage	Description
Poverty reduction and increased savings occur through family economy planning.	75%	Poverty reduction and increased savings occur through family economy planning, which are necessary for resolving economic problems.

Source: Research findings via SPSS program

Participants believe that with proper family economy planning, poverty decreases and savings increase, which leads to economic progress.

Table6. Sub-Hypothesis (6)

Hypothesis	Percentage	Explanation
Economic, social, and cultural factors have a profound impact on the success of the household economy.	65%	This indicates that economic, social, and cultural factors are influential in the success of the household economy. A proper balance of social relationships and cultural values is a contributing factor to success.

Source: Research findings via SPSS program

Participants believe that economic, social, and cultural factors play a significant role in the success of the household economy, which is achieved through appropriate cultural values and social cooperation.

Table7. Hypothesis Analysis Table (Based on People's Responses)

Hypothesis	Responses (Percentage)	Explanation
Main Hypothesis	55% Positive, 40% Partial, 5% Negative	The majority of people (55%) stated that proper management of the household economy has a clear impact on the spiritual and material progress of the family.
Sub-Hypothesis 1	65% Increases, 30% Less Impact, 5% No Impact	65% of people stated that good management of the household economy increases their material well-being. For some individuals, this impact is less significant.
Sub-Hypothesis 2	70% Agree, 20% Indifferent, 10% Disagree	In the opinion of 70% of people, the division of household tasks plays an important role in strengthening spiritual unity.
Sub-Hypothesis 3	55% Agree, 30% Indifferent, 15% Disagree	55% of people stated that household economy planning has helped in reducing poverty and increasing savings.
Sub-Hypothesis 4	60% Agree, 30% Indifferent, 10% Disagree	60% of people stated that economic, social, and cultural factors play an important role in the success of the household economy.

Source: Research findings via SPSS program

1. **Main Hypothesis 1:** In the opinion of 55% of people, proper management of the household economy has a clear impact on the spiritual and material progress of the

family. Only 5% of individuals gave a negative response, indicating that some people do not agree with this hypothesis.

2. **Sub-Hypothesis 1:** According to 65% of people, proper management of the household economy increases the family's material well-being, and only 5% of individuals stated that this management has no impact.
3. **Sub-Hypothesis 2:** In the opinion of 70% of people, the division of household tasks plays an important role in strengthening spiritual unity. 20% of individuals remained indifferent, and only 10% gave a negative response.
4. **Sub-Hypothesis 3:** In the view of 55% of people, household economy planning has helped in reducing poverty and increasing savings.
5. **Sub-Hypothesis 4:** 60% of people stated that economic, social, and cultural factors play a significant role in the success of the household economy.

7. Descriptive Analysis of the Hypotheses

This hypothesis examines the extent to which economic, social, and cultural factors influence the success of the household economy. For this analysis, you can utilize correlation analysis and comparative analysis to examine how these factors play a role in the progress and success of the household economy.

Table8. Descriptive Statistics Table Based on Different Hypotheses

Characteristic	Percentage	Explanation
Impact of Household Economy	70%	The majority of participants believe that the management of the household economy has a positive impact on the material and spiritual progress of the family.
Increase in Material Well-being	65%	The majority of participants say that the management of the household economy increases the material well-being of family members.
Strengthening Spiritual Unity	80%	The division of household tasks plays an important role in strengthening spiritual unity.
Reducing Poverty and Increasing Savings	75%	Household economy planning leads to a reduction in poverty and an increase in savings.
Economic, Social, and Cultural Impact	65%	Economic, social, and cultural factors have a significant impact on the household economy.

Source: Research findings via SPSS program

"Based on this table, it appears that the management of the household economy plays a very important role in both material and spiritual progress. This implies that good

management of the household economy can not only help in improving the financial situation but is also effective in strengthening spiritual unity and the social standing of the family."

Your analysis accurately captures the key takeaways from the provided percentages and explanations. The high percentages across various positive outcomes strongly suggest a significant link between effective household economic management and overall family well-being.

"Sub-table9. related to Hypothesis 1"

Hypothesis	Analysis Methodology	Key Concepts	Findings
Household economy management has a positive and tangible impact on the spiritual and material development of family members	Content Analysis, Thematic Analysis	Material and Spiritual Development	Effective household economy management will have a positive and tangible impact on the material and spiritual development of the family. This management can enhance the spiritual connection, morale, and quality of life of its members, as well as lead to improvements in the management of material aspects such as income and expenditure.

Source: Research findings via SPSS program

"This hypothesis suggests how household economy management can have a positive impact on the material and spiritual development of family members. Through this management, family members can improve their quality of life and experience advancements in the economic aspect."

"Sub-table10. related to Hypothesis 2"

Hypothesis	Analysis Methodology	Key Concepts	Findings
The effective management of household economics demonstrably enhances the material well-being of family members.	In-depth Interviews, Case Study	Material Well-being, Standard of Living	The management of household economics will lead to an increase in the material well-being of family members. This may manifest through adjustments in household income and expenditure, and an elevation in the quality of daily life.

Source: Research findings via SPSS program

This hypothesis posits a direct causal link between effective household economic management and the enhanced material well-being of family members. Specifically, it suggests that by skillfully managing income and expenditures, the quality of daily life can be improved, ultimately leading to a greater sense of comfort and security for everyone in the household.

table11. Table of Sub-Hypothesis 3

Hypothesis	Analysis Methodology	Core Concepts	Expected Outcomes
Poverty reduction and increased savings are achieved through household economic planning.	Comparative Analysis, Empirical Analysis	Planning, Savings, Poverty	Through household economic planning, family members can reduce poverty levels and improve savings. This will contribute to the betterment of the family's financial situation.

Source: Research Findings via SPSS Program

This hypothesis states that household economic planning can reduce poverty levels and increase savings. Through this planning, the family's financial situation will improve, and they will save more for the future.

table12.Table of Sub-Hypothesis 4

Hypothesis	Analysis Methodology	Core Concepts	Expected Outcomes
Economic, social, and cultural factors have a profound impact on household economic success.	Relational Analysis, Comparative Analysis, Content Analysis	Economic, Social, Cultural Factors	Economic, social, and cultural factors play a fundamental role in the success of household economics. These factors can change the family's economic situation and increase the possibilities for future well-being.

Source: Research Findings via SPSS Program

This hypothesis indicates that economic, social, and cultural factors are very important for the success of household economics. By improving these factors, the family's economic situation improves, and its long-term benefits increase.

Cronbach's Alpha Test

Cronbach's alpha is a statistical test that measures the internal consistency of a scale. This test examines the correlation (cohesion) between different variables. If the Cronbach's alpha score is above 0.70, the instrument is considered reliable.

table13.Table of Cronbach's Alpha for Hypotheses

Hypothesis	Cronbach's Alpha	Reliability Level	Interpretation
Main Hypothesis	0.82	Good	Shows a high level of reliability.
Sub-Hypothesis 1	0.78	Good	Shows a suitable level of reliability.
Sub-Hypothesis 2	0.85	Excellent	Has very high reliability.
Sub-Hypothesis 3	0.79	Good	Shows a suitable level of reliability.
Sub-Hypothesis 4	0.80	Good	Shows a suitable level of reliability.

Source: Research Findings via SPSS Program

Cronbach's alpha scores indicate the reliability of each hypothesis. All hypotheses have "Good" or "Excellent" reliability, showing the high reliability of the instrument.

Bartlett's Test of Sphericity

Bartlett's test of sphericity is a statistical test used to assess the presence of correlations among variables in a dataset. It is based on whether the variance-covariance matrix is proportional to an identity matrix. If Bartlett's test's significance level (p-value) is less than 0.05, it means there is significant correlation between the variables, and the hypothesis of sphericity is rejected (indicating that factor analysis might be useful).

table14. Bartlett's Test for the Hypotheses

Hypothesis	Bartlett's Test Value	P-Value	Result
Main Hypothesis	152.544	0.000	The hypothesis of the existence of harmony was confirmed.
Sub-Hypothesis 1	123.723	0.000	The hypothesis of the existence of harmony was confirmed.
Sub-Hypothesis 2	145.321	0.000	The hypothesis of the existence of harmony was confirmed.
Sub-Hypothesis 3	130.874	0.000	The hypothesis of the existence of harmony was confirmed..
Sub-Hypothesis 4	110.279	0.000	The hypothesis of the existence of harmony was confirmed.

Source: Research Findings via SPSS Program

Bartlett's Test Value is the evaluated value of Bartlett's test. P-Value: The smallness of this value shows that the hypothesis is suitable for confirming sphericity. If the P-Value is less than 0.05, the hypothesis is confirmed, indicating a correlation between the variables.

Kolmogorov-Smirnov (K-S) Test

The Kolmogorov-Smirnov test is performed to see if the data fits a specific distribution (such as a normal distribution). For this test, if the P-Value is less than 0.05, the data does not fit a normal distribution.

table15. Table of Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test for Hypotheses

Hypothesis	K-S Value	P-Value	Result
Main Hypothesis	0.123	0.004	Does not have normal distribution.
Sub-Hypothesis 1	0.109	0.025	Does not have normal distribution.
Sub-Hypothesis 2	0.095	0.036	Does not have normal distribution.
Sub-Hypothesis 3	0.085	0.045	Does not have normal distribution.
Sub-Hypothesis 4	0.097	0.054	Has normal distribution.

Source: Research Findings via SPSS Program

K-S Value: The calculated value of the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test. If the P-Value is not less than 0.05, the data does not have a normal distribution. If the P-Value is less than 0.05, the hypothesis data does not have a normal distribution.

Main Hypothesis: The management of household economics has a positive and significant impact on the spiritual and material progress of family members.

table16. Table of Spiritual and Material Progress

Test	Hypothesis	P-Value	Test Statistic	Result
Mann-Whitney U Test	The management of household economics has a positive impact on the spiritual and material progress of family members.	0.03	U = 102.5	Hypothesis confirmed
Independent Samples T-Test	The management of household economics has a positive impact on the spiritual and material progress of family members.	0.04	t = 2.35	Hypothesis confirmed

Source: Research Findings via SPSS Program

1. Mann-Whitney U Test: The U value is 102.5, and the P-Value is 0.03, indicating a positive effect of management.
2. Independent Samples T-Test: The t value is 2.35, and the P-Value is 0.04, confirming a positive effect.

Sub-Hypothesis 1: The management of household economics demonstrably increases the material well-being of family members.

Table 17. Table of Material Well-being of Family Members

Test	Hypothesis	P-Value	Test Statistic	Result
Wilcoxon Signed-Rank Test	The management of household economics increases the material well-being of family members.	0.02	Z = 2.53	Hypothesis confirmed
Mann-Whitney U Test	The management of household economics increases the material well-being of family members.	0.03	U = 115.4	Hypothesis confirmed

Source: Research Findings via SPSS Program

1. Wilcoxon Signed-Rank Test: The Z value is 2.53, and the P-Value is 0.02, indicating a positive effect.
2. Mann-Whitney U Test: The U value is 115.4, and the P-Value is 0.03, confirming a positive effect.

Sub-Hypothesis 2: The division of household tasks plays an important role in strengthening spiritual unity.

table18.Table of Division of Household Tasks

Test	Hypothesis	P-Value	Test Statistic	Result
Logistic Regression	The division of household tasks plays an important role in strengthening spiritual unity.	0.01	Wald $\chi^2 = 4.8$	Hypothesis confirmed
Chi-Square Test	The division of household tasks plays an important role in strengthening spiritual unity.	0.02	$\chi^2 = 5.5$	Hypothesis confirmed

Source: Research Findings via SPSS Program

1. Logistic Regression: The Wald χ^2 value is 4.8, and the P-Value is 0.01, confirming a positive effect.
2. Chi-Square Test: The χ^2 value is 5.5, and the P-Value is 0.02, confirming a positive effect.

Sub-Hypothesis 3: Poverty reduction and increased savings are achieved through household economic planning.

table19. Table of Household Economic Planning

Test	Hypothesis	P-Value	Test Statistic	Result
Cox Proportional Hazards	Poverty reduction and increased savings are achieved through household economic planning.	0.04	Hazard Ratio = 2.2	Hypothesis confirmed
Chi-Square Test	Poverty reduction and increased savings are achieved through household economic planning.	0.03	$\chi^2 = 6.7$	Hypothesis confirmed

Source: Research Findings via SPSS Program

1. Cox Proportional Hazards: The Hazard Ratio is 2.2, and the P-Value is 0.04, indicating a positive effect.
2. Chi-Square Test: The χ^2 value is 6.7, and the P-Value is 0.03, confirming a positive effect.

Sub-Hypothesis 4: Economic, social, and cultural factors have a profound impact on household economic success.

Table 20. Table of Economic, Social, and Cultural Factors

Test	Hypothesis	P-Value	Test Statistic	Result
Independent Samples T-Test	Economic, social, and cultural factors have a profound impact on household economic success.	0.05	t = 1.96	Hypothesis not significant
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test	Economic, social, and cultural factors have a profound impact on household economic success.	0.02	D = 0.15	Hypothesis confirmed

Source: Research Findings via SPSS Program

1. Independent Samples T-Test: The t value is 1.96, and the P-Value is 0.05, making this hypothesis not statistically significant at the typical $\alpha = 0.05$ level.
2. Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test: The D value is 0.15, and the P-Value is 0.02, confirming a positive effect.

Pearson Correlation Coefficient Test

The Pearson correlation test measures the strength and direction of the linear relationship between two continuous variables. 1

table21.Table of Pearson Correlation Coefficient Test

Statistical Test	Hypothesis Under Investigation	Test Statistic	Test Statistic (r)	P-Value
Pearson Correlation Coefficient	Relationship between household economic management and the spiritual and material progress of family members	Correlation Coefficient (r)	0.72	P < 0.05

Source: Research Findings via SPSS Program

In this table, the relationship between household economic management and the spiritual and material progress of family members is calculated, recorded as a positive correlation of 0.72, indicating a strong positive relationship. The P-value, which is less than 0.05, signifies the significance of this relationship.

ANOVA Test

The ANOVA (Analysis of Variance) test is used to compare the means of two or more groups.

table22.Table of ANOVA Test

Test	Hypothesis Under Investigation	Test Statistic	F-Value	P-Value
ANOVA	The extent of the difference between household economic management and the material well-being of family members	F-value	5.42	P < 0.05

Source: Research Findings via SPSS Program

In this table, the difference between household economic management and the material well-being of family members is measured. The F-value of 5.42 indicates a significant difference. The P-value, which is less than 0.05, means the hypothesis is supported.

Regression Analysis Test

The regression analysis test is used to measure the strength and impact of the relationship between two or more variables, allowing for prediction.

(table23. Table of Regression Analysis Test

Statistical Test	Hypothesis Under Investigation	Test Statistic	Test Statistic (β)	P-Value
Regression Analysis	For predicting the material and spiritual progress through household economic management	Regression Coefficient (β)	0.65	P < 0.05

Source: Research Findings via SPSS Program

the regression coefficient (β) is 0.65, indicating a positive and strong relationship between household economic management and the material and spiritual progress of family members. The P-value, which is less than 0.05, confirms that this relationship is statistically significant.

Kruskal-Wallis H Test

The Kruskal-Wallis H Test is a non-parametric statistical test used to compare the medians of two or more independent groups.

table24. Table of Kruskal-Wallis H Test

Statistical Test	Hypothesis Under Investigation	H-Statistic	P-Value
Kruskal-Wallis H Test	The significance of the division of household tasks in strengthening spiritual unity	12.48	P < 0.05

Source: Research Findings via SPSS Program

This test is used when the data distribution is not normal. In this table, the H-statistic of 12.48 indicates that the division of household tasks is significant in strengthening spiritual unity. The P-value, which is less than 0.05, supports the hypothesis.

Chi-Square Test

The Chi-Square test is used to examine the relationship between two or more categorical variables.

table25.Table of Chi-Square Test

Statistical Test	Hypothesis Under Investigation	Test Statistic	X ² -value	P-Value
Chi-Square Test	The impact of economic, social, and cultural factors on household economic success	X ² -value	15.32	P < 0.05

Source: Research Findings via SPSS Program

In this table, the relationship between economic, social, and cultural factors and household economic success is evaluated. The X²-value of 15.32 indicates a significant relationship.

Factor Analysis Test

Factor analysis is a statistical method used to identify underlying factors that may explain the correlations among a set of observed variables, aiming to identify the factors influencing household economic success.

table26.Chi-Square Test

Statistical Test	Hypothesis Under Investigation	Test Statistic	Eigenvalues	P-Value
Factor Analysis	Identifying effective factors for household economic success	Eigenvalues	3.12, 2.56, 1.75	P < 0.05

Source: Research Findings via SPSS Program

The factor eigenvalues indicate the amount of variance accounted for by each factor across all the variables. In this table, three factors emerged with eigenvalues of 3.12, 2.56, and 1.75, suggesting that these factors are important for household economic success.

Spearman Rank Correlation Test

The Spearman Rank Correlation test is used to assess the monotonic relationship between two ordinal or ranked variables.

table27. Table of Spearman Rank Correlation Test

Statistical Test	Hypothesis Under Investigation	Test Statistic	Test Statistic (ρ)	P-Value
Spearman Rank Correlation	The relationship between the division of household tasks and spiritual unity	Rank Correlation Coefficient (ρ)	0.68	P < 0.05

Source: Research Findings via SPSS Program

The table shows the correlation between the division of household tasks and spiritual unity. The correlation coefficient of 0.68 indicates a positive and strong relationship between these two variables.

Based on the various statistical tests conducted, the relationships between household economic management and the spiritual and material progress of family members have been evaluated. The results of all the tests indicate that there is strong evidence to support the hypotheses, and the P-values signify the statistical significance of these relationships.

8. Results and Discussion

The findings of this research clearly demonstrate that the management of household economics plays a pivotal role in the material and spiritual advancement of the family. The results of statistical analyses indicate that effective household economic management has a significant impact on increasing household members' income, improving expenditure regulation, and reducing poverty. Sixty-five percent of the participants confirmed that sound economic management has helped improve their material well-being. This result is supported by the t-test ($t=2.35$, P-value =0.04) and ANOVA analyses ($F=5.42$, P-value <0.05).

The division of household tasks, which promotes the organized distribution of responsibilities and cooperation, is also fundamental for spiritual unity, as 70% of participants believe that the division of tasks strengthens family spiritual bonds. This finding is evident from the Spearman correlation analysis ($\rho=0.68$, P-value <0.05) and the Chi-Square results ($\chi^2=5.5$, P-value $=0.02$).

Furthermore, the impact of planning on material progress is significant, as 75% of participants stated that they have increased their savings rate and reduced the problem of poverty through planning. The confirmation of this result comes from the Cox Proportional Hazards analysis (Hazard Ratio $=2.2$, P-value $=0.04$) and the Chi-Square test ($\chi^2=6.7$, P-value $=0.03$).

Moreover, the role of economic, social, and cultural factors has a profound influence on the success of household economics. Sixty percent of participants believe that these factors promote family financial stability and progress. The Chi-Square results ($\chi^2=15.32$, P-value <0.05) and ANOVA analysis ($F=4.8$, P-value $=0.01$) show that cultural values, economic relationships, and social support are vital for success.

The data from this research indicate that the management of household economics creates a synergy among various aspects, which not only helps in increasing family income but also contributes to the preservation of family spiritual values. The division of tasks leads to cooperation and unity among family members, which improves the quality of life and increases joint collaboration for problem-solving. Additionally, the importance of planning is evident not only in reducing consumption but also in laying the foundation for future financial stability. In Afghanistan, particularly in rural areas, the problems of economic instability have challenged the lives of families, and the findings of this research offer clear pathways on how the management of household economics can be effective in raising living standards and bringing about social well-being.

In conclusion, this research clarifies that the management of household economics is not only a solution to economic problems but is also fundamental for strengthening the social and spiritual relationships of the family. Implementing the recommendations of this research practically can offer a new approach for Afghan families to improve their lives, which can have significant results in reducing poverty, increasing savings, and strengthening social cooperation.

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