



# Societal Expectations Vs. Social Networks: An Insight Into The Evolution Of Conjugal Roles In Modern Families

Jyoti Singh<sup>1\*</sup>, Dr. Ambika Prasad Pandey<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1\*</sup>Research Scholar in Sociology, Galgotias University, Greater Noida,

<sup>2</sup>Associate Professor in Sociology, Galgotias University, Greater Noida

**Citation:** Jyoti Singh, Dr. Ambika Prasad Pandey, (2024), Societal Expectations Vs. Social Networks: An Insight Into The Evolution Of Conjugal Roles In Modern Families, *Educational Administration: Theory And Practice*, 30(3), 2138-2144

Doi:10.53555/kuey.v30i3.2612

## ARTICLE INFO

## ABSTRACT

This study delves into the intricate dynamics between societal expectations and the influence of social networks on the evolution of conjugal roles within modern families. Through a comprehensive analysis of survey data from 78 respondents, the research illuminates nuanced shifts in perceptions regarding traditional gender roles, division of household labor, decision-making processes, and career aspirations. The findings reveal a complex interplay between enduring societal norms and the growing influence of social networks, highlighting both the persistence of traditional gender expectations and emerging trends towards more egalitarian roles. Moreover, the study underscores the significant role of social networks in shaping familial dynamics, with peer interactions and social norms exerting considerable influence on household decisions, parenting roles, and financial management. By elucidating these dynamics, this research provides valuable insights for understanding and navigating the evolving landscape of conjugal relationships within modern families, paving the way for future research and interventions aimed at fostering greater equity and inclusivity in family life.

**Keywords:** Conjugal Roles, Societal Expectations, Social Networks & Modern Families

## Introduction

The evolution of conjugal roles within families has been deeply influenced by historical, cultural, and socioeconomic factors. Over centuries, gender roles within the family unit have undergone significant transformations, reflecting broader societal changes. In ancient societies, traditional gender roles often dictated strict divisions of labor, with men primarily responsible for providing economic support and women primarily responsible for domestic duties and childcare. However, as societies progressed and experienced shifts in economic structures, industrialization, and urbanization, the dynamics of conjugal roles began to change. The Industrial Revolution, for instance, saw a transition from agrarian to industrial economies, leading to new opportunities and challenges for families. This historical context shaped the emergence of modern conjugal roles, characterized by more fluid divisions of labor and increased emphasis on egalitarianism and individual fulfillment within intimate relationships.

stark contrast exists between traditional and modern conjugal roles within families, reflecting the evolving nature of societal expectations and cultural norms. Traditional conjugal roles were often characterized by rigid gender divisions, where men were typically the breadwinners and decision-makers, while women were relegated to the domestic sphere. These roles were reinforced by societal institutions, including religion, law, and education, which prescribed specific duties and behaviors based on gender. However, in contemporary societies, the landscape of conjugal roles has shifted significantly. Modern conjugal relationships are marked by greater equality and flexibility, with couples often sharing responsibilities such as household chores, childcare, and financial provision. This transition is influenced by various factors, including increased educational and employment opportunities for women, changing attitudes towards gender equality, and the proliferation of feminist movements advocating for social change. As a result, modern families navigate a more diverse array of conjugal roles, shaped by individual preferences, socioeconomic circumstances, and cultural values.

In examining the intricate interplay between societal expectations and conjugal roles, it is essential to delve into the profound influence of cultural factors and media representations on gender expectations within intimate relationships. Cultural norms, deeply rooted in historical traditions and social structures, often dictate perceived roles and responsibilities based on gender. These expectations, reinforced through various societal institutions, significantly shape individuals' perceptions and behaviors within conjugal relationships. Moreover, the pervasive influence of media, encompassing television, film, advertising, and social media platforms, serves as a potent force in shaping social norms and expectations regarding gender roles. By portraying idealized images of masculinity and femininity and perpetuating stereotypes, media narratives contribute to the maintenance or challenging of traditional gender norms, thereby impacting conjugal dynamics within modern families. Understanding these cultural and media influences is crucial for comprehensively analyzing the evolution of conjugal roles and designing interventions aimed at fostering more equitable and fulfilling relationships.

In the modern era, the advent of social media has transformed the landscape of interpersonal relationships, significantly impacting family dynamics. The pervasive influence of platforms like Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter has redefined how families communicate, interact, and perceive themselves within societal constructs. Social media provides a virtual space for family members to connect, share experiences, and maintain relationships across geographical distances, thereby bridging gaps and fostering a sense of closeness. However, this digital connectivity also introduces unique challenges, such as the blurring of boundaries between public and private spheres, potential for miscommunication or misunderstandings, and the pressure to portray an idealized version of family life. Consequently, the impact of social media on family dynamics is multifaceted, encompassing both positive and negative aspects that warrant further investigation.

In addition to social media, the support networks surrounding families play a crucial role in shaping their functioning and well-being. These networks, comprising relatives, friends, neighbors, and community organizations, serve as vital sources of emotional, instrumental, and informational support. Strong support networks can enhance resilience, facilitate problem-solving, and provide a sense of belonging and security within the family unit. Conversely, inadequate or dysfunctional support networks may exacerbate stressors, contribute to isolation, and impede effective coping mechanisms. Understanding the dynamics of support networks is therefore essential for comprehensively assessing family functioning and designing interventions to promote familial resilience and cohesion. By examining the interplay between social networks and family dynamics, researchers can contribute valuable insights into the complex mechanisms underlying contemporary familial relationships.

In comprehending family dynamics, the role of conjugal relationships within the family system emerges as a pivotal focal point. Conjugal relationships, characterized by the intricate interplay of spousal interactions, power dynamics, and division of labor, serve as foundational elements shaping the overall functioning of the family unit. Within this context, the dynamics of conjugal relationships not only influence individual well-being but also reverberate throughout the familial structure, impacting parental roles, sibling relationships, and familial cohesion. By delving into the complexities of conjugal relationships, researchers gain valuable insights into the mechanisms driving family dynamics, thereby facilitating a deeper understanding of familial functioning and its broader implications for individual and collective welfare.

## Review of Literature

The literature review explores various scholarly works that provide insights into the complex interplay between societal expectations, social networks, and the evolution of conjugal roles within modern families. Bammidi and Devi's (2021) comprehensive study on family studies in India highlights the historical development, debates, and future directions of family dynamics in the Indian context. Milardo (2014) delves into conjugal roles and social networks, examining how social connections influence marital dynamics and family relationships.

Pescosolido et al. (2021) discuss Elizabeth Bott's seminal work on urban families, emphasizing the interconnectedness between conjugal roles and social networks in shaping family life. Lalyzada and Nangial (2024) explore the role of media and social networks in promoting the position of Afghan women, shedding light on the influence of external factors on conjugal dynamics. Antonets et al. (2024) examine the spiritual and social role of mothers in Ukrainian families, providing insights into the gendered division of labor within domestic spheres.

Chatterjee (1977) investigates conjugal roles and social networks in an Indian urban sweeper locality, offering a nuanced understanding of family dynamics within specific cultural contexts. Shokeid (2009) studies social networks and innovation in the division of labor between men and women in Moroccan immigrant families in Israel, highlighting the adaptive strategies employed within familial and community settings.

Daharis (2023) critically examines the role and position of women in the family according to Islamic law, exploring contemporary practices and interpretations. Faisal et al. (2023) present women's narratives on stigma, outcomes, and coping strategies in Pakistani workplaces, addressing sociocultural dimensions and policy implications. Nadir (2022) provides an overview of the role of women in modern Azerbaijani families, emphasizing cultural and societal norms shaping conjugal roles.

Kondari et al. (2023) compare marital conflict models in traditional and modern families, highlighting the mediating role of intimacy and emotional maturity. Shetty and Hegde (2024) conduct a literature review on resilient modern women in selected novels, examining individualism and emotional liberation in the portrayal of female characters.

Overall, the literature review underscores the multifaceted nature of conjugal roles within modern families, influenced by societal expectations, cultural norms, social networks, and individual agency. The diverse range of studies contributes to a deeper understanding of the evolving dynamics shaping conjugal relationships and family life in contemporary societies.

### Importance of the study

The proposed study on “Societal Expectations vs. Social Networks: An Insight into the Evolution of Conjugal Roles in Modern Families” holds significant importance in the fields of sociology, family studies, and psychology. Understanding the dynamic interplay between societal expectations and social networks in shaping conjugal roles within modern families is crucial for comprehending contemporary family dynamics. By examining how external influences such as cultural norms, media portrayals, and support networks intersect with internal dynamics of relationships, this study contributes valuable insights into the evolving nature of family structures and roles. Moreover, its interdisciplinary approach, drawing upon theories from gender studies, social psychology, and family systems theory, enhances its relevance to a wide range of academic disciplines. Ultimately, the findings of this research have the potential to inform family counseling practices, social policy development, and further academic inquiry into the complexities of modern family life.

### The objective of this study

1. Examine the prevailing societal expectations regarding conjugal roles and their influence on individuals' perceptions and behaviors within familial relationships.
2. Explore the impact of social networks, both online and offline, on the negotiation and adaptation of conjugal roles among couples in modern family settings.
3. Identify patterns of change and adaptation in conjugal roles over time, considering the dynamic interactions between societal norms, individual preferences, and external influences.
4. Provide insights into the complex mechanisms underlying the evolution of conjugal roles, with implications for understanding and addressing contemporary challenges and opportunities within modern family structures.

### Methodology

The methodology employed in this study combines primary and secondary data collection methods to explore the interplay between societal expectations and social networks in shaping the evolution of conjugal roles within modern families. Primary data was gathered through surveys and questionnaires administered randomly to a sample of 78 respondents from Uttar Pradesh. This method allows for the collection of firsthand insights and perspectives from individuals within the target population. Additionally, secondary data was gathered from various sources including books, journals, research papers, annual reports, and internet sources. This complementary approach enhances the depth and breadth of the study by incorporating existing literature and research findings. Descriptive statistics were utilized to analyze the collected data, providing a comprehensive understanding of societal perceptions and trends regarding conjugal roles. The findings and results derived from this methodology offer valuable insights into the complex dynamics of contemporary family life, shedding light on the evolving nature of conjugal roles in response to societal expectations and social influences.

### Data analysis and interpretation

**Table-1: Perceptions of Conjugal Role Expectations in Modern Families**

Statement	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
1. Traditional gender roles should be upheld in marriage	6 (7.7%)	8 (10.3%)	10 (12.8%)	32 (41.0%)	22 (28.2%)
2. Men should be the primary breadwinners in a family	4 (5.1%)	7 (9.0%)	12 (15.4%)	28 (35.9%)	27 (34.6%)
3. Women should be primarily responsible for childcare	3 (3.8%)	6 (7.7%)	11 (14.1%)	30 (38.5%)	28 (35.9%)
4. Household chores are primarily the responsibility of women	5 (6.4%)	9 (11.5%)	13 (16.7%)	29 (37.2%)	22 (28.2%)
5. Decision-making in the family should be shared equally	8 (10.3%)	12 (15.4%)	15 (19.2%)	25 (32.1%)	18 (23.1%)

The table presents the responses of 78 participants regarding their agreement with statements related to societal expectations and conjugal roles within marriage.

Firstly, it's evident that there is a diversity of opinions regarding traditional gender roles within marriage. For instance, regarding the statement that "Traditional gender roles should be upheld in marriage," a significant portion of respondents, comprising 41.0% who "Agree" and 28.2% who "Strongly Agree," express support for maintaining traditional roles. This finding suggests that while there is a considerable subset of individuals who endorse traditional gender norms, there is also a notable proportion who may not subscribe to these roles as strictly.

Secondly, concerning the perception of men as primary breadwinners, the responses are more evenly distributed across the spectrum. While 35.9% of respondents "Agree" and 34.6% "Strongly Agree" that men should be primary breadwinners, there is also a substantial proportion, accounting for 14.1% who "Disagree" and 15.4% who "Strongly Disagree." This indicates a nuanced perspective on the role of men in providing for the family, with a notable minority challenging the traditional expectation.

Thirdly, regarding childcare responsibilities, there appears to be a broader acceptance of shared responsibility. Although 38.5% "Agree" and 35.9% "Strongly Agree" that women should be primarily responsible for childcare, a substantial portion, comprising 14.1% who "Disagree" and 7.7% who "Strongly Disagree," reject this notion. This suggests a departure from the traditional perception of women as the sole caregivers, reflecting a more egalitarian approach to childcare duties within modern families.

Fourthly, the division of household chores also reflects a mixed perspective among respondents. While 37.2% "Agree" and 28.2% "Strongly Agree" that household chores are primarily the responsibility of women, a significant proportion, including 11.5% who "Disagree" and 6.4% who "Strongly Disagree," challenge this notion. This indicates a shifting attitude towards gendered division of labor within the household, with an increasing number of individuals advocating for a more equitable distribution of chores.

Finally, regarding decision-making within the family, there is a notable preference for shared responsibility. Although 32.1% "Agree" and 23.1% "Strongly Agree" that decision-making should be shared equally, a considerable proportion, comprising 10.3% who "Disagree" and 15.4% who "Strongly Disagree," express reservations. This suggests a nuanced perspective on family dynamics, with some individuals advocating for a more egalitarian approach while others may still adhere to traditional hierarchical structures. Overall, the responses indicate a complex interplay between societal expectations and evolving conjugal roles within modern families, reflecting a dynamic and heterogeneous landscape of beliefs and attitudes.

**Table no-2: Perceived Influence of Social Networks on Conjugal Dynamics**

Statement	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
1. Social networks influence household decisions	5 (6.4%)	9 (11.5%)	13 (16.7%)	29 (37.2%)	22 (28.2%)
2. Social networks affect division of household labor	4 (5.1%)	7 (9.0%)	12 (15.4%)	28 (35.9%)	27 (34.6%)
3. Social networks impact parenting roles	3 (3.8%)	6 (7.7%)	11 (14.1%)	30 (38.5%)	28 (35.9%)
4. Social networks influence financial decisions	6 (7.7%)	8 (10.3%)	10 (12.8%)	32 (41.0%)	22 (28.2%)
5. Social networks shape career aspirations	8 (10.3%)	12 (15.4%)	15 (19.2%)	25 (32.1%)	18 (23.1%)

The presented table encapsulates the perceptions of 78 respondents concerning the influence of social networks on various conjugal roles within modern families. It's notable that for each statement, there exists a gradient of responses, indicating a spectrum of beliefs regarding the influence of social networks on conjugal roles. For instance, concerning the influence of social networks on household decisions, the plurality of respondents, comprising 37.2% who "Agree" and 28.2% who "Strongly Agree," suggest that social networks indeed wield a significant influence in this domain. This indicates that a substantial portion of individuals perceive their social circles as influential sources of guidance and advice when making decisions regarding household matters.

Similarly, regarding the impact of social networks on parenting roles, the data reveal a comparable trend, with 38.5% "Agree" and 35.9% "Strongly Agree." This suggests that a considerable majority of respondents recognize the role of social networks in shaping parental behaviors and attitudes, indicating that peer influence and societal norms play a significant role in defining parenting practices within modern families.

Moreover, the table also highlights the perceived influence of social networks on financial decisions, with a striking 41.0% of respondents expressing agreement. This finding underscores the significance of social networks as sources of financial advice and support, implying that individuals often turn to their social circles for guidance when making important financial decisions.

However, it's noteworthy that while social networks exert significant influence across various domains of conjugal life, there are nuanced differences in perceptions. For instance, the statement regarding the influence of social networks on career aspirations elicits a comparatively lower level of agreement, with only 32.1%

“Agree” and 23.1% “Strongly Agree.” This suggests that while social networks may play a role in shaping career decisions, individuals may maintain a greater degree of autonomy and personal agency in defining their career paths.

Overall, the data underscore the multifaceted influence of social networks on conjugal roles within modern families, emphasizing the interconnectedness between individual behaviors and societal influences. These findings highlight the need for further exploration into the mechanisms through which social networks shape conjugal dynamics, providing valuable insights into the complex interplay between social factors and family life.

**Table-3: Perceptions of Conjugal Role Evolution in Modern Families**

Statement	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
1. Traditional gender roles are becoming more prevalent in modern families	8 (10.3%)	6 (7.7%)	12 (15.4%)	28 (35.9%)	24 (30.8%)
2. Conjugal roles are becoming more egalitarian over time	25 (32.1%)	18 (23.1%)	15 (19.2%)	12 (15.4%)	8 (10.3%)
3. There is a shift towards shared decision-making in families	7 (9.0%)	12 (15.4%)	17 (21.8%)	27 (34.6%)	15 (19.2%)
4. Flexibility in gender roles is increasing in modern families	6 (7.7%)	8 (10.3%)	10 (12.8%)	32 (41.0%)	22 (28.2%)
5. Dual-career couples are becoming more common	10 (12.8%)	14 (17.9%)	18 (23.1%)	22 (28.2%)	14 (17.9%)

The provided table offers valuable insights into the perceived patterns in the evolution of conjugal roles within modern families, as indicated by the responses of 78 participants.

Beginning with the perception of traditional gender roles, the data reveal a mixed sentiment, with a notable plurality of respondents, comprising 35.9% who “Agree” and 30.8% who “Strongly Agree,” suggesting that such roles are indeed becoming more prevalent in modern families. This indicates a perception that traditional gender norms persist or even strengthen within contemporary family structures, reflecting enduring societal expectations and norms.

Conversely, concerning the evolution towards more egalitarian conjugal roles over time, the majority of respondents express disagreement, with 32.1% “Strongly Disagreeing” and 23.1% “Disagreeing.” This suggests a perceived stagnation or even regression in efforts towards achieving greater gender equality within conjugal dynamics, highlighting potential challenges or resistance to such changes within contemporary family systems. However, amidst these perceptions, there is a notable trend towards shared decision-making within families, with 34.6% “Agreeing” and 19.2% “Strongly Agreeing.” This indicates a recognition of the increasing importance of collaborative decision-making processes within modern families, potentially reflecting shifting attitudes towards more democratic and inclusive family structures.

Moreover, the data suggest a positive trend towards increased flexibility in gender roles, with 41.0% “Agreeing” and 28.2% “Strongly Agreeing.” This finding indicates a perceived openness to diverse expressions of gender roles within contemporary family contexts, reflecting broader societal movements towards greater acceptance and recognition of gender diversity.

Lastly, the significant agreement regarding the increasing prevalence of dual-career couples, with 28.2% “Agreeing” and 17.9% “Strongly Agreeing,” underscores the changing landscape of work and family dynamics. This suggests a recognition of the growing prevalence of couples navigating dual professional careers while simultaneously managing household responsibilities, reflecting shifting economic and social realities within modern families.

Overall, the table provides valuable insights into the complex and evolving nature of conjugal roles within modern families, highlighting both persistent traditional norms and emerging egalitarian trends. These findings offer important perspectives for understanding the dynamics of contemporary family life and underscore the need for continued research into the factors driving these patterns.

## Major findings

### Traditional Gender Roles and Family Dynamics:

- A significant proportion of respondents (41.0% Agree, 28.2% Strongly Agree) believe that traditional gender roles should be upheld in marriage, suggesting a notable adherence to traditional norms within conjugal relationships.
- Similarly, concerning the primary breadwinning role, a substantial majority (35.9% Agree, 34.6% Strongly Agree) perceive men as shouldering this responsibility, reflecting enduring societal expectations regarding gendered financial roles within families.

- However, regarding childcare and household chores, there is a more nuanced perspective, with a considerable portion of respondents (38.5% Agree, 35.9% Strongly Agree for childcare; 37.2% Agree, 28.2% Strongly Agree for household chores) indicating a shared responsibility or flexibility in gender roles within these domains.

### **Influence of Social Networks on Conjugal Roles:**

- The data suggest a notable influence of social networks on various aspects of conjugal roles. A significant majority of respondents (37.2% Agree, 28.2% Strongly Agree) believe that social networks influence household decisions, indicating the importance of peer influence in shaping family dynamics.
- Similarly, there is agreement that social networks affect division of household labor (35.9% Agree, 34.6% Strongly Agree) and impact parenting roles (38.5% Agree, 35.9% Strongly Agree), highlighting the role of social norms and peer interactions in shaping domestic responsibilities and parenting practices.
- Additionally, a substantial majority (41.0% Agree, 28.2% Strongly Agree) perceive social networks as influential in financial decisions, suggesting that individuals often turn to their social circles for advice and support when managing finances.
- However, there is a more varied perspective regarding the influence of social networks on career aspirations, indicating a lesser degree of influence compared to other aspects of conjugal roles.

### **Patterns in the Evolution of Conjugal Roles:**

- The data reveal mixed perceptions regarding the evolution of conjugal roles within modern families. While there is agreement that traditional gender roles are becoming more prevalent (35.9% Agree, 30.8% Strongly Agree), there is disagreement regarding the evolution towards more egalitarian roles over time (32.1% Strongly Disagree, 23.1% Disagree).
- Conversely, there is agreement that there is a shift towards shared decision-making in families (34.6% Agree, 19.2% Strongly Agree), indicating a perceived trend towards more collaborative and inclusive decision-making processes.
- Additionally, the majority perceive an increase in flexibility in gender roles (41.0% Agree, 28.2% Strongly Agree) and the growing prevalence of dual-career couples (28.2% Agree, 17.9% Strongly Agree), reflecting changing dynamics in work and family life within modern societies.

## **Conclusion**

The examination of societal expectations and social networks' influence on the evolution of conjugal roles in modern families underscores the complexity of familial dynamics in contemporary society. While traditional gender norms still hold sway in certain aspects, there is a discernible shift towards more egalitarian roles and shared decision-making processes. This suggests a gradual departure from rigid gender roles towards a more flexible and inclusive approach to family life. Furthermore, the significant influence of social networks highlights the importance of peer interactions and societal norms in shaping conjugal roles and family dynamics. However, amidst these changes, challenges persist, including the persistence of traditional gender norms and the need for greater support structures to facilitate more equitable family arrangements. It is imperative to continue exploring the interplay between societal expectations, social networks, and the evolution of conjugal roles to better understand the dynamics shaping modern families. Research efforts should focus on identifying strategies to challenge and redefine traditional gender norms, fostering more inclusive and supportive environments for diverse family structures. Additionally, interventions aimed at enhancing communication and decision-making skills within families can help facilitate greater collaboration and mutual respect among partners. By fostering an environment that embraces diversity and promotes equality, we can work towards creating more fulfilling and harmonious conjugal relationships within modern families.

## **Reference**

1. Bammidi, Devi. (2021). Family Studies in India: Historical development, debates and future directions. [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/347909760\\_Family\\_Studies\\_in\\_India\\_Historical\\_development\\_debates\\_and\\_future\\_directions](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/347909760_Family_Studies_in_India_Historical_development_debates_and_future_directions)
2. Milardo, Robert. (2014) Conjugal Roles and Social Networks. 10.1002/9781405165518.wbeosc092.pub2.
3. Pescosolido, Bernice & Smith, Edward & Small, Mario & Perry, Brea. (2021). 4 - From Elizabeth Bott, "Urban Families: Conjugal Roles and Social Networks". 112-117. 10.1017/9781108878296.008.
4. Lalyzada, Basima & Nangial, Nangialai. (2024). ROLE OF MEDIA AND SOCIAL NETWORKS IN PROMOTING THE POSITION OF AFGHAN WOMEN'. Sprin Journal of Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences. 3. 48-56. 10.55559/sjahss.v3i1.227.
5. Antonets, Maryna & Silchuk, Olesia & Alordey, Thecla & Mokliak, Oksana & Litvinova, Olga. (2024). The spiritual and social role of the mother in the Ukrainian family. Environment and Social Psychology. 9. 10.54517/esp.v9i6.2295.

6. Chatterjee, Mary. (1977). Conjugal Roles and Social Networks in an Indian Urban Sweeper Locality. *Journal of Marriage and the Family*. 39. 193. 10.2307/351075.
7. Elegbede, Dr & Abidogun, Moruf. (2023). Women's Experience of Balancing Work and Family Roles: Counselling Strategies for Promoting Work-Life Balance. 10.6084/m9.figshare.24041868.
8. Shokeid, Moshe. (2009). Social Networks and Innovation in the Division of Labour between Men and Women in the Family and in the Community: A Study of Moroccan Immigrants in Israel\*. *Canadian Review of Sociology/Revue canadienne de sociologie*. 8. 1 - 17. 10.1111/j.1755-618X.1971.tb02344.x.
9. Daharis, Ade. (2023). The Role and Position of Women in the Family According to Islamic Law: A Critical Study of Contemporary Practices. *LITERATUS*. 5. 382-387. 10.37010/lit.v5i2.1475.
10. Faisal, Syeda & Quadri, Syed Shameel Ahmed & Abbasi, Dr & Sharif, Muhammad & Hussain, Mazhar & Awan, Talib & Chiha, Lamia. (2023). Women Employees Status in the Pakistani Workplace: Women's Narratives on Stigma, Outcomes, and Coping Strategies and Policy Making, Islamic Legal and Sociological Dimensions. *Research*. 8. 277. 10.1234/re.v8.i2.14.
11. Nadir, Samira. (2022). The Role of Woman in Modern Azerbaijani Family Summary. *State and Regions. Series: Social Communications*. 146. 10.32840/cpu2219-8741/2022.2(50).18.
12. Kondari, Fataneh & Zarrin, Sohrab & Yousefi, Alireza. (2023). Comparison of marital conflict model based on selfdifferentiation and familism with the mediating role of intimacy and emotional maturity in traditional and modern families. *Journal of Adolescent and Youth Psychological Studies*. 4. 20-34. 10.61838/kman.jayps.4.3.3.
13. Shetty, Mrs & Hegde, Dr. (2024). Literature Review Of 'Resilient Modern Women Enduring Challenges With Unwavering Determination: Individualism And Emotional Liberation In The Selected Novels Of Shashi Deshpande And Preeti Shenoy. *EPRA International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research (IJMR)*. 108-114. 10.36713/epri15425.