



## Changing Patterns of Power and Identity of women in the Family: A Review

Uma Yadav, Ph.D. Research Scholar

Department of Sociology, G. D. Goenka University, Sohna Haryana

Email: uma0046@gmail.com

### Abstract

*The present study is based on secondary sources and try to highlights the changing power structure and identity of women in the family. The main developments in family structures and their changes in the world of industrialization have been recognised in recent decades: fertility rates have decreased to below the level required to replenish the population. Marriage is also postponed and more frequently forgotten, and connections between couples – married as well as non-marital – have grown more unstable. These developments have led to more complex family compositions and an unparalleled variety of family forms and connections throughout the course of life. The new familial trends and patterns have been mirrored by changes in gender roles, in particular an increase in the role of women as an economic provider for families and, recently, a shift in the role of males with more participation in family duties, particularly childcare. Contemporary families are becoming more conscious of the linked sex and family changes and of the conceptualisation of the gender revolution. Developments connected to the new role of women are viewed as weakening the family and ascribed to the first phase of the sex revolution, while more recent family changes and the new male caring role are associated with the second phase.*

**Key words:** Family, Changes, Gender Roles, Developments, Responsibilities.



## Introduction

Families across the OECD ( Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) and its expanded engagement partners are changing in various ways. In the last three decades, the fertility <sup>1</sup>rate has declined in most nations. Almost no OECD nation now has a total fertility rate higher than the substitution rate of two children per woman. This also resulted in a decrease in the average household size during this time. At the same time, the percentage of women joining the labour force has increased sharply. There are conflicting indications of changes in child welfare, and significant problems persist. There are still significant gender differences in jobs and incomes, and one in eight children still lives in relative poverty across the OECD on average. The patterns of family formation are also shifting. Both men and women are more interested in establishing themselves in the labour market before they have a family. Thus, the age of women has increased at first birth and the likelihood that there would be fewer children than in earlier generations. There are many ladies who remain childless. Birth rates have dropped and life expectancy has risen, which means that fewer children and more grandparents are present than previously. In the past 30 years, both female education and female involvement have increased. Women have greater opportunities to meet their goals in the labour market and much needed extra supplies of labour have been mobilised. And although increasing female work contributed to the substantial wealth of families with children, similar social groups without children also saw similar increases. In the last 10 years, poverty rates among families with children based on a relative poverty definition of half the equivalent median family income have slightly risen in the OECD.

## Review of literature

(Norton & Cuskelly, 2021) studied "*Family Recovery Interventions with Families of Mental Health Service Users: A Systematic Review of the Literature*"<sup>2</sup> and discovered In Ireland, "at least 182,884 persons identify as family carers. While most family carers

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<sup>1</sup> D'Addio, A. C., & d'Ercole, M. M. (2005). Trends and Determinants of Fertility Rates. OECD Social, Employment and Migration Working Papers, 27, 1–93.

<sup>2</sup> "Norton, M. J., & Cuskelly, K. (2021). Family recovery interventions with families of mental health service users: A systematic review of the literature. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 18(15). <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph18157858>"

identify as female, mental health family carers can also identify as male, as parents, siblings, children, and non-relatives, such as close friends or supporters”.

(Sirohi, n.d.) studied "*Marriage*"<sup>3</sup> and discovered “In Ireland, at least 182,884 persons identify as family carers. While most family carers identify as female, mental health family carers can also identify as male, as parents, siblings, children, and non-relatives, such as close friends or supporters. Ireland's national policy recognises the need of supporting family carers”. Family load is a globally recognised phenomenon in mental health, with evidence-based methods designed to explicitly quantify it.

(Nedoluzhko & Agadjanian, 2014) studied "*Between Tradition and Modernity: Marriage Dynamics in Central Asia*"<sup>4</sup> and stated that nuptiality transformation is an unavoidable component of modernity. Although changes in nuptiality regimes and union formation take different forms in different countries, the demographic literature frequently documented decreased marriage rates and an increase in non-marital cohabitation in many settings, including those in the former Soviet Union.

(Deth, 2003) studied "*Marriage: An Evolutionary Perspective*"<sup>5</sup> revealed that marriage is universal, as well as pair bonding in other animals with highly dependent young. As a result, marriage serves as a reproductive social arrangement involving the extended family in the past. Because the sexes' biological contributions to children's survival are not similar, they seek slightly different qualities in a mate.

(S. Singh, n.d.) studied "*changing patterns of marriage in Indian society*"<sup>6</sup> He discovered (stated that marriage is an important social institution prevalent in all countries around the world, despite diverse ways of mate choosing and varied types of marriage. One of the institution's main problems is that it allows men and females to marry for the goal of starting a family, procreating, and caring for their children

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<sup>3</sup> “Sirohi, B. A. (n.d.). Marriage Definition ”

<sup>4</sup> “Nedoluzhko, L., & Agadjanian, V. (2014). Between Tradition and Modernity : Marriage Dynamics in Central Asia Stockholm Research Reports in Demography. 1–33.”

<sup>5</sup> “Deth, R. C. (2003). An Evolutionary Perspective. Molecular Origins of Human Attention, January, 207–218.”

<sup>6</sup> “Singh, S. (n.d.). Changing patterns of marriage in Indian Like the other social phenomenon , the institution of marriage has also been experiencing profound changes . The practice of monogamy has largely been followed by all sections of society . Taking consent of the chil.”

(Wimalasena, 2016) studied "*An Analytical Study of Definitions of the Term<sup>7</sup> "Marriage"*" and discovered The evolution and dispersion of numerous institutions aimed at the perpetuation, preservation, and survival of human society are described in the history of human society. Marriage is a unique institution in the domain of institutions, and it is this institution that is responsible for the perpetuation of human civilization through the control of conjugal and filial ties. The institution of marriage dates back to the beginning of time.

(B. Singh., 2017) studied "*changing dimensions of the concept of marriage - a contemporary challenge to personal laws in India.*"<sup>8</sup> and discovered that marriage is a very old and popular institution in most parts of the world. Because it contains various religious rites that promote the family system, marriage is widely accepted and encouraged by society. It leads to a longer relationship unless and until either the husband or the wife annuls it. Marriage is one of the oldest social institutions, and it serves as the foundation for the entire superstructure of civilization and prosperity.

(Redhu Sh, 2014) studied "*Ending Child Marriage in a Generation<sup>9</sup>*" and discovered that after a female is "married, her status affects a variety of her privileges. The majority of child brides are saddled with duties as spouses and mothers, with little assistance, resources, or life experience to help them face these obstacles. Girls who marry before the age of 18 have poorer educational attainment, are more likely to have undesired pregnancies, and are at higher risk of sexual and reproductive health morbidities and maternal mortality than their unmarried peers or older women".

(Ninla Elmawati Falabiba, 2019) studied "*the making of a family:<sup>10</sup> constructing companionate marriage in nineteenth-century lyon "*" and discovered Companionate marriage became the main marital paradigm for the French bourgeoisie during the

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<sup>7</sup> "Wimalasena, N. A. (2016). An Analytical Study of Definitions of the Term "Marriage." International Journal of Humanities and Social Science, 6(1), 166–174."

<sup>8</sup> "Singh., B. (2017). Changing Dimensions of the Concept of Marriage - a Contemporary Challenge To Personal Laws in India. International Journal of Advanced Research, 5(7), 2039–2045."

<sup>9</sup> "Redhu Sh. (2014). Ending child marriage in a generation: What research is needed? A/CONF.171/13: Report of the ICPD (94/10/18) (385k), 1–30. "

<sup>10</sup> "Ninla Elmawati Falabiba. (2019). The making of a family: constructing companionate marriage in nineteenth-century lyon. June."

nineteenth century, although the ideal was inadequately defined and became a source of contention between couples.

(Sharma & Sen, 2015) studied "*Gurgaon-Manesar Urban Complex*"<sup>11</sup> As the urban population becomes more concentrated in millennium cities (according to National Capital Region Planning Board). Between 1951 and 2001, the population of the NCT of Delhi increased by 50%, and it received migrants from five major states: Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Rajasthan, and Punjab. The National Capital Region/NCR was defined by the NCR Planning Board in order to establish long-term strategies.

(Naldini, 2017) studied "*The Sociology of the Families*"<sup>12</sup> This led them to discover "The family" is surprisingly difficult to investigate; it doesn't meet most students' ideas of an easy subject. Even if we can't always give an exact description, we have a basic idea of what a family is, since we all grew up in one. Even while it's easy to use our own experiences to define a family, it's better to let our broad understanding to guide us. But the subject is far from simple. A strong and unified family unit is crucial in society since it provides many kinds of benefits to everyone.

(Tomás, 2013) Studied "*Reviewing family studies brief comment on selected topics*"<sup>13</sup> Additionally, it was discovered that the subject of Family is very relevant to the social sciences. Analysts often discuss subjects like marriage, divorce, parental impact on children's outcomes, and female labor force involvement, among others.

(Thomas et al., 2017) studied "*Family Relationships and Well-Being*"<sup>14</sup> And it was discovered that family connections last for the long haul and may impact well-being throughout the whole lifespan. We explore the impact of marital, intergenerational, and sibling relationships on well-being. We emphasize the relevance of family connections (including their variety) in exploring their influence on well-being.

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<sup>11</sup> "Sharma, S., & Sen, A. (2015). Gurgaon-manesar urban complex. *Transactions of the Institute of Indian Geographers*, 37(1), 133–146."

<sup>12</sup> "Naldini, M. (2017). The sociology of families. *The Cambridge Handbook of Sociology*, 1(August 2017), 297–304."

<sup>13</sup> "Tomás, M. C. (2013). Reviewing family studies: a brief comment on selected topics. *Revista Brasileira de Estudos de População*, 30(1), 171–198."

<sup>14</sup> "Thomas, P. A., Liu, H., & Umberson, D. (2017). Family Relationships and Well-Being. *Innovation in Aging*, 1(3), 1–11."

### **Gender roles Family members' attitudes: congruence and incongruity**

Our initial objective was to determine gender role patterns of the household. A cluster analysis method includes “grouping units (in our instance families) based on their multifaceted similarities and” generates subgroups that optimise internal group similarities and intergroup differences. This method of analysis of patterns is exploratory in nature and has minimal assumptions on the structure of the resulting patterns. Efforts to define kinds of families based on similarities or differences between family members are uncommon in family literature and we have not identified any previous study exploring gender role family patterns. So we had no information to guide our projections of the kinds of families that might develop. However, we describe below that literature on gender attitudes and the theory of family systems, in general, indicates that, while some families may be characterised by congruence in attitudes across families.

### **Attitudes about gender and family conflict**

Our goal was to evaluate the impact on the quality of family relations of “the family patterns of gender role views. As said, cluster analysis does not let us to anticipate exactly what underlying latent patterns or how the resulting patterns would connect to other constructions as opposed to a priori techniques”. However, prior research indicates that members of the family with different views are less pleased with family interactions. If we succeed in establishing sub-groups in families defined by congruence and incongruity between attitudes of the family members, the research usually indicates that incongruous families will have more conflicts.

- **Marital Conflict**

It was discovered that marital quality was linked to spousal similarity. In general, couples who are similar in terms of their values, hobbies, job choices, and cognitive skills are happier in their marriages than those who are not. In terms of gender roles, both wives and husbands experience more marital stress and conflict than the other party (e.g. household distribution). Different beliefs and attitudes may clash because they see the same events from different angles. This may lead to conflict. A variety of husbands and wives may need to continuously negotiate and renegotiate their marital obligations—which may lead to new sources of friction..

- **Parent-Child Conflict**

Only a few studies have looked at the disparity in views across generations and how they relate to the parent-child relationship. Consider intergenerational disputes as an example. Since immigrant parents and their children are raised in different cultures, there has been very little study on how they interact. Overall, the results indicate that when the differences of cultural beliefs and attitudes are more between parents and children, there are more conflicts and worse connections. Comparable effects may arise if parents and children have differing ideas on the role of gender. Like different couples, unlike parents and children, their responsibilities may need to be negotiated and redefined in the family, which may in turn damage the connections between parents and children. It is also essential to realise that, in certain cases, parents encourage children to differ from their parents' views, and therefore incongruity may not necessarily lead to problems.

- **Sibling Conflict**

Social learning theories underline the importance of the warm and nurturing conduct of a model in observer learning, and some research has actually shown that children with tighter connections have greater similarity in behaviours. On the other side, sibling differentiation theory argues, in an attempt to minimise sibling rivalry, that siblings choose various niches in their families. From this viewpoint, the conflict of sibling should be reduced if siblings show more diversity in their views about the gender role<sup>15</sup>.

## **Conclusion**

As the interaction between family changes and the development of gender roles is increasingly acknowledged in modern family research, both processes in India have been examined in this chapter. In our debate on the development of family patterns and gender roles, we recognised their situational dependency on groupings of nations by welfare scheme/policy configuration. In this overall conceptual framework, we provided fresh data on the impact of women's new role and changes in the role of males, enhanced by women's liberation, on family dynamics. Thus, the major investigational results presented from a comparative point of view or on the basis of national studies illustrate

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<sup>15</sup> "Marks, J. L., Lam, C. B., & McHale, S. M. (2009). Family patterns of gender role attitudes. *Sex Roles*, 61(3-4), 221-234."

gender patterns of partnership formation and transitions to parenting as well as the structure of family life with a special focus on engaged paternity. Increasingly impacted by labour market trends, family and work reconciliation methods have also been tackled in circumstances of uncertainty and precariousness. The change in family patterns led to more and more varied family histories, but they sprang from similar themes. In addition, change of the role of gender in the public sphere in most cultures in India has advanced considerably more than in the family

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