

العدد الثاني العشرون – 25/ يونيو 2017

The Impact of Women's Work on Family and Social Relations

Dr. Abdul Salam Adam Ali Hamid Alzarani.

(Lecturer in Department of Sociology- Faculty of Arts and Sciences- Almarj
University of Benghazi)



تأثير خروج المرأة للعمل على العلاقات الأسرية والاجتماعية

المستخلص:

يتناول هذا البحث موضوع تأثير خروج المرأة للعمل على العلاقات الأسرية والاجتماعية، فظاهرة اشتغال المرأة ولاسيما الأم لم تعد تدرس من جانب أنها تتعلق بالمرأة نفسها فحسب، بل تعدى ذلك إلى الأسرة والمجتمع ككل، فخروج المرأة للعمل تاركة وراءها مسؤوليات كبيرة وخطيرة تتمثل في تنشئة الأطفال ورعايتهم وإعدادهم ليكونوا أفراد سويين نفسياً واجتماعياً ورعاية الزوج أيضاً وتلبية حاجاته، انعكس ذلك على الحياة الأسرية ككل، وكان له الآثار العميقة في تغيير وتطوير المركز الاجتماعي للمرأة العاملة، وكذا الأدوار والوظائف في المجتمع، ولا شك أن التغيير في الأدوار سيصاحبه تغير في العلاقات. ولقد تضاربت الدراسات حول نتائج أو آثار عمل المرأة على العلاقات الزوجية، وعلى تربية الأبناء ونتائجهم، وحتى على المجتمع الكلي من خلال مؤسساته، فهناك من يؤكد الآثار السلبية لعمل المرأة على الحياة الأسرية وخاصة إذا كان لديها أطفال، في حين تثبت الأخرى أن الرضا النفسي الذي تحصل عليه المرأة من ممارسة العمل ينعكس بالإيجاب على علاقاتها الزوجية والأسرية، حيث سنبين في الدراسة التالية أسباب ودوافع خروج المرأة إلى ميادين العمل، وما يعكسه- هذا الخروج - من آثار ايجابية وسلبية على الحياة الأسرية من جهة والمجتمع بأسره من جهة أخرى.

الكلمات المفتاحية: عمل المرأة، العلاقات الأسرية، العلاقات الاجتماعية، المجتمع.

The Impact of Women's Work on Family and Social Relations

Abstract

This research deals with the subject of the influence of women going out to work on the family and social relationships. The phenomenon of the functioning of women, especially the mother, is no longer considered as related to women themselves, but beyond that to the family and society as a whole as their exit to work will leave behind a big and serious responsibilities in the upbringing of children and preparing them to be normal individuals psychologically and socially, and care for the pair also meet his needs, reflected on family life, and has had a deep impact in changing and developing the social status of working women, as well as the roles and functions in society. There is no doubt that the change in roles will be accompanied by a change in relations. The studies on the results or effects of women's work were conflicting on marital relations, raising children, and their results, and even on the overall community through its institutions. There are those who emphasize the negative effects of women's work on family life, especially if she has children, while others prove that the psychological satisfaction that women get on exercising their work reflect positively on marital and family relations, as we will show in the next study the causes and motives of women who out to the fields of employment, and how it reflects both positive and negative effects on family life on the one hand, and the families of the community.

Key words: Woman work, Familial relations, Social relations.

Introduction

Not only the family is the base of the society, but is the source of morality and the first stent to adjust behavior and context in which man receives first social life lessons, and that there is unanimous consensus that it is the only social system that takes the responsibility of transforming the little human animal to a human creature, and without a family the biological inheritance could be ended species will be brought to a disaster. In the field of the study of the family and its importance it shows that women's employment is most important. Since ancient times women have participated in the economic, social and cultural life, and today they reappear on the map of development work in all its dimensions, but in a new and different production rates. Do these roles complement with the historical ones or that they are modern roles not yet being practiced? These roles raise different problematic issues in the thinking areas.

Despite the high participation rates of Arab women in many areas of public life, both according to their desire, or pressure from economic or political conditions; but the Arab customs and traditions are still impede the essential role of a woman and confine it to the roles of a wife and a mother, and that man's role is to work outside home and support his family. It is seen by many that women's work as a challenge to the community, because it contradicts the original models established for family life, the values; and beliefs that consolidate them. Such focus has resulted in the sociology of family to permanently meet and direct studies towards working women and amplification effects in their homes and their came out. In a related research in the relationship between social role and the psychological human health, it became clear that this does not cause human anxiety as long as it is consistent with the aspirations, self-image and the image she likes to have. But if the society insisted on the imposition of a social role to any human being or a certain category, at a time when this man is dreaming or that category is intending a different life, at this time that psychological suffering begins, because of the embargo on the human conflict between waive his dreams pleasing to the community or the pursuit to achieve in the face of society.

There are conflicting views on the source of that suffering, while some consider those roles increase suffering, others regard it as society's attitude towards those new roles, and their willingness to help women to carry new burdens and adaptation; this is the essential source.

The phenomenon of women to work out did not appear random, but rather was the result of several overlapping factors, the woman pushed a strong impetus to work outside the home for pay, has a political, social and economic significance, which are all interrelated factors together. And we have focused here on the fundamental **as the biological** factors that drive women to go out to the outside the field of employment, and is based on the following:

Economic motivation

Some studies in this area have shown that the most important motives of a woman going out to work is an economic necessity, exit of women to work need necessitated by the growing needs of industrial modern society, as the burdens of living and the yields on the one hand, and looking forward to a better level of life on the other hand pay women to get out of the frame the traditional role in the birth, nanny and sponsors for her family. In a study carried

العدد الرابع العشرون – 20 / ديسمبر 2016

out by Hare about the motives of women going out to work the field it appeared that the women of the lower class working for the article (1).

The living and economic conditions of the modern family have forced women to work to help their husbands to meet the wishes of the families, including food, clothing and medicine. The requirements of social and economic conditions of the various families impose on women to go out to the field acting career, with a sense of the importance of work as a means to get the money needed to raise the living level of the family was among the most important factors that made women stick to the outside work (2).

Studies have shown that women going out to work was the result of economic necessity, and the intended economic need is urgent need for the mother to gain strength by itself or in need of her family income, meaning it can not be for the family to dispense with their work, and work for women, says the writer Francois Djirou necessity of life or life itself (3).

In the 1956 referendum in the United States called a referendum on the Bidjoun, three thousand and eight hundred ladies conducted employed members of the unions, it turned out during that three-quarters of the group mainly work in order to support the family (4).

Another study conducted by Tomader Zuhri Hassoun about "women working on family cohesion effect", and found that the desire to increase family income and improve the standard of living was the major reason for the majority of ladies to perform remunerated work outside home, especially those who belong to the low- and middle-income classes by more than 88% (5).

Personal motive

Self and social status confirmation, as well as showmanship and achievement of personal benefit are other motives for the exit of women into the labour market, as has been shown in F. Zweij study that women go out to work at the urging pressure emotional as she felt more than going out to work under the pressure of economic need unity.

This last technique is used to confirm and highlight her character as an individual in the community in his rights and duties as this external action and the means to acquire an important position in the general community, especially the family, and it is a mistake to look at the work as merely a source of revenue, but is a manifestation of human activity, the individual is human factor is an empty life, so it was a grave mistake women considered immoral.

There are those ladies engaged in their work even after marriage does not need the family to him, and to their need for it, but the same action. In a study of Wecher for a hundred families of mothers who graduated from college in New York, it found that half of the group who work feel bored and boredom during their presence at home, and the kids service and do chores become acts of routine as Klidjer study showed that there are a lot of mothers are employed for the thrill of working and derived from psychological satisfaction more than those who work for economic reasons.

Educational motive

Great attention and effort have been paid for women's education and composition, and as such her education became inevitable to remove them from the centre of illiteracy. The spread education on a large scale casted direct impact on them and worked to convert the standards that prevailed before. Hence, women rushed to participate in various fields side by side with men (8).

Women's work has been a complement to their long march in the process of their education. It seems that education facilitates access to employment opportunities, because it contributes to professional activities that rises with high educational qualifications, and hence women could obtain assertiveness by employment outside home.

Thus, it should be noted that women's work is linked to their education. They entre professional work that is appropriate to their field of scientific qualifications,. In this regard, the researcher Simon Beauvoir stated that educated women could manage to achieve success in work outside home, whereby they may be allowed to affirm their humanity by obtaining scientific degrees that open avenues for core professions.

Therefore education is the most important factor that have helped women's access to employment, and that is what gave the wheel feminist strong push, has contributed to free women from control of social traditions that were imposed on them directly, and they may be employed in various specialized professions.

Social motive

The social motivation is one of the main motivations that made women to work outside the home. They are therefore allowed to participate in making family decisions, exchange different views, and then impose their presence in the community, and this allows them to have authority. As the sense of responsibility grows among working women themselves and their social assertiveness appears clearly in house purchases (home furnishing), women prove their role in the familial life.

As women go out to work their duties circles expand. The growth of their cultural consciousness and development of high scientific level have contributed to change in their view point about family matters. They became involved in all small and large charges of social life for themselves and sons. They can take decisions on ways to spend holidays and supply their families' budget by a portion of their salaries, which will lead to the improvement of their social life and families circumstances.

2- The impact of women going out to work

There has been a change in the values espoused by family members as long as the women are working, the husband contributes to domestic work, which is viewed a departure from the traditional concept of his role, the children have a responsibility to, and therefore, women's work outside home effects on herself , her family , her children and on society.

The impact of women going out to work on the family

Family values and relations that are prevalent in women's work has been affected in terms of size of the family and different education methods and influenced by the relationship between the couple, whereas the study of Benoud and Hamlin showed that workers husbands carry domestic tasks significantly larger than non-workers husbands, and also their children help in domestic works more than non-workers ones (10).

In a study of Loke and Macke Prang (1949) a comparison was made between couples, regarding marital adjustment among women in their economic activities and others who were not engaged in any economic activity shows that there are no differences in the couples house function in which women work and couples where women do not work, not only on adaptation of the husband and not to adapt wife.

In a study of Thorton (1977) results indicate that the family suffers from psychological pressure, especially if the couple are working and they have sons. Kliger study has shown that there is a clear equal tendency between the couple to help with housework in families where the mother works, and in another study comparing between fifty employed wives and fifty unemployed ones in the light of the amended Terman measure of marital compatibility, The two groups differ little, and did not differ in the degree of difference between husband and wife with regard to family's own affairs, but there is pessimistic opinion of unemployed mothers and their husbands about the extent of influence of work on the marital relationship, and similarly answered a few married employed women that work has had a bad effect on their relationships with their husbands.

In a study on the social functioning of women and its impact on community building building Camellia Abdal Fattah it reported the following results:

- Functioning of the women did not affect the presidency of the man of the family, women did not assume this sovereignty except in cases of absence of the husband only.
- The involvement of women in work outside home has brought more positive role in economic terms, and the cases where they held authority solely has also increased, whereas the cases of men's individual authority decreased. This result confirms the view that the work of women outside home has led to the increase of their influence in the family.
- The increased family efficiency in the performance of the function of socialization in terms of increased cooperation between the couple in the upbringing of their children has forced their children to rely on themselves and assume certain responsibilities, which prepares them better opportunities for proper growth. However, the negligence of children during the absence of the mother in her work represents on the other hand the family's inability to perform the most important functions.
- The work of women outside home has brought in other achievements, most important of these features are the higher average family income, rise of their standard of living, and accordingly high educational level of the family members.

The impact of woman's work on herself

Women have achieved special social status by their work outside home, gave them an opportunity to reveal their capabilities and competencies, conceded a lot of power and made them feel secure, efficient, capable to cope with emergency and achieved economic independence after they had been dependent upon men who granted them whenever they want and deprived them whenever they want and became a help rather than feel that they are a burden upon men. Women got rid of the traditional view then that generate a sense of inferiority in that they can not do, but the affairs of the house, and as inferior to men, and thus able to achieve the same and participate in decision-making within the family and achieve the status in the society. However, the indulgent of women in work outside home has resulted in a duplication of the role, which made them suffer from psychological and physical endless pressure, this is in addition to the natural role as wife and mother are subject to other conditions of work outside home and to the values and beliefs of their community. This creates a conflict of roles and family relations; the husband and the children are obliged to do some household chores in order to avoid any malfunction and to preserve the stability of the family.

This is supported by some studies that show that men have become involved in household chores such as cooking, child care and dish washing. But despite all of this the traditional moral pattern remains prevailing generally in Arab societies and in Libyan society in particular, where women bear solely the responsibility for household chores and raise children and care for them. They suffer from the dispersion of ideas and conflict in roles between the home affairs management and to meet the call of motherhood on the one hand and social prestigious on the other hand, and accordingly women can not master the two roles together as they threaten the safety of their minds and bodies together. As for the division of labor outside the home, there remains the traditional view of women as incomplete before the man physiological and physical abilities, and it is found that some sectors remained the preserve of women, such as education and nursing services, but even in these sectors they are ranked second after men as deputy director or their secretary, because the production value of feminism in the eyes of society always remain vulnerable to men's values. Women are able to hack into the areas that have been preserved for men, and as such it makes it difficult today of having a career belong to men alone, and this is what led the other hand to the strong completion between them.

The impact of women's work on children

Although there are many social institutions that contribute to the process of socialization, including family, school and culture devices and so on, but that women have a prominent role in this dangerous process. The problems faced by the working mother and her children rely mainly on the quality of a woman's own, and the kind of relationship held by them and the type of care provided by them, and the extent enjoyment to work.

In this regard, it said to be women's work offers children the opportunity to collaborate, learn at home and self-reliance, or impose on them the burden which is borne only by adults. If we sentenced working woman and mother by conviction, as do many people we are unjustly accusing a large number of women, whose circumstances do not provide an alternative to their work. It is worth mentioning that the mother's presence in the home does

العدد الرابع العشرون – 20 / ديسمبر 2016

not guarantee the success of the relationship with her husband and Children, as being seen by many since as the long time spent by the mother with her children is not a sign of "good motherhood", because if women have a strong desire to joining work, they feel that their children impede them for achieving this, and their relationship with may be adversely affected to a great extent (13). Some might expect that the children of a mother who works outside the home differ from the kids mother is engaged, on the assumption that the engaged is different from the other in trends toward child-rearing and training, but the views and researches do not support this assumption, (Peterson) confirmed this search (as he did not find differences in the relations between working mothers and sons in the two groups of working mothers and non-workers.

Some other researches have dealt with the anxiety and guiltiness that characterizes working mothers feelings. "Kliger" noticed that working mothers demonstrated show significantly concern and a sense of guilt for their children, and they decided that they tend to compensate for their absence by rigorous attempts to be better mothers. "Hoffman" explained that the direction of a working mother towards the system depends on her direction towards work. Working mothers who enjoy their work are less severe to follow system to use means of control and authority with their children less than non-working mothers. It is here that we refer to the important research carried by Dr. "Buthaina Qandil" in her study to compare the children of working mothers and non-workers in terms of some aspects of their personality, that reached to the following results:

- A. Adaptation of the children of working women decreases the greater the daily absence than five hours.
- B. Economic and social levels have impact on the level of adaptation of the working mothers' children, and the higher is the level, the best is the adaptation.
- C. The degree of the mother's education has no impact on the adaptation of the children if we compare between the sons of the employed mothers who have taken intermediate education and highly educated, but the effect is clear when we compare between the educated mothers and the mothers who did not take their share in education.
- D. Research does not show the type of surrogate impact on the adaptation of children, there is no difference between the children who were left in the care of relatives and those who were left in the care of servants.

In a research to determine the extent of the relationship between the concerns of exogamic women and planned parenthood, it shows that the number of children of working women is less than the number of children of working mothers in social activities, and that both of the ladies of the two teams want to lessen children if they are employed in any external actions (14).

The impact of women's work on kinship ties

Women's going out to work led to a structural and functional family changes, and these changes extend to the outside community. Going out to work necessitated to reconsider its relations with either relatives or neighbors in order to adapt to the new status, the dint of its work has become linked by multiple relationships enabled to learn more of life and social issues, In the light of social, economic, political and cultural changes brought about by

العدد الرابع العشرون – 20 / ديسمبر 2016

industrialization and modernization concept of comprehensive development coupled with the development of women in various spheres of life, and perhaps their entry into the labour market, all have become a factor in achieving development, but women going out to work, especially married with children make them stumble in a series of problems as a result of the complexity of its special natural role - motherhood - which calls for all for consideration and concentration. Therefore, today's women are now in dire need of their relatives and neighbours ever so necessitated by functional work leaving their children with neighbours, or parents and relatives, if they live in the same neighborhood. Studies have shown that the network kinship relations defined a new dynamic style, so that they clarified the importance of family solidarity in the popular media as well as in urban areas, not only in the emotional dimension but nothing of solidarity domestic work constitutes a significant dimension alongside forms of subsidy; and there is another trend believes that women working relationship with its neighbours, marked by severe brief enough and no longer have enough time to speak or chat with their neighbours; and as such their relations became limited and superficial, and even topics they exchange are longer the same as those the inhabitants speak in their Houses.

The impact of women's work on the community

All communities anticipate to ensure a better life for their members which is achieved by recruiting all the material and human potentials of both men and women so that they can not ignore the role of women in the development process after they have taken the charge of different posts, and contributed to the development of society and its progress. However, the work of women in the eyes of some casts negative effects on the community, so that they go out to the fields to work, which was dedicated for men. Many studies have shown that working women if they got married and had kids become more careless and comfort in carrying out their occupational responsibilities. This has resulted in many phenomena represented in the erratic and frequent delays and absences. These absences from work may be with or without an excuse, or because of their family circumstances. Women's complaints and vacations have abounded and their desire to leave before the deadlines, which creates problems with their officials and colleagues, and this is what affects the work negatively. Women have become uninterested to accept marriage as in the past unless it ensures their career, and they may refuse or marry or remain unmarried unless marriage conforms only according to their own terms. The conflict of opinions and attitudes about the effects of women's work in the community explain the phenomenon of women going out to work, and it is subject to many variables and factors that determine their impact. This confirms the role of moral and cultural systems in determining the extent of the participation of women workers. Cultural values practiced plays an effective role in the development process, or they may be an obstacle. This shows serious negative dimensions of impediment to cultural development efforts in relation to the labour force, especially the women; and if the cultural values of the society in favour of women, their work is considered productive and their efforts are esteemed, but if it is an obstacle, the women's work may be classed as undesirable, can be looked upon as junk to professional work and indispensable in generating problems and conflicts within the family and community.

According to the "Mohammed Ihsan Hassan" (The married women's work also as suggests researches and scientific studies leaves passive effects in the process of upbringing up of children, in marital relations, and in the measure house management in contemporary

العدد الرابع العشرون – 20 / ديسمبر 2016

family; in spite of the presence of equipment and utensils that help in the management of modern-home affairs, there is statistical evidence that suggests that women's work outside the home has effective contribution that contributed to the increase in divorce rates (7).

The problems of working women

The technological development has helped women go out in the work field, making it imposes itself in the community, and raise the standard of living for her family, in addition to its contribution to production, which is in accordance with a progress that involves mobilization of all the energies of human society and its productive services in the evolutionary process of the advancement of society. This has resulted in the new situation that changes the social status of women and social functions; but women pay exorbitant tax return for this work and facing a lot of problems and difficulties. The most important problems facing working women are as follows, according to Mustafa Khashshab (1985):

1. Personal problems: related to the personality of women and the nature of the composition of the psychological, physical and mental aspects. Women are by their nature need to be psychologically communicated, encouraged and treated with affection and passion, and if these feelings are lost in the work environment their psychological state will be subject to drought and will be reflected on their ability to work, This is in addition to being divided against itself as a mother or a wife and between its position in the work, and has caused her so troubles. It is also working to deflect the effort, lack of self-control, loss of ability to focus. Physically she is weaker in structure thereafter raises her fatigue and quickly get bored due to automated routine work.
2. Family problems relating to the circumstances of the family working: If the family was disjointed and dominated by tidal currents and disagreement between the elements reflected in the women's effort and increased the troubles at work. A woman who lives in an atmosphere of turmoil and tension, anxiety and uncertainty in her home for work-related conditions must be experiencing this anxiety in the work always seem fraught with emotions may cause a nervous breakdown in the midst of physical fatigue that play in their work as well as working in non-adaptive and their families that live with varying cultural generations it was difficult to reach an understanding with them and converge them on compromises in the process of its problems should be affected by all these. Family traditions and culture are influential factors in level of women's work.

As well as the difficulties of working, women are having problems of raising her children and household chores until they get back from work.

3. Problems due to the nature of the work: there are those who look at women as being less than men due to their less physical structure and inability to withstand the rigors of work, resulting in a lack of acceptance for the new role, In addition to this there are some problems with colleagues within the work There are a lot of women who have experienced sexual harassment, social relationships with colleagues within the work makes women vulnerable to rumors and this is what is causing their suffering.

العدد الرابع العشرون – 20 / ديسمبر 2016

4. Societal problems due to external society: The fact that working women problems associated with the external community including the problem of transportation and what caused her distress and self-troubles that affect their ability to work, because she reaches late to workplace, feels fatigue and that may lead to frequent absenting, delay and erratic, and also the relations and community activities, participation in public services packing centres, organizations, associations, trade union relations, and its appearance in public places, participation in seminars and meetings, all of this is causing a variety of troubles and problems that may be reflected on family relations (18).
5. Problems concerning multiple roles: The biggest problem facing working women is a problem of multiple roles; it has become confined to a narrow range between work and home scale, she is preoccupied with the length of the period of absence from the house because of thinking about her children, especially if they are young, they desperately need her on the one hand and in the home business that was unable to do because of time constraints on the other hand. Some studies in Egypt have shown that women's work leads to a failure in the home affairs, because a significant proportion of couples refuse to help their wives and is estimated at 55.3% increase on responsibilities outside the home, and the need to do their job best, and participate in family income, this is not to mention that they are exposed blackmailed by the husband who overtire her by financial demands, and sees that as long as she is being allowed to work out she has to surrender to his demands(19).

Conclusion

In conclusion, a working wife,, despite modern technical means available to her, many available work opportunities were offered to her , especially for the educated and to spend leisure time; however, it is undoubtedly that men's discomfort multiplied the weight of wives' responsibility as workers and mothers; their burden has become doubly causing a lot of Permanent fatigue and a feeling of exhaustion to fall prey to conflict role. We do not deny that relations within the working mother's family was deeply affected, and the results were different from one category to another, and this difference reflects the economic and cultural levels and inclinations. One of the most sensitive aspects of this hidden side of the spouses is on the sovereignty , the budget, the burden of the family , the treatment of children and other conflicts created by social and technological changes in general. It then requires a working wife arrange roles , lack of mixing them ; and reconcile events as much as possible between personal responsibilities and requirements so as not to fall prey to the problems that bring them negative, situation them and to those around.

References

- (1) Abdul Fattah, Kamilia Ibrahim, (1984), The psychology of working women, Arab Renaissance House, Beirut, p. 85.
- (2) Shukri, Alia , *et. al.*, (1988), Rural and urban women: a study of life in work and family, University knowledge House, Alexandria, p. 238.
- (3) Rashwan, Hussein Abdel-Hamid, (1998), Sociology of women, The Modern University office, Alexandria, p. 26.
- (4) Abdul Fattah, Kamilia Ibrahim, *op. cit.*, p. 80.
- (5) Hassoun, Tomader Zuhri, (1994), The Impact of Work on the Cohesion of Women in family in the Arab community, The Security and Life Magazine, No. 144, p. 50.
- (6) Rashwan, Hussein Abdel-Hamid, *op. cit.*, p. 99.
- (7) Abdul Fattah, Kamilia Ibrahim, *op. cit.*, p. 275.
- (8) Akhras, Mohammed Safouh, (1981), The Installation of the Arab Family and its Functions: a field study of the reality of the family in Syria, Ministry of Culture and National Guidance, p. 250.
- (9) Jack Havel, Le travail a l'exleneur a la promotion de le femms; la condition de la femm . Ed; Armand Colin, Sans date, p. 130.
- (10) Chenouf, Shareefa, (2001), The Professional Work of Women and its Impact on marital relationship, Note presented to the fulfillment of master degree, Institute of Sociology, Algeria, p. 66.
- (11) Abdul Fattah, Kamilia Ibrahim, *op. cit.*, p. 277.
- (12) Makak, Leila and Ibrahim Golden, (2015), Women's Work and its Impact on Family Stability, Journal of Social Studies and Research, University of Alshaheed Himma lakhdir -The Valley - Issue 11, pp. 175-188.
- (13) Kholi, Sana, (2008), The Family and Family Life, University knowledge House, , Egypt, pp. 99-100.
- (14) Abdul Fattah, Kamilia Ibrahim, *op. cit.*, p. 27.
- (15) Albannwi , Nayif Awda, (1997), Women's Work and its Impact on the Psyche of children, Journal of Education, No. 122, p. 215.
- (16) Abdul Fattah, Kamilia Ibrahim, *op. cit.*, p. 27.
- (17) Al- Hassan, Mohammed Ihsan, (1981), family and kinship and marriage, Pioneer House Printing and Publishing, Beirut, p. 129.
- (18) Khashab, Mustafa, (1985), Studies in the Sociology of F family, The Arab Renaissance Publishing House, Beirut, pp. 88-90.
- (19) Nadia Farahat, (2012), Women's Work and its Impact on Family Relations, The Academy for Social and Human Studies, No. 8, p. 127.