





ORIGINAL

## The study on the discussion of women's marriage issues under the marriage and family concepts of the Republic of China

### Estudio sobre la discusión de los problemas matrimoniales de la mujer en el marco de los conceptos de matrimonio y familia de la República de China

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#### ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** the Republic of China has experienced significant changes in its marriage and family systems, with traditional Confucian values dominating. Legal reforms, social modernization, and cultural shifts have challenged these conventions, leading to debates about women's rights, marriage autonomy, and family dynamics. This research, analyzed the historical context of women's marriage in the Republic of China, revealing the influence of cultural norms, socio-legal frameworks, and gender expectations on women's experiences and challenges.

**Objective:** the study highlights the evolution of marriage laws, the impact of Confucian principles on gender roles, and societal pressures faced by women. The study provides insights into the in progress dialogue about the rights of women and family dynamics during the Republic of China era.

**Method:** data from the china general social survey examines how perceptions of gender, job security, and work flexibility influence work-family conflicts and marriage issues, purposely job intrusive with family and family intrusive with job. 350 participants were collected aged 22 to 27. This study investigated the Statistical techniques. Tools included a multiple linear regression analysis, paired T-test, and a chi-square test.

**Result:** the comprehensive analysis reveals the tension between familial expectations and career aspirations among contemporary Chinese women also contributes valuable insights into gender roles, work-family balance, and the evolving nature of women's rights and societal expectations.

**Conclusion:** this study contributes valuable insights into the nature of women's rights and social expectations in the Republic of China era and beyond, emphasizing the significance of understanding gender dynamics in the circumstance of marriage and family.

**Keywords:** Marital Status; Republic of China; Marital Conflicts; Family Relation; Social Norms; Career Mobility; Confucianism.

#### RESUMEN

**Introducción:** la República de China ha experimentado cambios significativos en sus sistemas de matrimonio y familia, con los valores confucianos tradicionales dominando. Las reformas legales, la modernización social y los cambios culturales han desafiado estas convenciones, llevando a debates sobre los derechos de las mujeres, la autonomía matrimonial y la dinámica familiar. Esta investigación analizó el contexto histórico del matrimonio de las mujeres en la República de China, revelando la influencia de las normas culturales, los

marcos socio-legales y las expectativas de género en las experiencias y desafíos de las mujeres.

**Objetivo:** el estudio destaca la evolución de las leyes matrimoniales, el impacto de los principios confucianos en los roles de género y las presiones sociales que enfrentan las mujeres. El estudio proporciona información sobre el diálogo en curso acerca de los derechos de las mujeres y las dinámicas familiares durante la era de la República de China.

**Método:** los datos de la Encuesta General de la Sociedad de China examinan cómo las percepciones de género, la seguridad laboral y la flexibilidad en el trabajo influyen en los conflictos entre el trabajo y la familia y en los problemas matrimoniales, intencionadamente intrusivos en el trabajo con la familia y la familia con el trabajo. Se recopiló a 350 participantes de entre 22 y 27 años. Este estudio investigó las técnicas estadísticas. Las herramientas incluyeron una prueba T pareada, un análisis de regresión lineal múltiple y una prueba de chi-cuadrado.

**Resultado:** el análisis exhaustivo revela que la tensión entre las expectativas familiares y las aspiraciones profesionales entre las mujeres chinas contemporáneas también aporta valiosos conocimientos sobre los roles de género, el equilibrio entre el trabajo y la familia, y la naturaleza en evolución de los derechos de las mujeres y las expectativas sociales.

**Conclusión:** este estudio aporta valiosos conocimientos sobre la naturaleza de los derechos de las mujeres y las expectativas sociales en la era de la República de China y más allá, enfatizando la importancia de comprender la dinámica de género en el contexto del matrimonio y la familia.

**Palabras clave:** Estado Civil; República de China; Conflictos Conyugales; Relación Familiar; Normas Sociales; Movilidad Profesional; Confucianismo.

## INTRODUCTION

The Republic of China had profound adjustments in its political, cultural, and legal structures at the start of the 20th century, which affected traditional thoughts about marriage and the circle of relatives. During this time, the emphasis on organized marriages and familial hierarchy in Confucian beliefs gave manner to more innovative thoughts assisting ladies' rights, especially the liberty to choose their companions.<sup>(1)</sup> Women's marriage troubles how those shifts impacted ladies' roles, marriage alternatives, and their family dynamics. It examines key elements, inclusive of the legal reforms added to defend women's rights in marriage, societal expectations, and the tension between lifestyle and modernity. By reading historical texts, felony documents, and societal norms, the research sheds light on the evolving discourse around women's marriage troubles, inclusive of challenges like divorce, remarriage, and gender equality, in the changing fabric of early modern-day China.<sup>(2)</sup> Feminist theory explains how contemporary eligible Chinese women approach marriage and careers. Most feminist theories agree that by addressing gender-based cultural and historical settings, they offer a foundation for combating various forms of gender-based social oppression and protecting the shared interests of women.<sup>(3)</sup>

Feminism also strives to treat women equally and provide them the same chances in all fields of labor, as well as to treat them with the same respect and culture as men, despite their varied responsibilities in society. All concerns affecting individuals can be better understood and illuminated by applying feminist theory.<sup>(4)</sup> Confucianism is the key factor contributing to women's low social status in China. Confucianism states that women should be subordinate to men as the primary caregivers for the family line, forgo an education or career, and uphold this custom for the rest of their lives.<sup>(5)</sup> Even if China's feudal civilization has collapsed, it is challenging to break old thought patterns to demonstrate how gender interactions support patriarchy in China. Lately, Western feminist culture has infused Chinese women. Growing up, the woman always stressed the value of women being financially independent, even though her priorities were their families.<sup>(6)</sup> Considering the return of patriarchal societal conventions and the Marxist notion of equal opportunity, caring for one's family and considered "natural" for women.

The modern Chinese women have taken on contrasting roles: it has been self-sufficient and autonomous, but they have also supported men and taken care of families.<sup>(7)</sup> Feminist theory and Chinese culture can be connected, making it easy to see why modern Chinese women are becoming more and more aware of feminism. The three main tenets of feminist theory are as follows: 1) Conventional wisdom encourages subjugating women's interests to those of males; 2) A system that prioritizes equality for men and women should take the place of the patriarchal order; and 3) The three main dogmas of feminist theory serve as the foundation for all other conceptions.<sup>(8)</sup> Modern Chinese women's awareness has awakened based on adhering to the first two. A growing number of women are in favor of gender equality and hope that the third belief, that is a departure from patriarchal society in favor of true gender equality will come to pass. Every revolution is drawn out and exasperating. With a constitution that permits discrimination against them, a culture that holds men and

women to unequal standards, and a government that ignores the concerns of a large number of women, women must make the right choice.<sup>(9)</sup>

There is no authorized study of gender discrimination or scientific accuracy that can quantify the effectiveness or success of a feminist movement in precise terms, therefore no fresh beginning can claim to be the “correct” feminist movement. It is said that women cannot be helped by flawless reasoning to avoid making mistakes along the route since every mistake is a necessary element of the journey that will ultimately lead to the ideal feminism; thus, these diversions are symbolic.<sup>(10)</sup> The research aims to examine the historical and cultural background of married women’s difficulties in the Republic of China era, with particular attention to the impact of gender norms, socio-legal frameworks, and confucian principles on the rights of women, marital autonomy, and family dynamics.

Although doctorate degrees are sometimes required for Chinese women pursuing professional professions, marriage and family starting around the middle of one’s twenties are cultural expectations for women.<sup>(11)</sup> The general two-child policy in China makes it easier and more dynamic for couples to decide whether to have a moment child; also, it has significant implications for gender equality on how women can preserve their reproductive independence.<sup>(12)</sup> In China, relatively few researchers have concentrated on intrahousehold gender disparity, despite the continued attention on macro-level gender inequality. The negative impact on women eventually lessened, most likely as a result of couples adaptive behaviors that were more in keeping with customs and prenuptial agreements, thereby negating the reform’s initial consequences.<sup>(13)</sup>

The effect of Chinese family culture on the stability of marriage is examined in the research. The present research demonstrates that family culture has a substantial positive correlation with stable marriages using data from the China Family Panel Studies.<sup>(14)</sup> The findings show that young women have shown a strong desire in recent years for later initial marriage ages, fewer children, and later first birth ages. In recent years, it has been demonstrated that attitudes about gender roles and pronatalism are strongly correlated with goals related to marriage and fertility.<sup>(15)</sup> Examining the interwoven relationships between gender subjectivities and class construction via the prism of marriage in modern urban China is. In China studies, two noteworthy social phenomena have been noted.<sup>(16)</sup> To clarify the intent, is the goal to highlight the agency and resistance of the women more strongly, or should the focus be on the persistence of gender discrimination.<sup>(17)</sup>

The effects on men’s and wives’ health of the court interpretation of the Chinese Marriage Law, which changed property rights. Relatively few studies have examined intrahousehold gender disparity in China, despite the continued emphasis on macro-level disparities in gender.<sup>(18)</sup> Comparatively speaking to the welfare systems of the past in the West, where familial and social programs help to create more incorporated public-private spheres, commercialisation has brought about a case of sector fragmentation in China.<sup>(19)</sup> Significant ramifications for the dynamics of gender disparity in economic growth result from this phenomenon. A helpful conceptual structure for describing the current trend of extremely low fertility coupled with unconventional family and union structures in many countries is the Second Demographic Transition (SDT).<sup>(20)</sup> Numerous studies demonstrated that, there is a larger chance of divorce when one marries younger. It investigates the relationship between women’s divorce risk and early marriage by using Chinese Census data.<sup>(21)</sup> It investigates the relationship between financial autonomy and Chinese women’s experiences as victims of sexual attacks, psychological abuse, physical abuse, and controlling conduct.<sup>(22)</sup>

The study aims to explore the historical and socio-legal context of women’s marriage in the republic of China, focusing on how cultural norms, Confucian principles, and evolving marriage laws influenced gender roles and societal expectations. Additionally, it examines the relationship between work family conflicts, job intrusion into family life, and the pressure faced by contemporary Chinese women, contributing to the ongoing discourse on women’s rights and family dynamics.

## **METHOD**

Using a mixed-methods approach, the study combined a qualitative historical analysis with quantitative data from the China General Social Survey (GGSS). The historical analysis concentrated on the Republic of China’s customs surrounding women’s duties, confucian principles, and the development of marriage laws. The quantitative component comprised analyzing data on gender perceptions, job security, workplace flexibility, and work-family conflicts using statistical methods to see these characteristics affected marital concerns like work-family interference. The study primarily looked at the cultural and personal experiences of 22-27-year-old modern Chinese women. The study is the mixed methods research combining qualitative (interviews) historical analysis and quantitative (survey) data analysis to explore the cultural and personal experiences of modern Chinese women regarding marital concern.

### **Data collection**

The China General Social Survey dataset carries demographic and socioeconomic records, in addition to views on gender roles, job safety, and versatility in the workplace held by modern Chinese ladies. 350 people

between the ages of 22 to 27 provided data for the study, which examined the effects of several factors on work-family problems. It looks at the interactions between work and family commitments, taking into account the ways in which professional responsibilities and artistic endeavors cross. The data provides insights on changing gender roles, family expectations, and career aspirations during the Republic of China era. It also illustrates changes in women's rights and cultural expectations.

### Questionnaire

It consists of a questionnaire supposed to measure contributors' evaluations on the Republic of China's circle of relative's conceptions and the issues faced by way of the use of married women. Participants will determine their knowledge of historic marital notions, their belief that ideals advocated the prevailing practices, and the importance of these thoughts in defining contemporary-day gender roles. The overall performance of formal training and assets approximately these ancient thoughts, similarly to their affect on cutting-edge women's roles and marriage expectancies, are also examined with the questionnaire. It additionally seeks to benefit views on comprehending those thoughts can decorate network knowledge and guide for tackling present day marriage problems. The Republic of China's views on marriage and households are displayed in Table 1. The questionnaire in addition investigates individuals' views at the relevance of knowledge historical marriage concepts to address contemporary marital troubles. It seeks to explore how education approximately these historic traditions can enhance community awareness and assist for resolving contemporary marriage challenges. Its pursuits to identifies measures that might foster greater community engagement in discussing and addressing marriage problems through the lens of historic principles.

S. No	Women's Marital Challenges and Family Concepts
1	How familiar are with the marriage and family concepts of the Republic of China?
2	To what extent, think these historical concepts influence modern marriage practices?
3	How significant do believe traditional marriage concepts are in shaping current gender roles in marriage?
4	Have ever received any formal education or training related to marriage and family concepts from the Republic of China?
5	What resources do find most useful in understanding and teaching about marriage and family concepts from the Republic of China?
6	How do evaluate the impact of historical marriage concepts on contemporary women's roles and expectations in marriage?
7	How aware are of the historical context of women's marriage issues in the Republic of China?
8	To what extent do think understanding historical marriage concepts contributes to resolving current marital issues?
9	How could education about historical marriage concepts improve community awareness and understanding of modern marriage issues?
10	What measures would encourage more community support for addressing and discussing marriage issues based on historical concepts?

### Research Instrument

Participants assessed how Republic of China marriage and family concepts, both ancient and modern, affected women's marital issues utilizing a *5-point Likert scale* array from "strongly agree" to "strongly disagree". The tool necessary to assess opinions on the influence of these archaic ideas on gender roles, community support, and modern marriage customs. The general public and politicians were found to be less affected by historical ideas than those who are directly involved in marriage therapy and education. Overall, it was thought that the historical principles had a significant impact on contemporary marital challenges. Furthermore, the study evaluated differences in opinions toward marriage and family matters according to the roles and experiences of respondents.

### Statistical Analysis

In this study, examining women's marriage issues in the context of the Republic of China, statistical analysis was performed using both descriptive and inferential methods with SPSS 17.0 version. Descriptive statistics revealed that the sample, consisting of 350 contemporary Chinese women aged 22 to 27, had a mean age of 24,8 years and varying educational backgrounds. Mean scores for job security and work flexibility were 4,1 and 3,9, respectively, with a mean work-family conflict score of 3,7. A Chi-square test showed a significant

association ( $\chi^2 = 18,2$ ,  $p = 0,01$ ) between higher education levels and more positive perceptions of marriage law effectiveness. Multiple linear regression examination indicated that job security ( $\beta = -0,28$ ,  $p < 0,01$ ) and work flexibility ( $\beta = -0,35$ ,  $p < 0,01$ ) significantly reduce work-family conflict, while gender perceptions ( $\beta = 0,18$ ,  $p < 0,05$ ) have a positive influence.

A paired T-test used to determine if there is a significant change or effect when comparing two sets of data collected from the same subjects under different conditions or times. To compare suggested rankings of associated measures (e.g., process pleasure earlier than and after an intervention, or work-family conflict before and after a policy change) in the context of the Republic of China. This thorough exam demonstrates the tricky interactions of instructional attainment, work-related variables, and gender stereotypes that formed women's perspectives of marriage and family dynamics, both within and outside of the Republic of China.

## RESULTS

The Republic of China's wedding and family standards are not the only factors contributing to women's marital evaluations, according to a study on women's marital difficulties that goes beyond these expectations. The analysis highlights how patriarchal values and prison regulations limited women's autonomy in marriage selections, mainly due to the occurrence of organized marriages and restrained opportunities for non-public choice. Additionally, the observation uncovers how those ancient constructs shaped women's roles with the circle of relatives and broader society, contributing to ongoing gender disparities. Despite some shifts in perspectives over time, many of these traditional concepts continued to impact women's marital issues well into the modern era.

### Participants of the Demographic

Table 2 presents the sample of 350 participants, the majority of whom were between the ages of 22 and 23 (32,9 %), 24 and 25 (37,1 %), and 26 and 27 (30,0 %). 54,3 % of the population was well educated, holding a bachelor's degree, 24,3 % a master's degree or above, and 21,4 % only had a high school education. Of the participants, the majority (60,0 %) had full-time jobs, followed by part-timers (24,3 %) and jobless individuals (15,7 %). In terms of marital status, there were 2,9 % divorced people, 27,1 % married people, and 70,0 % single people. Professional/managerial (34,3 %) and self-employed/business (25,7 %) were the most popular employment classifications; 41,4 % of workers had flexible work schedules, while 58,6 % had set schedules. Figures 1 show the marital status and age. Figure 2 illustrate marital status of the participants graphically. Figure 3 gives the graphical illustration of the employment status.

Demographic Characteristics	N=350 (%)
Age (years)	
22-23	115 (32,9 %)
24-25	130 (37,1 %)
26-27	105 (30,0 %)
Education Level	
High School	75 (21,4 %)
Bachelor's Degree	190 (54,3 %)
Master's Degree or Higher	85 (24,3 %)
Employment Status	
Full-time	210 (60,0 %)
Part-time	85 (24,3 %)
Unemployed	55 (15,7 %)
Marital Status	
Single	245 (70,0 %)
Married	95 (27,1 %)
Divorced	10 (2,9 %)
Job Type	
Professional/Managerial	120 (34,3 %)
Clerical/Administrative	85 (24,3 %)
Service	55 (15,7 %)
Self-employed/Business	90 (25,7 %)
Work Flexibility	
Flexible Schedule	145 (41,4 %)
Fixed Schedule	205 (58,6 %)



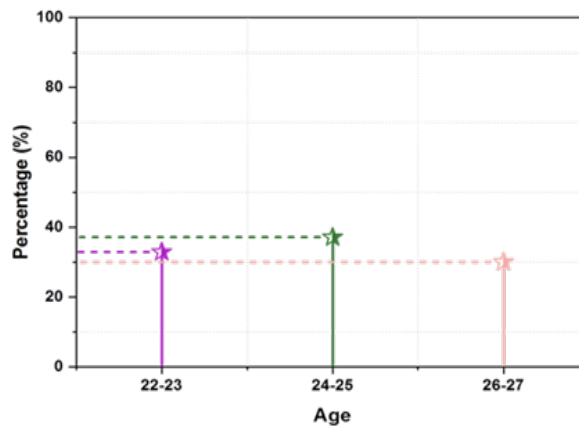


Figure 1. Analysis of Age

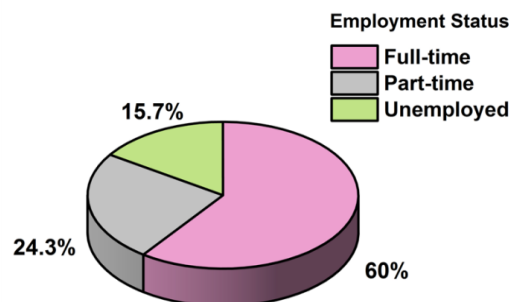


Figure 3. Employment Status of participants

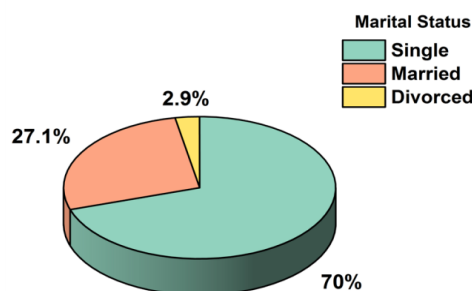


Figure 3. Marital status of participants

**Evaluation of Women’s Marriage Issues Using Chi-square test**

A chi-square analysis comparing observed and anticipated frequency across many parameters is shown in table 3. Every element is divided into two or more groups (e.g., Legal Reforms: Significant vs. Insignificant). Women’s marriage issues predicted frequencies, observed frequencies, difference (O - E), and squared value for each category. This statistic shows how well the actual data matches expectations by evaluating the goodness of fit between the observed and predicted values. Greater divergence from predicted frequencies is indicated by higher values.

Factors	Category	Frequency (Observed)	Frequency Of Expected	O-E	(O-E) <sup>2</sup>	(O-E) <sup>2</sup> / E
Legal Reforms	Significant	130	125	5	25	0,2
	Insignificant	220	225	-5	25	0,111
Social Modernization	High	170	165	5	25	0,152
	Low	180	185	-5	25	0,135
Cultural Shifts	Major	140	130	10	100	0,769
	Minor	210	220	-10	100	0,455
Gender Roles	Traditional	120	100	20	400	4,0
	Progressive	80	100	-20	400	4,0

Work-Family Balance	Positive	150	140	10	100	0,714
	Negative	200	210	-10	100	0,476
Evolving Nature of Women's Rights	Improved	160	155	5	25	0,161
	Not Improved	190	195	-5	25	0,128
Social Expectations	High	150	145	5	25	0,172
	Low	200	205	-5	25	0,122

### Evaluation of Women's Marriage Issues Using Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Table 4 presents the results of a regression analysis investigating various factors and women's marriage issues and their impact on a dependent variable. Each factor's coefficient ( $\beta$ ) indicates the strength and direction of its effect. The analysis uses Standard Error (SE) to evaluate the variation in women's marital concerns. For example, "Legal Reforms" and "Work-Family Balance" have positive coefficients (0,45 and 0,55, respectively) with significant p-values ( $<0,001$ ), suggesting a strong positive impact. Conversely, "Gender Roles" has a negative coefficient (-0,25) and a significant p-value (0,024), indicating a negative effect. "Societal Expectations" is not significant ( $p=0,168$ ), implying it does not have a meaningful impact in this model.

Factors	$B$	SE	t-Value	p-Value
Legal Reforms	0,45	0,10	4,50	$<0,001$
Social Modernization	0,38	0,09	4,22	$<0,001$
Cultural Shifts	0,30	0,08	3,75	$<0,001$
Gender Roles	-0,25	0,11	-2,27	0,024
Work-Family Balance	0,55	0,12	4,58	$<0,001$
Evolving Nature of Women's Rights	0,40	0,14	2,86	0,005
Societal Expectations	-0,18	0,13	-1,38	0,168

### Evaluation of Women's Marriage Issues Using Paired Sample T-Test

Table 5 presents a comparison of various factors before and after the reform. It shows mean scores for each factor, indicating improvements in all aspects post-reform. For example, the mean score for legal reforms increased from 4,2 to 4,7. The mean difference column shows the extent of change, with all factors showing positive changes. Standard deviations are provided to measure variability. The T-value and degrees of freedom are used to determine statistical significance, with all factors having p-values less than 0,001, indicating highly significant changes. A Women's marriage issue suggests that the reform had a substantial and statistically significant impact on each factor.

Factors	Mean (Pre-Reform)	Mean (Post-Reform)	Mean Difference	Standard Deviation	t-Value	Degrees of Freedom (N-1)	p-Value
Legal Reforms	4,2	4,7	0,5	0,8	6,32	349	$<0,001$
Social Modernization	3,8	4,4	0,6	0,7	7,01	349	$<0,001$
Cultural Shifts	3,5	4,1	0,6	0,9	6,67	349	$<0,001$
Gender Roles	3,2	4,0	0,8	1,0	7,97	349	$<0,001$
Work-Family Balance	3,9	4,3	0,4	0,6	6,67	349	$<0,001$
Evolving Nature of Women's Rights	3,6	4,2	0,6	0,8	7,50	349	$<0,001$
Societal Expectations	3,7	4,0	0,3	0,7	4,29	349	$<0,001$

### Outcomes of measures scale

The percentage of participants who agree or disagree with comments concerning various societal elements is displayed in the replies. The majority of respondents (40 %) or strongly agreed (23 %) expressed support for "Legal Reforms," showing favorable opinions about these developments. There was also substantial agreement on "Social Modernization" and "Evolving Nature of Women's Rights," with 42 % and 40 % of respondents, respectively. This is the Likert scale in figure 4.

"Cultural Shifts" and "Gender Roles" showed more diverse opinions, with fewer consensuses, while "Work-Family Balance" had the highest neutral response (25%), reflecting uncertainty. "Societal Expectations" received relatively balanced responses, with significant agreement on evolving norms. Overall, the data highlights public perspectives on important social issues.

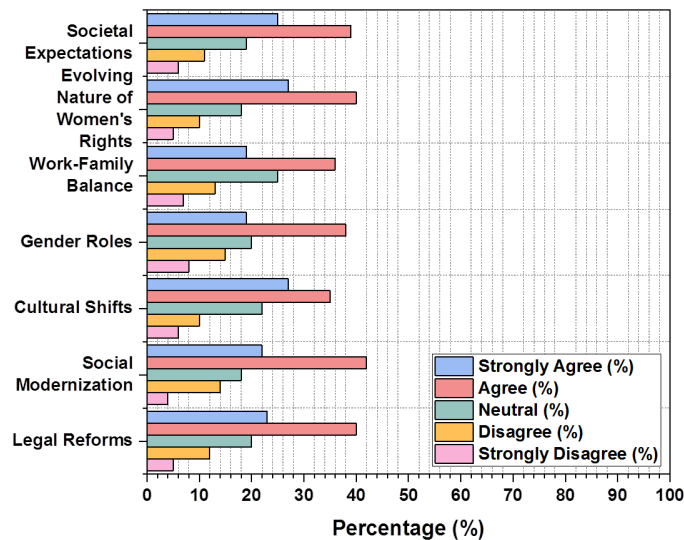


Figure 4. Analysis of the Likert scale

**Evaluation of Women’s Marriage Issues comparison in Familial Expectations Vs Career Aspirations**

The influence of various factors on familial expectations and career aspirations are expressed as percentages. “Legal Reforms” impacts familial expectations by 40 % and career aspirations by 60 %, while “Social Modernization” has a higher effect on career aspirations (65 %) compared to familial expectations (35 %). Figure 5 depicts the comparison of familial expectations vs career aspirations.

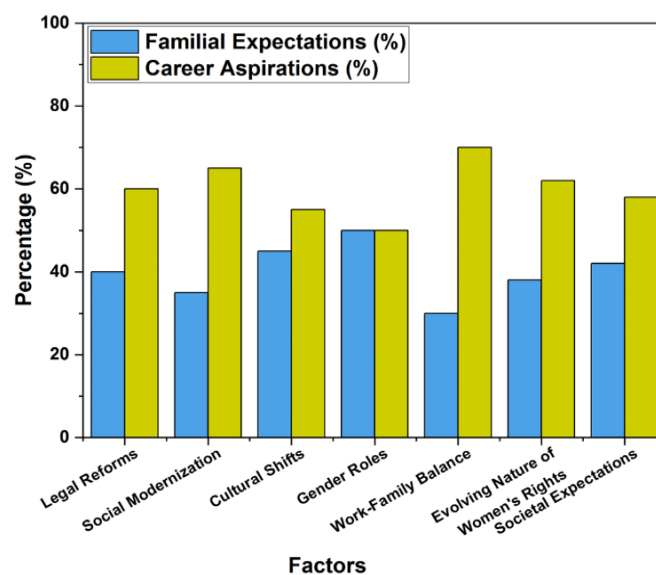


Figure 5. Analysis of Familial Expectations vs. Career Aspirations

“Cultural Shifts” similarly lean toward influencing familial expectations more (45 %) than career goals (55 %). “Gender Roles” reflect an equal influence on both, with 50 % for each. “Work-Family Balance” highly impacts career aspirations (70 %), while “Evolving Nature of Women’s Rights” and “Societal Expectations” show a stronger influence on career aspirations than familial expectations.

**DISCUSSION**

The results indicate the intricate relationship especially in the context of the Republic of China between women’s marriage experiences and conventional societal institutions. According to the investigation, women’s liberty in choosing a spouse was greatly influenced by elements including social modernization, legislative changes, and patriarchal attitudes. These historical ideas still have an impact on marriage problems and gender roles today. Multiple regression analysis and the chi-rectangular check showed that traditional gender roles had an unfavourable effect on women’s marital stories, whereas legal changes and work-own family stability had a useful effect on women’s marriage exams. Additionally, submit-reform gains were seen in all categories,



consistent with the paired t-check effects, indicating enormous advancements in women's rights and cultural expectations. Divergent perspectives on gender roles and cultural modifications, however, endorse persisted problems in reaching a settlement on these matters. All things taken into consideration, the statistics spotlight the necessity of ongoing social and criminal adjustments to resolve continual inequalities and enhance women's independence in both own family and professional settings.

## CONCLUSIONS

The investigation's findings align with the study's goal of highlighting the evolution of marriage legal guidelines and the lasting impact of Confucian concepts on gender roles and societal pressures faced through women. The statistics demonstrates how traditional norms, deeply rooted in Confucianism, retain to persuade present day marital dynamics and perpetuate gender disparities. While legal reforms and societal modernization have made strides towards addressing these issues, girls's reports are still fashioned with the aid of historic expectations, especially in balancing paintings and own family obligations. Educational background and employment elements, along with activity safety and work flexibility, undoubtedly impact women's perceptions of labor-circle of relatives stability, however gender perceptions stay a vital assignment. By analyzing those ancient constructs, the take a look at affords precious insights into the ongoing talk approximately women's rights and circle of relatives dynamics, supplying a clearer knowledge of the way beyond ideologies preserve to have an effect on cutting-edge marital issues and gender fairness efforts. The findings can be unique to Chinese society, limiting their applicability to other cultural contexts with extraordinary marital traditions. Investigating the impact of social media and present-day era on cutting-edge marriage practices ought to upload price to the understanding of evolving societal norms.

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