

is used, including interests, pleasures, likes, preferences, responsibilities, moral obligations, wishes, wants, requirements, aversions, and attractions. What we mean when we talk about a culture's value system is the guiding principles by which members of that culture's society act.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Kamala Verma ET AL (2016) Women have long been held up as the symbol of fertility, and infertility has been a major medical and social worry from the beginning of humanity. Depression is a typical response to the emotional and physical stress of infertility, especially among women. The purpose of this research was to examine the relationship between infertility and depression in infertile women by comparing their levels of depression to those of a control group. Seventy people in all participated in the study, split evenly between the two groups. After subjects were randomly assigned, their socioeconomic status was determined via semi-structured interviews, and the degree of their depression was measured using the Beck Depression Rating Scale. The proposed study was carried out in phases, with respondents' informed consent and in accordance with the principles of voluntary participation. Age, income, occupation, education, religion, family composition, and geographic origin were all shared similarities between the two sets of participants. In terms of demographics, neither group differed significantly from the other (p-value > 0.05). On average, fertile women were 27.45 years old whereas infertile women were 28.72. Middle-class women were overrepresented in both groups: 50 (71.42%) of the fertile group and 48 (68.57%) of the infertile group. Less happy were the infertile ladies. Age and duration of infertility were associated with greater levels of sadness. Severe depression was more common among infertile women from rural areas who had low socioeconomic status and a lack of education.

Fara Azmat ET AL (2016) Although many people from India have moved to developed countries like Australia, not enough is known about Indian migrant entrepreneurs in particular. Using qualitative research methods, this study explores the perspectives of Indian migrant women entrepreneurs (MWEs) and their partners in Melbourne, Australia, on their entrepreneurial experiences via the lens of family embeddedness. Instead, we're interested in the ways in which Indian MWEs' familial relationships shape their business perspectives. Our research indicates that Indian MWEs' family dynamics and business experiences are influenced by their identities as Indians, women, and immigrant Australians. Our findings demonstrate the reciprocal impact of Indian culture on the family lives of MWEs. Assimilation into the social norms of the host nation, including the impact of gender, is one of these elements. Considering the growing but little-studied population of Indian MWEs from the standpoint of family embeddedness, we propose governmental changes to encourage entrepreneurial activity.

Ketki Ranade ET AL (2016) Many families' reactions to their children coming out or discovering their same-sex sexual orientation range from disapproval and confusion to rejection and fury, and sometimes even violence. Family members' attempts to "understand" a same-sex family member are complicated by a wide range of circumstances, including institutional, interpersonal, and emotional dynamics. The current study used a qualitative exploratory method to document these family dynamics, their complexities, and the factors that influence these journeys. Twenty-two parents and siblings in Mumbai (formerly Bombay), India, who have a homosexual or lesbian child or sibling, were questioned for this study. Existing research in India focuses mostly on homosexuals and lesbians, and the topic of family responses has only been broached via the perspectives of the LGBT community. Therefore, the current study will spark debate on a hitherto uncharted area.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Two hundred kids between the ages of nine and twelve participated. The responses were evenly split between those living in rural and urban regions of the Allahabad district. Fifty percent of respondents in both rural and urban regions were from nuclear families, while the other fifty percent were from joint families. The respondents were evenly split between male and female members of joint and nuclear families living in urban and rural areas.

DATA ANALYSIS

Predictors of Independent Self-Constraint

Three significant factors for autonomous self-construal emerged from the sequential regression analysis. These three factors together accounted for 24% of the variation in autonomous self-construal. According to Table 1, the two most significant predictors, individualistic value and self-esteem, account for 18% and 4% of the variation, respectively. The father's profession was an additional significant predictor, accounting for 2% of the total variation.

Table-1 Stepwise Regression Analysis showing R², R² Change and F Change for Criterion Variable Independent Self-Constraint

Predictors	R ²	R ² Change	F Change
Individualistic Values	.18	.18	33***
Self-esteem	.22	.04	8*
Father's occupation	.24	.02	4*

Predictors of Interdependent Self-construal

Following a series of regression steps, we found that three factors significantly predicted interdependent self-concept. These three factors together accounted for 19% of the variation in interdependent self-

conception. According to Table 2, the two most significant predictors, communal value (explaining 13% of the variation) and individualistic value (explaining 3% of the variance), emerged. Mother's profession was the other significant predictor, accounting for 3% of the total variation.

Table-2 Stepwise Regression Analysis showing R², R² Change and F Change for Criterion Variables on Interdependent Self-Construal

Predictors	R ²	R ² Change	F Change
Collective Value	.13	.13	24***
Individualistic value	.16	.03	4*
Mother's Occupation	.19	.03	5*

Predictors of Individualistic Social Behavior

There were four significant predictors of individualistic social behaviour: individualistic social values, communal values, self-esteem, and autonomous self-construal. They explained 48% of the variation in solitary social behaviour between individuals. The significance of the various predictor factors is shown in Table-3 The strongest significant predictor of individualistic social behaviour was individualistic social value (32% of the total variation). The second most significant predictor, collective value, accounted for 11% of the variation. Self-esteem was the second major predictor, accounting for 4% of the variation, while independent self-construal accounted for 1%.

Table-3 Stepwise Regression Analysis showing R², R² Change and F Change for Criterion Variable Individualistic social behavior

Predictors	R ²	R ² Change	F Change
Individualistic social value	.32	.32	71***
Collective Values	.43	.11	30***
Self-esteem	.47	.04	11**
Independent Self-construal	.48	.01	4*

Predictors of Collective Social Behavior

Collective value and interdependent self-construal were shown to be major determinants of group dynamics. Together, they were able to account for 32% of the variation in group dynamics. Table 4 shows the significance of the various predictor factors. Collective values, nevertheless, were the more significant predictor of group conduct, accounting for 25% of the total variation. The second significant predictor, interdependent self-construal, accounted for 7% of the total variation.

Table-4 Stepwise Regression Analysis showing R², R² Change and F Change for Criterion Variables on Collective Social Behavior

Predictors	R ²	R ² Change	F Change
Collective Values	.25	.25	53***
Interdependent self-construal	.32	.07	17***

Joint and Nuclear Family Background

Table 5 shows that there are no statistically significant differences in the mean nuclear versus combined self-concepts. This indicates that both joint and nuclear households are not to blame for children's growth in their capacity for autonomy and interdependence. There is also no statistically significant difference in the evolution of individualism, collectivism, social individualism, or social collectivism, or in the growth of self-esteem, as shown in Table-5

Table-5 Means and ANOVAS for the Main Effect of Family Structure

	Family Structure		ANOVA (F)
	Joint Family (Mean)	Nuclear Family (Mean)	
Independent Self-Construal	23.51	24.03	.77
Interdependent Self-construal	29.06	28.65	.61
Individualistic Value	16.63	16.67	.01
Collective Value	23.70	23.47	.38
Individualistic Social Behavior	20.19	20.01	.16
Collective Social Behavior	24.67	24.65	.00
Self-esteem	38.63	39.14	.57

Urban and Rural Background

The means and F-Ratio for a number of psychological factors are shown for the two sample sites in Table-6. Differential self-construal's, individualistic values, collective values, individualistic social behavior, collective social behavior, and self-esteem characterize urban and rural respondents. This indicates that urban respondents were more likely to have developed an independent self-construal, individualistic and collectivistic values, individualistic social behavior, collective social behavior, and self-esteem than their rural counterparts, but that there was no such difference in the context of interdependent self-construal.

Table-6 Means and ANOVA'S for the Main Effect of Residence

Psychological Variables	Residence		ANOVA (F)
	Rural (Mean)	Urban (Mean)	
Independent Self-Construal	22.40	25.14	21.23***
Interdependent Self-construal	28.69	29.02	.39
Individualistic Value	15.22	18.00	51.91***
Collective Value	22.60	24.57	27.64***
Individualistic Social Behavior	18.89	21.32	32.87***
Collective Social Behavior	24.22	25.10	5.15*
Self-esteem	36.78	40.99	39.12***

Male and Female Background

Table 7 shows that there are significant gender variations in egocentric social conduct and confidence. This data reveals that men and women had distinct reactions to the questions on social individualism and feelings of self-worth. When compared to female respondents, males' more

independent social conduct and thus higher levels of self-esteem stand out. Furthermore, there was no substantial difference between men and women in terms of their independent self-construal, interdependent self-construal, individualistic values, collective values, or group-based social conduct.

Table-7 Means and ANOVA'S for the Main Effect of Gender

	Male (Mean)	Female (Mean)	ANOVA (F)
Independent Self-Construal	24.22	23.32	2.29
Interdependent Self-construal	29.36	28.35	3.69
Individualistic Value	16.97	16.33	2.61
Collective Value	23.68	23.49	.26
Individualistic Social Behavior	20.83	19.38	11.69**
Collective Social Behavior	25.03	24.29	3.64
Self-esteem	40.47	37.30	22.18***

Three Way Interactions of Family Structure, Residence, and Gender Difference

None of the three-way interactions between factors like independence, interdependence, individualism, collectivism, or self-esteem were found to be statistically significant. Univariate analysis of variance was calculated (Table-8) to examine the individual effect of each variable. For the first independent self-concept analysis, the sole significant factor was the interaction between family composition and rural/urban location $F(1,192) = 4.07, p.05$. Compared to nuclear families in both urban and rural settings, joint families in urban areas were shown to be more responsible for the development of individual self-construal (Fig. 1). The discrepancy between nuclear families in cities and those in the countryside is small, as seen in Figure 1. This interpretation discredits urban and rural nuclear families as the source of individualistic worldviews.

Table-8 Interaction Effect of Family Structure and Residence with Psychological Variables

Psychological Variables	Joint Family		Nuclear Family		ANOVA (F)
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	
Independent Self-Construal	21.54	25.48	23.26	24.80	4.07*
Interdependent Self-construal	29.16	28.96	28.22	29.08	1.02
Individualistic Value	15.04	18.22	15.40	17.94	.65
Collective Value	22.58	24.82	22.62	24.32	.52
Individualistic Social Behavior	18.62	21.76	19.16	20.88	2.83
Collective Social Behavior	24.24	25.10	24.20	25.10	.00
Self-esteem	36.36	40.90	37.20	41.08	.24

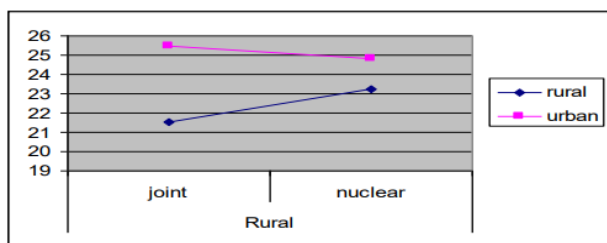


Figure 1: Development of Independent self-construal as a function of two-way interaction of Family Structure and Residence of sample

For the interdependent self-construal condition, a subsequent univariate analysis of variance revealed only a significant interaction impact of family structure and gender ($F(1,192) = 17.05, p.01$).

CONCLUSION

Alterations in family values and the way families function reinforce one another. Values more in line with the present circumstances emerge and old ones are reevaluated as a result of structural changes. Similarly, shifts in values pave the way for the emergence of novel forms of social organization and the subsequent expansion of those forms most in line with the evolving values. Social revolutions are accelerated when new structures and values gradually supplant established ones. The modern American family is a great illustration of how society and the individual mutually influence one another.

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