

Social Transformations and the Restructuring of the Value System of Working Women in Algerian Society

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Abstract

Rapid social economic, and cultural transformations have reshaped patterns of everyday life, social relation and the distribution of roles within family and professional spheres in This context the growing participation of women in the labor market, rising educational attainment and changing socioeconomic condition have contributed to a reconfiguration of women's social positions and roles, as well as to changing values surrounding their family and professional lives, This study examines transformations in the value system of working women,

focusing on the interaction between values of autonomy, self-realization equality and responsibility, on the one hand tra traditional family social values, on the other.

The study study adopts a descriptive approche and draws on a purposive sample of 150 married working women employed in the healthcare and service sectors Data were collected through a structured questionnaire and semi-unstructured interviews the findings indicate the emergence of new value orientations, particularly the growing importance of autonomy self-realization equality and ambition alongside the continued presence of traditional family and social values, They also reveal increasing overlap between family and professional roles, creating new possibilities for role accommodation and the redistribution of responsibilities while potentially generating tensions and role conflicts, The study concludes that the reconfiguration of working women's value system does not constitute a rupture with

traditional normative frameworks but rather reflects dynamic process of value reordering and negotiation positioning working women as significant social actors in contemporary processes of social change.

Key word: working women, social transformation, value system, value change, social role, family sphere, professional sphere.

Introduction:

Contemporary societies have witnessed rapid social transformations that have affected various economic, cultural and political structures and have reshaped the patterns of social relations and the roles played by individuals within the family and societal institutions. These transformations have been linked to a number of overlapping factors, most notably globalization, the expansion of education, technological progress and the profession, and the transformations witnessed in the labor market, which has led to a review of many of the traditional perceptions associated with social roles and a rearrangement of the value system that frames the behavior of individuals and groups (Giddens, Inglehart 1991). 1997) Social change

is no longer limited to the material structures of society, but rather directly touches on the symbolic and value systems that determine patterns of social interaction and direct individuals' choices within various areas of life .

The value system is the social system most susceptible to structural transformations due to its close connection to social upbringing and the prevailing economic and cultural conditions. Values are not considered a fixed given, but rather a social construct that is constantly evolving in accordance with the transformations that society is experiencing. Changes in the patterns of production, education, technology, and means of communication indicate the redefinition of individual and collective priorities and, in their nature, the formulation of new standards of social behavior. In this context, a number of researchers point out that social transformations do not necessarily lead to the disappearance of traditional values, but rather lead to their rearrangement and interpretation to suit new variables. This explains the coexistence between traditional (conservative) values and modernity values within a single society. Women are among the social actors most affected by these transformations, given the change in their social status over recent decades, whether through rising levels of education, expanding participation in economic activity, or increasing presence in various areas of public life. These changes have contributed to reshaping women's roles inside and outside the family. This was reflected in the system of values related to work, independence, participation in decision-making, and self-realization, without necessarily leading to abandoning traditional family or collective values.

Recent literature confirms that changing attitudes towards women's roles in the labor market is linked to broader shifts in social perceptions about gender and the division of responsibilities within the family, which makes professional transformation part of the dynamics of comprehensive social change.

In Algerian society, these transformations have acquired a specificity stemming from the pressure of the social and trade union context. Since independence, society has witnessed a noticeable expansion in women's education and a gradual increase in their participation in the labor market, in addition to changes that affected the family structure, consumption patterns, and means of communication, which led to the emergence of new forms of interaction between traditional values. And modern values. Women's presence in the professional field no longer represents a mere transition to the work sector, but rather reflects a shift in their social status, in the nature of the roles they play within the family and society, and in the way they perceive themselves and their relationship with others. Recent Algerian studies have highlighted that women's work is linked to redefining some social values, with the continuing influence of cultural and family references in directing their behavior and choices.

This result is consistent with what was shown by the field study that constitutes the basis for this article, which showed that women's involvement in work did not only have an impact on improving their economic situation, but was also linked to enhancing their participation in family decision-making, redistributing some responsibilities within the family, and developing the values of self-reliance and responsibility, with the continued presence of the values of family solidarity and family commitment as basic components of the value system. These results indicate that social transformations do not occur with a break with prevailing values as

much as they lead to their reorganization and prioritization in response to the transformations that society is witnessing.

Based on this, studying the relationship between social transformations and the restructuring of the value system of working women gains scientific and methodological importance because it is not limited to describing the change in women's roles, but rather seeks to explain how the value system is rebuilt in light of the current economic and cultural transformations and to reveal the nature of the interaction between traditional references and the requirements of contemporary life, which contributes to a deeper understanding of the transformations that Algerian society is witnessing.

1 -Previous studies, the research gap and the problem of the study :

The relationship between social transformations and the value system has received wide attention in the sociological literature, as classical studies are based on the premise that structural transformation in society leads to a gradual change in social values and standards, especially with the transition to advanced patterns of modernity. Subsequent comparative studies have also shown that economic and educational transformations contribute to the emergence of liberal and egalitarian values that affect individuals' perception of social and gender roles (Inglehart, Welzel, 2005).

The second trend focused on studying the transformations in women's roles in light of economic and social changes, especially with the rise in education levels, the expansion of participation in the labor market, and the increasing female presence in the public sphere. Many studies have concluded that women's work is no longer just an economic activity, but has become an influential factor in redistributing roles within the family, and in enhancing the values of independence, participation in decision-making, and self-realization, with the continued influence of cultural contexts in determining the nature of this transformation (International Labor, United Nations Women Organization, 2022, 2023).

On the other hand, a third category of studies tended to analyze the relationship between work and value transformation among working women within Arab societies, where their results showed that women live in a state of continuous interaction between two value systems, the first of which derives its reference from traditional social values linked to the family and gender roles, and the second is linked to the values of modernity, independence, professional mobility, and community participation.

These studies indicated that the reshaping of values does not take place in the form of a break with cultural reference, but rather through a continuous social negotiation process influenced by the nature of the social environment, level of education, and professional status.

Despite the scientific value of these studies, their review reveals a number of observations. Most of them focused on measuring the impact of women's work in the family or on studying their economic participation, while a limited number of them dealt with value transformations as an independent topic of analysis. Most Arab studies focused on describing the manifestations of change without explaining the social mechanisms that reshape the value system in light of structural transformations. In addition, there are still

Studies that deal with Algerian society focus more on the economic and family framework of women, while the relationship between social transformations and the restructuring of the value system of working women has not received sufficient sociological analysis.

Accordingly, the research gap is evident in the limited studies that dealt with values as a variable depending on social transformations and a link between structural transformations, changing institutional roles, and restructuring the construction of the value system among working women in the Algerian context.

From this standpoint, this article seeks to go beyond descriptive approaches by analyzing how societal transformations contribute to reshaping the value system based on field data and interpreting its results in light of the theory of social change and role theory.

The importance of this study stems from two complementary aspects. From a scientific standpoint, it contributes to enriching the sociological literature related to the relationship between social change and value transformation by linking it to theoretical analysis and field results in the Algerian environment. From a practical standpoint, its results can help those interested in family and women's issues understand the transformations that society is witnessing, thus contributing to the development of programs and policies that take into account the social changes that have affected social roles and the system of values.

Based on this, the problem of the study revolves around the following main question: How did social transformations contribute to reshaping the value system of working women in Algerian society?

This main question branches out from the following sub-questions :

1-What are the most prominent changes that affected the value system of working women ?

2- How has women's participation in work reflected on family, economic and social values?

3- To what extent have social transformations contributed to the redistribution of roles within the family ?

4-How can the restructuring of the value system of working women be explained in light of the theory of social change and role theory?

Based on the above, the approach was based on two complementary theories, namely the theory of social change and the role theory, because of the explanatory tools they provide.

...to understand the relationship between social transformations and the reshaping of the value system of working women, the choice of these two... Both approaches point out that value transformations cannot be explained in isolation from changes affecting the social structure on the one hand or from redefining the social roles of individuals on the other hand.

1- Theory of social change:

The theory of social change has been the most prominent sociological approach that has explained the transformations that occur in societies over time, based on the fact that society is a dynamic system affected by economic, political, cultural, and technological variables, which is reflected in values, standards, and social institutions. Ogburn (1922) believes that change does not occur at the same pace in all components of society, as the material aspects change

more quickly than the cultural aspects - which leads to what he called cultural backwardness - as values and standards need a period of time to adapt to structural transformations. Accordingly, social change expresses the transformation that takes place in the social structure in terms of values, standards, moral and material cultural production (Muhammad Al-Daqs, 1987, p. 15), and it is a characteristic of human society. It is also determined by several social, economic, political and cultural factors that overlap with each other and affect either the emergence

In the same context, it can be said that economic transformations and improved levels of education and living security lead to a gradual shift in value priorities. What has been said is submission to the values of self-expression, which is reflected in changing attitudes towards women's roles, economic participation, independence, and gender equality. (Inglehart, Welzel 2005).

2- Role theory

Parsons believes that the division of labor in the social system has led to a multiplicity and diversity of roles, and a group of these roles are functionally related and have common goals .

F. Role theory is one of the most important sociological approaches that explain social behavior through the roles that individuals occupy within the social structure. This theory is based on the assumption that society consists of a group of social centers, and each center is linked to a set of rights and duties, as well as behavioral expectations that constitute what is known as the social role. Therefore, an individual's behavior is determined to a large extent by the extent of his compatibility with the expectations associated with the group he occupies (Biddle, 1986, pp. 67, 69). In light of this vision, the social transformations witnessed by societies can be interpreted as a factor that contributed to the redistribution of the social roles of working women. The expansion of educational opportunities, women's entry into the labor market, and economic and cultural changes led to women's transition from performing a traditional family role of home care to performing multiple roles that include work, production, and participation in decision-making inside and outside the family. Parsons emphasizes that social roles are not fixed, but rather change according to the changes affecting the social system, and that the process of adapting to these roles is a basic condition for the stability of the social system (Parsons 1951, pp. 25, 32) These theories explain that the working woman has begun to occupy more than one social position at the same time. She is a wife, a mother, an employee, and a member of society, and each position has a set of social expectations that may be compatible at times and conflicting at other times. From this standpoint, the restructuring of the value system of working women can be interpreted as a response to the change in social roles. With the increase in their professional responsibilities, new values have emerged such as independence, competence, self-actualization, and participation in decision-making.

In addition to continuing family support and social solidarity, this does not mean a complete restoration of traditional values, but rather a rearrangement of their priorities in line with the new roles that women play within society (Biddle, 1986 pp. 73, 76).

Accordingly, social transformations do not only change women's work attitudes, but also change the value system that guides their behavior. The more women's social roles expand, the greater the need to develop new values that support reconciliation between family and professional life and enhance independence and achievement.

Hence, role theory provides an analytical framework for understanding the dynamic relationship between social transformations and the restructuring of the value system of women in Algerian society.

Considering the two approaches, combining them provides an integrated analytical framework for understanding the results of the study. The theory of social change explains the structural factors that led to the reshaping of the value system, and the role theory explains how these changes were reflected in the social roles of working women within the family and society. Hence, the transformation of values is the result of the continuous interaction between major changes and the reconstruction of social roles and expectations associated with working women, which explains... The coexistence of modern values such as independence and participation and traditional values such as family solidarity and family harmony

-Study methodology:

...include. Scientific treatment of any research problem, choosing a guiding path that is compatible with the nature of the topic and its dimensions, and in response to this proposal, we have relied on the descriptive approach as it is the most appropriate to the nature of the topic, as this approach allows describing the phenomenon as it is in reality and analyzing the dimensions of change that affected the values associated with women's family roles and linking them to the structural transformations that Algerian society is witnessing.

We set out to address this topic by defining the study population, which consists of a group of women working in the education, services and health sectors, relying on a purposive sample as it is one of the most appropriate samples for studying this topic, understanding social phenomena, and analyzing their symbolic and value implications.

The sample size reached 150 individuals, and they were selected according to criteria related to the nature of the subject, taking into account professional diversity, for reasons including:

-Possibility of application

-The phenomenon is homogeneous in its dimensions

To cover the topic in its field aspect, we chose basic tools for collecting data in response to the quantitative and qualitative nature of the study, especially the topic of digital transformations, which requires revealing the perceptions behind social practices.

Accordingly, we adopted the directed interview in addition to the questionnaire.

The form included a set of axes to measure the research questions, including: the axis of personal data, or the demographic characteristics of the respondents, and an axis to measure the changes that occurred in their behavior and values in their dimensions: economic, family, social, and professional.

The questionnaire items were formulated according to a five-point Likert scale, allowing the degree of agreement or disagreement to be measured on statements related to value transformation.

As for the semi-directed interview, it was applied to a sample. Its size reached 50 items to measure the research questions in a qualitative manner.

Statistical analysis methods, represented by frequencies, arithmetic means, and standard deviations, were also relied upon in order to describe the characteristics of the sample and monitor the trends of the respondents regarding value shifts. Then, explanatory analysis was relied upon to link the results to the theoretical perception, especially the role theory and the social approach, which allows understanding the social mechanisms that contributed to reshaping the value system of working women.

Results:

The results of the study showed that social transformations clearly contributed to reshaping the value system of working women by bringing about changes that affected various aspects of their family, social and professional lives. Field data showed that the main motivation for women entering the labor market is improving the standard of living by 37.59%, followed by achieving economic independence and contributing to meeting family needs by 36.09%, then self-realization and proving professional competence by 26.31%. These results highlight that work is no longer viewed as a source of income only, but rather has become a social process linked to independence and recognition of social status.

The results also revealed a noticeable shift in the nature of relationships within the family, as the majority of female respondents reported that they participated extensively in family decision-making (77%), and that the management of the family budget is done jointly between spouses in the majority of families (70.68%). These results reflect the family's transition from the individual decision-making style. (.unilateral) to a more participatory style, which reflects. Transformations that affected family relationships in light of work. woman.

With regard to the value system, the results showed that more than half of the sample acknowledged that women's work contributed to bringing about a change in some social values. The most prominent of these transformations was the increased recognition of women's capabilities and professional competence and the strengthening of the values of equality in family and social relations, in addition to the decline of the traditional view that reduces the role of women.

These data indicate that the transformations have rearranged value priorities without leading to a complete abandonment of prevailing family values.

The results also showed that women's work affected the nature of social relationships by 64.22%, mainly represented by a decrease in the frequency of family visits by 53.16% and reliance primarily on modern means of communication to communicate with relatives and friends.

Despite this, the majority of female respondents, 72%, are keen to attend family events, which reflects the continued presence of the values of family solidarity despite the changes imposed by work.

.and regarding. Family roles: The results confirmed that monitoring the children has become a shared responsibility for both spouses, with the majority stating that the mother still bears full responsibility for the educational monitoring of the children.

The study also showed that women's work contributes to improving the level of family upbringing and raising the family's efficiency in performing its social functions by 65%.

In addition to this, there is a continuing set of challenges associated with the multiple social roles of women, as 70% of the respondents reported that there are problems resulting from combining work and family, mainly psychological pressures, professional problems, and family problems. Despite this, they succeed in exercising their professional and family obligations, which indicates the ability of women to develop strategies to adapt to the requirements of the family and professional roles.

Discuss the results

The results of the study revealed that the social transformations witnessed by Algerian society were not limited to the economic or organizational aspects, but rather extended to reshaping the value system that frames the roles of working women within the family and society. This confirms that social change represents a complex process that affects social structures and the value system at the same time. This is consistent with the perception presented by (Giddens, 1991) about the dynamism of modern societies, and with the thesis (Inglehart, 1997) that links economic and educational transformations to the re-arrangement of value priorities.

*The results showed that economic motivation is still the main factor that drives women to integrate into the labor market, but self-realization and independence occupy a prominent place among work motivations. This indicates that work is no longer viewed solely as a means of improving income, but rather carries a social value linked to achieving status and economic independence. This reflects a gradual transition from traditional values associated with exclusive family roles to modern values.

It is based on participation and personal achievement. This result is consistent with the findings of (Inglehart 2005) that developmental transformations lead to the emergence of the values of self-expression and independence.

On the other hand, the results showed that women's participation in family decision-making has become a prominent feature within the family, whether related to the budget, making daily decisions, or managing family affairs. This result can be explained through role theory, which believes that a change in an individual's social status leads to a change in the expectations associated with his social role. Women's transition from a role that relies mainly on home care to a role that combines economic production and family responsibilities has redistributed power within the family and contributed to establishing a more participatory pattern of decision-making.

The study showed that the majority of female respondents continued to adhere to the values of family solidarity and family commitment despite the changes that affected the nature of relationships within the family. The increase in the percentage of participation in decision-

making was not accompanied by a decline in the importance of the family, but rather was accompanied by the continued sharing of responsibilities.

Between the spouses, which reflects that the shift in values does not cancel. Traditional values, but reorganizing them to suit social transformations. This result supports the proposition made by Mashurlov about the asynchrony of change in the material and interactional context as values gradually adapt to structural changes.

The results also reveal a change in the social relationships of working women, mainly represented by a decline in traditional family visits in exchange for an increasing demand for modern means of communication. This transformation can be explained in light of the changes that affected daily life patterns and the acceleration of the pace of work, without this meaning the weakening of social ties, as the majority of female respondents maintained participation in family events, which reflects the continued place of the extended family in Algerian society despite the transformations associated with urbanization and work.

These results illustrate key points that must be identified. . . :

1- Social transformations and rebuilding the social identity of working women:

Meaning that women's work has become one of the indicators of the transformation in the social structure of Arab societies... (Belhaj Malakia, 2008, p. 197)

Women's presence in the professional field is no longer merely a response to an economic need, but rather has become linked to rebuilding social identity and women's position within the family and society. This is consistent with Giddens' perspective, which sees modernity as leading to the reorganization of social relations through their gradual separation from traditional frameworks and the emergence of new patterns of constructing individual identity.

This means that working women are experiencing a process of continuous redefinition of the social self, as their professional roles interact with their family roles. Instead of the transition to joint work being a family role, it has become an addition to a set of roles that require a reorganization of social responsibilities and expectations.

2- The value shift between continuity and change:

The results of the study reveal that the value system of working women does not change in a linear manner, but rather is formed through a complex interaction between elements of continuity and elements of change. Women may adopt the values of independence and professional achievement while continuing their connection to family values and social responsibility. (Yahi Nasima 2017).

3-Women's work and social and cultural capital:

The results confirm Bourdieu's perspective in explaining the relationship between work and societal transformations. Job and work provide women with multiple forms of cultural, economic, and social capital, and these new resources contribute to enhancing their ability to participate, make decisions, and renegotiate their place within social relations (Bourdieu 1986). Work does not only change a woman's financial conditions, but it also contributes to changing her self-perception and social position, and it also affects the way society views its roles and capabilities. (Robert D. Putnam: Making Democracy Works, Bowling Alone)

4- The tension between the family sphere and the professional sphere :

Despite the transformations in women's participation, there are indications that tensions related to the ideology of “dual responsibilities” remain, as working women often bear additional responsibilities alongside the persistence of traditional expectations of family care. Gender studies in this context show that this problem is linked to the continued imbalance in the distribution of care work between the sexes, as unpaid domestic work still constitutes a large portion of women in many societies. (Connell, 2009)(22)

Comparing the results with previous studies

The results of the current study are consistent with the findings of Englewood, as economic and educational transformations lead to the reshaping of the value system through the sublimation of the values of independence and participation in decision-making. For Algerian women, work has become not just a means of improving income, but rather linked to self-realization and enhancing social status, which reflects a gradual transition towards values more linked to independence and personal achievement.

The results of the study are also consistent with the Van de Castele 2022 study, which showed that the transformations that occurred after the Covid pandemic contributed to reshaping attitudes towards women's work and gender roles within the family, as it showed that changing working conditions lead to a change in attitudes towards sharing family responsibilities. This result is consistent with what the current study revealed regarding the increase in women's participation in making family decisions and managing the family's financial resources, which reflects the redistribution of power within the family.

The study is also consistent with comparative research conducted by Desai (2023) and Chenyu, which concluded that women's education and participation in work are linked to an increase in their ability to participate in family decision-making. However, this relationship varies according to social and cultural contexts, and the results of the current study confirm this proposition, as it showed an increase in the family participation of working women with the continued presence of the traditional family reference of the husband, which reflects the specificity of the Algerian context, which combines the values of modernity and conservatism. It is also consistent with the study that dealt with the relationship between women's decision-making related to work and economic well-being, which showed that joint participation in decision-making is linked to a higher level of economic empowerment and improved control over financial resources, and this appears clearly in the results of the current study, which revealed the presence of joint management of the family budget and the sharing of economic decisions in a participatory manner between spouses. The results related to women continuing to bear the responsibility of taking care of their children despite their involvement in work are also consistent with the role theory literature, and are also consistent with recent studies that confirm that women still bear the largest share of family care responsibilities, even with the expansion of their participation in the labor market, which leads to the continuation of the phenomenon of dual roles and the pressures associated with it.

The findings on psychological and professional stress resulting from combining work and family are also consistent with recent literature, which indicates that working women face continuing challenges in achieving a balance between the family and professional spheres.

These challenges do not negate the importance of work for them, but rather push them to develop coping strategies and reorganize family roles.

However, the current study differs from some of the Western literature that indicates an increasing trend towards a convergent redistribution of family responsibilities between spouses, as the results of the study showed that Algerian women, despite their high level of participation in decision-making and their economic independence, still bear the greatest burden in following up on children and managing family life. The explanation for this difference is due to the specificity of the cultural and social structure of Algerian society, where traditional family values continue to influence the distribution of roles, even in light of economic and social transformations.

Therefore, the comparison confirms that the results of the current study are consistent with the general trend in the sociological literature, which believes that women's work leads to the restructuring of the system of values and social roles. But it adds a new dimension. . . . It is evident that this transformation within Algerian society does not take the form of a break with traditional values, but rather is embodied in a process of rebalancing modernity values such as independence, participation, and other values related to solidarity and family cohesion. This specificity represents the main scientific contribution that this article makes to understanding the dynamics of social change and value transformation. The most important results achieved can be summarized:

- Work represents a major factor in reshaping the social identity of women.
- The shift in values among working women is a gradual and negotiated shift and not a complete break with traditional values.
- Values and economic independence are among the most important factors influencing changing perceptions about the role of women.
- The family remains a central field for renegotiating family roles and responsibilities.
- Value transformations vary according to the cultural contexts within Arab organizations.
- Reshaping the value system of working women results from the interaction of four factors.
- The economic factor through (financial independence) and participation in production .
- Learning worker: By expanding knowledge and awareness of rights and social roles .
- The cultural factor through the spread of the values of modernity, communication and openness .
- The family worker by reorganizing relationships and roles within the family. Thus, work does not represent a single factor in value transformation, but rather works within a network of overlapping social variables.

Conclusion:

This study aimed to analyze the impact of social transformations in reshaping the value system of working women in Algerian society, based on the main question. Regarding how... these transformations contribute to rebuilding social values and roles in light of the economic, social and cultural changes that society is witnessing. The results showed that social

transformations did not lead to a decline in family values, but rather produced a kind of balance between modern values such as independence and participation and traditional values such as family solidarity, interdependence, and commitment to family responsibilities. This reflects that the value transformation in Algerian society took place gradually and adaptively, and not in the form of a break with the prevailing cultural and social reference.

The study demonstrated that social transformations contributed to enhancing the values of economic independence, participation in decision-making, and self-realization, which are values that have become part of the new perceptions of the role of working women. In contrast, this value transformation in Algerian society reflects values with a cultural and social reference.

The study also revealed that women's work has contributed to the redistribution of some roles within the family, especially with regard to participation in family decision-making and management of economic resources. However, women currently still bear a large part of the responsibilities associated with family upbringing and child care, which reflects the phenomenon of dual roles. This result confirms that social transformations have redefined women's roles without completely eliminating the traditional social expectations associated with them.

Theoretically, the results of the study supported the assumptions of the theory of social change, which believes that structural transformations are reflected in the value system of individuals and groups. It also confirmed the validity of role theory in explaining the social change that occurs in the roles of working women within the family and society. However, the study also showed that the relationship between social change and value transformation is not a linear or inevitable relationship, but rather is affected by the specificity of the cultural and social context. This explains the persistence of some traditional values alongside the emergence of new values linked to independence and participation.

The scientific addition of the study is to highlight the restructuring of the value system of working women in Algerian society, which does not mean replacing traditional values with modern values, but rather reflects a process of reorganizing the value system in accordance with the requirements of the changing social reality. And contribute. This result enriches the sociological literature related to the relationship between social transformations and values, and also provides a field reading that helps in understanding the specificity of the value transformation in Algerian society.

In light of the results obtained, we propose the following recommendations:

Recommendations:

- The need to develop public policies that promote reconciliation between professional and family life by expanding child care services and encouraging institutions to adopt more flexible work arrangements in a way that reduces the pressures associated with dual roles. It also recommends strengthening awareness programs that establish a culture of sharing family responsibilities between spouses and support women's participation in decision-making positions while preserving the values of solidarity and family cohesion that constitute the most important components of Algerian society.

- It also suggests studying the impact of digitization and remote work on restructuring family roles and making comparisons between urban and rural areas, allowing for building a more comprehensive understanding of the paths of social and value transformation in Algerian society.

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