Although ‘politically correct’ plan for marriage is an equality in doing the duties (Neuman, 2013), there is still a strong division of labour. For example, if both spouses work, the woman is still the one who is mostly responsible for the cleaning, doing laundry, cooking and taking care of children. Data from the British Household Panel Survey (2001) showed that women put much more effort and time into house labour than men, even if they worked more. ‘Dual burden' or ‘shift' (Thompson, 2013) is a term used to express the existence of labour division; women do almost all the work in the house despite their full-time job. Therefore, scientists concluded that inequality often results in divorce (Bittman and Pixley, 1997), and thus family patterns also changed with the appearance of stepfamilies where one adult is not the biological parent, and lone parent families.

As stated above, families in Saudi Arabia are patriarchal, which means the man represents the authority for every other member of the family. Saudi men can have four wives, but they no more practice polygamy. If men still would have more than one wife, they and their children would not live in the same house. Women in Saudi Arabian families are expected to do no more than managing the home, taking child-care, and deciding about some questions about children's upbringing (http://dpuadweb.depauw.edu/). As we can see, women in Saudi families are highly controlled by men and their word does not count much. Marriages are often arranged, in which pay dowries for brides, which shows women's wishes are not considered.

Furthermore, another patriarchal ideology of family is present in India. The oldest man in a family acts as a family head, while his wife supervises her daughters-in-law (http://asiasociety.org/). Historically, the ideal Indian family is the joint family which includes cousins and three to four living generations, which dwell together in the same house (Chekki, 1996; Sethi, 1989), and was the favoured type of family in Indian culture. Women were expected to serve men with respect and pleasure, especially when they would just become new brides. Although current Indian families are more like modern ones (Mullati, 1995), women are still less appreciated than men, which leads to an advantage to male children, too. India is a pronatalist society; they wish to have male children rather than female (Kakar, 1981). Boys are raised to be less tolerant, independent, demanding and domineering just like their fathers, while girls are socialised to be self-sacrificing, adaptive and tolerant