Radical Feminist and Interpretative Theories of Woman: Woman Career and Marriage Preparation

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Abstract

This study talks about the situation of modern women, who have broad ideas about their jobs and live in a society with many rules about marriage, such as that a woman should be married and have kids by a certain age, etc. This study is to find out what marriage means to working women, what their social lives are like, and how well they are prepared for marriage. This article will use Weber's theory of interpretive understanding and radical feminist theory. This study is using qualitative methods and is being done in Kaliancar, Wonogiri Regency. Interviews are a way to get information. The results of this research show that, just as times change, so do women. This has an effect on rational and modern ways of thinking in all parts of life, which makes people see marriage as something that needs to be thought about and planned carefully, both in terms of time and in terms of the person who will be chosen to carry it out.

Keywords: Women; Career; Work; Marriage; Single

Abstrak

Studi ini berusaha menelusuri situasi wanita modern, yang memiliki wawasan luas tentang pekerjaannya dan hidup dalam masyarakat dengan banyak aturan tentang pernikahan, seperti seorang wanita harus menikah dan memiliki anak pada usia tertentu, dan berbagai aturan lainnya. Tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk mengetahui apa arti pernikahan bagi perempuan pekerja, seperti apa kehidupan sosial mereka, dan seberapa baik mereka mempersiapkan diri untuk menikah. Artikel ini akan menggunakan teori pemahaman interpretatif Weber dan teori feminis radikal. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dan dilakukan di Kaliancar, Kabupaten Wonogiri. Wawancara adalah salah satu cara untuk mendapatkan informasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa seiring dengan perubahan zaman, begitu pula dengan wanita. Hal ini berpengaruh pada cara berpikir yang rasional dan modern di segala lini kehidupan, yang membuat masyarakat memandang pernikahan sebagai sesuatu yang perlu dipikirkan dan direncanakan dengan matang, baik dari segi waktu maupun dari segi orang yang akan dipilih. melaksanakannya.

Keywords: *Wanita; Berkarir; Bekerja; Menikah; Singel*

INTRODUCTION

Woman frequently encounters disparities in attitudes and opportunities across various occupations, whereas men tend to be favored in certain positions (Omair, 2010). This sometimes leads to gender-based jealousy, despite the fact that gender does not have significantly affect a person's work ethic. In reality, women possess equal capabilities to excel in their professional pursuits. In previous times, women faced significant barriers to accessing information and frequently weren't given the opportunity to pursue education. In contrast to the advancements made by women in modern times, a sizable number of women have attained the prestigious positions of professors or experts in various fields. This serves as evidence of the fact that women can assert their presence and contribute to society. Nevertheless, in this day and age, there continues to be a societal stigma that generates discomfort and has a negative influence on women regarding marriage (Anne Byrne & Deborah Carr, 2005).

The entry of women into the public sphere is a relatively new concept for some people, and it has had an impact on the perception and comprehension of marriage (Goldscheider et al., 2015). Marriage (*pernikahan*) or matrimony (*perkawinan*) in contemporary era is increasingly perceived as a freedom of choice and an individual right for every woman. For single women, marriage is a social agreement that requires making a mutual agreement between the parties involved, without any form of pressure or coercion from any party. In the contemporary era, there has been a notable shift in societal attitudes, specifically regarding the lives of women. The changes and development have given rise to new perspectives, due to the discourse and development of science, thus forming a new space for thinking. Marriage is no longer perceived solely as an obligation to preserve cultural customs but rather has transformed into a logical and individualistic concern for women (Volpp, 2012).

Women today are capable of considering marriage or matrimony from a broader and more mature perspective, taking into account various viewpoints (Ertem & Kocturk, 2008). This phenomenon is also influenced by a multitude of factors, both external and internal. The majority of single women prioritize their careers and education as their main concerns. The second point emphasizes that women are the most important aspect of showcasing their existence in community life. The most important thing is that a single woman is capable of having a more rational and modern mindset (Prokhovnik, 2012). Single women who are employed are not single due to a lack of demand or an inability to find a partner. Instead, they are independent and pragmatic individuals who prioritize the advancement of their careers and the pursuit of their desired goals. This fosters gender equality between women and men. Even single women who have had full control over their own lives since birth consider marriage as a personal and rational decision, rather than being forced upon them by society (Scott, 1996). The practice of forced matchmaking or arranged marriages, whether initiated by parents or any other individuals, is deemed inappropriate, irrational, and

irrelevant. This is because every individual is entitled to the freedom to decide, choose, and determine their life partner or spouse (Lindha Pradhipti Oktarina et al., 2015).

For women, marriage is not merely a matter of tradition, but it is also not as simple as it may appear. Marriage is currently perceives as a multifaceted framework encompassing both economic and social dimensions (Willoughby et al., 2015). The higher a woman's educational attainment, the broader her range of employment prospects becomes. Furthermore, the smooth flow of communication and information has rendered human life more dynamic and susceptible to various changes. The increasing age of marriage and growing number of women pursuing careers or working are indicative of a trend where marriage is viewed as a matter that can be actively communicated and negotiated by women. Marriage is a relationship or bond, both physical and emotional, between a woman as a wife and a man as a husband, with the aim of establishing a long-lasting and happy family based on the provisions of Allah SWT (AlSyafi'i, n.d.). Marriage is a sacred bond that aims to establish a family imbued with love, compassion, and virtue. The purpose of entering into this matrimonial union is to foster, build, and maintain relationships of kinship and a sacred family. This is commonly known as building a harmonious and loving family, characterized by peace, love, and compassion (*sakinnah mawaddah wa rahmah)* (Eko Sumarno et al., 2022).

Marriage is one of the customary practices and traditions that is deeply ingrained in the human life cycle (Sudarsono, 1997). In this case, it serves as one of the foundations in the establishment of a family. A family is a collective of individuals who have relationships, live together, and consistently work together to accomplish specific goals. Living within a family is not a mere coincidence, but rather bound by blood relationships that stem from marriage. As stated by Donald Light, *"a family as two or more person living together and related by blood, marriage or adoption"* (Minow, 1997). Based on the aforementioned statement, it is evident that single women and career women actually have a desire to get married. However, they have multiple factors to contemplate and reassess before making the decision to marry, including financial and emotional preparedness (Randles, 2013). This raises the notion of the meaning of marriage.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION
The Social Condition of Single Career Women

Single women are referred to as unmarried women, thus distinguishing them from women who are already married (Erickson, 2014). In the modern era, marriage is no longer regarded exclusively as a cultural tradition formed by societal views and age (Beck, 2000). For a single woman, marriage has been formed by rational thoughts, which hold significant important aspects both personal and social realms. Single women often ponder the idea of marriage from various perspectives, thus examining it as a personal choice rather than a societal obligation (Lindha Pradhipti Oktarina et al.,

2015). When someone who is still single despite being financially stable and reaching an appropriate age for marriage is considered taboo and is not presently considered a common practice by society. For some individuals who have yet to embrace open-minded and conventional, this is considered an unconventional and abnormal matter. Although, fundamentally, for some people who have open or modern thinking, this is actually a common and ordinary thing because marriage is a freedom and individual right that should be thought of rationally and more maturely (Sheriff Girgis et al., 2012).

However, there exist a considerable number of individuals who hold a negatively and cynically perspective about women who should have been married but are still singles. Numerous women who choose to remain single often face societal stigmatization, being labeled as spinsters or unappealing (Adeela & Arooj, 2023). They often face demeaning and pointless questions, such as "when will you be getting married?" Has there been any candidate? Is it not being sold well? This is not a good or positive concern, but rather it brings about unhappiness and discomfort when asked such a question. There is a noticeable contrast in lifestyle and habits between married women and single women, leading to distinct experiences for women in these two categories. It cannot be denied that feelings of restlessness, unease, and even lack of self-confidence arise from this.

Single women who work have an influence on the social circumstances they encounter. This is evident from their current situation, where career women are capable of working at their best to accomplish their desired goals and ambitions. They can pursue their dreams and remain focused on every assigned task. They possess a high level of awareness regarding their work and career prospects, as well as the potential for improvement in their work performance. Due to their disciplined work ethic, they are able to achieve success and receive recognition for their achievements.

Being single is not inherently negative. Being single is a personal choice that does not inherently lead to problems. Indeed, numerous single women have productive and positive lives, both in their careers and making significant contributions through their creative pursuits. The category of single women is divided into four:

1. Women who consciously choose to remain single, commonly referred to as *voluntary temporary singles*, are unmarried women who have either never been married or have gone through a separation or divorce. They still consider the possibility of getting married, but it is not their main priority. Their primary focuses are education, career, creativity, and politics. These women are given the opportunity to develop, express, and explore their individuality as independent women who define their own path and ambitions.

2. Women who choose to remain single indefinitely, commonly referred to as *voluntary stables singles*, are a group of women who consciously and purposefully opt out of pursuing marriage or long-term partnerships.

3. Women who are temporarily single against their will, commonly referred to as *Involuntary temporary singles*, encompass those who have not yet entered into marriage but desire a partner, yet have not found a suitable match.

4. Women who unintentionally become spinsters and remain so, commonly referred to as *involuntary stables singles*, are comprised of mature unmarried women who possess a strong desire to enter into marriage but have not yet found a suitable partner. Consequently, they tend to take on a more accepting and resigned attitude towards their single status.

In certain societies, women have always been perceived as having an inferior or weaker position in cultural norms and practices, both before and after marriage (Hacker, 1951). In a harmonious marital relationship, it is often suggested that wives should be obedient and submissive to their husbands, willingly carrying out all the tasks assigned to them by their husbands in managing household responsibilities (Bartkowski, 1997). When a woman embarks on the realm of marriage, there are absolute obligations that are inherent to her, making her a housewife with a series of internal tasks.

The emancipation of women has empowered them to become capable, and in the majority, more resilient in facing every challenge and obstacle in life. Being single and unmarried is not inherently bad or negative. Being a single woman is a personal choice in life. Indeed, being single carries numerous positive influences and benefits. Suhartami assumes that the decision to get married is a very crucial matter (Suhartami, 2002). Consequently, single women essentially have full control over their bodies and personal lives. Every decision made by these single women requires thoughtful contemplation and logical reasoning, devoid of any external pressure or influence.

In certain segments of Javanese society, there exists a cultural belief that associates the role of a woman in a marriage or partnership with the notion of motherhood (Smith-Hefner, 2007). Mothers are individuals who bear the responsibility of nurturing and giving birth to a child. Women are frequently perceived as individuals responsible for overseeing household matters, and it is undeniable that mothers are often linked to domestic chores. Consequently, their societal standing or innate femininity is perceived as being inferior (Sumbulah, 2008). In the realm of social life, women occasionally find themselves in less advantageous positions, as they are considered inferior to men solely due to their gender (Tahar, n.d.). In the context of the household, women are often expected to conform to and follow the instructions and desires of men, without being afforded the chance to voice their displeasure or decline a man's requests. Consequently, women are frequently expected to submit and comply with men (Lindha Pradhipti Oktarina et al., 2015).

In certain cultural aspects of Javanese society, women are frequently linked to the term "*konco wingking*" or the "companion from behind". This term signifies that a woman has two primary responsibilities: firstly, as a wife who constantly attends to the needs of

the household and her husband, and secondly, as a mother who nurtures and educates her children. Therefore, the role of women as "*konco wingking*" or a companion behind has a predominantly passive impact, with limited involvement in activities beyond the household. They are expected to be obedient and submissive, without engaging in discussions or sharing ideas with their husbands.

The aforementioned condition has led modern women to think multiple times when it comes to getting married. Cultural customs and traditions that are still prevalent in society can lead to an imbalance in the dynamics between husbands and wives within a family. The theory that will be employed by the researcher in this study is radical feminist theory. With the emergence of feminism, there has been a polarization among different groups within a societal framework, leading in instance of oppression. Tan argues that women are often stigmatized as being *second-class* citizens, encountering numerous obstacles and barriers. These obstacles encompass historical, socio-cultural, physical, theological, and attitudinal barriers. In addition to these obstacles, women also encounter stereotypes or perceptions that suggest they possess qualities such as *nurturant*, *affective*, and *empathic*. Hence, the factors that contribute to these perspectives or stereotypes are not inherent or innate, but rather they are perceptions or constructs influenced and formed by individuals who uphold patriarchy (Ismail, n.d.).

Ratna posits that in terms of career or work, women are frequently linked with nurturing qualities, whereas men are commonly associated with productivity. Consequently, men are perceived as aggressive, powerful in conquering, and capable of expansion. The inherent structural disparities in the female physique from birth are further influenced by cultural norms, traditions, and education, leading to the emergence of feminist ideologies that promote gender equality between women and men. The radical feminist theory argues that a woman can experience oppression due to the patriarchal system. The female body frequently experiences oppression at the hands of men's power or authority. Feminists criticize regarding various aspects related to woman's body, reproductive rights, sexism, power dynamics between women and men, the separation/grouping of private and public spaces, and sexuality. Arivia argues that the actions undertaken by radical feminists constitute a form of rebellion and resistance against the oppression experienced by women at the hands of men. This oppression is not limited to private spaces but also occurs in public spaces. Therefore, it can be inferred that radical feminists do not support the separation between the public and private spheres (Lindha Pradhipti Oktarina et al., 2015).

The opinions of radical feminist theorists suggest that exists a strong connection between the public and private spheres that cannot be separated. This implies that the private sphere significantly affects and influences the public sphere. The theory of radical feminism also provides an understanding of the separation between public and private spaces, which impacts the perception that the private sphere is inferior to the public sphere. This has led to the emergence of the slogan "*the personal is political*" by

activists of radical feminist theory. The meaning behind this slogan lies in its assertion that oppression experienced within private sphere also extends to the public sphere, emphasizing a strong connection between the two. The theory of radical feminism asserts that women possess the inherent right to autonomously determine and make decisions regarding their lives and bodies without any form of coercion from any party. This includes the aspect of virginity, which is regarded as an individual right and an expression of women's personal freedom (Lindha Pradhipti Oktarina et al., 2015).

The Significance of Marriage for Single Working Women

Marriage is a momentous milestone in the life cycle, marking the transition from adolescence to starting a family. From a cultural perspective, marriage is a societal norm that establishes guidelines for human behavior pertaining to intimate relationships. Marriage plays a significant role in the social framework of societies across the world, serving multiple functions and offering various benefits. The first aspect is marriage, which regulates the obligations, rights, and safeguarding of children born from intimate relationships. Second, marriage serves to fulfill the needs of human beings who are inherently social beings, thus requiring a lifelong partner in order to achieve common goals together. The third function serves to meet various needs, including material possessions, wealth, social status, and prestige in community life. The fourth is that marriage also serves to fulfill its role in fostering social connections between families, leading to a harmonious existence. Based on the definition and purpose of marriage mentioned earlier, it can be inferred that marriage is functionalistic and allows individuals to fulfill their lives and establish their roles and functions within the marriage relationship (Lindha Pradhipti Oktarina et al., 2015).

In the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 1 of 1974 Chapter 1 Article 1 Regarding Marriage, which was enacted on January 2, 1974, the definition of marriage has been stated as follows: *"Perkawinan adalah ikatan lahir batin antara seorang pria dan seorang wanita sebagai suami isteri dengan tujuan membentuk keluarga yang bahagia dan kekal berdasarkan Ketuhanan Yang Maha Esa".* It defines "Marriage is a physical and spiritual bond between a man and a woman as husband and wife with the aim of forming a happy and lasting family based on the belief in the Almighty God."

Marriage, also referred to as matrimony, typically encompasses two crucial components. First and foremost, marriage should be carried out in accordance with the prevailing laws (positive law). Second, it is imperative for marriage to comply with religious rules (Sharia). Thus, it can be interpreted that a marriage conducted solely according to religious rules (Sharia) without adhering to the legal regulations (positive law) may be deemed invalid. In similar vein, if a marriage is performed solely according to the legal regulations (positive law) without adhering to the religious rules (Sharia), it is also deemed invalid.

The role of the government in marriage or matrimony activities is related to the administrative process, where marriages must be recorded as stipulated in the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 1 of 1974 Article 2 paragraph 2 Regarding Marriage, which states that: Every marriage should be officially recorded in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations. In this case, recording is a form or effort undertaken by the government to protect the rights and obligations of children, wives, and husbands, which includes moral interests or assets acquired within the marriage.

Indonesia has two commonly understood meanings related to marriage, namely the conventional meaning and the modern meaning. From a woman's perspective, marriage is perceived as a significant milestone with social consequences and implications, thus becoming a societal obligation that must be fulfilled. According to Duval & Miller (1985), *"marriage is a socially recognized relationship between a man and a woman that provides for sexual relation, legitimized childbearing and establishing a division of labour between spouses"*. Marriage is widely recognized as a relationship between individuals of different genders, typically involving intimate relationships, reproduction, and the distribution of responsibilities between spouses (Al-Jaziri, 1986).

The conventional interpretation of the concept of marriage often implies that woman will not have the same level of freedom as a man (Chambers, 2017). This disparity in perspective leads to women perceiving marriage not as a personal desire, but rather as a societal or parental expectation that must be met. The interpretation of the concept of marriage in a modern or logical approach can be perceived as a process in which each individual establishes their own preferences and standards, without any coercion or pressure from any party (Scott, 2000). For a single woman who has full control over her body and herself, it is evident that she will not interpret marriage or matrimony in a conventional way, but rather in a modern and rational way, which provides freedom in decision-making (Lindha Pradhipti Oktarina et al., 2015).

Therefore, it can be inferred that marriage is functionalistic, wherein in this case, marriage consciously and intentionally engages in activities and behaviors to meet its requirements as a social and living entity. Humans possess the ability to fulfill their individual roles and effectively support one another in accomplishing a common objective within the framework of marriage. After obtaining perspectives from various sources or informants, the meanings or the significances of marriage from their standpoint are as follows:

1. Marriage is a sacred thing, where a covenant is formed to unite two individuals and two families with different characteristics into one entity, with the aim of continuing the lineage and creating a *sakinnah mawaddah wa rahmah* family.
2. Being a legalization of sexual relations that entails full responsibility in its execution, it comes with dependents, rights, and obligations that come with it as a form of familial responsibility.

3. Combining and uniting two hearts, two families with distinct personalities and qualities, prepared to accept strengths and weaknesses, prepared to live a life of challenges and happiness until the end of their lives that separates them.

There exists a negative perspective held by various subsections of society that have yet to embrace open-mindedness, and it is crucial for all single women to counter this with a mindset of positivity. Being a single woman should not be considered something negative, shameful, or lacking in any way. Being single is a conscious decision that women make. It gives them freedom and personal growth while asserting their identity as women in society. Therefore, the best response to every criticism is to persistently concentrate on work and strive to realize all dreams and ambitions. Women who choose to pursue careers or work are not doing so because they are not in demand or are unable to find a partner. Instead, they are driven by their desire and hard work to achieve their goals and lead fulfilling lives. They also demonstrate that women can pursue desired goals independently, without the requirement of a male companion. This has a significant impact on encouraging gender equality, ensuring that women and men are afforded equal positions and rights.

One of the challenges faced by single women is often being perceived having a conflict between their education, career, and work, which can consume a significant amount of their time. Single women generally place a high priority on their careers, education, and professional growth. These three aspects are considered crucial, as they reflect the importance of women who play significant roles in society. By emphasizing these spheres, single women seek to highlight their existence as modern individuals with open-minded perspectives.

Preparation of Career Women in Facing Marriage
1. Criterion-Match Partner
   Typically, the majority of single women are career-oriented. The perception of single women finding a life partner is influenced by various factors, both internal (within themselves) and external (outside of themselves). Single women are actively seeking a life partner who aligns with their desired criteria, thus their actions as single women influence their social interactions. Social action is a dynamic process that engages individuals in making personal choices to attain specific goals that have been set, all of which are constrained by various possibilities within the cultural system in the form of ideas and social values. Ideas, values, and norms have the potential to shape the identification and pursuit of goals as well as the decision-making process in attaining desired outcomes. For a career-oriented woman, work is an opportunity to express oneself as a human being and to strive for maximum productivity. Single women are able to further develop their interests and talents in order to achieve their desired dreams. Seeking a livelihood can be interpreted as working, which

essentially means producing something that can be beneficial for a persona and others. It is an effort to prepare provisions and provide assurance for the readiness to attain future happiness.

2. Good Mindset

The level of education and career success of a woman greatly influences the mindset she develops. This is due to a woman acquiring various information and knowledge that plays a crucial role in expanding their mindset, which empowers them to make rational decisions. When a woman chooses to get married, it is not due to any form of coercion or societal pressure, but rather because marriage is a momentous choice that demands meticulous and contemplative preparation. The woman comes to the realization that marriage encompasses more than just a sacred agreement (*ijab kabul*), but more than that, it signifies the process of living a family life after a legitimate marriage. The comprehension and consciousness mentioned above are what empower single women to contemplate and consider the prospect of marriage. Preparation extends beyond simply hosting a party or organizing a wedding ceremony. The effort required to prepare for marriage encompasses both psychological aspects and considerations pertaining to social interests.

The development of science and technology has had various influences on human lifestyles, particularly in determining the behavior and lifestyles of women. A growing number of women are no longer passive in accepting the role of being a housewife who solely focuses on domestic tasks. The development of modernization has begun to influence and transform the thought patterns and pursuits of women. The present circumstances inform us that woman increasingly aware and forward-thinking in their thoughts and actions, leading to an improvement in well-being across various sectors, as well as an enhancement in the quality and quantity of education.

3. Having a Good Education

Education is one of the benchmarks for enhancing women's resources, providing them with the essential skills needed to navigate the global workforce. As the level of women's educational attainment rises, an increasing number are able to enter the workforce with a high level of professionalism. Single women will have an impact on their social condition, as it will also affect their loyalty, consistency, and commitment to their work. The interpretation of a single woman's career is not merely about acquiring income or earnings. Beyond that, pursuing a career and working are efforts to engage in self-development and self-existence with the ultimate aim of attaining one's desired goals in the future. Therefore, single women do not necessarily possess specific career orientations.

The status of single women has a positive and influential impact on their accomplishments and achievements in their careers or creative pursuits. This phenomenon becomes evident when single women give their best performance in

every task they undertake, thus realizing the dreams they aspire to. Focusing on their work, being aware of job responsibilities, developing their careers to a more satisfactory level, improving the quality of their work, and being disciplined in carrying out all assigned tasks to receive appreciation and achievements for their accomplishments, are ways in which single women strive to show the world that they are capable of competing with men.

4. Careful Considerations

    Marriage is a lengthy process that requires careful consideration and preparation to ascertain the right person and timing to embark on this lifelong commitment. Marriage extends beyond a mere sacred ceremony recited during the exchange of vows (*ijab kabul*). Marriage entails rights and responsibilities in embarking the journey of building a household, which is will be undertaken by the desired couple. Therefore, numerous single women choose to carefully consider and prepare, as marriage is essentially a once-in-a-lifetime commitment with an indefinite time frame. In essence, mental, moral, and psychological preparations should serve as the fundamental basis when entering into a marriage.

    These considerations can also be applied in determining the criteria or characteristics of a desired partner. Compatibility and harmony are the starting points for individuals to embark on their journey of love long before determining the goals or visions of their partner. Suitable criteria play an important role in determining any actions to be taken, including deciding the right time to get married, preparing all forms of moral readiness to achieve stability, and acknowledging the significance of mental and emotional preparedness, which should not be overlooked. Furthermore, it is important to make efforts to establish a pre-marital agreement to protect individuals from undesirable circumstances within the framework of marriage. Pre-marital agreements or marriage contracts are not obligatory for every couple who is about to enter into marriage, but they are a form of effort to minimize unfair and deviant occurrences where one partner violates the essence of marriage. Career women who desire to marry often have various considerations in deciding whether or not to make a premarital agreement before marriage. Their mindset, information, and knowledge have evolved and become more modern, enabling them to draw from various experiences and social interactions with different groups that influence their strong decision on whether or not to make a marriage agreement with their prospective husband.

CONCLUSION

The status of single women in relation to their careers enables them to express themselves in the public sphere and pursue higher education to achieve their dreams and ambitions. This has an impact on their mindset, where marriage is desired but not

prioritized. Career, education, and work serve as the main priorities as efforts to develop interests and talents, proving to the wider society that single women can also play important and influential roles in community life. Building a career or working is not only about gaining profits and income to meet one's needs, but it is also a crucial step towards ensuring and securing the future, enabling a fulfilling life in accordance with the dreams of the single woman. This is evident from the way or process single women strive to achieve their dreams and ambitions, never giving up until they are capable of transforming them into reality. The focus on work and career can influence the quality of work. The presence of appreciation and achievements in every task undertaken by single women is an expression of their dedication in pursuing their dreams. For single women who are preparing to enter into marriage or matrimony, there are several important considerations to keep in mind. This transitional period can be both exciting and overwhelming, but with the right mindset and preparations, it can also be a smooth and fulfilling journey. Marriage is a momentous milestone in one's life that requires careful preparation by every individual who intends on getting into it. When a woman decides to get married, it should not be influenced by any form of demand or coercion from others. It is a personal matter that should align with one's own choices and desires, promoting freedom in decision-making and reflecting a modern and rational mindset.

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