

A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY ON GENERATION GAP BETWEEN UNDERGRADUATE FEMALE STUDENTS AND THEIR MOTHER'S IN COCHIN CITY



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**A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY ON GENERATION GAP BETWEEN UNDERGRADUATE
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Thesis submitted to St. Teresa's College (Autonomous), Ernakulam in fulfillment of the
requirements for the award of the degree of **Bachelor of Arts in Sociology**

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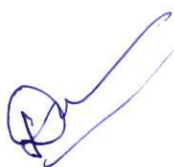
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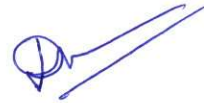
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CERTIFICATE

I certify that the thesis entitled “**A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY ON GENERATION GAP BETWEEN UNDERGRADUATE FEMALE STUDENTS AND THEIR MOTHER'S IN COCHIN CITY**” is a record of bonafide research work carried out by Olga Angel, Sandra Johny CP, AnaghaSoman, Avani Devi TD, Christeena CP, Flory Rigitha K A, Josmina George, Rosy Anisha K K, under my guidance and supervision. The thesis is worth submitting in fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Arts in Sociology.



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DECLARATION

We, Olga Angel, Sandra Johny CP, Anagha Soman, Avani Devi TD, Christeena CP, Flory Rigitha KA, Josmina George, Rosy Anisha KK, hereby declare that the thesis entitled “A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY ON GENERATION GAP BETWEEN UNDERGRADUATE FEMALE STUDENTS AND THEIR MOTHER'S IN COCHIN CITY ” is a bonafide record of independent research work carried out by us under the supervision and guidance of DR. DORA DOMINIC, We further declare that this thesis has not been previously submitted for the award of any degree, diploma, associateship or other similar title.

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CHAPTER-1
INTRODUCTION

FAMILY

—Famulus" is a term that comes from Latin and means "family." Its original meaning was similar to the meaning of the word "household" today. Living together as blood relatives is one definition of it. Families did not exist in the past in terms of how they came to be. In those early days, neither men nor women gave institutional restrictions on their behaviour any thought. Those who were having sex never intended for their relationships to last. R. Briffol and L.H. Morgan are among the proponents of this school of thought.

The foundation of family is connected to male ownership and jealousy, according to Westermarck's "History of Human Marriage." With force, the man maintained his exclusive control over his women. He argues that by doing this, he eventually protected his rights and helped create the institution of the family. Regarding the origin of the family, numerous ideas and beliefs exist. Evolution gave rise to the family unit. As such, some human needs are the source of the family unit. Nothing in historical events, situations, or any period of human history can account for the family's origins. It stems instead from man's conscious needs and wishes to complete the family. In a certain sense, the family did not emerge overnight. According to "Shah," "If we are to speak of the origin of family, we can speak only in terms of its evolution, consisting of its transformation from a small, self-sufficient society to a specialised institution within a gradually enlarging society".

The word "family" is basic yet has numerous connotations. Families are interpreted differently by many people. Many people's definitions of family are based on what it means to belong to a particular family. Due to a variety of social, cultural, economic, and other circumstances, every family is unique. In the words of Mayntz, "What every family has in common is that the people who call it a family are making it clear that those people are important in some way to the person calling them his family".

MacIver claims that "Family is a group defined by a sexual relationship that is sufficiently precise and enduring to provide for the procreation and upbringing of children." Drawing from the words of Robert Kingsley Davis, "A family is a group of persons whose relations to one another are based upon consanguinity and who are therefore kin to one another"

An adoption, consanguinity, or marriage ties a group of people together to form a family. With each other in their respective social roles, this group interacts as a family. The members of a family are often the spouse, parents, kids, and siblings. Two adults and their children make up a family in its most basic form. In other words, it usually consists of a married man and a woman who are of different racial backgrounds and are not biologically related.

Established patterns of structured behaviours, connections, and beliefs in social life are referred to as social institutions. The community's direction, structure, and order are upheld in part via social institutions. The "family" is one of the most significant and essential social structures in our society. A person's family is the primary and most significant socialisation agency. It facilitates the start and maintenance of his social life. The core of a person's emotional and personal life is their family. It is still a fundamental aspect of a person's existence. It offers them a social identity.

Families give their members advice, affection, and emotional support throughout life. In order to meet their basic needs—such as clothing, food, and shelter—they cooperate and live in the same house. Families shape people's characteristics and help them define their identities. It upholds morals and serves as a socialisation tool. Families give their members protection and satisfy their need for connection. A person's family history greatly affects how he behaves in society. Consequently, a man's family is an essential part of his existence.

SOCIAL STRUCTURE OF FAMILY

Example of social structure include family ,religion ,law ,economy and class .It contrast with 'social system' which refers to the structure in which these various structure are embedded

Some of the common terms used by sociologist to describe family structure include ;

Kinship - A concept that refers to family connections between people based on blood ,marriage or adoption it refers to relation ,both in the past and in the present ,whether close or distant and whether contact is frequent ,infrequent or even non-existent

House hold - Any person or persons ,who live under the same roof .These may be family members ,but they may also unrelated .

eg ; A group of students sharing a house are a house hold

Nuclear family - Nuclear family consisting of two parents and their children . This family is expected to live together in on house hold . It is sometime referred to as an immediate family or an elemetary family .

Extended family - Those family types in which the basic nuclear structure has been enlarged to include grandparents, uncle , cousins etc and who either live in the same house hold or in close proximity

eg ; The same neighbour hood or keep in close frequent contact , contact may be on a daily basis

Foster parent - A person temporarily serving as a parent for a child who has lost or been removed from a parent's care and who is not the person's own biological child

Blended family - Blended family also known as a stepfamily , is a family formed when two people come together and bring a child from previous relationship . When a blended family is formed ,your children might be of the same age group or have major age differences , and you might also have a child together .

Alternative family - An Alternative family , such as same sex parents , single parents and co-parent . Traditional family structures have changed over the years - many couples have children together without wishing to get married , and many same sex couples now have children together.

FAMILY IN WORLD

Family is a key social institution in all societies . Which makes it a cultural universal similarly values and norms surrounding marriage are found all over the world in every culture , so marriage and family are both cultural universals . { wife , husband , partner , mom , dad , brother , sister etc ... }

In U.S culture , marriages create new families and children find a life of their own after coming of age under their own after coming of age under their parents. This make their relationship more complicated . The institution of marriage and the institution of family is the most basic social unit on which society is built . Moreover , marriage and the family are closely related to other social institutions such as the economy and government . A family is a socially reorganized group that creates emotional bonds among its members and act as economic unit of society

When look at the family globally one can see many changes , different way of life and different culture . marriage is the foundation of a family . A family is formed by establishing a relationship . Where a man and women marry and have children from that relationship . Bearing and rearing children is a basic from of family .

Individuals in these families try to see them selves as a family , and they share some common concerns in their daily life ; that means facing problems related to nationality , income and level . Parents create the social infrastructure for the care and education of their children . Working parents implement working hours that suit them so that they have the opportunity to spend time with their children . Happy interaction and communication between parents and children helps to form a good family.

FAMILY IN INDIA

The idea of family is universal. It is present everywhere in the world. The family is different in every place based on the cultures, values, and environmental norms. However, families give their members a shared sense of concern and belonging. A 'family' is a tiny social unit that continues to function and plays a significant role in society.

India's family culture differs greatly from other family arrangements. The primary component is "collectivism." The majority of families are nuclear outside of India. They promote "individualism" primarily. The fact that India has all kinds of family structures is one of its key characteristics. In other words, families in India can be classified as nuclear, supplemented nuclear, single personal home, joint, and supplemented sub-nuclear. In Indian society, patriarchal and matriarchal households as well as patrilocal and matrilocal families are all common. However, India's joint family concept sets it apart from other family structures. Joint families or extended families are made up of a husband and wife, their kids, uncles, aunts, cousins, and grandparents. Given its size, the study of Indian families merits particular consideration.

In the words of J. Karve, "a joint family is a group of people who generally live under one roof, who eat food cooked at one hearth, who hold property in common, who participate in common worship, and who are related to each other as some particular type of kindred."

According to Davis, "The joint family consists of males having a common male ancestor, female offspring not yet married, and women brought into the group by marriage. All of these persons might live in a common household or in several households near to one another. In any case, so long as the joint family holds together, its members are expected to contribute to the support of the whole and to receive from it a share of the total product."

A joint family consists of several generations' worth of relatives who live, work, dine, and share property. In a joint family, the son stays with his parents upon marriage. Instead, he resides with them. In India, patrilineal families predominate. Following marriage, women move into their husbands' homes. In society, people typically use their father's name to identify children. Generation after generation inherits the father's possessions. Parents, kids, and their spouses' kids make up a combined family. In a joint family, more than one basic family coexists at once. This place will be home to a public residence. There are at least three generations living in a home like this. These households typically have a shared kitchen. Kinship exists among its members.

There is a gender-based division of labour in Indian families. Everyone in the family has a special role. Each person is expected to fulfil this role. For example, society expects women to do housework and take care of children. That means women are responsible for all household chores. A man is said to be the head of the family. He assumes complete authority and control over the family. After him, the eldest son later becomes the head of the family. The man goes to work to support his family. In today's modern times, women also go to work, but household chores are part of their duties.

India is a multicultural nation with a wide range of customs and beliefs. Traditions and customs are very important to joint families. Family members worship the same deity. Customs and nature might differ within a family based on the values and ideas upheld. The family prohibits bad behaviour and maintains tight supervision over antisocial behaviour that is not desired. Members of a family receive social and emotional support from one another. Everyone in a joint family shares expenses, which makes the family's operation easier.

In such households, issues do exist even if this is the case. An important problem in these homes is the generational gap. Families with more members may also impede personal growth. Considering that preferences are not taken into account in this situation. The development of personality may be impacted. Everyone in a joint family, regardless of income level, has access to housing and security. Members become lazy as a result. Joint families have disadvantages such as women's lesser status in the home and limitations on their work choices.

FAMILY IN KERALA

Major gateways to the western coast of medieval South India for several foreign entities. These entities included the Chinese, the Arabs, the Persians, various groups from Eastern Africa, various kingdoms from Southeast Asia including the Malacca Sultanate, and later on, the Europeans.

In the 14th century, the Kerala school of astronomy and mathematics was founded by Madhava of Sangamagrama in Tirur. Some of the contributions of the school included the discovery of the infinite series and the foundations of calculus.

In 1498, with the help of Gujarati merchants, Portuguese traveler Vasco Da Gama established a sea route to Kozhikode by sailing around the Cape of Good Hope, located in the southernmost region of Africa. His navy raised Portuguese forts and even minor settlements, which marked the beginning of European influences in India. European trading interests of the Dutch, French and the British took center stage in Kerala.

In 1741, the Dutch were defeated by Travancore king Marthanda Varma. After this humiliating defeat, Dutch military commanders were taken hostage by Marthanda Varma, and they were forced to train the Travancore military with modern European weaponry. This resulted in Travancore being able to defend itself from further European aggression. By the late 18th century, most of the influence in Kerala came from the British. The British crown gained control over Northern Kerala through the creation of the Malabar District. The British also allied with the princely states of Travancore and Cochin in the southern part of the state.

When India declared independence in 1947, Travancore originally sought to establish itself as a fully sovereign nation. However, an agreement was made by the then King of Travancore Chithira Thirunal Balarama Varma to have Travancore join India, albeit after many rounds of negotiation. The Malabar District and the Kingdom of Cochin were peacefully annexed into India without much hassle. The state of Kerala was created in 1956 from the former state of Travancore-Cochin, the Malabar district and the Kasaragod taluk of South Canara District of Madras state.

The joint family system not only lessens the burden of housework, it is also a safety net when financial difficulties, accidents or calamities arise. It does not matter whether these problems are significant or not the important part is that all problems are heard out and advice, whenever necessary, is dispensed with a warm heart.

People today no longer prefer to live in the joint family system. Smaller family units provide the freedom to live life as one pleases and the privacy is achieved-both of which cannot be possible under the joint family system. The joint family system binds the members of the family in love and affection and teaches them to be tolerant towards other people's mistakes, by developing the attitude of sharing with and caring for others.

Family is the basic sociological unit in society and the concept of changing family is well known.^{1,2} The intergenerational change in structural and functional attributes of the family is termed changing families.³ Changes are expected to happen for structural attributes like type of family, age composition, functions like care of the children, gender relations, and for factors influencing these changes like market influences, availability of health services, etc

Today the generation gap is more because today most of the children stay away from home to study and use of mobile phone and network creates the generation gap. To reduce the generation gap is to have a proper conversation with the parents and spend more time with them. By this a good family can be formed.

FAMILY IN KOCHI

Kochi is a developing city in the Ernakulam district of Kerala. Kochi is a vibrant and fast paced city. Here men and women are equally independent. It is characterized by the fact that there are people with a slightly more advanced mindset. That's why the mindset of the family here is relatively good. There are plenty of things for families to do in Kochi, from touring ancient buildings like Mattancherry Palace and Fort Kochi to unwinding on stunning beaches like Cherai Beach. There's also mouthwatering regional food to enjoy, including Keralan traditional dinners and seafood specialties. In addition, the city's dynamic culture and marketplaces present a plethora of chances for shared, unforgettable encounters.

Families of all shapes and sizes may be found in Kochi, from nuclear families to large extended families. Families from neighboring states or nations, as well as families with diverse cultural backgrounds—such as Malayali families—have also made Kochi their home. You'll also come across families from a variety of socioeconomic backgrounds, each with their own distinct way of living and experiences in the city.

RELATION BETWEEN PARENT _S AND CHILDREN

The main goal of the formation of a family is to fulfill each other's sexual needs and have children. Through this process of reproduction, the human race and the human lineage continue to go on, thereby sustaining society.

Family is the first source of socialization for an individual. That is why after the birth of the child, the main activity of the family is the care and socialization of the child. Family plays an important role in creating good personalities in a society.

The relationship between parents and children is unbreakable. A relationship starts when a child is born. It's true that no one can love their children more than their parents. Children adopt their behavior patterns from their parents or from their surroundings. It has a huge impact on him or her. Every family's parenting style is different. Their culture, beliefs, practices, ethnicity, and the region in which they live may all influence their parenting style.

When a child grows up, the relationship he develops with his parents is very important. A child learns to see the world through their parents. Through this relationship, the physical, emotional and social development of a child is nurtured. Parental bonding with children lays the foundation for the child's personality development and improves the behavioural pattern. Relationships with parents affect a person's whole life. It is through parents that a child learns how to behave in a society, what to do, what to say, or and what not to say or do etc.

A good parenting style has many advantages. Parents play an important role in the growth and development of children. A good parenting style helps the child develop physically, mentally, emotionally, socially, morally and intellectually. The child will have good health. This allows a person to be productive. You will enjoy good mental and physical health. Helps them to understand the importance of discipline in life. Learn to respect different cultures. Similarly learning to regulate emotions. Positive parenting provides a better life model for children. At the same time, it helps them to have self-esteem, make their own decisions in life and learn from their mistakes. They can be proud of their identity. They learn a sense of self-control and emotional stability in life.

A good family and parenting practices lead to well-rounded and productive members of society. That is why it is necessary to bring up children in a good environment. Otherwise, it will create negative effects on the children and the society. When the parents do not understand the children, there will be conflict between them and there will be distance in their relationship. Unknowingly or knowingly parents show partiality and expectations according to gender roles, unhealthy conflicts with children, not allowing them to make their own decisions etc. will affect children negatively. This negatively affects their physical, mental, intellectual and emotional growth. Behavior problems, depression, psychological disorders, difficulty with relationships, lack of empathy, emotional issues are some examples of bad parenting. The main cause of conflict between parents and children is the 'generation gap' between them. There is a big age difference between parents and children. Often parents approach children's problems by relating them to their period. This causes problems between them. By understanding the gap between them and trying to bridge it, a healthy relationship can be maintained between children and parents.

GENERATION GAP

The term "generation gap" describes how the younger and older generations differ in their beliefs, values, attitudes, and ways of living. Ideas and opinions vary throughout people of different generations. Various generations hold various opinions about what kind of behaviour, attitudes, and ideas a person should possess. In a family, the generational divide between parents and children is fairly typical, but it frequently has a negative impact on their relationships. Misunderstandings within the family may result from this.

A mother and her child have an extremely straightforward yet intricate relationship. Daughters and mothers are from various generations in a family. Their ideals and worldviews diverge. Their comprehension of one another may be hampered by this divide. This may lead to disagreements between them. It is challenging for them both to act and think from the viewpoint of a different generation.

Daughters inherit the values and beliefs of society from their mothers. She teaches her daughter the social norms and expectations as part of her socialisation process, including how to live, how to act as a girl in society, and what to do and don't do. However, these terminology and practices are unacceptable to ladies of a different generation, who are modern and developed. Mothers from previous generations could also find it difficult to understand and accept the way that things have changed in light of the views of the younger generation. This causes people to argue, which damages their relationship as well as their ability to grow personally and maintain their mental health.

In Cochin City, the generational divide between mothers and daughters is a significant issue in the quickly evolving modern culture. Cochin City's bustling lifestyle and rapidly expanding urban area define it. The lifestyles here are comfortable and full of options, thanks to advancements in technology, improved employment prospects, and a better social life. But there's a generational divide brought on by hectic lifestyles and quick changes. This causes a significant rift in relationships. Mothers and children in Cochin City have to deal with challenges in several facets of their relationship as a result.

The purpose of this research project is to investigate the generation gap in Cochin City between mothers and daughters. For this, a sample of fifty Cochin City students was chosen. This study focuses on the issues that girls encounter as a result of generational differences.

The attitudes, values, conventions, decisions, communication styles, and points of view that separate people from various generations are referred to as the generation gap. Uncertainties, familial strife, and psychological distress are frequently brought on by the lifestyle differences between moms and daughters. As such, it is imperative that the generation gap be addressed.

CHAPTER – 2
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

According to Frank Ping-Yen Loyola University Chicago (2015) in her article he describes —attitudinal difference between high school students and their parents – a causal study of generation gap. This study aims to understand inter generational conflicts, the difficulties of communication and adjustment between generations, such difficulties, this historical possibility of the problem of generation gaps and the sources of the generation gap. This is why this study is being looked at. The research showed that provides information on the problem of inter generation adjustments and difference, adaptations, and social- psychological adaptations. Though such information it was found that there are similarities and difference between parents and children. A factor analytic test was used as data on somatic difference ratings from students of both sexes and their parents.

According to Graziella Pagliarulo Mocarron, Karen Kurotsuchi Inkelas(2006)in their article they describes " The gap between educational aspirations and attainment for first-generation college students and the role of parental involvement". The purpose of this study was to examine whether parental involvement has a significant effect on the educational aspirations of first- generation students compared to the educational aspirations of non-first-generation students. The research showed that the differences in educational achievement for first-generation students by gender, race/ethnicity, and socio-economic status. The research of this study includes sampling method and survey.

According to Nazia Ali, Aisha Faruqi (2022)in their article they describes " To study the conflict between three generations of men and women". The aim of this study was to measure the understanding of the causes and possible solutions to the generation gap. The research showed that generational conflict is present between 47% of women and 42% of men. The study suggests that the generation gap between the three generations can be bridged by resolving conflicts, improving relationships, and establishing peace in relationships. The research method of the study is a sampling method and questionnaire.

According to Sued M A S Al- Lawalti (2019) in his article he describes — Understanding the psychology of youth generation gap. The purpose of the study was in order to communicate and collaborate with young people, understanding of their psychology is necessary for the previous generation. There are different gaps between the youth and the parents. It is found that there will be a gap because the older generation is not aware of the psychological aspects of the youth and their way is different from the way of the youth. The research method of the study is questionnaire.

According to Janet Change, Shu Wen Wang (2020) in their article they describe — The complexity of cultural mismatch in higher education: norms affecting coping and help-seeking behaviour. First-generation college students commonly experience financial, academic, and personal challenges that are exacerbated by a cultural mismatch between independent university settings and interdependent family environments. There is a paucity of research on the influence of cultural norms, including cultural mismatch, on first-generation college students' coping and help-seeking behaviors. The present research explored how cultural norms affect coping and help-seeking for academic, financial, and psychological problems among diverse first-generation college students. Results revealed a mismatch between hard independence (being self-reliant, resilient, and emotionally tough) and soft independence (being self-expressive, pursuing personal interests, and gaining a sense of freedom) and illuminate how relational concerns hinder help-seeking among first-generation college students. These findings support culturally tailoring outreach efforts to address norms that promote self-reliance and the underutilization of services. The research method of the study is interview.

According to J. Mitch Vaterlaus (2012) in his article he describes — Late Adolescents' perceptions of a digital generation gap and perceived parent-child relations. The main purpose of the study is the digital gap among teenagers. The study explored the relationship between late teens' own technology knowledge and understanding and their parents' technology knowledge to investigate where the digital generation gap materializes. The research method of the study is a sampling method. This study shows that the digital generation gap is related to interactive technology.

According to Mohamad Behrooz and Razieh Pashakhanlu (2016) in their article they describe "Surveying the gap of generation between two generations of mothers and high school girl students in Bushehr city regarding their commitment towards religious beliefs and values". The purpose of this study is to survey the generational gap and commitment to religious beliefs and values between two generations of mothers and high school students in Bushehr city. Research shows that mothers' commitment to materialistic values is lower than that of girls, while there is no significant difference between mothers' and girls' attitudes toward love-based marriage. Mother's beliefs in the early days of marriage are much higher and somehow stronger than girls'. This was a causative comparative study conducted following a descriptive-surveying method.

According to Firoozeh Mirzaee, Malihe Pouredalati , Atefeh Ahmadi (2021) in their article they describes —Barriers to puberty talk between mothers and daughters: A Qualitative study‖. The aim of this study is to explain barriers to puberty talk between mothers and daughters. This study population consisted of mothers and adolescent girls. the research shows that the puberty talk is seen as an —inappropriate talk with a girl.‖ there are several sub themes, including —lack of a mother's awareness regarding the school role, the busy schedule of the mothers and the adoption of alternatives to mother's talk with girls.‖ The different sociocultural factors affect puberty talk mothers and adolescent talks.

According to Tehmina Sattar, Ghulam Yasin, Muhammad Ishaque Fani, Saima Afzal (2010) in their article they describe about the —Determinants of generation gap among parents and children in Multan city, Pakistan‖. The purpose of the study was to identify the main causes of the generation gap between parents and children, understanding how generation gap affects the smooth running of the family, identify whether the generation gap affects children or parents more, and find out what solution can be adopted to reduce the generation gap between parents and children. The research showed that the major causes of generation gap was time, unawareness, perception, authority and attitudinal problem, inspiration from western culture, high or low economic status of parents, sharing association, affection, single parental families etc. The research of the study includes multistage sampling and interview.

According to Nuren Roja (2016) in her article she describes "Improving relationship: A study on minimizing the generation gap between young and senior generation".The aim of this research is to bridge the gap between the youth and the senior generation and improve positive relationships for a healthy society.Now a days generation gap has become a worldwide problem. When looking at the younger generation and the senior generation, there are many differences. This gap between the younger generation and the senior generation can be a great danger to the society. This research is about how they improve relationships and reduce this distance between them.The study is based solely on qualitative methods to analyze data and obtain results. Interviews are conducted accordingly, providing vital data for further study.

According to Mehak Aggarwal, Mahendar Singh Rawat, Saumya Singh, Sahil Srivastava, Pammi Gauba (2017) in their article they describes "Generation Gap:An emerging issue of society". The purpose of this study was to understanding the problems between different generations due to lack of communication, different perspectives, cultural differences, effect of technology. Analyzing the data, they concluded that both generations agreed that they had some difficulty understanding each other. They stated that this generation gap can be easily solved through discussion and spending time with each other, mutual understanding and proper communication. To help people who are facing problems related to generation gap, they also created a Facebook page called "GenChat" by building a common platform for all generations to come forward and express their views on various aspects. The research of the study includes survey and questionnaire.

According to Waqas A. Khan (2022) in his article he describes " Generation gap between children and parents A case study of pashtun community khyber district, kpk".Differences in attitude, behavior, values, morals, correspondence, proximity, modern innovation, social changes and communication between the younger generation and the older generation create a stressful and difficult generation gap in the KP and Khyber regions of Pakistan.The aim of this study is to understand and try to solve this.The results show the relationship between many variables, including technological advancement, lifestyle, behavior, social norms, communication gaps, state, poverty, socioeconomic status, and religiosity. Although it can often be mitigated by empathy, love, understanding, giving, and other acts of kindness, the generation gap is a challenge that both adults and children must deal with. The outcomes were listed with a distribution table and kind.

According to Dr Pawan Kumar Dhiman, Ms Seema Jain () in their article they describes — Genaration gaps issues and challengel. The aim of the study is Bridging the generation gap between parents and their children essential. Parents often contribute their share in dragging gap between parents and children by pushing the kids beyond their limit this happens in two ways. Parents either demands higher than the limits of the child or pushes the child beyond the economical or social limits of parents themselves. This in future make the child going astray from the life style and status of parents. The present paper is an attempt to find out the reasons of generation gapllengel. The result showed that It has been observed that as the parents fussy with the behaviour of the their parents view their relationship. There are a number of other factor that affect the generation the strongest and most consistent predictors are sex, age, child's marital status and residential proximity.

According to Zahra Behboodi Moghadam, Maryam Ordibeheshti Khiaba ,Maryam Esmeili (2017) in their articles they describes — Motherhood challenges and well-being along with the studentship role among Iranian women: A qualitative study¹. This study purposed to explore and discribe the experience of Iranian female students with the role of motherhood. The management of maternal and family affairs by female students in Universities. The significance of mother and student roles must be emphasized and support and education provided for women to gain skills useful in playing these roles. The result showed that The management of maternal and family affairs by female students in universities in which the motherhood role is not supported is a challenge. There is a need to emphasize the significance of the roles of mother and student and to provide support and education for gaining skills to play these roles. In addition, policy makers should devise strategies for bringing change to the traditional perspective that motherhood and educational responsibilities cannot be met simultaneously by one person. The structure of universities should be family friendly. Also, a discourse should be initiated to change the traditional contrast between caregiving and educational responsibilities.Data was collected through individual semi-structured interviews and analysed using a qualitative content analysis approach.

According to Robert R. Serra(1971) in his article he describes "A conflict of generations:The generation gap".The purpose of this study is to determine the attitudes and beliefs of young and old people on the so-called "generation gap" issue.Research results show that there is a generation gap, with the failure to communicate and the unwillingness of the older generation to listen and understand the younger generation.The study was conducted through survey method.

According to Dr halis azhan mohd. Hanafiah, dr. Zaitul azma zainon (2020) in his article — geeraion gap in hatimu aisayah by zurinah hassan : a matter of emotional distance². his research aims to discuss generation gap_ as a matter of emotional distance, as portrayed in the novel Hatimu Aisyahby Zurinah Hassan. The term generation gap is usually associated with the difference in beliefs, thoughts, values and tastes of two different generations, particularly between the old generations and the younger ones.The differences thus cause difficulties in communication, inflict conflicts, and furthermore, may initiate emotional distance between the two generations. The result showed that Based on the accumulated discussions above, it is clear that generation gap turns to be a vital issue in the novel. There are four groups of different generation being highlighted in the story. Each group perceives different beliefs, thoughts, values and tastes which circulated in their surroundings within one particular range of time. The first group is represented by Aisyah_s mother and the elderlies inthe village. The method of this study is qualitative study.

According to Dr. Devinder Dhalla and Paras Dhalla (2022) in their article they describes "To study the generation gap and personality profile's :An explorative study".The aim of this study was to understand the generation gap and personality profile of individual between different generations in Indian context whereas 'Pre-Liberalization Generation'(pre-1991),'Early Liberalization Generation'(1992-2001),'Rapid Growth Generation'(2007-2012) and current generation as 'Computer Generation' is taken and considered as part of the study.The study revealed that there are six dimensions of generation:social expectation, economic development, distinct attitude, communication gap, education and technology among generations.The research method of the study is a sampling method.

According to fereydoon azma, khombehbini zahra (2016) in their article —association between generation gap in interst, familiarity and application of informaton and communication technology. The aim of his study given an information and communication technology and its rapid progress in verey sociey, its use and application is different betwwen various social institutions in that it demonstrates the difference betwwen previous and present generation. Hence the research was conducted in the school years 2012-13 with the aim of applying information technology among female high school students and their mothers in gorgan province. The results of in this study percent of students were 16 years of age and the education discipline of most of them was empirical science and also the highest percent of them were studing in the second year of high school. The research method is descriptive analytical.

According to Prof. Sanjay Singh and M. Parijat Gupta (1990) in their article they describes "Generation Gap".The purpose of this study is to explore the role of parents in reducing the possibility of generation gap between parents and children in family life. Various studies have been conducted on this topic in the context of developed countries. A small study has been conducted in developing countries such as India. This research focused on investigating the aggravating factors that increase parent-child differences.The study showed that the youth lack the mindset to embrace certain enduring values such as morality, celibacy, chastity, balance, moderation and self-control.The research method of the study is a survey.

According to Shaun Brock (2018) in his article he describes "Closing the generation gap :understanding the millennials".The purpose of this study was to investigate intergenerational differences, particularly those that arose as a determinant of the environment in which different generations grew up, both technologically and culturally. There are many things that set millennials apart from all other generations. From the beginning each generation has been raised by people with completely different life goals and different focus. In reviewing each generation, very few similarities are observed. The study shows that the climate of culture differs from one generation to another, which makes each generation's values different. The research method of the study is survey.

According to meynaghi aghdam, khalil mirzaei in their they describes — investigating the effect of generaton gap on the occurrence of running away from home ammong adolescents in tehranl. The aim of this study is The family, as the first center of common life and socialization of children, will be effective in the occurrence of many social harms in case of disorder and critical relations between members. The present study was conducted with the aim of studying the effect of generation gap on the occurrence of running away from home among the youth of Tehran. According to the results, it can be said that training parents in order to increase the ability to establish a relationship with their children, especially in the face of generational differences, can be a very important step in preventing the emergence of many deviations and social harms. For this reason, it is very necessary to raise the level of awareness in families in order to improve the mentioned process. The research method is discreaptive analytical study.

According to Kaitlin Grelle, Neha Shrestha, Krista Howard (2023)in their article they describes "Generational differences in mental health, maladaptive coping behaviors and pandemic - related concerns during the initial COVID - 19 pandemicl. The purpose of the study was to assess differences in mental health symptoms, pandemic-related concerns, and maladaptive coping behaviors among adults in the United States during the early period of the COVID-19 pandemic. The results showed that members of the Gen Z and millennial cohorts were considered a mentally vulnerable population during the initial period of the Covid-19 pandemic due to their poor mental health and maladaptive coping behaviors. The research method of the study is survey.

According to William H. Fery (2018) in his article he describes "Old Versus Young: The Cultural Generation Gap". It is important for retiring baby boomers to understand that the solvency of government-supported retirement and medical care programs and the future productivity and payroll tax contributions of a workforce dominated by minorities, especially Hispanics, will dominate future growth. And there is a well-recognized challenge in providing the future workforce with the skills necessary to make these contributions, and meeting that challenge requires public investment in education and related services. The aim of the study is to understand how they arise. The research showed that the cultural generation gap between the young and the old could exacerbate competition for resources, as the increase in the number of elderly dependents occurs more rapidly among whites than among minorities, for whom dependent children are a greater problem. The research method of the study is survey.

According to Shawn M. Burn (2020) in her article she describes "Do You Need to Mind the Generation Gap?". Generational misunderstandings and cultural clashes are part of the human condition. The learning objective is to understand how each generation creates and adopts new music, dance, fashion, haircuts, technologies, lexicons, and gender differences from previous generations. We must all actively combat this ageism, as it promotes ageism and harms intergenerational relationships. It runs counter to the intergenerational dialogue and cooperation needed to address the larger issues facing our society today, including economic policies and conditions that make many people of all ages financially insecure. Each generation has skills and knowledge that are useful to others. The study shows that it is better to work on narrowing the gap rather than widening it. The research method is survey.

According to Lynn Schofield Clark (2011) in his article he describes — digital media and the generation gap. The aim of this article explores both the discursive strategies parents employ when discussing their rules and regulations regarding digital technologies, and the strategies employed by their teenage young people in response. It considers how parents attempt to articulate authority in relation to digital media use among their teenage children, and how the ways in which teens interpret those parental attempts to express authority influence the strategies they themselves embrace regarding digital media. The result showed that the article argues that although economically disadvantaged families experience the digital generation gap with particular intensity, their strategies reveal that they and their teenage children are able to deal with these challenges in creative and effective ways. The research method is interview.

According to Aisha Bibi, Dr. Sahibzada Aurangzeb, Mehvish Bashir (2022) in their article they describes "Devastating Impacts of Generation Gap in Michele Hutchison's The Discomfort of Evening: A Postmodernist View". The purpose of this study is to investigate the generation gap by identifying the various factors that increase or decrease the generation gap, which is a growing problem in most parts of the world, and the devastating effects of nighttime restlessness. The research showed that the problems are identified through a postmodern approach.

The generational gap in the family structure has devastating consequences in a society that the author creates as distorted relationships with meaninglessness in modern society. Postmodern issues of parent-child relationships, restlessness, fear, and desire for death show the meaninglessness of life through lack of communication. The paper recommends further studies in this line where different generations are more involved in sharing knowledge and values and mitigating risks. While addressing their socio-economic problems, further widen the gap. The research method is survey.

CHAPTER – 3
METHODOLOGY

The concept of methodology has evolved over time and is not attributed to a single individual. Instead, it has developed through the contributions of various scholars, researchers, and practitioners across different disciplines and fields of study. Methodology has been shaped by the need for systematic approaches to inquiry, problem-solving, and knowledge advancement, with roots dating back to ancient civilizations. In modern times, thinkers such as René Descartes, Francis Bacon, and Immanuel Kant made significant contributions to the development of scientific methodology during the Enlightenment period. Additionally, the fields of sociology, anthropology, psychology, and other social sciences have contributed to the refinement and application of methodology in research and analysis. Overall, the concept of methodology has been shaped by the collective efforts of numerous individuals throughout history.

Methodology refers to the systematic approach or set of methods used to conduct research, solve problems, or achieve specific objectives in various fields such as science, academia, business, and more. It outlines the procedures, techniques, and tools utilized to gather data, analyze information, and draw conclusions. Methodologies provide a structured framework for organizing and executing tasks, ensuring consistency, reliability, and reproducibility in processes and outcomes. They often include steps such as hypothesis formulation, data collection, experimentation, analysis, and interpretation. Methodologies can vary depending on the nature of the task or discipline involved, and they are essential for rigorously addressing complex issues and advancing knowledge or achieving goals effectively.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

In contemporary society, the generation gap presents a persistent and multifaceted challenge, characterized by differences in attitudes, values, behaviors, and communication styles between different age cohorts. This phenomenon poses significant implications for interpersonal relationships, societal cohesion, and organizational dynamics.

KEY COMPONENTS

Interpersonal Conflict : The generation gap often leads to misunderstandings, conflicts, and tensions within families, workplaces, and communities. Varied perspectives on issues such as technology usage, social norms, and cultural values contribute to communication breakdowns and interpersonal frictions.

Cultural Shifts : Rapid societal changes, including technological advancements, globalization, and shifting social norms, exacerbate the generation gap. Younger generations, influenced by digital connectivity and evolving cultural trends, may diverge significantly from the beliefs and practices of older generations, leading to cultural dissonance and intergenerational disparities.

Workplace Dynamics: The generation gap manifests prominently in professional settings, where diverse age groups collaborate and interact. Differences in work ethics, management styles, and expectations regarding career advancement and work-life balance can create challenges in team cohesion, leadership effectiveness, and organizational productivity.

Societal Cohesion: Addressing the generation gap is crucial for fostering inclusivity, empathy, and mutual understanding across age demographics. Failure to bridge generational divides may result in social fragmentation, generational stereotyping, and missed opportunities for intergenerational learning and collaboration.

OBJECTIVES

The purpose of this study was to accomplish the following objectives:

GENERAL OBJECTIVES

To study the Generation Gap between undergraduate female students and their mothers in cochin city.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- 1 . Identify the main areas of disagreement and conflict between female UG students and their mothers.
2. To examine the difference in educational aspirations and goals between students and their mothers.
3. Examine parental influence on students religious identity.
4. Examine the impact of generation gap on clothing choices.
5. Identify gender roles in family.
6. To identify the attitude towards relationship.

HYPOTHESIS

A hypothesis is a statement of expectation or prediction that will be tested by research. Based on the literature review, the researcher set hypothesis like below.

There exists a significant generation gap between female students and their mothers, characterized by differences in attitudes, values, and behaviors, particularly regarding social norms, technology usage, and educational aspirations.

EXPLANATION:

1. **Social Norms:** Female students, influenced by contemporary societal trends and peer dynamics, may embrace more liberal attitudes towards issues such as gender roles, relationships, and personal expression compared to their mothers, who may adhere to more traditional values and expectations rooted in their generational upbringing.
2. **Technology Usage:** Female students, growing up in the digital age, are likely to exhibit greater proficiency and reliance on technology for communication, learning, and social interaction, whereas their mothers may demonstrate varying degrees of digital literacy and comfort with technological advancements, leading to disparities in media consumption and communication preferences.
3. **Educational Aspirations:** Female students, empowered by expanded educational opportunities and changing cultural attitudes towards women's education and career advancement, may harbor ambitious aspirations for academic achievement and professional success, potentially diverging from the educational experiences and career trajectories of their mothers, who may have faced different societal constraints and expectations.
4. **Communication Patterns:** Differences in communication styles, generational values, and life experiences may contribute to communication barriers and misunderstandings between female students and their mothers, affecting their ability to relate to each other's perspectives, navigate conflicts, and foster meaningful connections.

CLARIFICATION OF CONCEPTS

THEORETICAL DEFINITION

Conceptual definition : Generation gap refers to the Differences in the perspectives , values, behaviors between different age groups

Operational definition: In this study Generation Gap refers to the difference in attitudes towards authority Choice,Social relationships ,Norms, beliefs, values .

Female undergraduate students : In this present study they are Female undergraduate students who are doing their graduation.

IDENTIFICATION OF VARIABLES

A variable is defined as an attribute of an object of study

INDEPENDENT VARIABLE

The independent variable is the variable that when the researcher manipulates or changes, it is assumed to have a direct effect on the dependent variable. The following are the independent variables of the present study;

Sex

Religion

Income

Education

Type of Family

DEPENDENT VARIABLE

The dependent variable is the variable being tested and measured in an experiment and is 'dependent' on the independent variable. In this study the dependent variable is;

Generation Gap between undergraduate female students and their mother's in cochin city

RESEARCH DESIGN

Research design refers to the framework or plan that guides the collection and analysis of data in a research study. It outlines the structure, procedures, and methods used to address the research question or hypothesis, ensuring the systematic and logical gathering of information. A well-designed research study aims to minimize bias, maximize reliability and validity, and produce meaningful findings that contribute to knowledge in a particular field or discipline.

PILOT STUDY

A pilot study is the first step in the research protocol, and it's typically a smaller study that helps plan and modify the main study.

During the month of September, 2023 to check the feasibility of the study a pilot study was conducted.

PRETEST

pre-test is a measurement or assessment administered before the implementation of an intervention or treatment in a research study. Its purpose is to gather baseline data on participants' characteristics, behaviors, attitudes, or other relevant variables before they are exposed to the experimental condition. A pretest was conducted during the month of September, thus necessary changes and correction were made in the questionnaire.

SAMPLE SIZE AND METHOD OF SAMPLING

The number of participants used in a study is referred to as sample size. Here, a sample size of 50 female undergraduate students from Kochi city, using random sampling.

Random sampling is a method used in research to select a sample from a larger population in which each member of the population has an equal chance of being chosen.

TOOLS FOR DATA COLLECTION

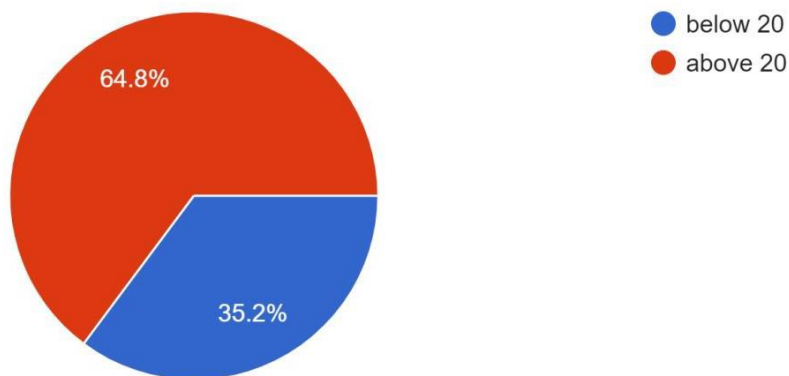
Tools for data collection are diverse and tailored to the specific needs of research projects. From surveys and interviews to observations and experiments, each tool serves a unique purpose in gathering information.

In the present study, the questionnaire method by using 'Google forms' was used as a tool for data collection. The process of collection of data was conducted during the month of January; hence the respondents are female undergraduate students of Cochin city and are also easy and accurate to find the result from the researcher's point of view.

CHAPTER – 4
ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

1. What is your age?

54 responses

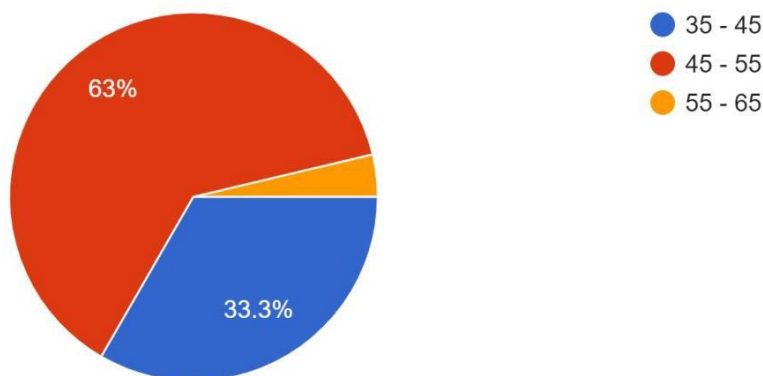


Out of 54 respondent 64.8% of the respondent belong to the age category above 20 , 35.3% of the respondent belong to the age category of below 20.

Thus, it can be said that the age category above 20 has the highest response rate.

2. What is your mothers age?

54 responses

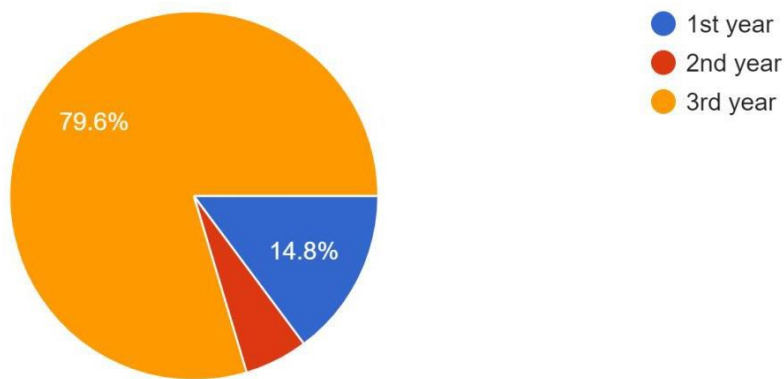


Out of 54 respondent 63% of the respondent belong to the age category 45 - 55 , 33.3% of the respondent belong to the age category 35 - 45 , 3.7% of the respondent belong to the age category of 55 - 65.

Thus , it can be said that the age category 45 - 55 has the highest response rate.

3. What is your current educational level ?

54 responses

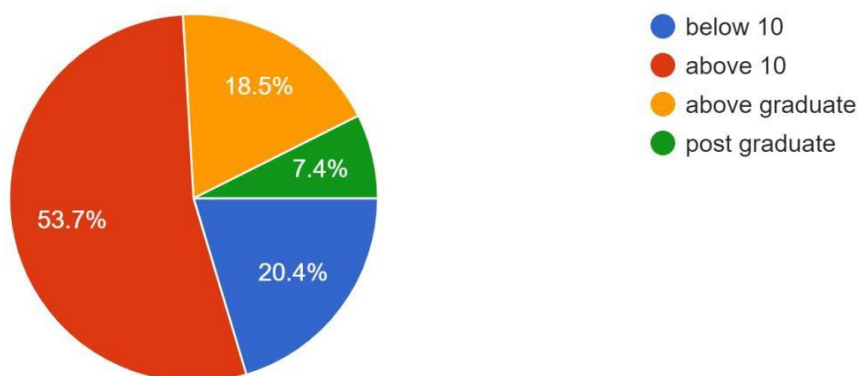


Out of 54 respondents 79.6% Have belong to 3rd years, 14.8%Of The respondents Belong to 1 Years, 5.6% of the respondents belong to 2nd years.

Thus, it can be observed that most of the respondents have belong to 3rd years.

4. What is your mother's educational level?

54 responses

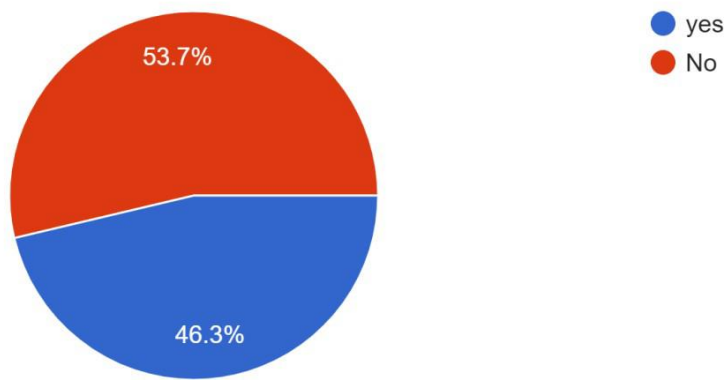


Out Of 54 Respondents 53.7% of the respondent have belong to above 10,20.4% of respondents belong to below 10,18.5% of the respondents belong to above graduate, 7.4% of respondents belong to post graduate.

Thus it can be observed that most of the Respondents have belong to above 10.

5. Is your mother working?

54 responses

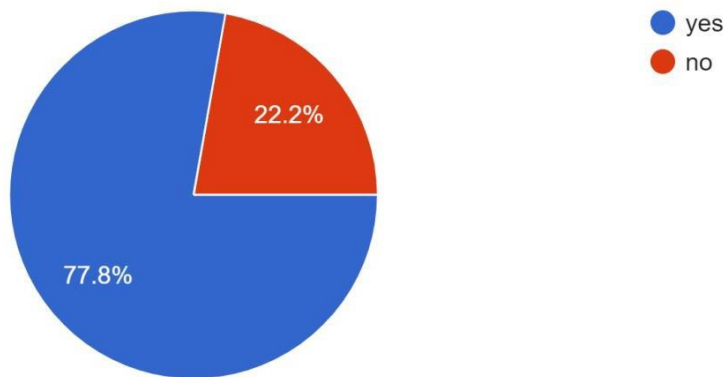


53.7% of the 54 respondents do not work for an employer. Additionally, 46.3% of those surveyed are workers.

Therefore, the highest response rate of 53.7% of the respondents may be stated.

6. Are you staying with your mother ?

54 responses

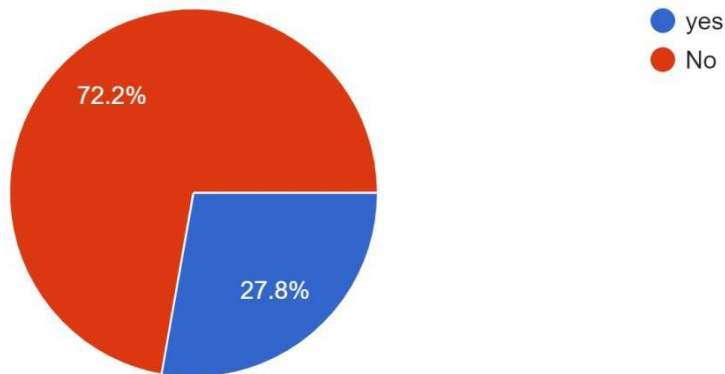


22.2% of the 54 respondents said they did not stay with their mother, while 77.8% of respondents said they did.

As a result, it is evident that the majority of respondents reside with their mother.

7.Are you hosteller ?

54 responses

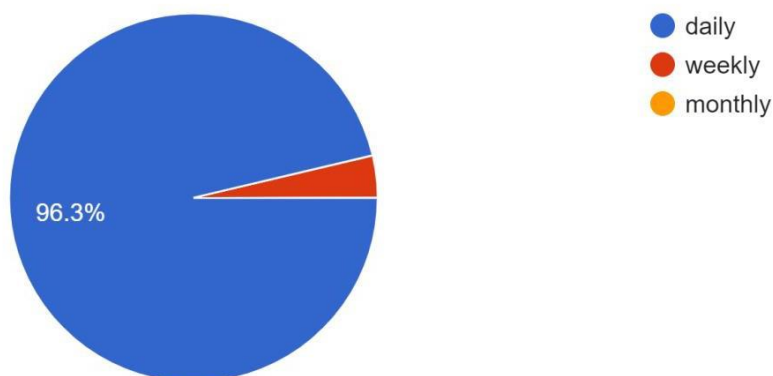


Among the 54 responders, 27.8% are hostellers and 72.2% are not.

Thus, it may be concluded that 72.2% of people do not hostel.

8. How do you often communicate with your mother ?

54 responses

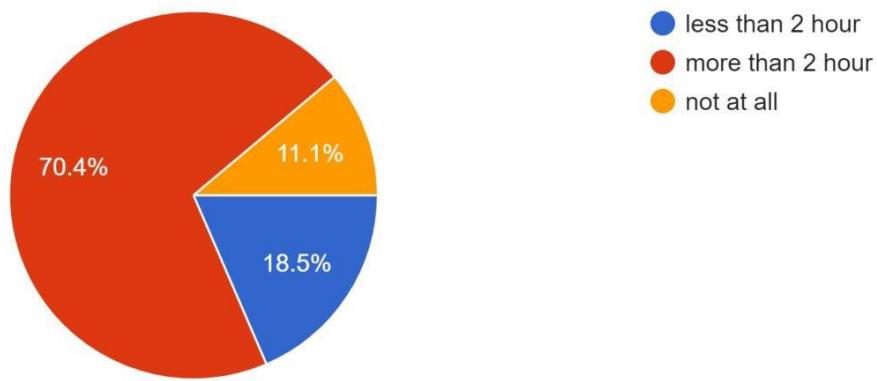


According to the pie chart above, 96.3% of the respondents said they spoke with their mother every day. and 3.7% of those surveyed say they speak with their mother once a week.

It follows that the majority of respondents communicate with their mother on a daily basis

9.How many duration do you spend with your mother ?

54 responses

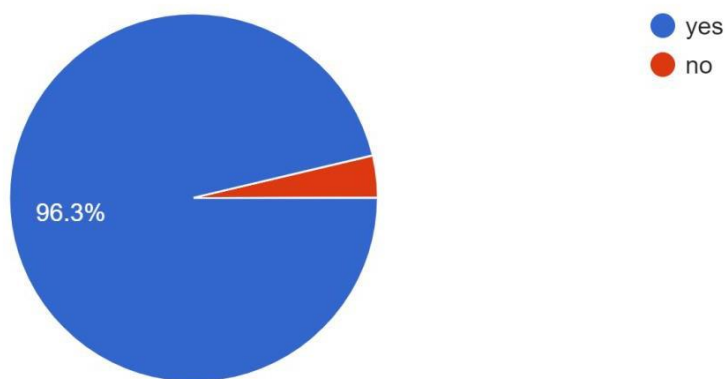


According to this pie chart, 70.4% of respondents say they speak with their mother for more than two hours, while 18.5% say they speak with her for less than two hours. Additionally, 11.1% of respondents said they don't talk to their mother.

Thus, it may be concluded that the majority of responders speak with their mother for longer than two hours each day.

10.Did new technology helps you ?

54 responses

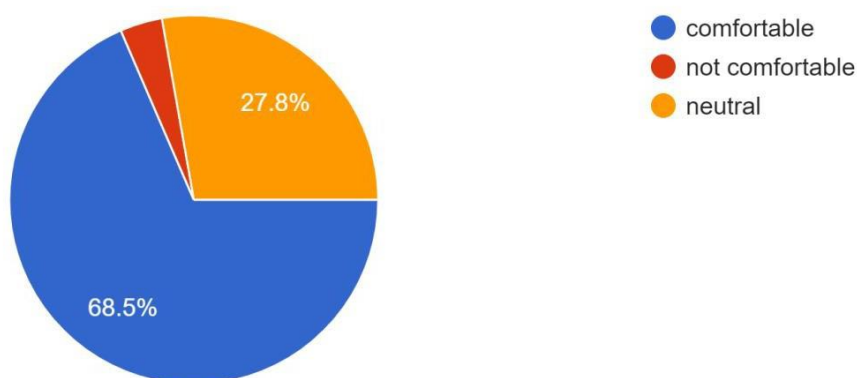


According to this pie chart, 96.3% of respondents said they were dependent on technology, with the remaining 3.7% saying they did not.

As a result, the majority of responders depend largely on technology.

11.How comfortable is your mother with using technology for communication ?

54 responses

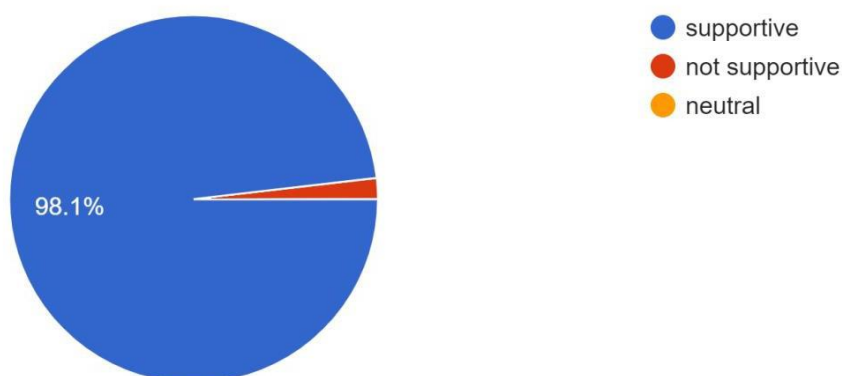


68.5% of respondents, or 54 replies, said they are okay with their mother utilizing technology for communication .The remaining 27.8% are uncomfortable, whereas the remaining 27.8% are neutral.

As a result, it is evident that the majority of respondents feel safe utilizing technology to communicate with their mothers.

12.How supportive is your mother of your educational and career goals?

54 responses

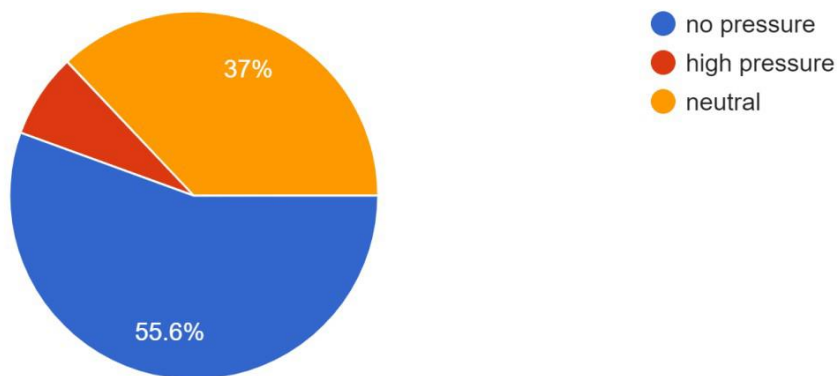


According to the data gathered, 98.1% of the respondents stated that their mother supports their aspirations for their education and careers. and there is no support for the remaining little portion of responses.

This chart shows that the supporting category has the highest percentage.

13.To what extend do you feel pressure from your mother regarding your academic performance and career goals?

54 responses

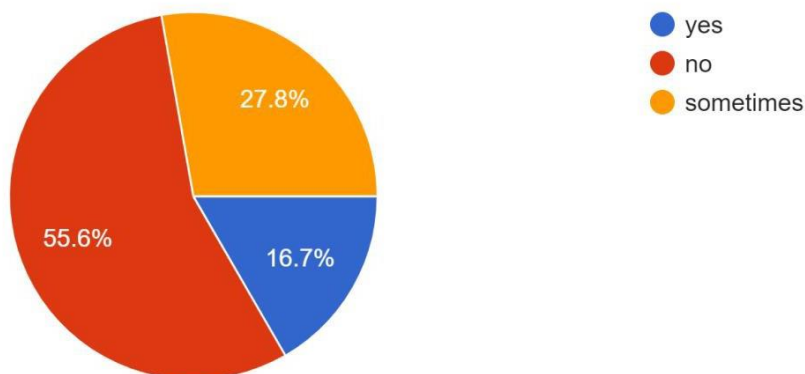


Of the 54 respondents, 55.6% said their mother did not put any pressure on them to achieve well academically or pursue their job aspirations.18.6% of the respondents are under great pressure, whereas 37% of the data is neutral.

Therefore, it may be concluded that the majority of responders do not belong to any Pressure,

14.Does your mother's interest affects your educational choices?

54 responses

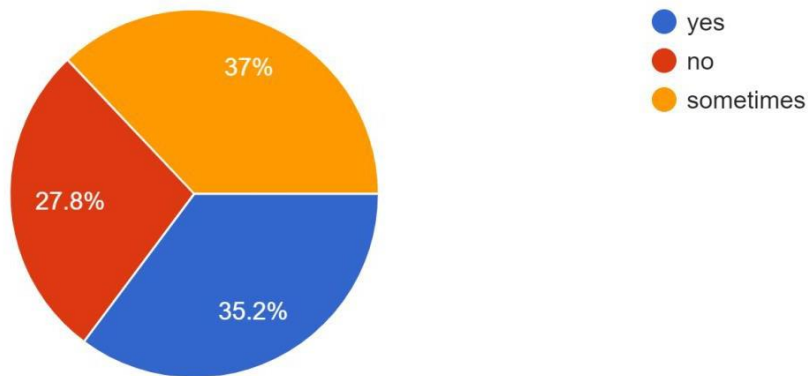


According to the statistics, 55.6% of the respondents said their educational decisions are unaffected by their mother's interests.16.7% of respondents said that their mother's interests had occasionally been impacted, while 27.8% of respondents said that this had happened.

Thus, it is evident that the majority of respondents do not consider their mother's interest in their educational choices while making decisions.

15.Do you feel that your mother's opinion influence in your educational choices?

54 responses

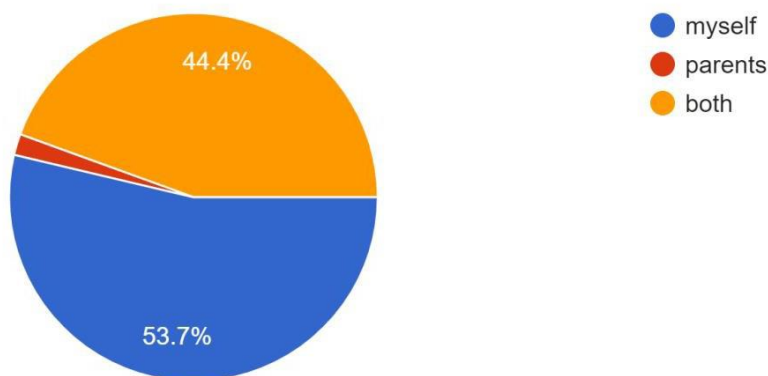


According to the data gathered, 37% of respondents said they felt their mother's view occasionally influenced their educational decisions, followed by 35.2% who said yes and 27.8% who said no.

According to the research, sometimes accounts for the biggest percentage.

16.Who is making choice in your education ?

54 responses

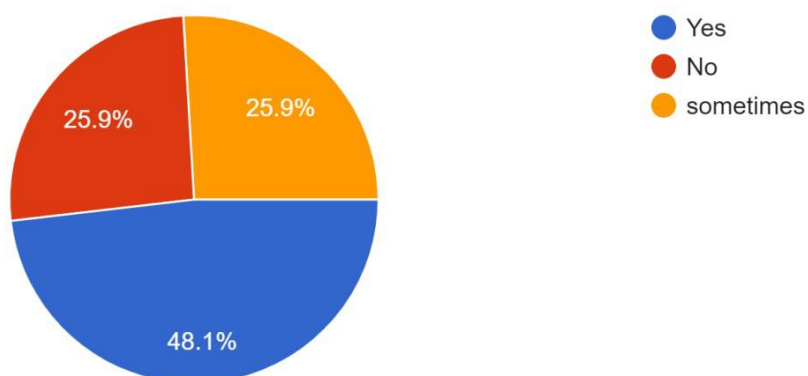


54 respondents made their educational choices; 53.7% of them chose their own path, 44.4% chose both, and 9.3% chose their parents' path.

It is evident from this graphic that the majority of students choose their own educational decisions.

17.Did your mother influence in your religious belief?

54 responses

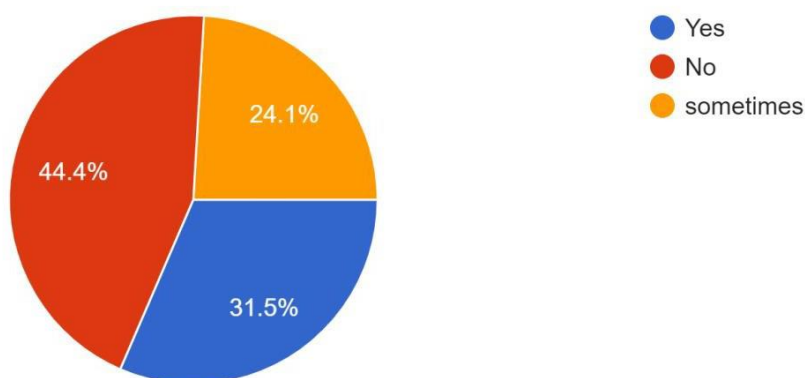


48.1% of respondents to this survey said they preferred having their mother influence their religious views. However, 25.9% of the respondents said they occasionally make the decision to not influence their mother.

As a result, the pie diagram shows that most respondents selected "yes."

18.Does your mother force you to do practices related to religion?

54 responses

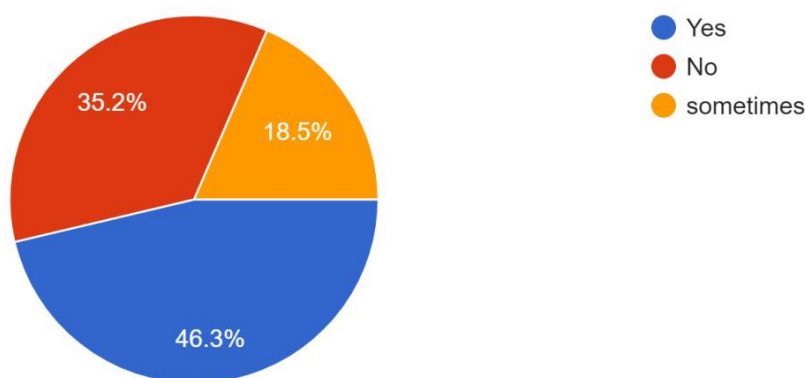


According to this figure, 44.4% of respondents say their mother does not compel them to engage in religious practices, 31.5% say their mother does force them to engage in religious customs, and the remaining 24.1% say they are occasionally selected.

This pie diagram shows that the majority of respondents selected "no."

19, Do you feel that your religious beliefs help you to shape your identity?

54 responses

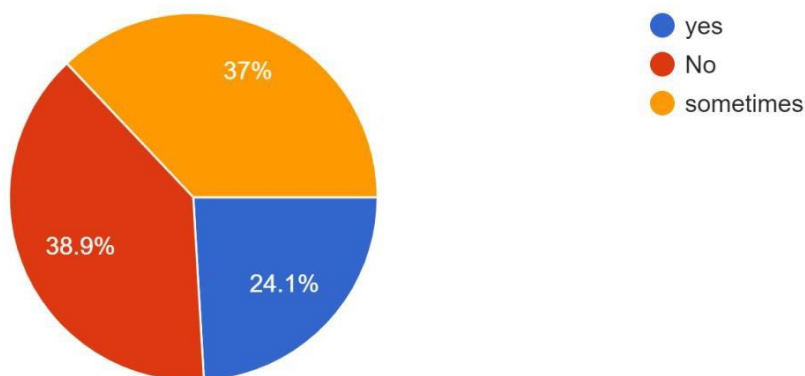


46.3% of respondents believe that their religious beliefs have shaped who they are. Of those, 35.2% choose not to believe this, while the remaining 18.5% opt to believe that their religious beliefs have shaped their identity occasionally.

The majority of responders chose "yes," as this diagram demonstrates

20. Does your mother scold you for not following your beliefs and religious values?

54 responses

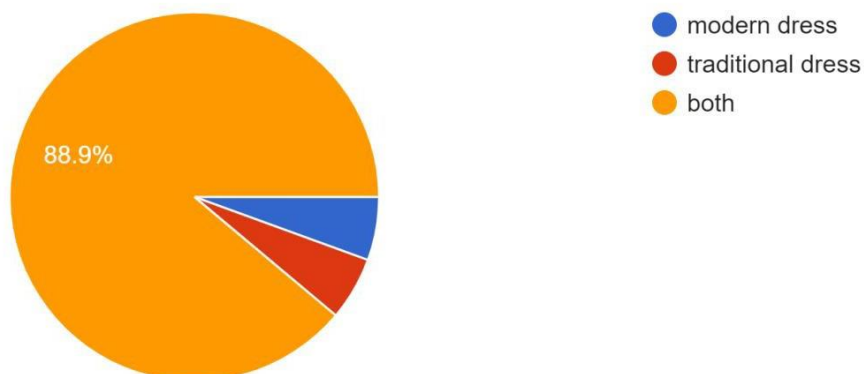


Of the 54 respondents, 38.9% said their mother did not chastise them for deviating from their values and beliefs, 37% said they made a choice occasionally, and the remaining 24.1% said their mother chastised them for upholding their views.

demonstrates that the majority of responders select "no."

21.What kind of clothes does your mother like you to wear?

54 responses



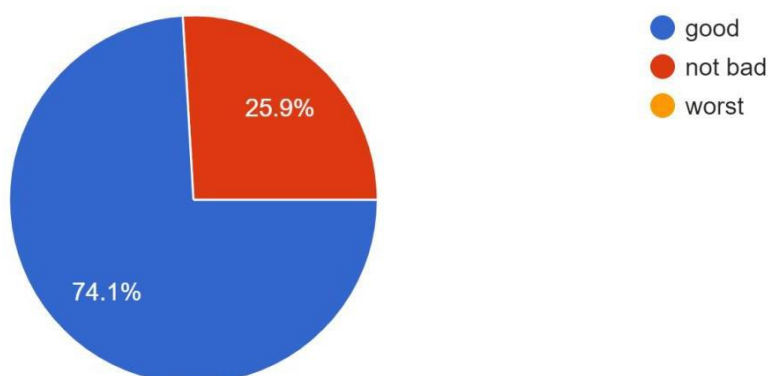
Of the 54 respondents, 88.9% said that both of their mothers like to dress their kids in certain outfits.

According to 5.55% of respondents, their daughter's mother must enjoy wearing contemporary clothing. And the remaining five and a half percent decide to wear traditional attire.

Therefore, it can be concluded that most respondents selected both.

22.What is your mothers attitude toward dressing to your interest?

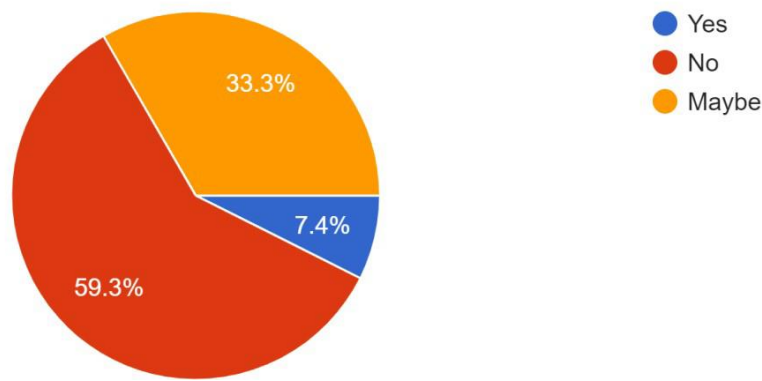
54 responses



According to 74.1 percent of the respondents, their mother supports them dressing however they like. 25.9% chose 'not bad'

23.Did your mother try to force you to not wear certain dresses like ripped jeans ,crop tops?

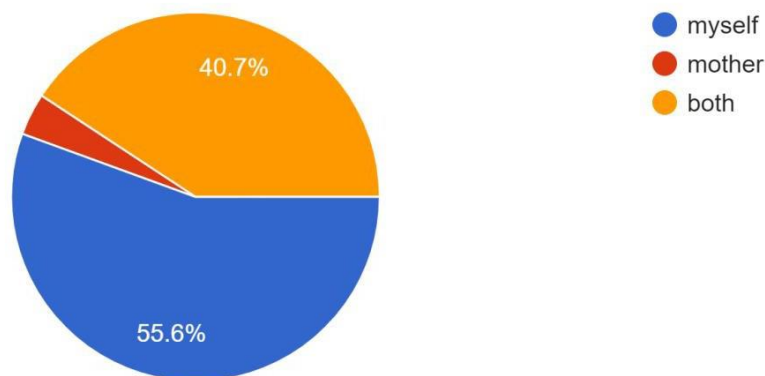
54 responses



From the data shows that, 59.3% mothers never say not to wear such clothes, 33.3% mothers say sometimes, and 7.4% mothers say not to wear such clothes. thus, most mothers (59.3%) do not oppose their children's wishes.

24.Whose interest are more important when you shop?

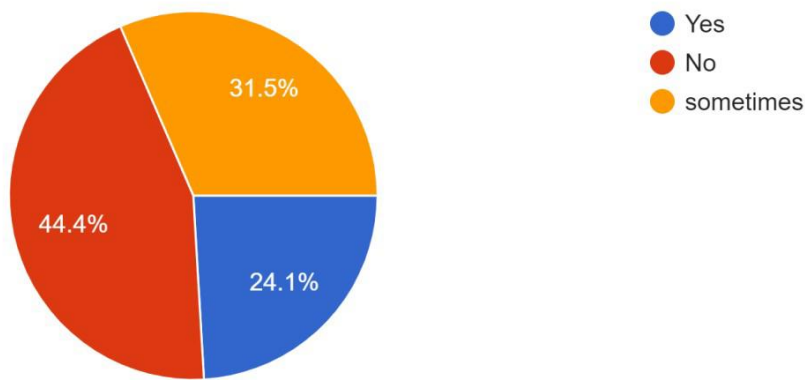
54 responses



The above figure depicts that, 55.6% of the respondents shop according to their own preferences, 40.7% of the respondents give importance to the interests of both (mother and daughter), and 3.6% of the respondents only according to the mother's preferences. Thus, it can be observed that majority of the respondents shop according to their own preference.

25.Does your mother expect you to do certain household duties because you are a girl?

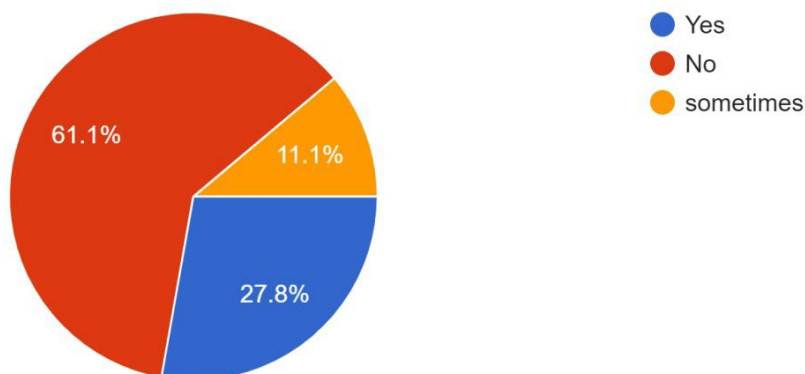
54 responses



out of 54 respondents, 44.4% are not expected,31.5% expected sometimes,and 24.1% are expected to do certain house hold duties because she is a girl. thus most of the mother's are not expected.

26.Do you feel that gender roles impact your relationship with your mother?

54 responses

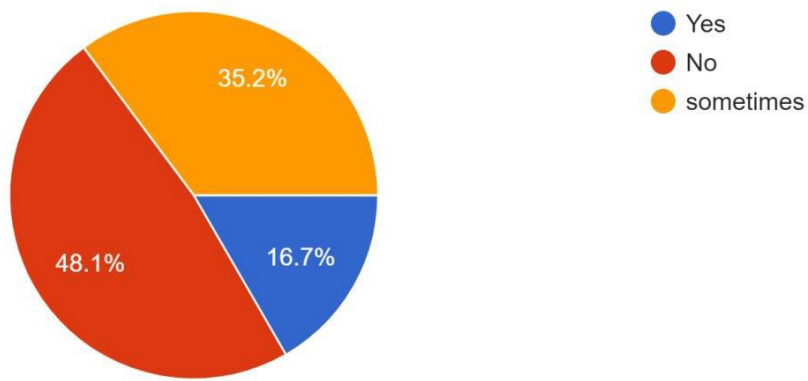


from the collected data out of 54 respondents, 61.1% respondents are not feeling gender role impact relationship with their mother, 27.8 % respondents are feeling and 11.1% are feeled sometimes.

Therefore, it shows that most of them are not feeling gender role impact relationship with their mother.

27.Do you feel that gender -based stereotypes limit your personality?

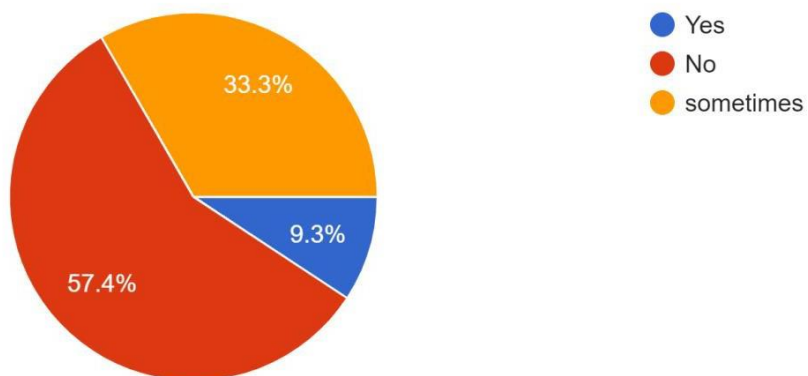
54 responses



from the collected data, 48. 1% respondents are not feel that gender based stereotypes limited their personality, 35.2% respondents are feeling sometimes and 16.7% of respondents are feeled.

28.Do gender role affects you mentally?

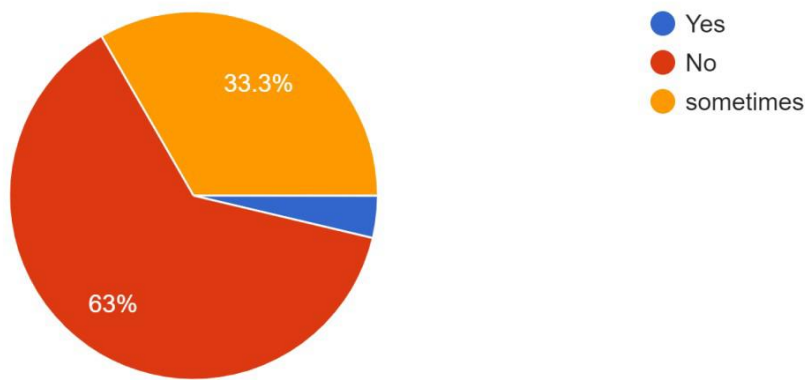
54 responses



The figures indicate that 57.4% of the respondents are not mentally affected gender role, 33.3% of the respondents are sometimes affected , and 9.3% of the respondents are mentally affected.

29.As a girl child do you feel that you are being treated differently from your siblings?

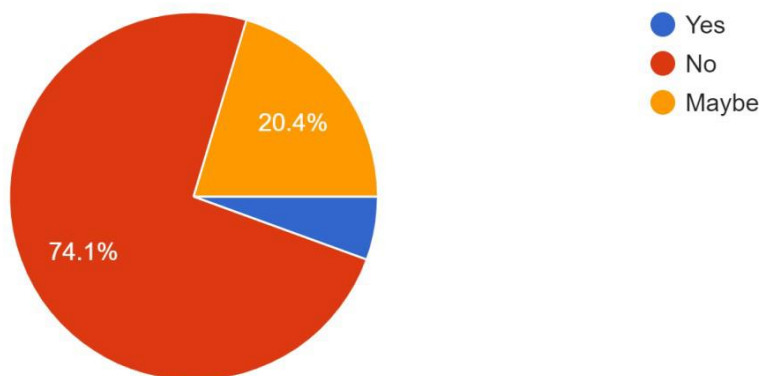
54 responses



According to the figure, 63% of respondents did not feel that they are being treated differently from their siblings, 33.3% of respondents are feel sometimes, and 3.7 % of respondent are feeled that they are treated differently from their siblings.

30.Does your mother interfere with your relationship with friends?

54 responses

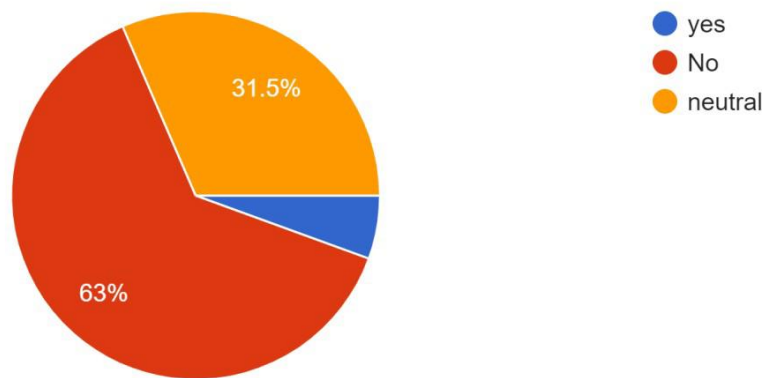


From the above pie chart, it is evident that 74.1% respondents said that, her mother do not interfere with relationship with her friends, 20.4% respondents said that maybe her mother interfere, and 5.5% respondents said that her mother interfere .

thus, it can be said that most of the mother's are not interfere with relationship with her friends.

31.Does mom insist on what kind of friends you choose?

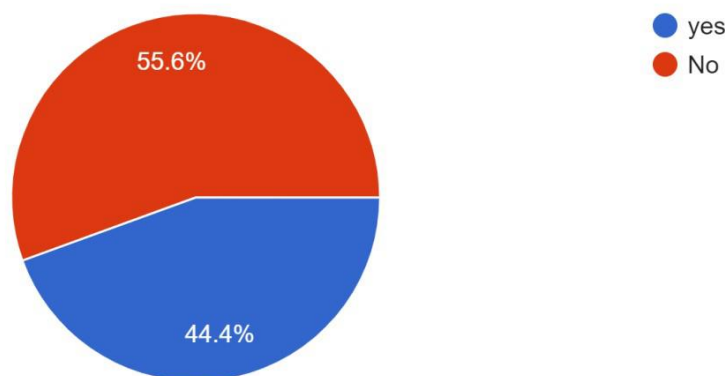
54 responses



According to the pie chart, 63% respondents said, that her mom do not insist what kind of friends they choose. 31.5% respondents said that sometimes they insist. 5.5% respondents said that her mom insist what kind of friends they choose. thus, it can be prove that most of the mother's (63%) are not insist what kind of friends her daughter choose.

32.Is your mom okay with you having a boyfriend?

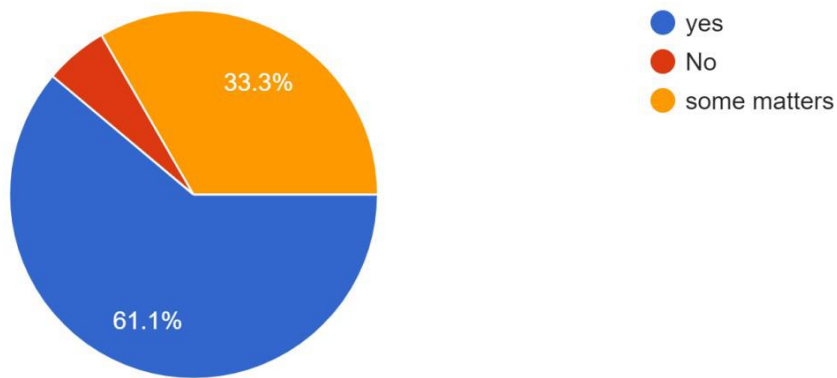
54 responses



In the present study, 55.6% respondents said that mother is not interested in her daughter having a boyfriend, 44.4% respondents said that mother is not interested in her daughter having a boyfriend. thus, it can be said that, most mothers are not interested in their daughter having a boyfriend.

33.Do you have an open communication with your mother?

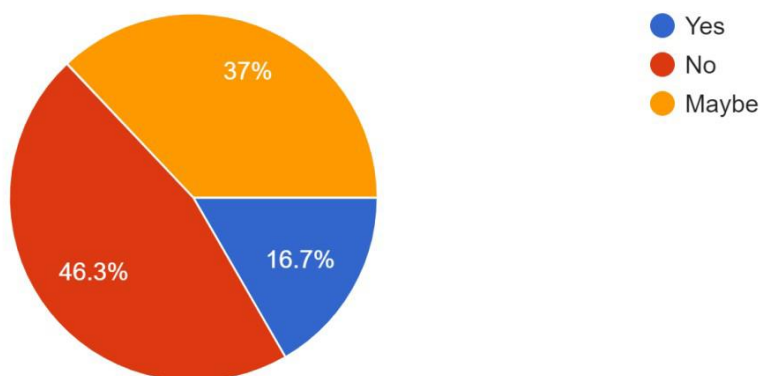
54 responses



According to the data gathered, 61.1% of respondents have open communication with their mother, 33.3% of respondents only share some things with their mother, and 5.6% of respondents do not have open communication with their mother. thus the data showed that 61.1% mostly have open communication between mothers and daughters.

34.Do you feel that generation gap with your mother has influence your stress level or mental wellbeing?

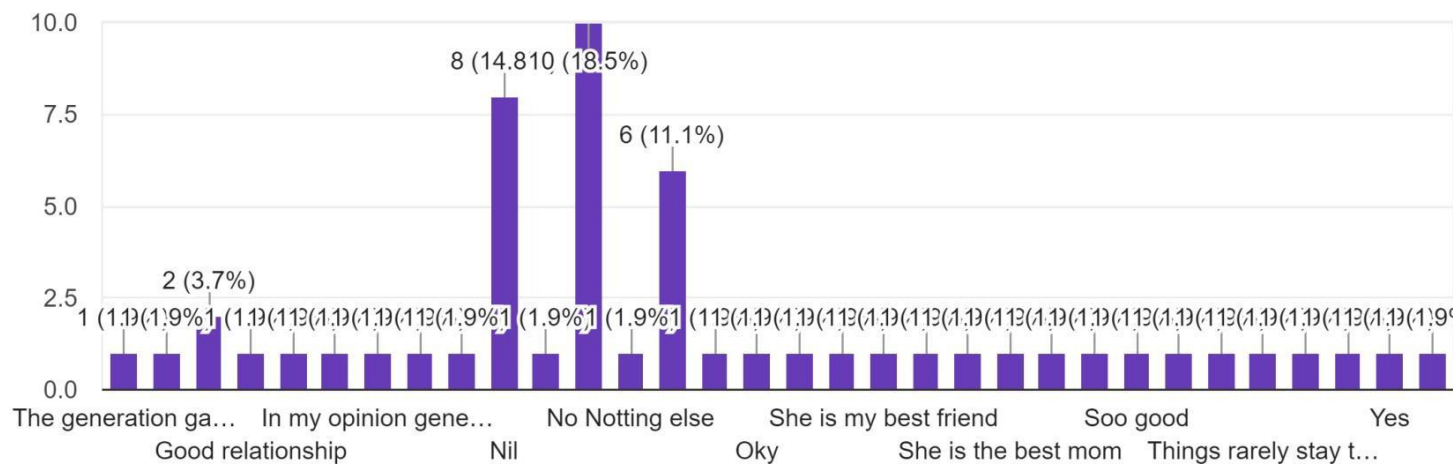
54 responses



Out of 54 responses, 46.3% of the respondents said that they do not feel that the generation gap with their mother influences their stress level or mental well-being. 37% respondents are feeled sometimes, 16.7% respondents are feel that generation gap with their mother influence their stress level oru mental well being.

35.Is there anything else you would like to share about your relationship with your mother and generation gap?

54 responses



The majority of research participants stated that their relationships with their moms were unaffected by the "generation gap" when asked about it. Few people have, nevertheless, mentioned that their relationship is impacted by generation. Some people have excellent relationships with their mothers.

CHAPTER – 5
FINDINGS AND COCLUSION

1 .Out of 54 respondent 64.8% of the respondent belong to the age category of above 20 and 35.3% of the respondent belong to the age category of below 20.

Therefore, we can assume that the age category of above 20 has the highest response rate.

2. Out of 54 respondent 63% of the respondent belong to the age category of 45-55,33.3% of the respondent belong to the age category of 35-45,and 3.7% of the respondent belong to the age category of 55-65.

Thus, it can be said that the age category of 45-55 has the highest response rate.

3 .Out of 54 respondents 79.6% have belong to 3rd years, 14.8% of the respondents belong to 1st years and 5.6% of the respondents belong to 2nd years.

Thus, it can be observed that most of the respondents have belong to 3rd years.

4.Out of 54 respondents 53.7% of the respondent have belong to above 10, 20.4% of respondents belong to below 10,18.5% of the respondents belong to above graduate, and 7.4% of respondents belong to post graduate.

Thus, it can be observed that most of the respondents have belong to above 10.

5 .Among 54 respondents maximum respondents are do not work for an employer. Thus we can conclude that higher percentage of respondent do not work for an employer.

Mothers in urban areas are more educated as compared to rural areas. So people in urban areas go to work more.

6 .About 77.7% respondent said, they were staying with their mother. The remaining are did not stay with their mother.

Thus it concludes the majority of the respondents reside with their mother.

7 .72.2% of respondents said, they are not in the hostel

8 . Based on the data collected the majority of the respondents communicate with their mother on a daily basis. The others may not be speaking because they are staying at the hostel or for some other reason.

9 . Since the majority of respondents in the sample say, they spoke with their mother for more than 2 hours.

Generally speaking, girls engage with their mothers more. Due to their residence in the hostel or other factors, the remaining respondents do not communicate with one another.

10. From the survey the majority of respondents said they were dependent on technology.

11. It is evident that, the majority of the respondents feel safe utilizing technology to communicate with their mother.

12. 98.1% of the respondents stated that their mother supports their aspirations for their education and careers. Thus it concludes that the supportive category has the highest percentage.

13. When we asked if they felt pressured by their mother about their academic performance and career goals, 55.6% said they never felt pressured to excel academically or pursue their career aspirations. But 18.6% are under severe stress. The remaining 37% people gave a neutral response.

14. When they have to make their own decisions in life, other people's interest influencing their decisions is a big problem that affects young women and their lives. This makes them more difficult to make decisions later in life. According to the available statistics, 55.6% of the respondents said that their mothers' interests do not affect their educational decision. But in 16.7% of them, it occasionally affects them. On the other hand, in 27.8% of them, mothers interests do affects their educational decisions.

15. A mother's opinion often influences children's educational choices. Based on the data collected, 37% of them say that their mother's comments occasionally affect their educational choices. In 35.2% of the students are influenced by mother's opinions in educational choice. 27.8% students are not influenced by it.

16. When we asked who is making choices in their education, 53.7% of the 54 respondents said that they choose their own path. 44.4% students selected the 'both' option that they decide together with their parents. Meanwhile, 9.3% responded that their parents decide about their education.

17. 54 people have responded that 48% mothers have influenced their children to believe in religion but 25.9% mothers have not influenced their children to believe in religion. Remaining 25.9% said that sometimes mothers have influenced their children to believe in religion

18. There are 54 responses out of which 44.4% people say that their mother does not force them to join religion and 31.5% people say that they force them to join religion.

19. Out of 54 responses 46.3% people believe that religions have shaped them while 35.2% people respond that religion has not shaped them. Most of this results in people believing that their identity is shaped by their religion.

20. There are 54 responses out of which 38.9 percent of members are not forced to follow beliefs and religions. 37 percent people say some times and 24.1% people say force. Most of them say no because mothers don't try to make them follow their parents because most people now follow religion and even parents don't follow religion.
21. 54 responses have been received for this question out of which 88.9% people have given the option BOTH. This has received more response. 5.55% of respondents expressed interest in wearing contemporary clothes. Remaining 5.5% mothers express interest in wearing traditional dress.
22. This question has received 54 responses. Out of which 74.1% people gave the opinion that it is good. The remaining 25.9% people gave the opinion that it is not bad. Mothers do not have a worst opinion about this question.
23. This question has received 54 responses. Data shows that 59.3% mothers say never wear such clothes. 33.3% mothers say sometimes. 7.4% mothers say never wear such clothes.
24. This question has received 54 responses. The above figure depicts that, 55.6% of the respondents shop according to their own preferences, 40.7% of the respondents give importance to the interests of both (mother and daughter), and 3.6% of the respondents only according to the mother's preferences.
- Thus, it can be observed that majority of the respondents shop according to their own preference
25. This question has received 54 responses. out of 54 respondents, 44.4% are not expected, 31.5% expected sometimes, and 24.1% are expected to do certain house hold duties because she is a girl. thus most of the mother's are not expected.
26. from the collected data out of 54 respondents, 61.1% respondents are not feeling gender role impact relationship with their mothers., gender roles are affected but not mostly affected..
27. From the data collected 48. 1% respondents are not feel that gender based stereotypes limited their personality, but its seen that only less than half % consider it as. So its clear the gender based stereotypes limited their personality.

28. From the data analysis 57.4% of the respondents are not affected by gender roles

.more than half consider that's true , but again there are less than 40 % thinks that they are affected by gender roles...because there are always a stereotype exist in our society.

29. Among the 54 respondents . 63% of respondents did not feel that they are being treated differently from their siblings, 33.3% of respondents feels at sometimes, and 3.7 % of respondent are feeled that they are treated differently from their siblings.

30. From this data analysis we found out that there were 54 respondents did you mother interfere in with your relationship with friends, it is evident that 74.1% respondents said that, her mother do not interfere with relationship with her friends, 20.4% respondents said that maybe her mother interfere, and 5.5% respondents said that her mother interfere .
thus, it can be said that most of the mother's are not interfere with relationship with her friends. It is seen the The modern society also influence our mother too..

31. Since in the present study, 55.6% respondents said that mother is not interested in her daughter having a boyfriend, 44.4% respondents said that mother is not interested in her daughter having a boyfriend. thus, it can be said that, most mothers are not interested in their daughter having a boyfriend. Always mothers have a concern about their daughter.

32. According to the finding it is prove that , 63% respondents said, that her mom do not insist what kind of friends they choose. 31.5% respondents said that sometimes they insist. 5.5% respondents said that her mom insist what kind of friends they choose.
thus, it can be prove that most of the mother's (63%) are not insist what kind of friends her daughter choos

33. Accordingly to the data collected , 61.1% of respondents have open communication with their mother, while sometime the others will be hostel ere or less attached with mothers.

34. The majority of research participants stated that their relationships with their moms were unaffected by the "generation gap" when asked about it. Few people have, nevertheless, mentioned that their relationship is impacted by generation. Some people have excellent relationships with their mothers.

SUGGESTION

1. Regarding the study's limitations, further research is needed, but increasing the amount of responses will help improve the model's accuracy.
2. There were just UG female students included in this survey. Only when they are joined by their mothers can the true outcome be accomplished.
3. Qualitative research may be beneficial in the future where the individuals will be able to recount their experiences, which provides the researchers with the detailed richness of knowledge that personal narratives may offer.

CONCLUSION

This study helped us to understand the similarities as well as the differences between the ug students and their mothers in Cochin City in various fields. Through this study, it was found that even if they are of different generations, most of the mothers today are trying to understand their children and are giving importance to their children's interests.

The main objective of this study was to study the generation gap between female ug students and their mothers in Cochin City. The data was collected from 54 female students in Kochi. Mothers are trying to understand the new generation and its views along with today's developed and better life on the basis of available information. Most people are focused on their children's interests. However, very few fail to do so. This has a little impact on their relationship.

The generation gap is not something that can be changed. But by trying to understand it, we can reduce the consequences to some extent. The factors that affect the generation gap are various generational beliefs, values, communication, religion, education, personal preferences, relationship status and acceptance. In general, today, compared to the previous generation, young women are free to decide their interests, likes, beliefs and personal preferences. The main reason for this is a mutual understanding between mothers and their daughters.

By acknowledging this difference and making an effort to embrace their children as unique individuals with their own interests and preferences, parents can help to mitigate the effects of generational differences.

CHAPTER – 6
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CHAPTER -7

APPENDIX

A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY ON GENERATION GAP
BETWEEN UNDERGRADUTE FEMALE STUDENTS AND THEIR MOTHERS IN COCHIN CITY

QUESTIONNAIRE

1. What is your

age? below 20

above 20

2. What is your mother's age?

35 - 45

45 - 55

55 – 65

3. What is your current educational level ?

1st year

2nd year

3rd year

4. What is your mother's educational

level? below 10

above 10

above graduate

post graduate

5. Is your mother

working? yes

No

6. Are you staying with your mother ?

yes

no

7.Are you hosteller

? yes

No

8. How do you often communicate with your mother ?

daily

weekly

monthly

9.How many duration do you spend with your mother ?

less than 2 hour

more than 2 hour

not at all

10.Did new technology helps you ?

yes

no

11.How comfortable is your mother with using technology for communication ?

comfortable

not comfortable

neutral

12.How supportive is your mother of your educational and career goals?

supportive

not supportive

neutral

13.To what extend do you feel pressure from your mother regarding your academic performance and career goals?

no pressure

high pressure

neutral

14.Does your mother's interest affects your educational choices?

yes

no

sometimes

15.Do you feel that your mother's opinion influence in your educational choices?

yes

no

sometimes

16.Who is making choice in your education ?

Myself

parents

both

17. Did your mother influence in your religious

belief? Yes

No

Sometimes

18. Does your mother force you to do practices related to religion?

Yes

No

Sometimes

19, Do you feel that your religious beliefs helps you to shape your identity?

Yes

No

Sometimes

20. Does your mother scold you for not following your beliefs and religious values? yes

No

Sometimes

21. What kind of clothes does your mother like you to wear?

modern dress

traditional dress

both

22. What is your mothers attitude toward dressing to your interest? good

not bad

worst

23. Did your mother try to force you to not wear certain dresses like ripped jeans ,crop tops?

Yes

No

Maybe

24. Whose interest are more important when you shop?

Myself

Mother

both

25 .Does your mother expect you to do certain household duties because you are a girl?

Yes

No

Sometimes

26. Do you feel that gender roles impact your relationship with your mother?

Yes

No

Sometimes

27.Do you feel that gender -based stereotypes limit your
personality? Yes

No

Sometimes

28. Do gender role affects you mentally?

Yes

No

Sometimes

29. As a girl child do you feel that you are being treated differently from your siblings?

Yes

No

Sometimes

30. Does your mother interfere with your relationship with friends?

Yes

No

Maybe

31. Does mom insist on what kind of friends you choose?

yes

No

Neutral

32 .Is your mom okay with you having a boyfriend?

yes

No

33. Do you have an open communication with your mother?

yes

No

some matters

34 . Do you feel that generation gap with your mother has influence your stress level or mental wellbeing?

Yes

No

Maybe

35 .Is there anything else you would like to share about your relationship with your mother and generation gap?

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