Project Report
On

A QUANTITATIVE STUDY ON YOUNG GENERATIONS PERSPECTIVE ON MARRIAGE

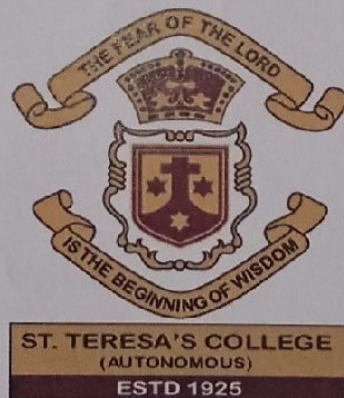*Submitted*
in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE
in
MATHEMATICS
by

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Under the Supervision of

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CERTIFICATE

This to certify that the dissertation entitled, **A QUANTITATIVE STUDY ON YOUNG GENERATIONS PERSPECTIVE ON MARRIAGE** is a bonafide record of the work done by **Ms. ARATHY SHANMUGHAN** under my guidance in partial fulfillment of the award of the degree of **Bachelor of Science in Mathematics** at **St. Teresa's College (Autonomous), Ernakulam** affiliated to **Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam**. No part of this work has been submittedfor any other degree elsewhere.

Date:15/03/2024
Place: Ernakulam

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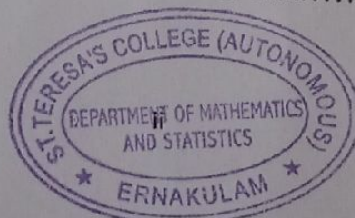St. Teresa's College (Autonomous),

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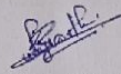
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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the work presented in this project is based on the original work done by me under the guidance of Dr. URSALA PAUL, Assistant Professor, Department of Mathematics and Statistics, St. Teresa's College (Autonomous), Ernakulam and has not been included in any other project submitted previously for the award of any degree.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Contents

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 ABSTRACT

Marriage is one of the oldest socially recognized institution and essential for the procreation of children and satisfaction of sexual urges. This study examines how young generation's view marriage in the current socio-cultural environment. It uses qualitative and quantitative research methods to explore the factors that influence young adults' decision-making around marriage, such as cultural influences, gender role, financial factors, and personal goals. The goal of the study is to gain a better understanding of how young people view marriage in 21st century society, as well as the challenges and aspirations of young people towards marriage.

1.2 INTRODUCTION

The institution of marriage experiences significant changes in a world that is changing at an unprecedented rate, particularly when viewed through the eyes of the younger generation. Particularly from the perspective of the younger generation, the institution of marriage stands as an intriguing crucible of change in an era characterized by fast societal transition and cultural variety. Traditional ideas of marriage are experiencing a significant transformation as social media and technology enable global connectivity and alter interpersonal interactions. The way that today's youth view and approach marriage is greatly influenced by a number of factors, including individualism, gender equality, economic independence, and shifting social standards. Young people's views on marriage are influenced by a complex interaction of cultural, economic, and personal variables.

Our initiative aims to shed light on the complex attitudes, convictions, and expectations that influence young people's perceptions of marriage in the modern world. This research explores the shifting views, expectations, and attitudes of today's youth on marriage. With thorough investigation and

perceptive interpretation, our goal is to disentangle the complex web of ideas, standards, and factors influencing the modern perspective on this ancient establishment. We want to disentangle the complex webs of ideas and feelings that underlie the contemporary perspective on marriage commitment by a thorough examination of quantitative surveys, and sociocultural study. Even in this day of shifting social mores, the institution of marriage continues to be a source of fascination and reflection, especially for the younger generation. The dynamic views, attitudes, and expectations of today's youth on marriage are explored in this project.

1.3 STATISTICS

Statistics is the branch of science that deals with the collection, organization, analysis of data and drawing of inferences from the sample to the whole population. This requires a proper design of the study and appropriate selection of the study sample and choice a suitable statistical test. An adequate knowledge of statistics is necessary for proper designing of a study or a clinical trial. Improper statistical methods may result in erroneous conclusion which may lead to unethical practice.

1.3.1 VARIABLES

Variable is a characteristic that varies from one individual member of population to another individual. Variables such as height and weight are measured by some type of scale that conveys quantitative information and are called as quantitative variables. Sex and eye colour give qualitative information and are called as qualitative variables.

1.3.2 STATISTICS: DESCRIPTIVE AND INFERENTIAL

Descriptive statistics try to describe the relationship between variables in a sample or population. Descriptive statistics provide a summary of data in the form of mean, median and mode. Inferential statistics use a random sample of data taken from a population to describe and make inference about the whole population. It is valuable when it is not possible to examine each member of an entire population.

1.3.3 INFERENTIAL STATISTICS

In inferential statistics, data are analyzed from a sample to make inferences in the larger collection of the population. The by purpose is to answer or test the hypotheses. A hypothesis (plural hypotheses) is a proposed explanation or a phenomenon. Hypothesis test are thus procedures for making rational decisions about the reality of observed effects. In inferential statistics, the term 'null hypothesis' (H_o) denotes that there is no relationship (difference) between the population variables in questions. Alternative hypothesis (H_1) denotes that a statement between the variables is expected to be true. The p value (or the calculated probability) is the probability of the event occurring by chance if the null hypothesis is true. The p value is a numerical value between 0 and 1 and is interpreted by researchers in deciding whether to reject or retail the null hypothesis. If p value is less than the arbitrary chosen value (known as the significance level), the null hypothesis (H_o) is rejected.

1.3.4 STATISTICAL SURVEY

A survey is an investigation about the characteristics of a given population by means of collecting data from a sample of that population and estimating their characteristics through the systematic use of statistical methodology. When conducting a statistical survey, there are Stages of Statistical Survey that are to be followed in a sequential order. Unless we follow these steps systematically, we may not be able to achieve good results from the survey. Some important steps concerning a statistical survey:

- Defining the problem and determining the objective.
- Preliminaries to the collection of data.
- Collection and editing of data.
- Classification and Tabulation of data.
- Analysis and Interpretation of data.
- Writing the report.

1.4 OBJECTIVES

1. To determine the factors that influences the age preference of marriage among young generation.

2. To determine the perspectives and attitudes of young generation towards marriage.

3. To determine societal views on marriage affect an unmarried people.

4. To determine how career influences in young generations attitude towards marriage and the view on successful marriage life.

5. To determine which marriage (arranged marriage or love marriage) young generation prefer.

1.5 SIGNIFICANCE OF STUDY

Marriage is one of the universal social institutions. Marriage involves the union of two individuals who decide to live in an intimate relationship throughout their life. Marriage is the approved social pattern whereby two to more persons establish a family. With the change from parent arranged marriages to dating individual choice courtship emerged as an activity in its own right, creating a new institution in culture. It involves individual choice with a defined time period. It also differs from parent arranged marriages in the aspect of sexual permissiveness (the extent to which couples physically intimate before marriage). Although increases in the incidence of premarital sex represent a departure from the strict association of sex, love and marriage research evidenced strongly suggests that love is still a major justification, for premarital sex. Nonetheless, the attributes of marriage are changing. Historically, marriage signified the formation of a new household unit, the initiation of a sexual relationship, and the birth of children. With the increasing social acceptance of premarital sex, cohabitation, childbirth outside of marriage, and same-sex partnerships, the fundamental aspects of this institution have been separated and, for some, redefined. Studying young generations' perspectives on marriage is crucial as it reflects evolving societal

norms and values. It provides insights into changing attitudes towards commitment, family structures, and individual priorities.

1.6 LIMITATIONS OF STUDY

The study may face limitations in generalizability, as perspectives on marriage can vary widely among individuals. Additionally, societal and cultural factors can influence views on marriage, making it essential to consider diverse backgrounds in your research.

Chapter 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

Prahlada Adhikari [1]: In his article " Attitudes of Present Generation towards Marriage: A Survey of Marriageable College Students" published on 2017 examines on the attitude, thoughts, beliefs of current generation towards marriage. There is the use of triangulation of method and data. When the data were first collected in 2012, the qualitative data were collected by in-depth interview and analysed manually in the interpretive-thematic analysis framework. For data collection, each participant was approached in a friendly and polite manner. When the data were collected in 2017 for the second time with the purpose of triangulation, they were collected by survey method using questionnaire consisting of five open-ended questions. The questionnaire collected some demographic variables like age, gender and ethnicity. It found that present generation perceives that parent married to continues customs, to obey parental orders and to start a new family by bearing children. Some themes were identified on why people marry: for support, fulfilment of sex motive and conscious or unconscious social pressure.

Bhavana and Roopa [2] (2015) conducted a study on "Youth Attitude towards Marriage and Changing Trends in Marriage ". Their objective was to study the attitude of youth towards marriage, to assess and compare the attitude of male and female towards marriage with respect to Concept of marriage, Age of marriage, Criteria for choosing a life partner, Type of marriage, Sexual relationship, Social expectation, Specific motives for successful marriage and to assess and compare the attitude of male and female towards changing trends in marriage. The interviewed men showed an average attitude towards marriage compared with the women interviewed. Some of the men and women interviewed expressed their unfavourable attitudes towards marriage and the changing trends in marriage.

Chaturvedi and Singh [3] (2015) conducted a study on "attitudes of young Indians towards marital and family relationships". Two hundred and forty subjects consisting of 140 males and 100 females between the ages of 18 and 32 were selected and were managed by 12 items of the Social Change Attitude Scale (Rekha, 1996). The results of study showed a positive change in young people's attitudes about decision-making at home, sharing of household chores by both wives and by husbands, women's need for independence and obsolescence of the purdah system. Thus, positive attitudes towards female children and importance of parental consent are shown

T. Ashwini , K.V.N. R. Pratap, T. Madhavi Padma, V. Shiva Kalyan, P. Srikanth [4] (2019). This study involved students in the age range of 21 to 25 years old. This study had 150 interns, 54 of whom were male and 96 of whom were female. Furthermore, there is no substantial difference in attitudes between male and female respondents when it comes to the concept of marriage, social expectations and evolving marriage patterns. In contrast, there was a considerable difference between the respondents in terms of sexual relationship, marital style, and criterion for choosing a life partner. The majority of youth had a moderate and favourable attitude towards marriage, according to a study on "youth attitude toward marriage and changing patterns in marriage".

Chapter 3

METHODOLOGY

3.1 SOURCES OF DATA

In order to meet the research objective, it is critical that data collected is accurate. All data sources can be divided into two categories:

- ❖ Primary data
- ❖ Secondary data

Primary data: When the researcher himself is trying to collect the data for this particular purpose from the source available, it becomes primary data. Empirical methods used for collecting data

Questionnaire method (Mail survey)

Secondary data: Secondary data are those which have been collected by other person for his purpose and published. So, a researcher is said to make use of secondary data if he makes use of data already compiled by some other person. Secondary data are usually in the shape of finished products. They are collected using both published and unpublished sources. Following are the sources of secondary data:

- ❖ Articles
- ❖ Internet
- ❖ News reports
- ❖ Previously published research paper

For this study, a survey was administered to explore the young generations perspective on marriage. An online questionnaire in Google form was developed to collect the required data in the most efficient manner possible. The questionnaire was distributed via electronic mail, WhatsApp and through other social media to the potential participants. The questionnaire was sent to 400 potential participants using google forms. To enhance the validity and

reliability of the questionnaire, the questions were asked in the simplest possible way to avoid various interpretations.

3.2 QUESTIONNAIRE

A questionnaire is a research tool consisting of a set of questions or other 'prompts' to collect data from a set of respondents and it is created using Google form. It consists of a sequence of questions that the investigators are expected to ask and the respondents are supposed to choose an alternative for each individual enquiry. Here questions are not in the form of multiple choice. The questionnaire consisting 30 questions including name, age, gender and qualification was circulated.

3.3 SOFTWARE USED FOR STUDY

1. SPSS:

SPSS stands for "Statistical Package for the Social Sciences." It is an IBM tool and it is officially known as IBM SPSS Statistics but most users still just refer to it as " SPSS". This tool was first launched in 1968.This is one software package. This package is mainly used for statistical analysis of the data. SPSS is mainly used in the following areas like healthcare, marketing, and educational research, market researchers, health researchers, survey companies, education research, government, marketing organizations, data miners, and many others. It provides data analysis for descriptive statistics, numeral outcome predictions, and identifying groups. This software also gives data transformation, graphing, and direct marketing features to manage data smoothly.

2. Microsoft Excel:

Microsoft Excel, spreadsheet application launched in 1985 by the Microsoft Corporation. Excel is a popular spreadsheet system, which organizes data in columns and rows that can be manipulated through formulas that allow the software to perform mathematical functions on the data. It also has features like graphing tools, pivot tables and a macro programming language called Visual Basic for Applications.

3.4 TESTS USED FOR STUDY

1. FREQUENCY ANALYSIS

The study of quantitatively describing the characteristics of a set of data is called descriptive statistics. Frequency Analysis is a part of descriptive statistics. In statistics, frequency is the number of times an event occurs. Frequency Analysis is an important area of statistics that deals with the number of occurrences (frequency) and analyzes measures of central tendency, dispersion, percentiles, etc.

2. CORRELATION

Correlation is a statistical measure that expresses the extent to which two variables are linearly related (meaning they change together at a constant rate). It's a common tool for describing simple relationships without making a statement about cause and effect. The sample correlation coefficient, r, quantifies the strength of the relationship. Correlations are also tested for statistical significance. Statistical significance is indicated with a p-value. We describe correlations with a unit-free measure called the correlation coefficient which ranges from -1 to +1 and is denoted by r. The closer r is to zero, the weaker the linear relationship. Positive r values indicate a positive correlation, where the values of both variables tend to increase together. Negative r values indicate a negative correlation, where the values of one variable tend to increase when the values of the other variable decrease. The p-value gives us evidence that we can meaningfully conclude that the population correlation coefficient is likely different from zero, based on what we observe from the sample.

3. CHI SQUARE TEST

The chi square statistic is a measure of the difference between the observed and expected frequencies of the outcome of a set of variables. It depends on the size of the difference between actual and observed values, degrees of freedom and the sample size. It can be used to test whether two variables are related or independent from one another. When the chi square test is used as a test of independence, it allows the researcher to test whether the two

attributes being tested are associated or not. For this a null hypothesis that the two attributes are not associated and alternative hypothesis that is the attributes are associated is formulated. The expected frequencies are then calculated that is

Expected frequencies = row total × column total ÷ grand total.

The null or alternative hypothesis is accepted based on the calculated chi square value. If the calculated chi square value is less than the value in the table at the given level of significance, the null hypothesis is accepted, indicating that no relation exists between the two attributes. If the calculated value is greater than the value in the table, the alternative hypothesis is accepted, indicating there is relation between the two attributes.

P- VALUE

The value expresses the probability of type error. That is, the probability of rejecting the null hypothesis, when it is true. In other words, p- VALUE is defined as the probability that the value of the statistics falls in the critical region given the null hypothesis is true. Smaller the p- VALUE, smaller is the probability that we would be making mistakes by rejecting the null hypothesis. The cut-off value often used is 0.05, that is reject the hypothesis when, p- VALUE is less than 0.05.

4. Z - TEST

A z-test is a factual technique used to decide if there is a massive contrast between the method for two gatherings when the populace standard deviation is known. It's especially helpful while managing huge example sizes and when the populace difference is known. The test depends on working out a z-score, which measures the contrast between the example mean and the populace mean with regards to standard deviations. The formula for calculating this z-score is (X -) / (n), where n is the sample size, X is the sample mean, n is the population mean, and n is the population standard deviation. The determined z-score is then contrasted with a basic worth from the standard ordinary circulation comparing to the ideal degree of importance. If the calculated z-score is higher than the critical value, it

indicates that there is a statistically significant difference between the groups and that the observed difference between the sample means cannot have been caused solely by chance. Conversely, the difference between the means is not considered statistically significant if the z-score does not exceed the critical value. Generally speaking, the z-test gives a vigorous strategy to surveying the meaning of contrasts between bunch implies in circumstances where the populace standard deviation is known.

Chapter 4

DATA ANALYSIS

4.1 FREQUENCY ANALYSIS

1. Gender

About 50% of responses were from females and the remaining 50% were from males.

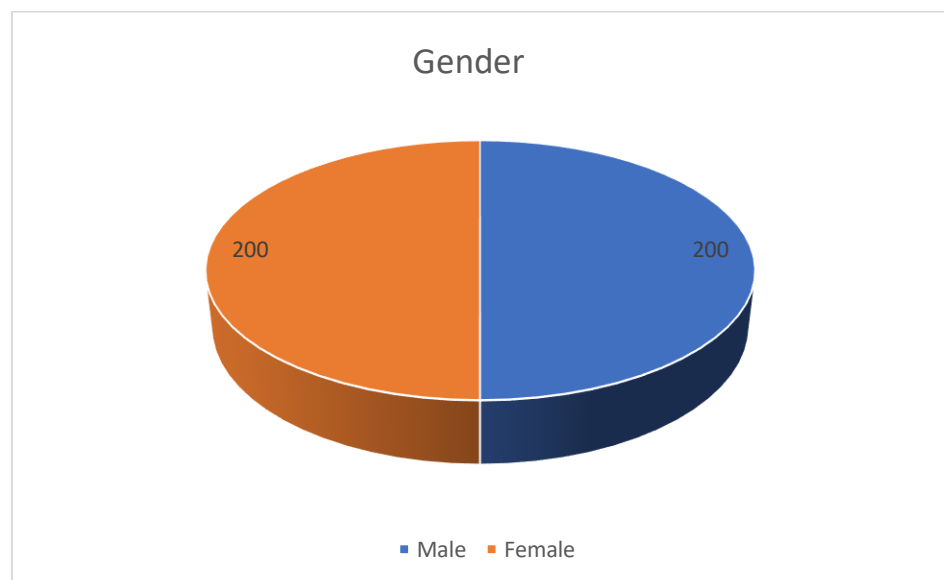| Gender	No. of responses
Female	200
Male	200

Table 4.1: Frequency

Figure 4.1

2   Ideal age

About 23% of the respondents said there is an ideal age for marriage while 77% of the respondents said there is no ideal age for marriage.

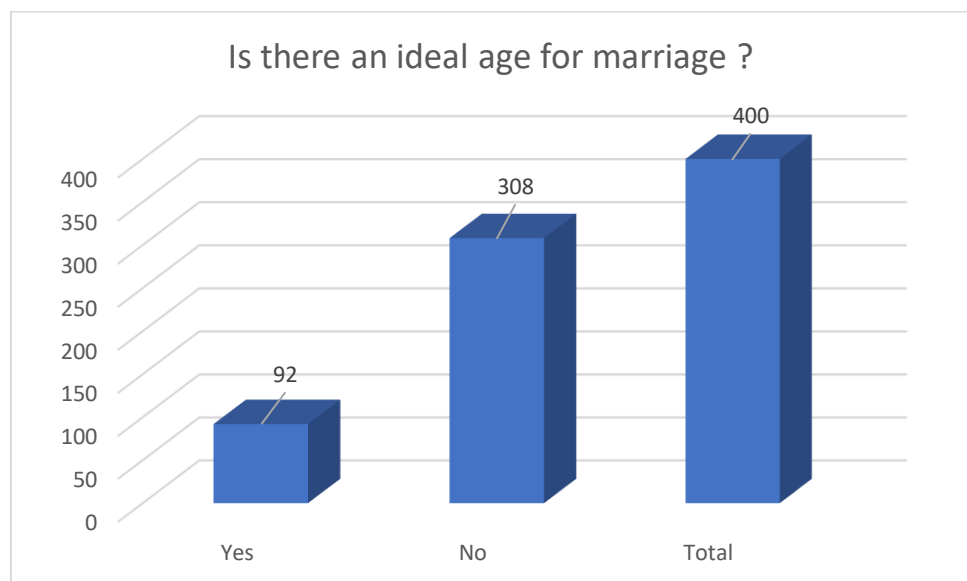| Response	No. of responses
Yes	92
No	308

Table 4.2: Frequency

Figure 4.2

3. Preferred age for marriage

About 1% of respondents choose 18-21, 30% choose 22-26 ,60.3% choose 27-30, and 8.8% choose above 30 as their preferred age for marriage.

Preferred age	No. of responses
18-21	4
22-26	120
27-30	241
30 above	35

Table 4.3: Frequency

Figure 4.3
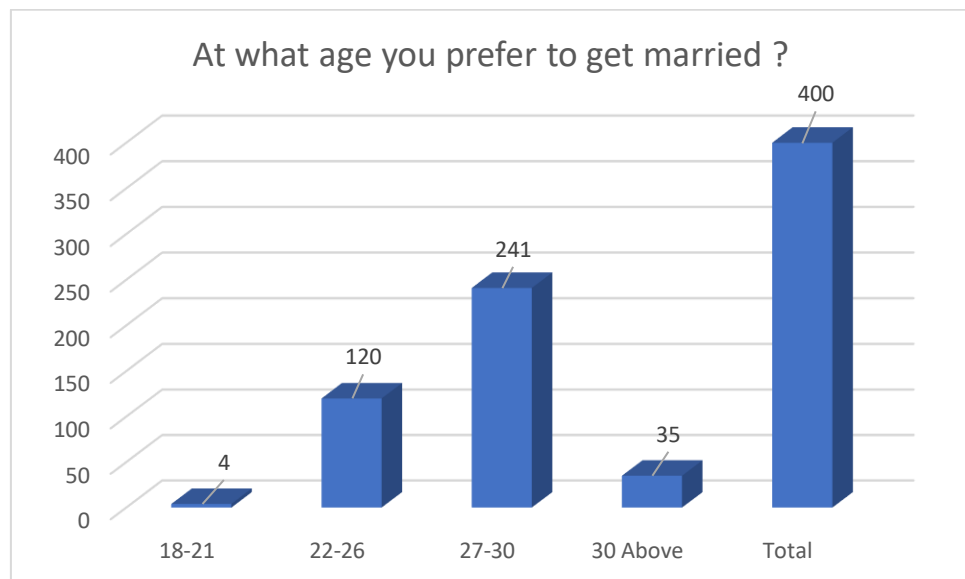
4. Reason for age preference

About 1.5% of respondents choose cultural traditions, 6.3% choose education, 13.3% choose maturity, and 79% choose personal career goals as their reason for preferred age for marriage.

Reasons	No. of responses
Cultural traditions	6
Education	25
Maturity	53
Personal career goals	316

Table 4.4: Frequency
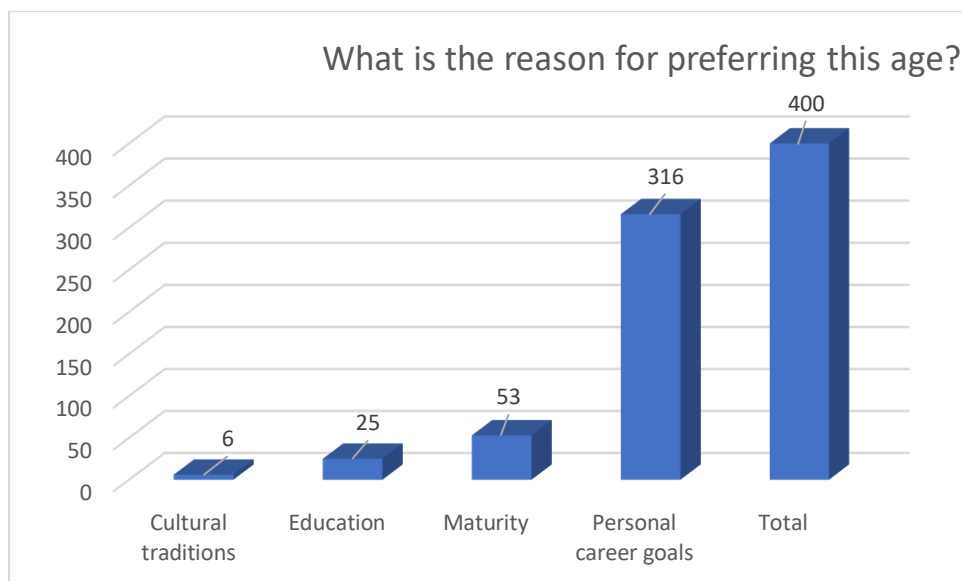
Figure 4.4

5. Acceptance of age difference between husband and wife

About 83.8% of respondents have a positive outlook towards having an age difference between their partners and the remaining 16.3% respondents is not interested/against having an age difference with their partners.

Response	No. of responses
Yes	335
No	65

Table 4.5: Frequency
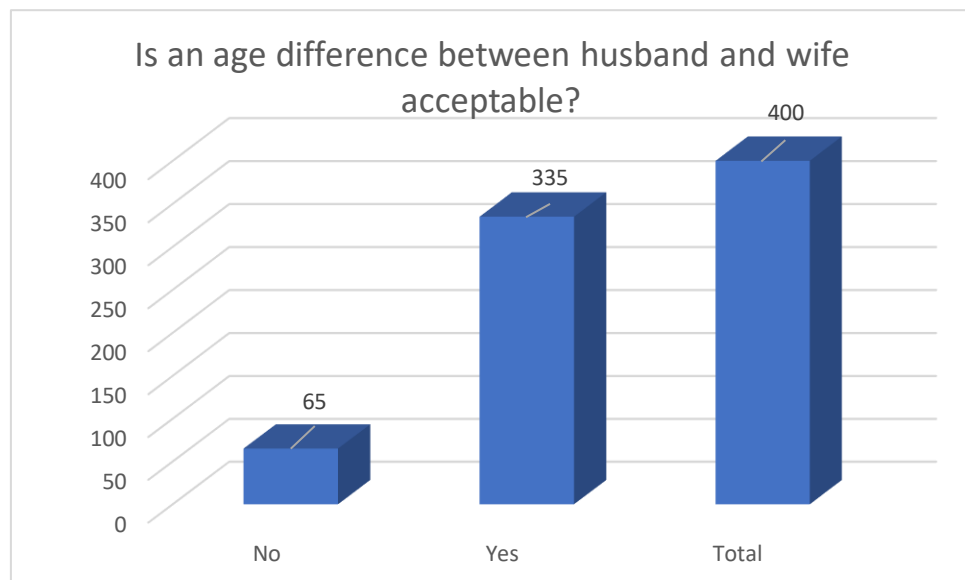
Figure 4.5

6. Preferred age difference between husband and wife

About 66.5% choose 1-4, 11.8% choose 5-7, and 21.8% choose same age as their preferred age difference between husband and wife.

Age difference	No. of responses
1-4	266
5-7	47
Same	87

Table 4.6: Frequency
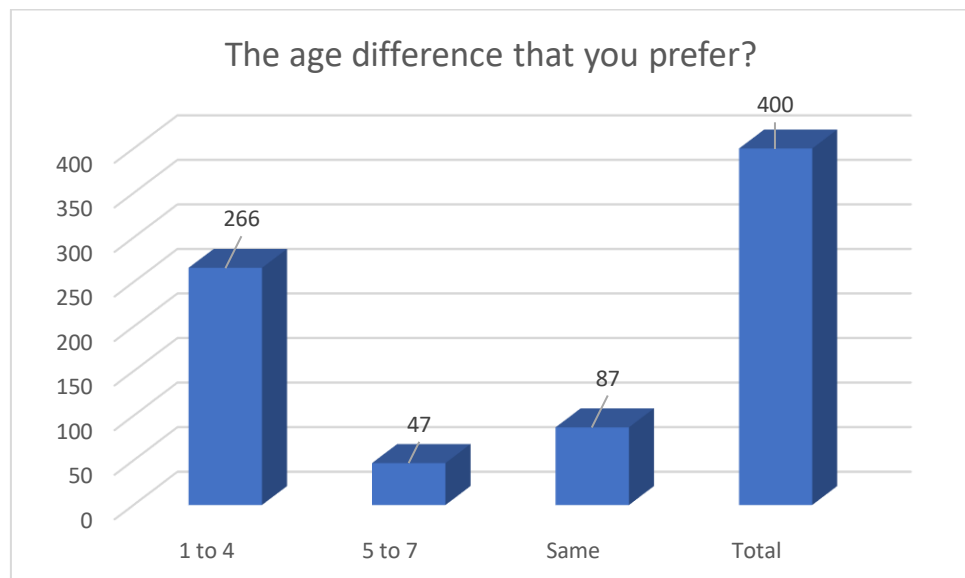
Figure 4.6

7. Preference on marriage

About 84.5% respondents prefers to get married while 15.5% respondents do not prefer to get married.

Response	No. of responses
Yes	338
No	62

Table 4.7: Frequency
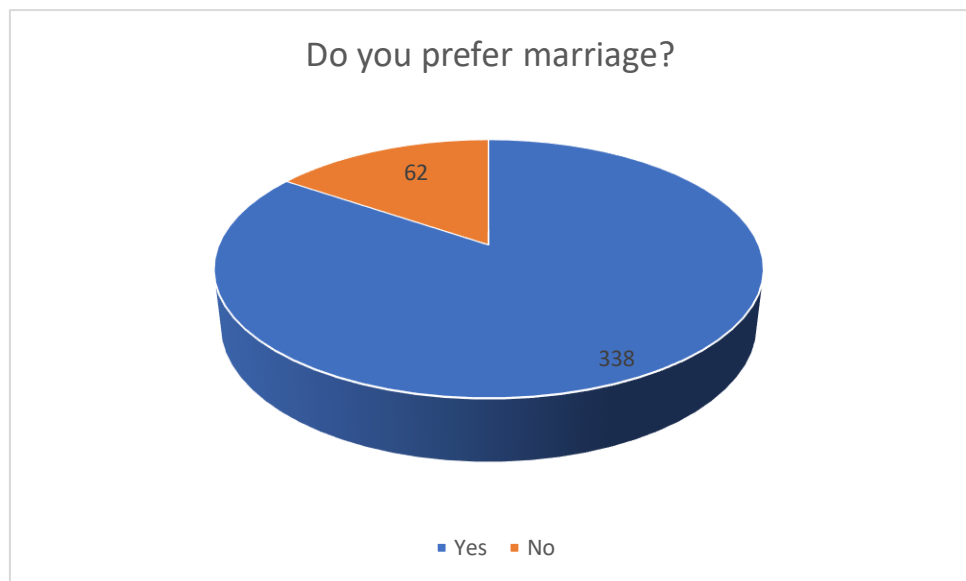
Figure 4.1

8. Marriage preference in male

About 22.5% male respondents preferred arranged marriage while the remaining 77.5% preferred love marriage as their choice of marriage.

Type of marriage	No. of responses
Arranged marriage	45
Love marriage	155

Table 4.8: Frequency
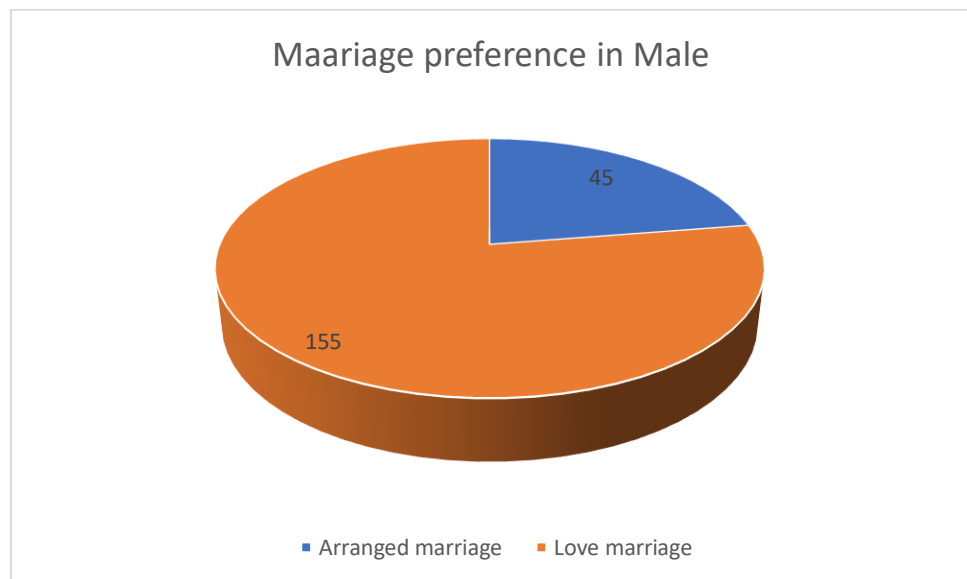
Figure 4.8

9. Marriage preference in female

About 20% of female respondents preferred arranged marriage while the remaining 80% preferred love marriage as their choice of marriage.

Type of marriage	No. of responses
Arranged marriage	40
Love marriage	160

Table 4.9: Frequency
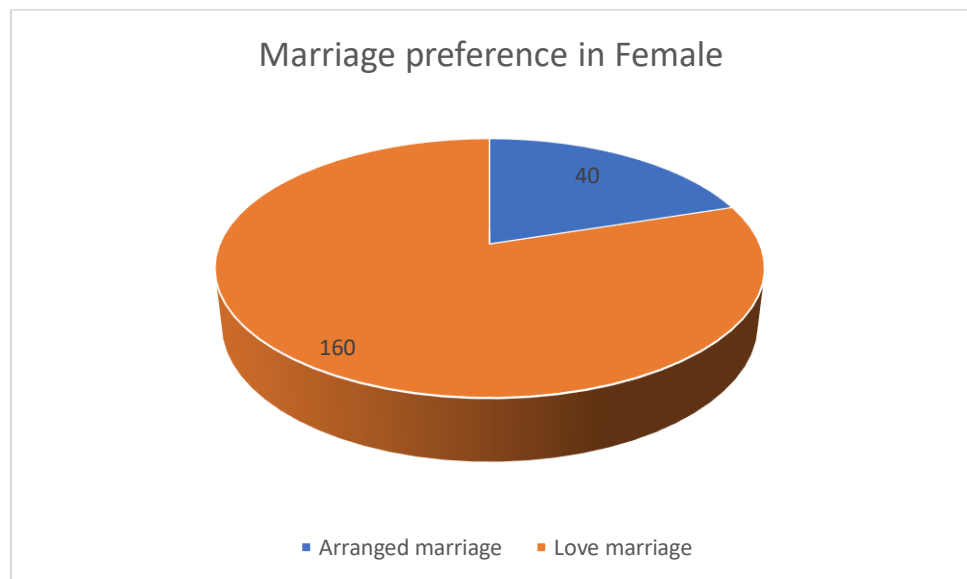
Figure 4.9

4.2 CORRELATION

1.   Do You believe there is an ideal age for marriage in basis of gender

|	Gender	Ideal Age
Gender	1	-0.4158423995
Ideal Age	-0.4158423995	1

Table 4.10

Since the p value is -0.4158423995 therefore H0 is accepted and H1 is rejected. This indicates that there is no ideal age for marriage.

2 .   The preference for your marriage and your parents married life.

	Marriage preference	Influence of parent's marriage
Marriage preference	1	0.2142266336
Influence of parent's marriage	0.2142266336	1

Table 4.11

Since the p value is 0.2142266336 which is a weak positive correlation. This indicates that there is a very weak relation between your preference for marriage and your parent's married life.

This means that the parent's married life has not influenced in young generation's preference for marriage.

3. **The concept of married person get socially accepted than an unmarried person and their personal experience regarding it.**

	Social acceptance of married individuals over unmarried individuals	Personal experience of bias towards married people
Social acceptance of married individuals over unmarried individuals	1	0.5119016541
Personal experience of bias towards married people	0.5119016541	1

Table 4.12

Since the p value is 0.5119016541 is a strong positive correlation. This indicates that There is a relation between married person get

socially accepted than an unmarried person and your personal observation where married individuals get socially accepted than unmarried individuals.

4. **The concept of married person get socially accepted than an unmarried person and societal views about marriage force young generations to get married.**

	Social acceptance of married individuals over unmarried individuals	Societal views about marriage, force young generation to get married
Social acceptance of married individuals over unmarried individuals	1	0.3286891854
Societal views about marriage, force young generation to get married	0.3286891854	1

Table 4.13

Since the p value is 0.3286891854 which is a positive correlation but it's relatively weak. This indicates that there is a modest positive relationship between the concept of married person get socially accepted than an unmarried person and societal views about marriage force young generations to get married.

4.3 CHI SQUARE TEST

1.   **Age Preference And Reason**

H_0: There is no association between the preferred age and its reason

H_1: There is an association between the preferred age and its reason

AGE * REASON Cross tabulation

Count

		REASON				Total
		Cultural traditions	Education	Maturity	Personal career goals	
AGE	18-21	0	3	0	1	4
	22-26	3	9	24	84	120
	27-30	3	11	24	203	241
	Above 30	0	2	5	28	35
Total		6	25	53	316	400

Table 4.14

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	43.353[a]	9	.000
Likelihood Ratio	23.793	9	.005
N of Valid Cases	400		

Table 4.15

a. 9 cells (56.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .06.

Since the chi-square value is less than the p value 0.05.

H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted.

This indicates that there is a relationship between the preferred age and its reason.

2. **Preference Of Arranged Marriage Related To The Cons Of Love Marriage.**

H_0: There is no association between the preference of arrange marriage and the cons of love marriage.

H_1: There is association between the preference of arranged marriage and cons of love marriage

Arrange marriage * Cons of love marriage Cross tabulation

Count

		Cons of love marriage				Total
		Difficulties with cultural difference	Financial issues	Lack of family support	Risk of failure	
Arrange marriage	Arranged marriage	316	0	0	0	0	316
		0	10	3	49	23	85
Total		316	10	3	49	23	401

Table 4.16

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	401.000ᵃ	4	.000
Likelihood Ratio	414.277	4	.000
N of Valid Cases	401		

Table 4.17

a. 4 cells (40.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .64.

Since the chi-square value is less the p value 0.05.

H_0 is rejected and H_1: is accepted. This indicates that there is a relation between the preference of arrange marriage and the cons of love marriage.

3.   Preference Of Love Marriage Related To The Cons Of Arranged Marriage.

H_0: There is no association between the preference of love marriage and the cons of arranged marriage.

H_1: There is association between the preference of love marriage and cons of arranged marriage

lovemarriage * consofarrangemarriage Crosstabulation

Count

		consofarrangemarriage				
		Conflict between family and the partner	Dowry system	Forced to marry a person who you barely know	Limits personal choices	Loss of independence
Love marriage	love marriage	0	1	0	0	0
	Love marriage	21	22	185	70	16
Total		21	23	185	70	16

Table 4.18

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	12.736[a]	4	.013
Likelihood Ratio	5.275	4	.260
N of Valid Cases	315		

Table 4.19

a. 5 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .05.

Since the chi-square value is less the p value 0.05.

H_0 is rejected and H_1: is accepted.

This indicates that there is a relation between the preference of love marriage and the cons of arranged marriage.

4.4 Z - TEST

1. **Do you have an opinion that building your career is more important than building a family :**

H_0: There is no difference between genders in prioritizing career over family.

H_1: There is a difference between genders in prioritizing career over family.

z-Test: Two Sample for Means

	Variable 1	Variable 2
Mean	133	67
Known Variance	242	242
Observations	2	2
Hypothesized Mean Difference	0	
z	4.242641	
P(Z<=z) one-tail	1.1E-05	
z Critical one-tail	1.644854	
P(Z<=z) two-tail	2.21E-05	
z Critical two-tail	1.959964	

Table 4.20

Since the z value is 4.242641 which is greater than the both critical values.

So, we reject H_0 and accept H_1.

This indicates that there is a significant difference between both the female and male responses in the concept of prioritizing career over family.

2. **Do you believe that you can keep a balance between married life & career.**

H_0: There is no difference between genders in their ability to balance career and family.

H_1: There is a difference between genders in their ability to balance career and family.

z-Test: Two Sample for Means

	Variable 1	*Variable 2*
Mean	182	18
Known Variance	50	50
Observations	2	2
Hypothesized Mean Difference	0	
z	23.1931	
P(Z<=z) one-tail	0	
z Critical one-tail	1.644854	
P(Z<=z) two-tail	0	
z Critical two-tail	1.959964	

Table 4.21

Since the z value is 23.1931 which is greater than the both critical values.

So, we reject H_0 and accept H_1.

This indicates that there is a statistically significant difference between both male and female in their ability to balance career and family. In other words, the data suggest that gender plays a role in how individuals balance their career and family responsibilities.

Chapter 5
CONCLUSION

1. To determine the factors that influence the age preference of marriage among young generation.

Based on the findings from the chi-square test conducted to explore the relationship between age preference for marriage and the reasons cited for that preference, it is evident that there is a statistically significant relationship between the two variables. This implies that the age at which individuals prefer to marry is closely linked to the reasons they provide for that preference, such as education, cultural traditions, personal career goals, and maturity.

For example, individuals who prioritize education may tend to prefer marrying at a later age to accomplish their educational goals, while those influenced by cultural traditions may opt for an earlier marriage.

Based on the results of the correlation test conducted for this objective, it is evident that there is no statistically significant correlation between age and the preference for marriage. This finding suggests that within this generation, individuals do not universally adhere to a particular age as the ideal time for marriage. Instead, various factors such as cultural norms, personal values, and life circumstances play significant roles in determining marriage preferences. Therefore, it can be concluded that there is no singular ideal age for marriage among individuals in this generation, highlighting the diverse range of factors influencing marital decisions.

2.To determine the perspectives and attitudes of young generation towards marriage.

The chi-square test indicates a significant association between the preference for marriage among young generations and influence of their parents' married life. This suggests that the attitudes toward marriage among the younger generation play a role in influencing or reflecting the dynamics of their parents' marriages.

Consequently, we can conclude that there is a notable correlation between the preference for marriage among youngsters and the influence of their parents' married life. This suggests that the experiences and dynamics within the parental marriage significantly shape and influence the attitudes and preferences of the younger generation towards marriage.

3. To determine societal views on marriage affect an unmarried people.

If both questions regarding society's bias towards married people and the individuals' personal experiences regarding this bias show a significant relationship through correlation test, it indicates a strong association between these variables. Consequently, we can conclude that there is a strong correlation between society's bias towards married people and the personal experiences. This suggests that the individuals have personally experienced/ observed society's bias towards married people and unmarried people.

4. To determine how career influences in young generations attitude towards marriage and the view on successful marriage life.

The divergence in responses between genders regarding whether building a career is more important than building a family suggests varying priorities and perspectives. The concept of career influences in young generations attitude towards marriage is entirely different for both male and female through Z-test we can conclude that there is a significant difference between both the female and male responses in the concept of prioritizing career over family.

In the concept of keeping a balance between married life and career, here we can conclude through Z-test that there is a statistically significant difference between both male and female in their ability to balance career and family. In other words, the data suggests that gender plays a role in how individuals balance their career and family responsibilities.

5. To determine which marriage (arranged marriage or love marriage) young generation prefer.

The frequency analysis indicates a significant preference for love marriage among both male and female respondents, suggesting a societal shift towards valuing personal choice and emotional connection in marital relationships. This shared inclination transcends traditional gender roles, reflecting a collective desire for autonomy and fulfillment. The findings highlight the diminishing influence of arranged marriage norms among the younger generation, emphasizing the importance of mutual understanding and compatibility in modern partnerships. This trend underscores evolving societal attitudes towards marriage, were love and personal connection play central roles in shaping relationship dynamics, regardless of gender.

The chi-square test reveals a noteworthy relationship between a preference for arranged marriage and concerns associated with love marriages. Those leaning towards arranged marriages are more likely to encounter challenges like lack of family support, perceived risk of failure, difficulties with cultural differences, and potential financial issues. This suggests a correlation between marriage preferences and specific apprehensions, highlighting the need for a nuanced understanding of individual priorities and potential challenges in the context of marital choices..

Consequently, we can conclude that there is a notable correlation between the preference for marriage among youngsters and the influence of their parents' married life. This suggests that the experiences and dynamics within the parental marriage significantly shape and influence the attitudes and preferences of the younger generation towards marriage.

The drawbacks associated with arranged marriages, such as being forced to marry someone with limited knowledge, loss of independence, the presence of a dowry system, potential conflicts between family and the partner, and limitations on personal choices, often drive individuals towards a preference for love marriages. The desire for autonomy, the ability to make personal choices, and the avoidance of potential conflicts with family dynamics are key factors influencing individuals to opt for love marriages over the

perceived constraints associated with arranged marriages. These concerns highlight the importance of personal agency and freedom in shaping marital preferences.
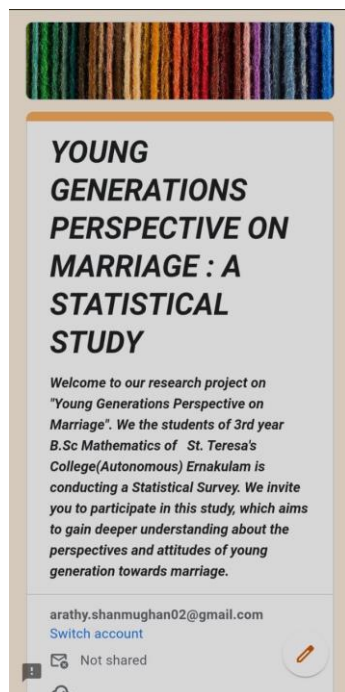
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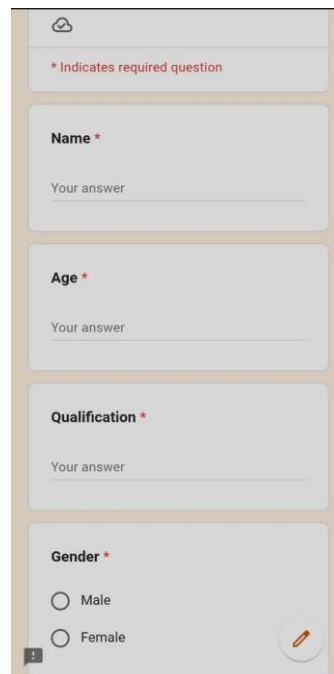
Chapter 7

ANNEXURE

YOUNG GENERATIONS PERSPECTIVE ON MARRIAGE : A STATISTICAL STUDY

Welcome to our research project on "Young Generations Perspective on Marriage". We the students of 3rd year B.Sc Mathematics of St. Teresa's College(Autonomous) Ernakulam is conducting a Statistical Survey. We invite you to participate in this study, which aims to gain deeper understanding about the perspectives and attitudes of young generation towards marriage.

arathy.shanmughan02@gmail.com
Switch account

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* Indicates required question

Name *
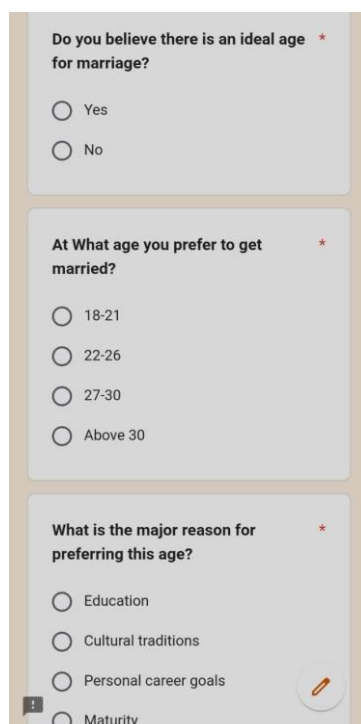
Your answer

Age *

Your answer

Qualification *

Your answer

Gender *

○ Male
○ Female

Do you believe there is an ideal age for marriage? *

○ Yes
○ No

At What age you prefer to get married? *

○ 18-21
○ 22-26
○ 27-30
○ Above 30

What is the major reason for preferring this age? *

○ Education
○ Cultural traditions
○ Personal career goals
○ Maturity

Is an age difference between husband and wife acceptable? *

○ Yes
○ No

The age difference that you prefer? *

○ Same
○ 1-4
○ 5-7
○ 7-10
○ Above 10

Do you prefer marriage? *

○ Yes
○ No

If yes, What is the major reason for your preference?

○ love and companionship

○ To build a family

○ Pressure from family

○ Religious belief

○ Financial stability

If no, What is the major reason for your preference?

○ Don't want to take responsibility

○ loss of independence

○ Don't want to be committed

○ More focused on career

Do you believe your parent's married life has influenced your perspective on marriage? *

○ Yes

○ No

Do you think a married person get socially accepted than an unmarried person? *

○ Yes

○ No

If yes, what do you think is the primary reason for this perception?

○ Tradition and societal norms favour marriage.

○ Married people are often seen as more stable and responsible.

○ Families and communities often celebrate and support marriage.

Have you personally observed instances where married individuals were favoured or more socially accepted over unmarried individuals? *

○ Yes

○ No

Have you ever experienced discomfort or anxiety due to societal views on your unmarried status? *

○ Yes

○ No

Do you think societal views about marriage force young generation to get married? *

○ Yes

◉ No

Do you believe that personal desires regarding marriage compel the younger generation to tie the knot? *

○ Yes

○ No

What are your concerns and fears about marriage? *

○ Life long commitment

○ Loss of independence

○ Increased divorce rate

○ Domestic violence

What do you think is the key factor for a successful married life ? *

○ Trust

○ Understanding

○ Compromising

○ love and respect

Are children essential for a successful married life ? *

○ Very essential

○ not really

○ not at all

Do you have an opinion that building your career is more important than building a family ? *

○ Yes

○ No

Do you believe that you can keep a balance between married life & career ? *

○ Yes

○ No

If yes, What do you think is the key factor for the balance between married life and work ?

○ Supporting each other

○ Splitting of household chores equally

○ Prioritizing both work and married life equally

Do you prefer arranged marriage or love marriage? *

○ Arranged marriage

○ Love marriage

Why do you prefer arranged marriage?

○ Family connections are strengthened

○ Long term commitment

○ Reduce divorce rates

○ Economic and social stability

Why do you prefer love marriage?

○ Lower dowry pressure

○ Mutual understanding

○ Personal freedom

○ You won't have to face the initial problems of marrying a person you barely know

What are the cons of love marriage? *

○ Lack of family support

○ Risk of failure

○ Difficulties with cultural difference

○ Financial issues

What are the cons of arranged marriage? *

○ Forced to marry a person who you barely knows

○ Loss of independence

○ Dowry system

○ Conflict between family and the partner

○ Limits personal choices

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