

A Study on Expectations of Unmarried People from Marriage



INTRODUCTION

- India is a multi-ethnic country and the choices surrounding marriage are complex.
- Factors like age, employment, ethnicity, caste play a major role in the decision-making process with other aspects such as views on income differences, children and prenuptial agreements.

TERMINOLOGY

Arranged marriage: A marriage planned and agreed by the families or guardians of the couple concerned.

Ethnicity: The fact or state of belonging to a social group that has a common national or cultural tradition. The interrelationship between gender, ethnicity, and class.

Divorce: The legal dissolution of a marriage by a court or other competent body.

Relocation: The action of moving to a new place and establishing one's home or business there.

Prenuptial agreement: An agreement made by a couple before they marry concerning the ownership of their respective assets should the marriage fail.

TERMINOLOGY

Love marriage: A love marriage is a marriage of two individuals based upon mutual love, affection, commitment.

Inter-caste marriage: Inter-caste marriage (ICM) is a marriage between spouses of different ethnicities and castes.

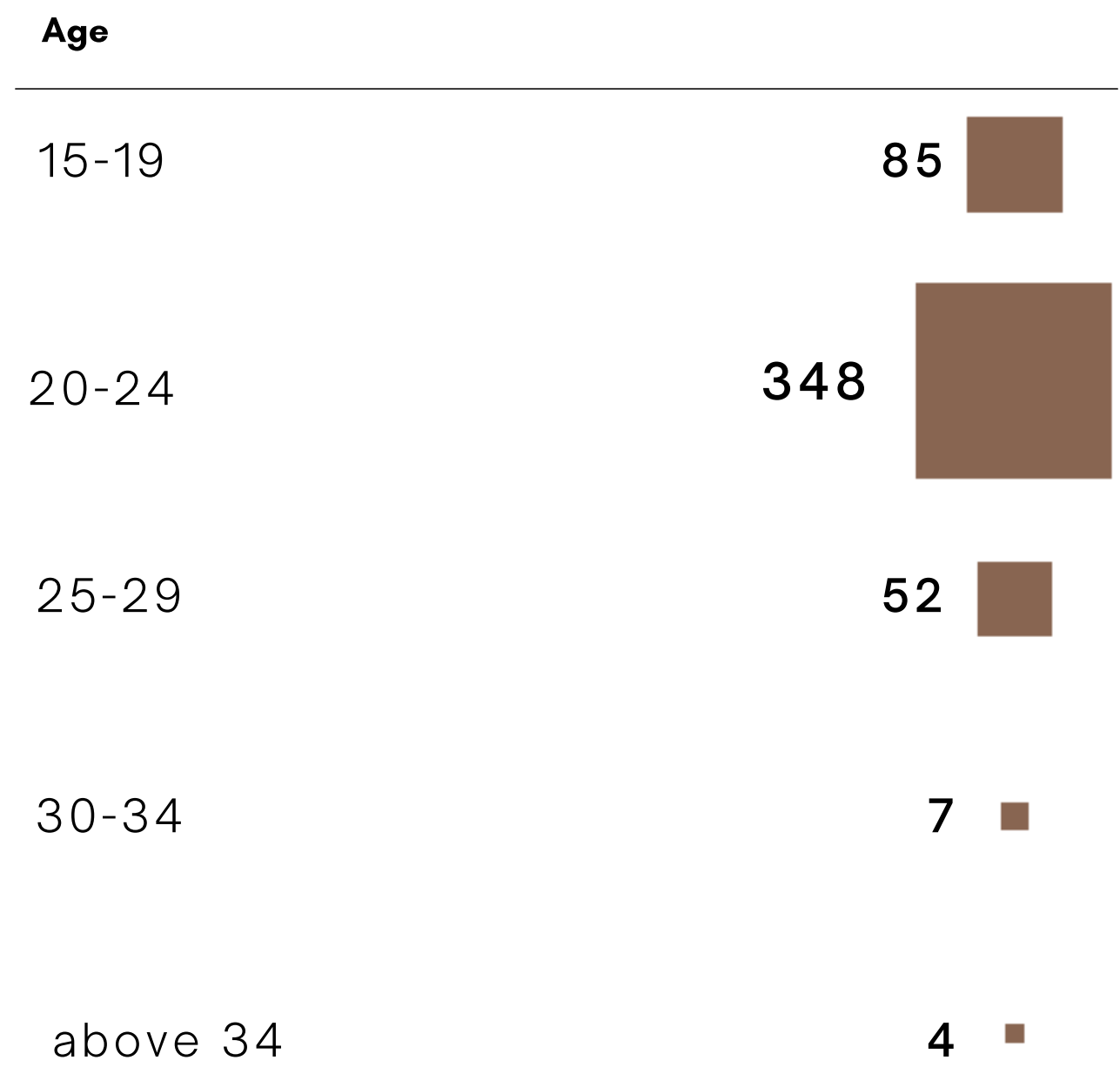
Inter- religion marriage: Inter- religion marriage, sometimes called a "mixed marriage", is a marriage between spouses professing different religions.

TARGET POPULATION

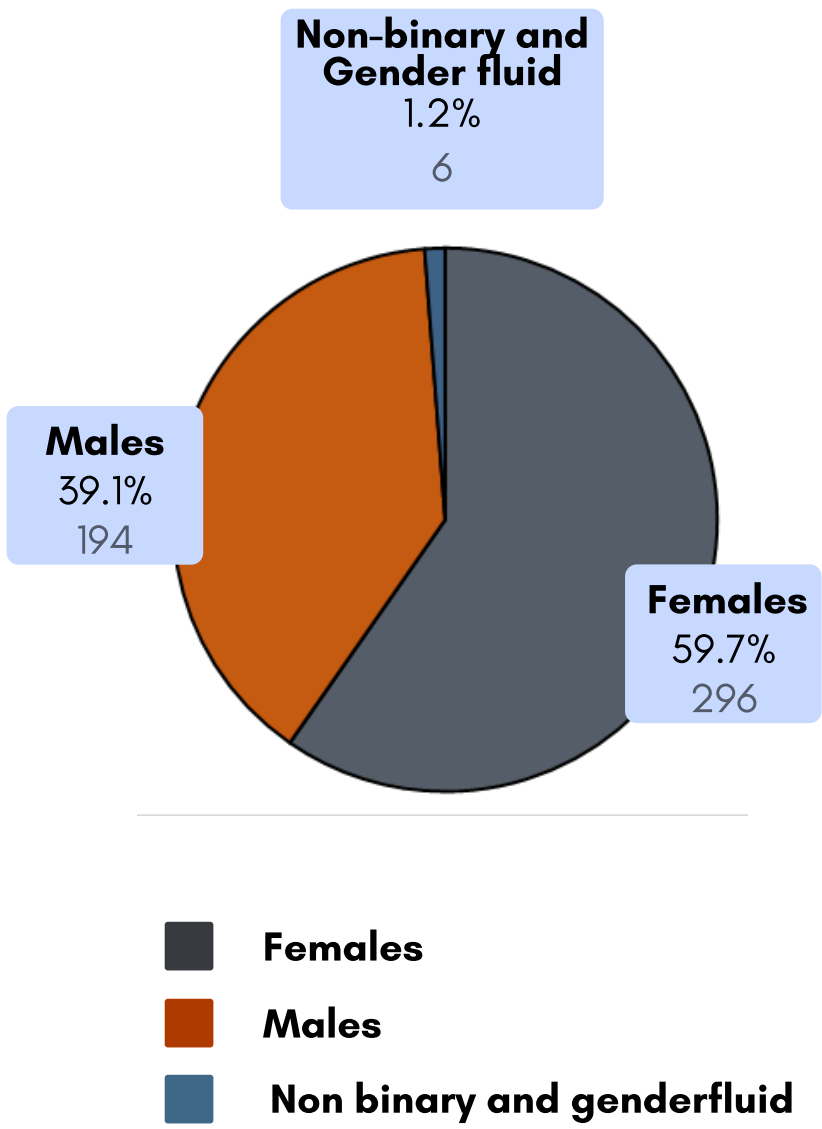
The target population of our study were **individuals from India who were unmarried** and **willing to get married** in the future.

A sample of size **497** was collected.

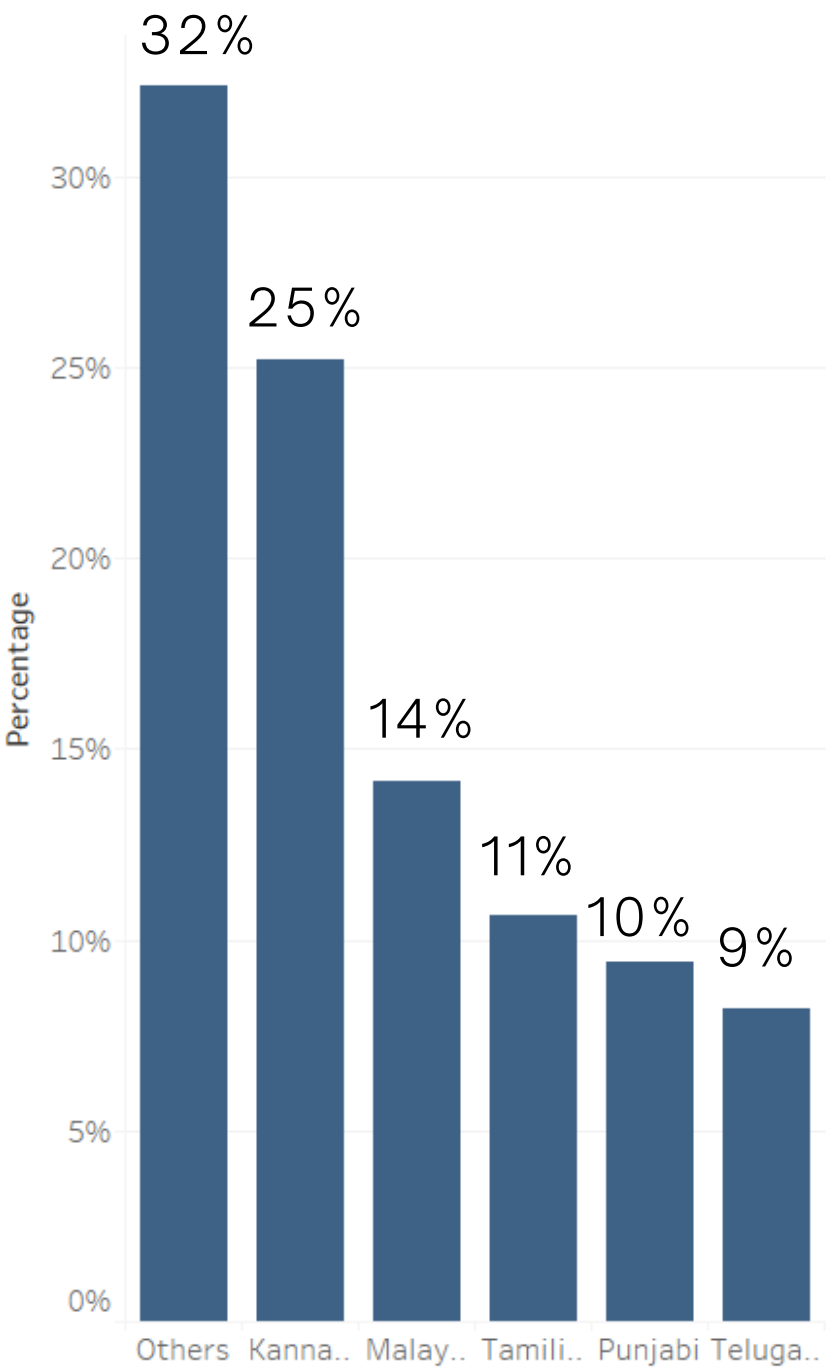
AGE DISTRIBUTION



GENDER OF RESPONDENTS



ETHNICITY DISTRIBUTION



OBJECTIVES

of the Study

1 To understand expectations of unmarried people with respect to major factors like **age, ethnicity, caste, religion** from their prospective partners and preference towards **love or arranged marriage**

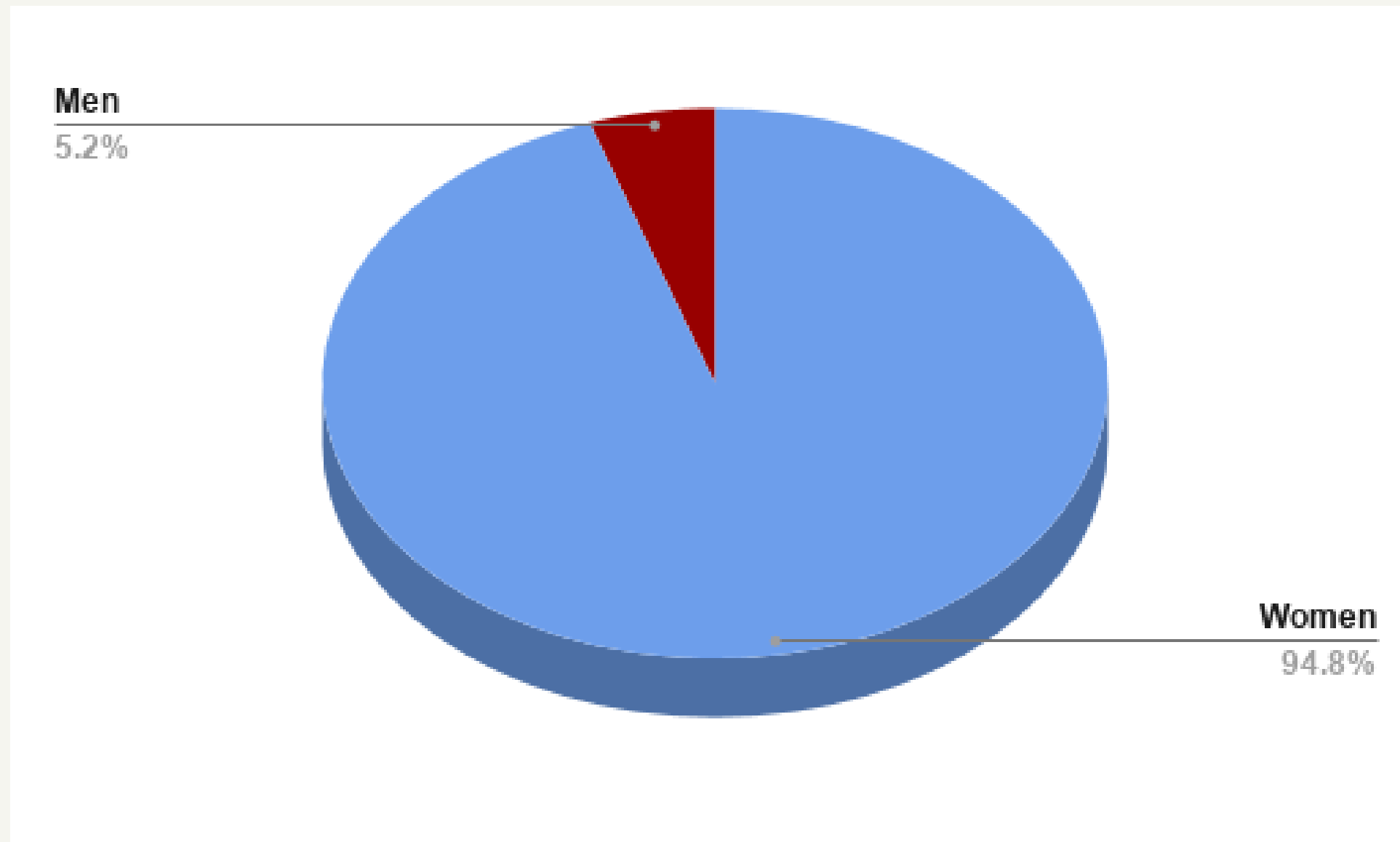
2 To analyse how **children, income, prenuptial agreements, employment relocation** affect marriage choices and expectations from prospective marriage partners.

3 To study how people perceive **divorce** and their choices with reference to the same.

OBJECTIVE 1

To understand expectations of unmarried people with respect to factors like gender, age, ethnicity, caste, religion and preference towards love or arranged marriage.

Pie Chart depicting the Percentages of Women and Men preferring Older Marriage Partners.

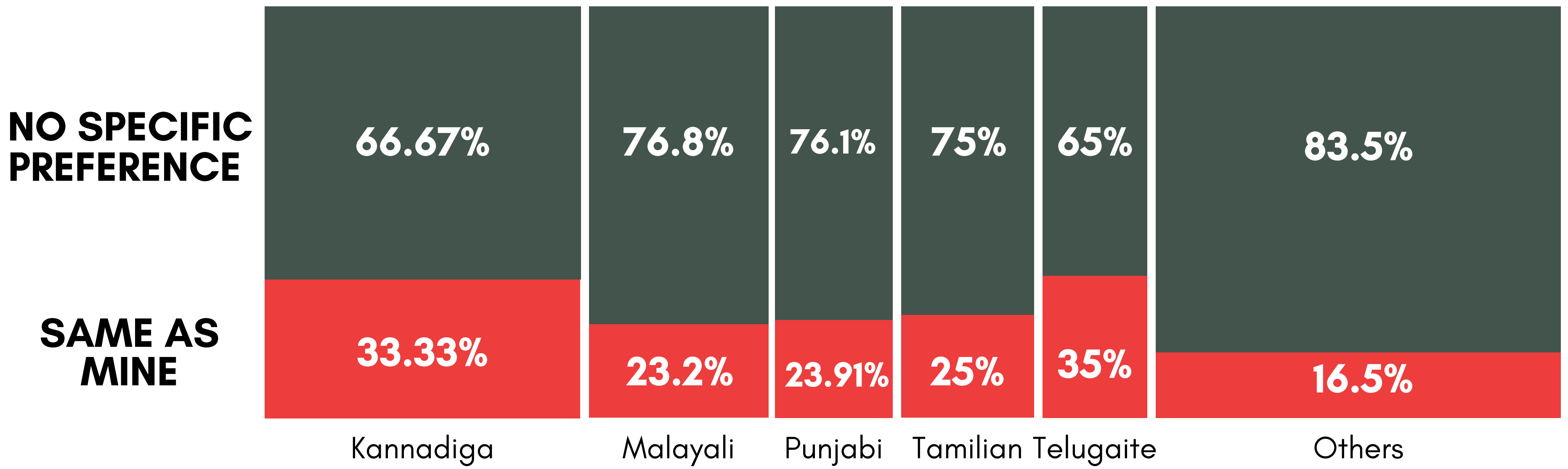


Women of all cultures more often preferred older men as partners, while men preferred younger women.

"The most important aspect of this article is that the study tested whether the findings from David Buss's classic study withstood the test of time with a large newer cross-cultural selection," says Professor Mons Bendixen from NTNU's Department of Psychology.

1.To understand expectations of unmarried people with respect to factors like gender, age, ethnicity, caste, religion and preference towards love or arranged marriage.

Mosaic Plot depicting ethnicity and preference regarding prospective partner's ethnicity.



1.To understand expectations of unmarried people with respect to factors like gender, age, ethnicity, caste, religion and preference towards love or arranged marriage.

To test whether **74% of the people** in the age group **18-35 prefer arranged marriage** over love marriage

Assumptions

Let X be the number of people who want to have arranged marriage.

Let n be the total number of respondents

Preference	X	n	Proportion 'p'	Test statisti c 'Z'	Z α /2 critical value	' α ' value	Conclusion
Arranged	20	273	0.073	- 25.115	-1.96	0.05	As $Z < Z_{\alpha/2}$ We reject Ho

Hypotheses

Null hypothesis

Ho: P=0.74 i.e., Proportion of young people in the age group 18-35 that prefer arranged marriage over love marriage is 74%

Alternative hypothesis

H1: P≠0.74 i.e., Proportion of young people in the age group 18-35 that prefer arranged marriage over love marriage is not equal to 74%

Test Statistic

Under the null hypothesis, at $\alpha=5\%$ level of significance, the test statistic is given by:

$$Z = \frac{p-P_o}{\sqrt{\frac{P_oQ_o}{n}}} \sim N(0,1)$$

1.To understand the expectations of unmarried people with respect to factors like gender, age, ethnicity, caste, religion, and preference towards love or arranged marriage.

Where $p =$ sample proportion of the number of people preferring arranged marriage

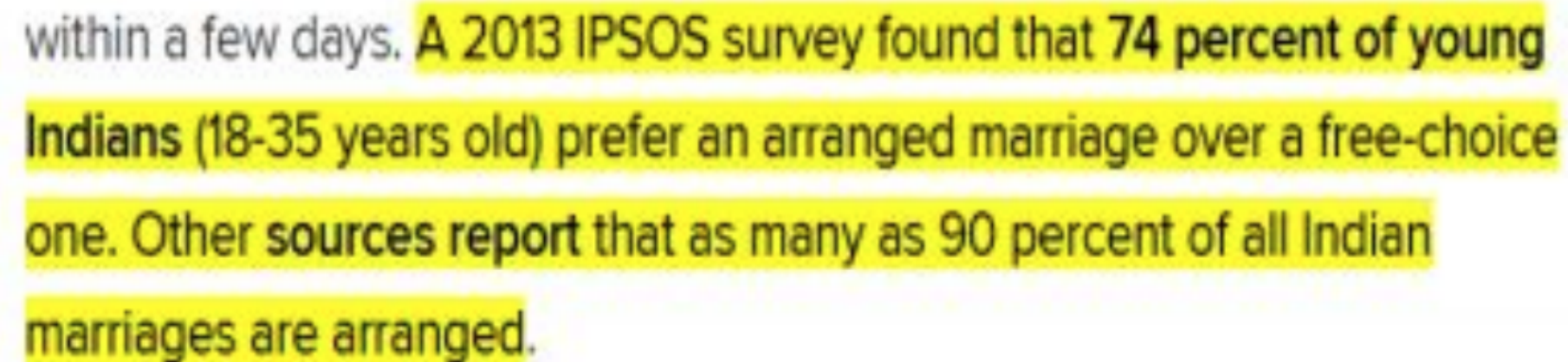
$Q_0 = 1 - P_0$

Conclusion

At 5% level of significance, we **reject the null hypothesis** and conclude that the **proportion of young people** in the age group

18-35 that **prefer arranged marriage** over love marriage is **not equal to 74%**

Reference Screenshot



within a few days. A 2013 IPSOS survey found that 74 percent of young Indians (18-35 years old) prefer an arranged marriage over a free-choice one. Other sources report that as many as 90 percent of all Indian marriages are arranged.

1.To understand expectations of unmarried people with respect to factors like gender, age, ethnicity, caste, religion and preference towards love or arranged marriage.

To test whether the proportion of people in **favour of inter-caste marriage is 80%**

Assumptions

Let X be the number of people in favor of inter-caste marriage
Let n be the total number of respondents

Inter-caste marriage	X	n	Proportion 'p'	Test statistic 'Z'	Z α /2 critical value	' α ' value	Conclusion
Yes	266	336	0.7916	-0.38	-1.96	0.05	As We Ho Z>Z α /2 Accept

Hypotheses

Null hypothesis

Ho: P=0.8 i.e., the proportion of people in favor of inter-caste marriage is equal to 80%

Alternative hypothesis

H1: P \neq 0.8 i.e., the proportion of people in favor of inter-caste marriage is not equal to 80%

Test Statistic

Under the null hypothesis, at α =5% level of significance, the test statistic is given by:

$$Z = \frac{p-P_o}{\sqrt{\frac{P_oQ_o}{n}}} \sim N(0,1)$$

Where p= sample proportion of people in favour of inter-caste marriage
Qo= 1-Po

1.To understand expectations of unmarried people with respect to factors like gender, age, ethnicity, caste, religion and preference towards love or arranged marriage.

Conclusion

At 5% level of significance, we **accept the null hypothesis** and conclude that the **proportion of people in favour of inter-caste marriage is equal to 80%**

Reference Link

<https://www.nationalheraldindia.com/india/eight-out-of-10-millennials-support-inter-caste-marriage-in-india-net-survey>

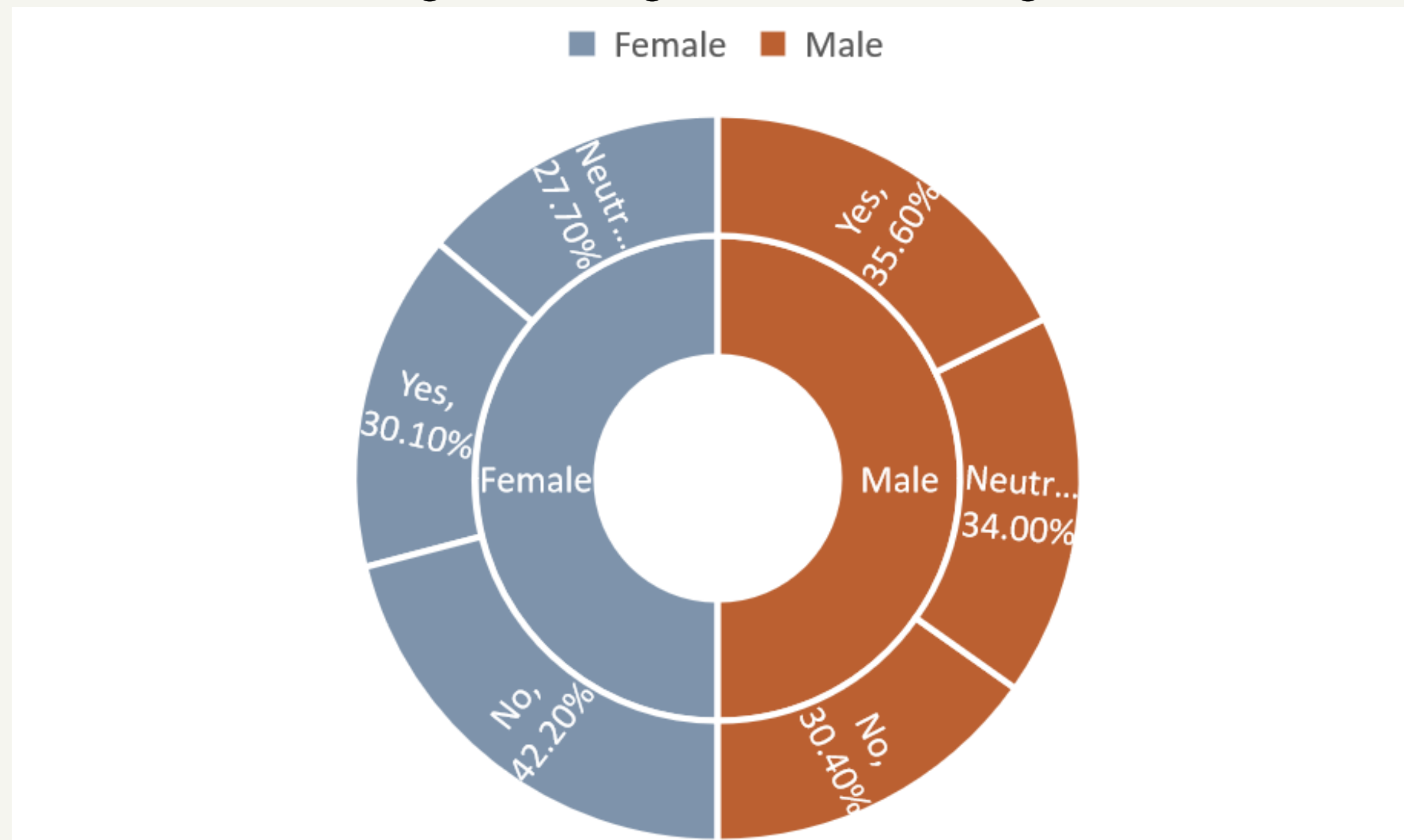
Inshorts, a news app with more than 10 million downloads on Android and iOS, has come up with "Pulse of the Nation" — a Pan India survey that was done to understand the changing opinions of millennials about the institution of Indian marriages.

The poll, conducted in the third week of June 2018 captured the views of 1.3 lakh netizens, said the newsapp.

In the survey, 8 out of 10 Indians did not shy away from inter-caste marriages with more than 70% males saying that they do not think their partners should change their maiden names. Over 50% respondents were from tier 2 and 3 cities.

1.To understand expectations of unmarried people with respect to factors like gender, age, ethnicity, caste, religion and preference towards love or arranged marriage.

Gender wise distribution of respondents based on their preference regarding inter-religion marriage



OBJECTIVE 2

To analyse how children, education, income, prenuptial agreements, relocation, employment affect marriage choices and expectations from prospective marriage partners.

To test whether the **choice of having children after marriage** is **independent of gender**

General description

Let O_{ij} be observed frequency, E_{ij} be expected frequency and **m rows** and **n columns** in the contingency table.

Hypotheses

Null hypothesis

H_0 : Choice of having children is independent of gender

Alternative hypothesis

H_1 : Choice of having children is dependent on gender

	Yes	No	Row total
Male	38	97	135
Female	39	192	231
Column total	77	289	366

Test Statistic

Under the null hypothesis, and $(m-1)(n-1) = 1$ degree of freedom, the test statistic is given by:

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{(O_{ij} - E_{ij})^2}{E_{ij}} \sim \chi^2_{(m-1)(n-1)}$$

To analyse how children, education, income, prenuptial agreements, relocation, employment affect marriage choices and expectations from prospective marriage partners.

Here,

χ^2 calculated value is 6.5088.

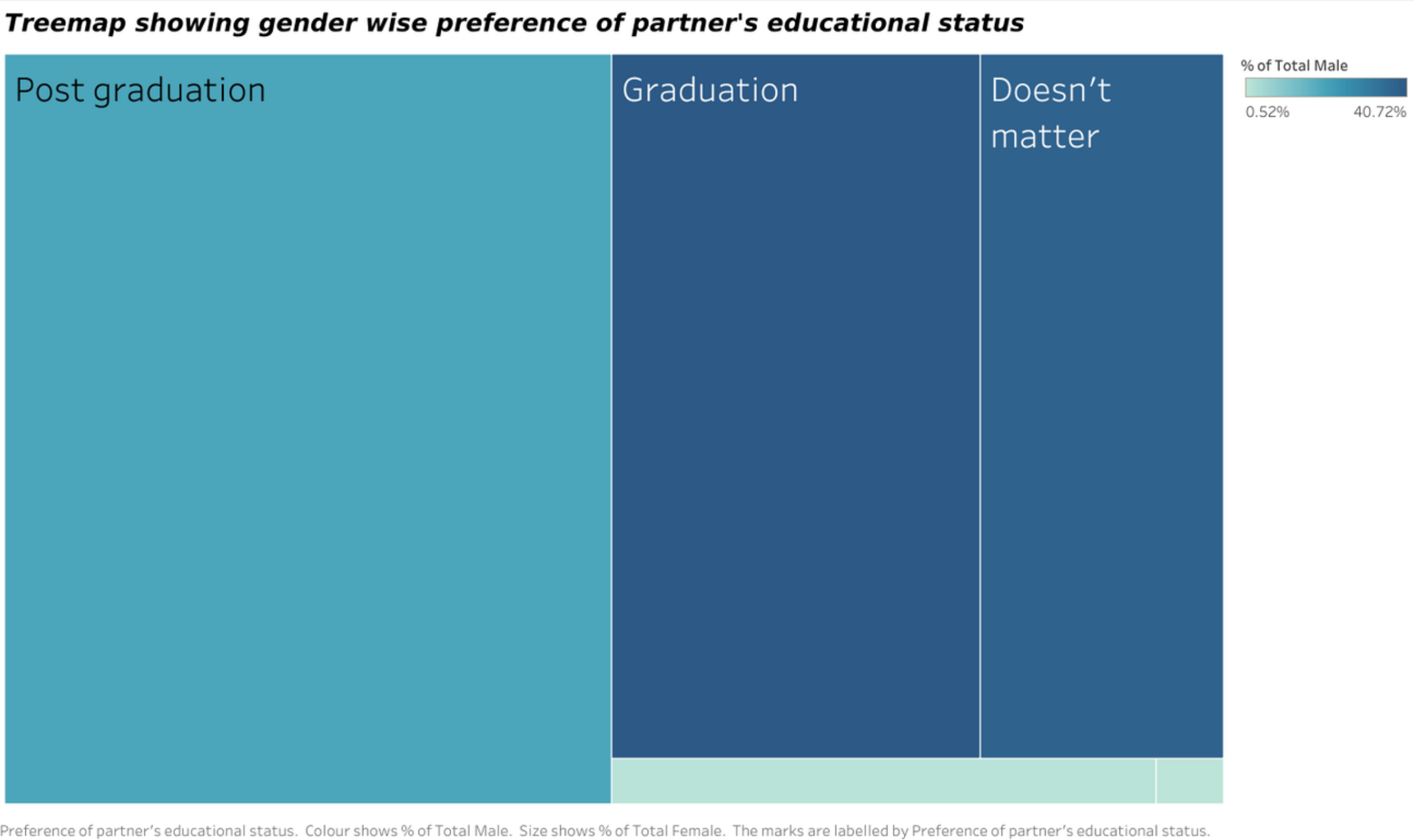
χ^2 significant value is 3.841

Conclusion

Since χ^2 calculated value > χ^2 significant value, we **reject H_0** , and say that the **choice of having children is dependent on their gender.**

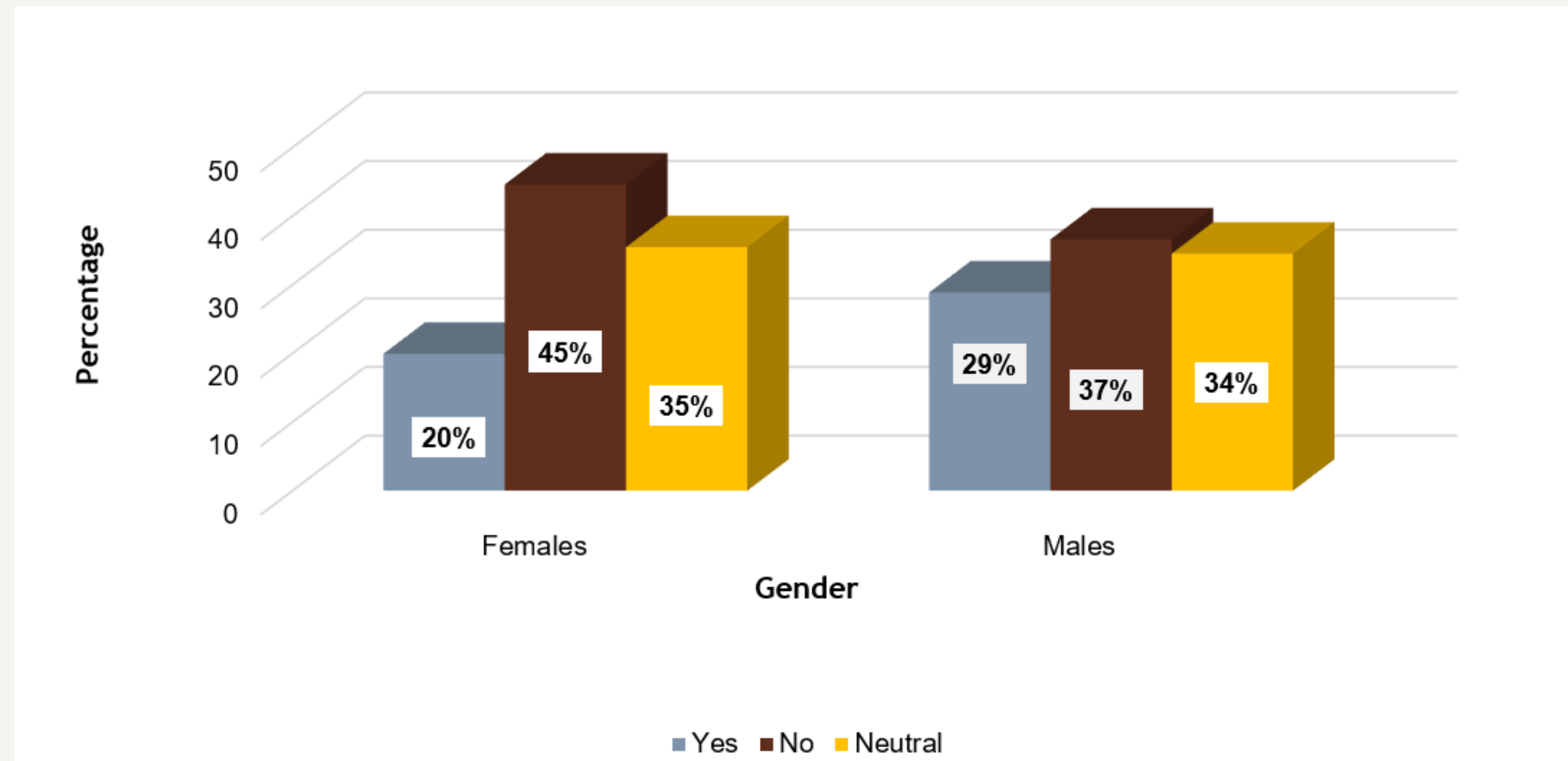
2. To analyze how children, education, income, prenuptial agreements, relocation, employment affect marriage choices and expectations from prospective marriage partners.

Treemap showing educational expectations of females and males



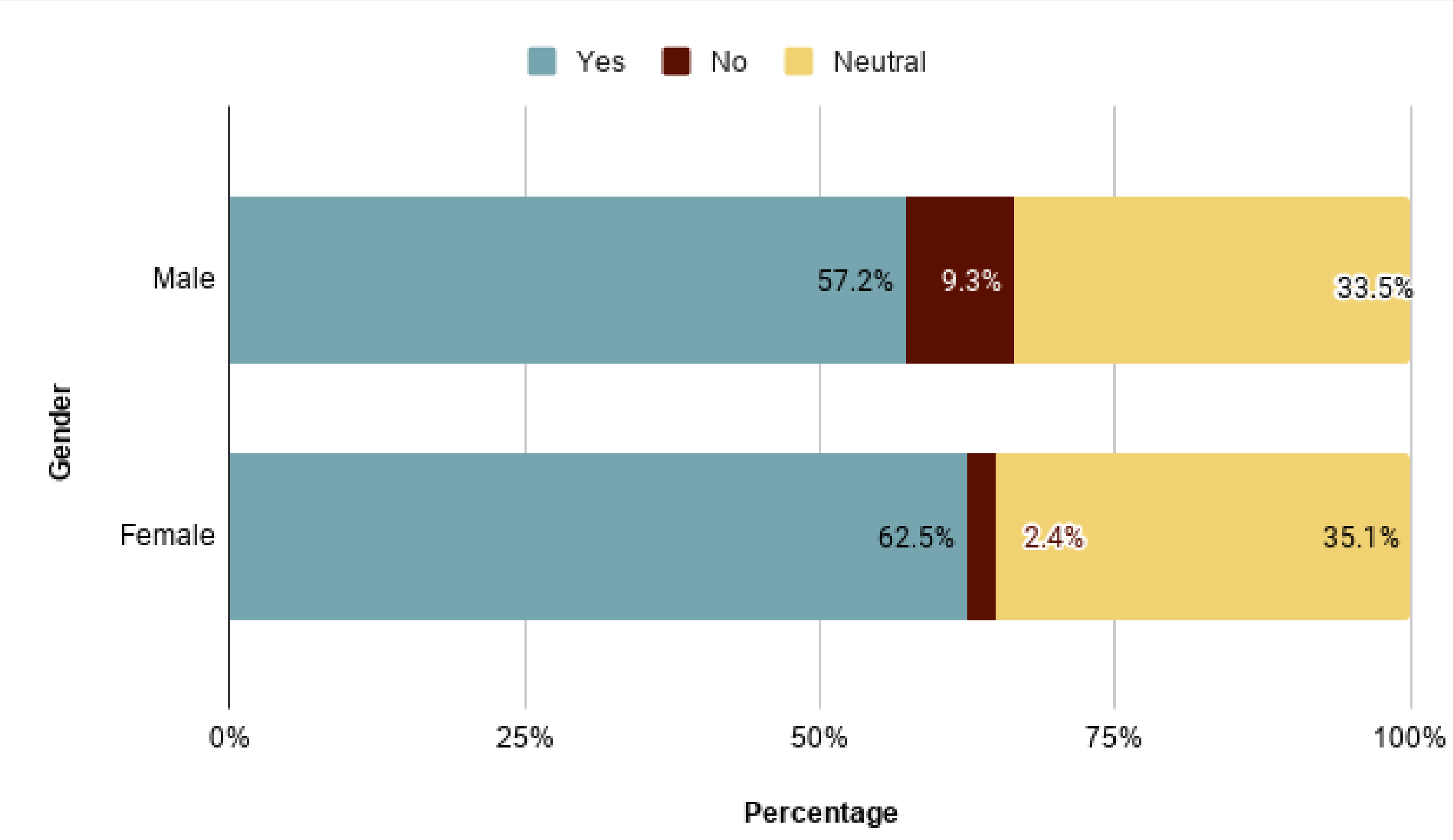
To analyse how children, education, income, prenuptial agreements, relocation, employment affect marriage choices and expectations from prospective marriage partners.

Chart representing whether people would agree to a prenuptial agreement before marriage



To analyse how children, education, income, prenuptial agreements, relocation, employment affect marriage choices and expectations from prospective marriage partners.

Gender wise representation of whether people would marry someone earning more than them



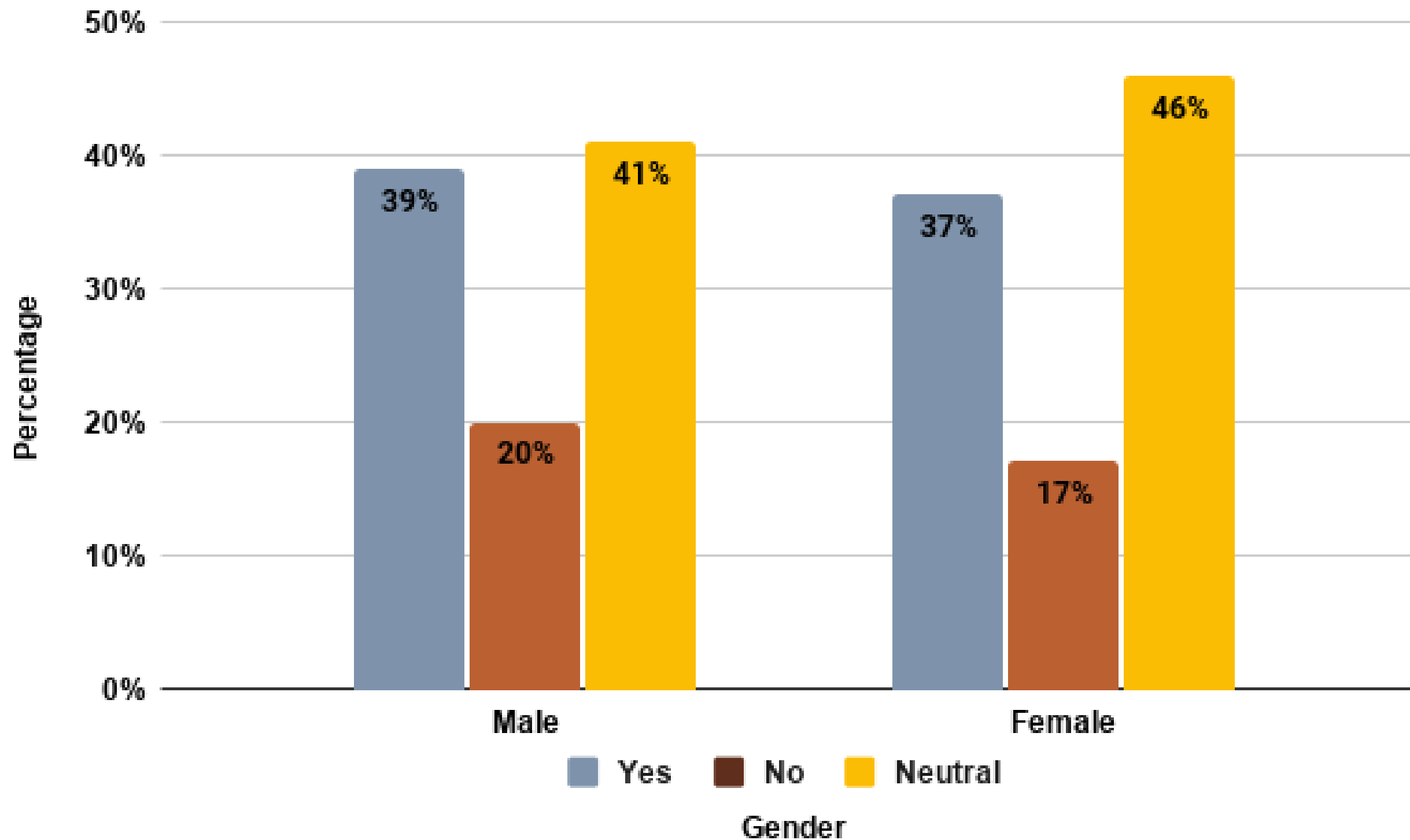
To analyse how children, education, income, prenuptial agreements, relocation, employment affect marriage choices and expectations from prospective marriage partners.

Table depicting preference of partner's employment status gender wise

PREFERENCE	FEMALE PERCENTAGE	MALE PERCENTAGE
Doesn't Matter	38.97%	64.71%
Private Sector	23.00%	13.45%
Self Employed	23.24%	12.18%
Govt Sector	14.55%	6.72%
Not working	0.23%	2.94%

To analyse how children, education, income, prenuptial agreements, relocation, employment affect marriage choices and expectations from prospective marriage partners.

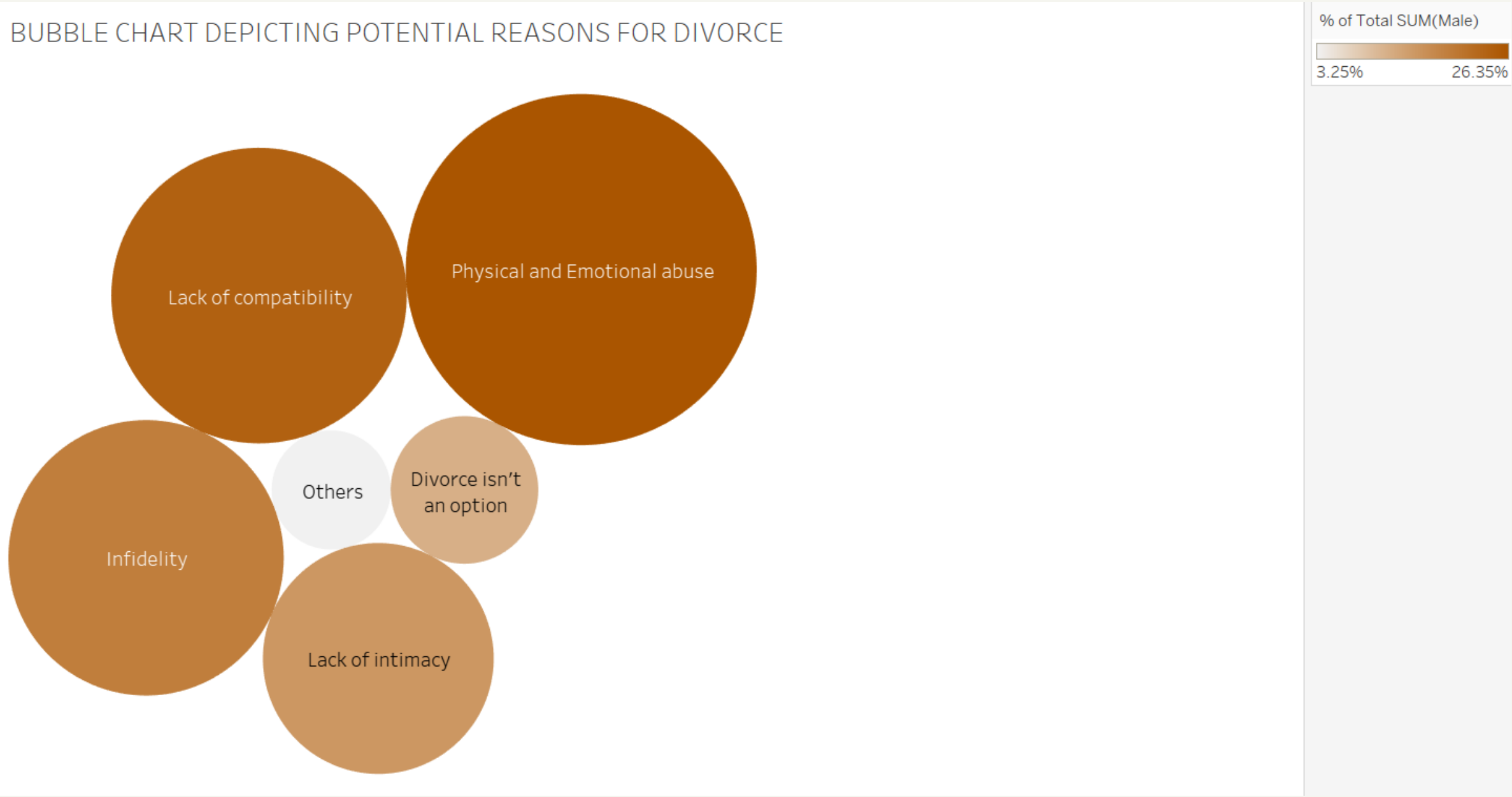
Gender -wise Opinion regarding relocating after marriage



OBJECTIVE 3

To study how people perceive divorce and their choices with reference to the same

A bubble map depicting the various reasons that would lead to a divorce



To study how people perceive divorce and their choices with reference to the same

To test whether decision of marrying a divorcee is independent of gender

General description

Let O_{ij} be observed frequency, E_{ij} be expected frequency and **m rows** and **n columns** in the contingency table.

Hypotheses

Null hypothesis

H_0 : Decision of marrying a divorcee is independent of gender

Alternative hypothesis

H_1 : Decision of marrying a divorcee is dependent on gender

	Male	Female	Row total
Yes	111	185	296
No	18	7	25
Neutral	65	104	169
Column Total	194	296	490

Test Statistic

Under the null hypothesis, and $(m-1)(n-1) = 2$ degrees of freedom, the test statistic is given by:

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{(O_{ij} - E_{ij})^2}{E_{ij}} \sim \chi^2_{(m-1)(n-1)}$$

To study how people perceive divorce and their choices with reference to the same

Here,

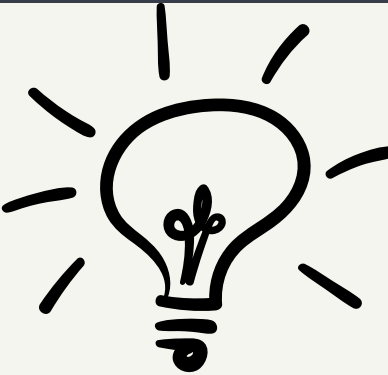
χ^2 calculated value is 13.7732

χ^2 significant value is 5.991

Conclusion

Since χ^2 calculated value > χ^2 significant value, **we reject H_0** , and say that decision of **marrying a divorcee** is **dependent on gender**.

MEANINGFUL INSIGHTS



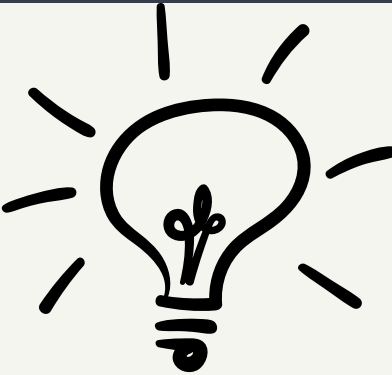
1. Fewer men are willing to marry someone **earning more than them** as compared to women.

2. **Higher percentage** of females say No to an inter-religion marriage compared to men.

3. Females have **stronger preferences** from their prospective partners with respect to their educational qualifications as compared to males.

4. Fewer women are **willing to sign a prenuptial agreement** as compared to men.

MEANINGFUL INSIGHTS

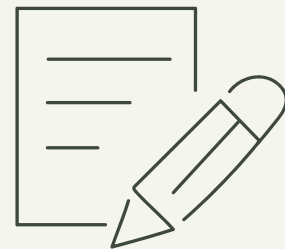


5. Men **choosing to not relocate** is more than the percentage of female respondents.
6. Higher percentage of men do not consider **divorce as an option** compared to women
7. The gender of respondents is dependent on their preference of **marrying a divorcee.**

LIMITATIONS



Results cannot be generalized for our target population



Convenience sampling - Bias and respondents not chosen randomly



Results of survey are diluted with ***Neutral***



Socially acceptable responses may skew the results



Analysis would be applicable only for a certain time period

FUTURE USE

1. Our project may help people to find their compatible match.
2. A study like ours can be used to design matrimonial sites in such a way that people can find their potential match based on their expectations.
3. Our project may help people of other countries to understand the trend on marriage in India.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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