# Article information:

Chinese attitudes towards marriage: past and present  
<https://honisoit.com/2020/03/chinese-attitudes-towards-marriage-past-and-present/>

# Article summary:

1. China's younger generation is increasingly delaying or rejecting marriage due to financial insecurity, acceptance of non-marital sex, and increased independence from their parents.

2. Views on the "right age" for marriage vary among young Chinese people, with some prioritizing their careers and others feeling pressure to marry before 25 years old.

3. Changing attitudes towards sexual relationships outside of marriage have also impacted marriage trends in China, with increasing acceptance among younger generations but lingering stigma and slut-shaming in some areas.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article "Chinese attitudes towards marriage: past and present" provides a comprehensive overview of the changing attitudes towards marriage in contemporary Chinese society. The article highlights the increasing numbers of young Chinese people who are choosing to delay marriage or not get married at all, indicating important changes in contemporary Chinese society, including growing financial insecurity, acceptance of non-marital sex, and increased independence of young people, especially young women from their parents.

The article presents a balanced view of the concept of marriage among young Chinese people from diverse socio-economic and geographical backgrounds. It notes that there is no "right age" to get married, with some young people prioritizing their careers over marriage. However, it also highlights the pressure on women to marry early, particularly in poorer areas where most surveyed mothers prioritize having their daughters marry early over them having successful careers.

The article also explores changing sexual relationships and increasing acceptance of sexual relationships outside of marriage. While most young people approve of sex before marriage, acceptance differs along generational and geographic lines. The article notes that slut-shaming remains deeply embedded in Chinese culture but highlights recent high-profile cases of sexual assault that have caused many to discuss this shaming.

The article also explores family expectations around marriage and how they relate to ensuring family support for the elderly. While arranged marriages have been banned since 1950, they remain relatively common in rural areas. However, as arranged marriages become increasingly uncommon for Chinese young people, their experiences of marriage become more different from their parents'.

Overall, the article provides a well-rounded view of changing attitudes towards marriage in contemporary China. However, it could benefit from exploring counterarguments more thoroughly and providing more evidence for some claims made. Additionally, while the article notes some potential risks associated with changing attitudes towards marriage (such as financial insecurity), it could benefit from exploring these risks more fully.

# Topics for further research:

* Financial insecurity and marriage in contemporary China
* Gender roles and marriage expectations in rural areas of China
* Changing attitudes towards premarital sex in Chinese society
* Impact of the one-child policy on marriage and family dynamics in China
* Traditional Chinese values and their influence on modern marriage attitudes
* Comparison of marriage attitudes between urban and rural areas in China

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/89d8a707f53db9c1e4ceb38a2a6d62c6>