

**EXPLORING THE REASONS OF DELAY IN MARRIAGES  
AMONG UNIVERSITY GIRLS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF  
SINDH UNIVERSITY JAMSHORO AND QUAID-I-AZAM  
UNIVERSITY ISLAMABAD**



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**QUAID-I-AZAM UNIVERSITY**

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**‘This thesis is submitted to the Department of sociology, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, for master’s Degree in Sociology’**

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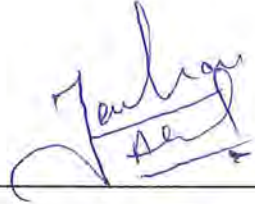
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**FINAL APPROVAL OF THESIS**

This is to certify that we have read the thesis submitted by Ms. Soha Arif, it is our judgment that this thesis is of sufficient standard to warrant its acceptance by the Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad for the award of the Degree of "MSC in Sociology".

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**‘Dedicated to My Mother, Siblings  
and Friends’**

## ABSTRACT

*The profound purpose of this research work is to understand the perception of girls of universities on delay marriages. This research study has focused on the socio-economic and psychological issues faced by girls due to delay their marriages. The researcher selected the quantitative research design which includes data analysis technique, research design methods and tools for data collection. Moreover, a structured and closed ended questionnaire has been used which covered 100 sample sizes of respondents. A comparative analysis has been made by researcher of this research study in which 50% respondents were taken from Quaid-I-Azam University and 50% respondents were taken from Sindh University Jamshoro. The survey method has been utilised for data collection in which I as a researcher provided questionnaires to respondents in field work. The whole collected data was analysed with the support of computer software; the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). As far as the major findings of this research work are concerned that the delayed marriages of girls are often held due to pursuing of their higher education. Girls are often faced multiple hardships due to their delayed marriages including socio-economic and psychological factors, personal relationships of many girls of their own choice and mental illness, dowry and financial issues. There are some more causes are found for delay marriages includes the search of better partner according to their qualification, caste system, cultural constraints and family responsibilities.*

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

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## **Chapter No. 1**

### **INTRODUCTION**

It has been widely observed that marriage is an important institution for individual and the society at large as well. For the individual, it is a paramount significance and memorable event in his/her life cycle because it becomes the important foundation in formulating a family formation process. It is also a rite of passage that marks the beginning of an individual's separation from the parental unit, even if generations continue to be socially and economically independent. For the society, it unites several individuals from different families and represents the creation of a production and consumption unit as well as one for the exchange of goods and services (Quisumbing and Hallman, 2003).

In most societies marriage defines the onset of the socially acceptable time for Childbearing and is the most predominant context for childbearing in many countries. Age at marriage is of particular interest because it marks the transition to adulthood in many societies; the point at which certain options in education, employment, and participation in society are foreclosed; and the beginning of regular exposure to the risks of pregnancy and childbearing. Women who marry early will have, on average; a longer period of exposure to the risk of pregnancy, often leading to higher completed fertility. Variation in age of entry into marriage helps explain differences in fertility across populations and helps explain trends in fertility within individual populations over time (Ezeh and Dodoo, 2001).

### **1.1 Difference between Early Marriage and Delay marriage**

The author explained that the age at first marriage has a direct bearing on fertility behaviour. Early marriage is associated with early childbearing as, in most cases particularly in the developing world; the main purpose of marriage is to have children. Early childbearing is fraught with substantial health risks for both the mother and the child. Young mothers are more likely to experience pregnancy related complications and less able to deal with them which often

lead to maternal death. Children born to young mothers are usually subject to elevated risks of morbidity and mortality. Marriage, additionally called marriage or wedlock. Marriage is the ultimate human connection in which two people commit themselves fully and faithfully to each other in a lifelong journey of deep sharing, mutual respect, and growing intimacy. The meaning of marriage fluctuates as per distinctive societies, yet it is mainly an establishment in which interpersonal connections, typically sexual, are recognized. (Zabin and Kiragu, 1998).

In some societies, marriage is prescribed or consider to be obligatory before pursuing any sexual action. At the point when characterized extensively, marriage is viewed as social all inclusive. People may wed for few reasons. Marriage is a comprehensive social institution and has been historically found in all societies and civilizations of the world from ancient date till now. Marriage is legally or formally renowned union of two people as spouses in a much personal relationship. Generally speaking, it is social and ritual recognition normalizing sexual relationship among two member of opposite sex. Although historically marriage can be traced only a few thousand years in the past, rationally there are five kinds of man and women relationship on which marriage and family life was based. Late marriage refers to situations when a person who has reach the state of maturity in every fact of life that is, mentally, spiritually, financially, and physically is not married probably as a result of unavailability of spouse or some other factors (Olatundun 2013).

In a few areas of world, arrange marriage, youngster marriage, polygamy, and occasionally forced marriage, might have considered as a social custom. It is naturally fact that human beings are bisexual in nature, the complementary male and female relationship is jointly enriching. Although there is growing trend to single life, single parenting and same sex marriage among small minority of population, this does not shake the foundation of marriage.

## **1.2 Delay Marriages and career development**

It has been analysed that on one hand, the delayed marriage directly affects completed fertility by reducing the number of years available for childbearing. But on other hand, the delayed marriage permits women to complete their education, build labor force skills, and develop career interests that compete with childbearing within marriage. These career interests may, in turn, motivate women to limit family size and / or widen the spacing of their children (Jensen and Thornton, 2003).

Given the centrality of marriage in an individual's life history and its role in fertility and mortality transitions, surprisingly few analytic studies have been undertaken on marriage patterns and its determinants in the recent past. Studies have, however, identified a few factors that seem to influence marriage timing. Increases in age at marriage are associated with major social-structural changes such as increases in educational attainment, urbanization, and the emergence of new roles for single women (Véronique, 2002).

In addition to this, education is the single factor most strongly related to the postponement of marriage, but the relationship may be subject to threshold effects. In many countries, the tendency for education to increase the age marriage becomes universal only after a few years of primary education. However, because the results of the few studies available are contradictory, little can be said about trends in the relationship between education and age at marriage over time (Jejeebhoy, 1995).

## **1.3 The considerable consequences of delay in marriages**

Women's early reproduction is associated with a range of adverse maternal outcomes. These include lower educational attainment, poor growth, undernutrition, morbidity, and mortality, especially during childbirth. Adverse consequences also extend to children. Analyses by Fall et al. of 19,403 women from Brazil, Guatemala, India, the Philippines, and South Africa showed that

in comparison to children born to older mothers (aged  $\geq 19$  years) those of younger mothers (aged 15–16 years) were more likely to have preterm birth, low birth weight, poor nutritional status, and less schooling.

As far as the South Asia continent is concerned that women generally get marry before having children. Therefore, in order to delay first childbirth, public health efforts need first to delay the age at which women get marriage marry. The United Nations (UN) uses the terms “child, early and forced marriage” to describe any marriage below the age of 18 years. Elimination of child marriage by 2030 is now included as a target in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Marriage  $<18$  years is considered to be a fundamental violation of human rights. It denies girls the right to attain emotional, physical and sexual maturity, to pursue wider life opportunities, to access sexual and reproductive health services and to secure protection from violence. Collectively, early marriage and childbirth and their associated consequences reflect women's low social status, generating a major public health impact across multiple generations. Whilst some men also marry under-age, women comprise the large majority of those married  $<18$  years . Our article focuses on women. We refer to marriage below 18 years of age as “under-age” or “early.”

Although the universal minimum age at marriage is set at 18 years, the norm in some communities is for women to marry much younger. In 2016, 21% of women worldwide aged 20–24 years (650 million) had married or entered a formal union before the age of 18 years. About 30% of worldwide under-age marriages are in South Asia. In Nepal, 40% of women aged 20–24 years married  $<18$  years in 2016 . This is despite a national minimum legal age at marriage of 20 years, or 18 years with parental consent. Furthermore, across 18 countries with the highest proportion of child marriages worldwide, under-age marriage is estimated to account for at least 75% of girls aged 18–22 years having given birth before 18 years of age.



This persistent high rate of under-age marriage globally, raises important concerns about the effectiveness of efforts to delay it. Globally, elimination of under-age marriage by 2030 would require annual reductions (23% per annum) 12 times faster than have been observed in the past decade. Poverty, rural residence, socio-cultural norms and caste in South Asia have all been associated with early marriage. Greater female educational attainment (schooling years completed) is considered to be the single most important factor for delaying marriage, as the next section reviews.

Education plays an important role in shaping the timing of key events in women's lifecycles such as the age at which they take on marital responsibilities and childbearing. At a basic level, if girls are in school, they are generally not married and vice versa. For example, an analysis of data from the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey of Nepal 2014 found that married adolescent girls aged 15–17 years were 10 times more likely to have left school than their unmarried peers. Thus, the more education women have, the more likely they are to marry at a later age. An analysis of 2011 Demographic Health Survey (DHS) data from Nepal of women aged 18–22 years found that 73% of uneducated women were married <18 years compared to 15% of those with secondary education and 4% with higher education.

However, the relationship between increased education and later marriage is not linear. The largest change has occurred through a shift from child to early adolescent marriages, and large numbers of women still marry below the 18-year threshold. Data above are also not representative of lowland Nepal, where cultural influences contribute to substantially lower educational attainment and age at marriage. This suggests that the association between education and marriage may be more complex than a simple trade-off. To improve our understanding of this association, three key gaps in research need to be addressed.

Secondly, we need to understand how the combination of marriage age and educational attainment relates to the age and timing of first pregnancy. Later marriage invariably leads to a later age of first reproduction per se, in societies where childbirth outside marriage is prohibited or rare. However, do more years of schooling, independent of later marriage age, facilitate greater autonomy and control over first reproduction? Understanding this relationship between education, marriage and the timing of first reproduction is crucial for public health efforts seeking to delay the age of first childbearing.

Third, we need to identify which factors account for variability in marriage age and timing of first pregnancy among uneducated women. For example, can uneducated women gain the benefit of delayed age at marriage from their husband's education? This is important to understand because efforts to increase girls' educational attainment will miss those who have never been to school in the first place.

#### **1.4 There Are Important Reasons of Delayed Marriages**

There are following considerable reasons have been observed by social researchers in which females deferred up marriages. The primary reason is that they characterized is the university ladies being knowledgeable. Education just not lent a change of a colossal extent in the viewpoints of young ladies however in the mentality of general public also. The Second reason is the self-reliance. Education offers certainly to the university girls. Their certainly supported them to act independently. The third reason is financial freedom. This has prepared up the young females independent financially. They feel it more vital to focus on their professional first than on their marriages. A few young girls are supporting their family monetarily. In such condition, considered marriages doesn't streak as a primary concern. The fourth reason is mismatch marriages assumed a more prominent part in changing females' standpoint in the matter of their marriages. They believe it is ideal to be late in marriage to locate a reasonable match with whom to carry on with a quality life than arriving in a

hot soup in a rush. The fifth reason is breaking up relationships. Today's era don't have confidence in the old dictum, *chatt mangani* , *patt vivah*. The perpetually blazing feature news of separations too has constrained them to give misgiving to this matter. The sixth reason is western impacts for late relational unions. The universe of TV and web has turned the way of life of the whole nations of world in one single colour. Generally, we have begun on trading societies too. Marriage is currently not connected with age. The seventh reason is normal child birth on more seasoned ages as well. Normal child births were thought to be a high probability if there should be an occurrence of more seasoned young females. This issue has vanished after the advancement made into the field of the medicinal science.

### **1.5 Statement of the Problem**

The nature of the association between pursuing education and timing of marriage has not been exhaustively investigated in Pakistan particularly the relative effects of education across generations of women in the light of the increasing educational and career opportunities for young women. These changes have results in, among other things, increased participation of women in the modern economy and in salaried employment in the public sector that have profound implications for their traditional roles as mothers and wives. Given this scenario, it is possible the nature of association between education and marriage timing has also been changing over time in Pakistan. Therefore, this research study primarily examines the relative effect of education on the woman's age at first marriage. In addition, the study aims at establishing the effects of some of the factors that have been indicated in studies elsewhere to be closely associated with the woman's age at first marriage. These include region and place of residence, childhood place of residence, age at first sexual intercourse, premarital childbearing, and religion.

### **1.6 Objectives of the study**

1. To explore the differences and similarities between the delay in marriages of girls in Sindh University Jamshoro and Quaid I Azam University Islamabad.
2. To highlight the impact of delay in marriages on girls due to their pursuing of education and career opportunities.
3. To highlight the socio- economic factors that are closely associated with delay marriage.
4. To identify the psychological effects of delay marriages on university girls.

### **1.7 Significance of Study**

It is expected that this research will make a significant contribution to the body of knowledge in the field of sociology, women education and family planning. Although studies have been conducted that highlight the impact of education over the marriage delay across the world, but there is still less research over this topic in case of Pakistan. This study will contribute to the fields of sociology and fill the research gap. It is pertinent to understand the factors which contribute towards the marriage delay among university girls it is related to family, women education and their marriage life pattern and decisions. Further this research will examine the relative effect of education on the woman's age at first marriage. In addition, the study aims at establishing the effects of some of the factors that have been indicated in studies elsewhere to be closely associated with the woman's age at first marriage. These include region and place of residence, childhood place of residence, age at first sexual intercourse, premarital childbearing and religion.

## **Chapter No.2**

### **REVIEW OF THE RELEVANT LITERATURE**

In this writing, past study on delay marriages is examined. Writing uncovers that with the progression of time nations are moving towards headway, individuals are getting free that consequences for the marriage age of the girls. Education is as standout amongst the most widely recognized reason that has been seen for most recent couple of years.

In this chapter, a number of articles are reviewed by the researcher for exploring the rational nature of the research topic. In this chapter views of the previous different writers who worked on diabetes have been given. This literature review helped the researcher a lot to understand the nature of the topic from different perspectives. By understanding the views of others, the researcher was able to get insight and in-depth details about the topic.

Marriage is one of the universal social institutions established and nourished by human society. It is closely connected to the institution of family. The main types of marriages are:

Polygyny.

Polygamy.

Polyandry.

Monogamy.

Group marriages.

**Polygyny:** Polygyny is form of marriage in which one man married more than one woman at a given time. Polygyny is more popular than polyandry but not as universal as monogamy. It was a common practice in ancient civilization. Polygyny is formally defined as the repetition or condition of man having more than one wife at a once time. Although polygyny is illegal in the United States, it is common in other countries.

**Polyandry:** Polyandry is the marriage of one woman with several man. Polyandry is officially defined as the practice or condition of having more than one husband or male mate simultaneously. Although it is illegal to have more than one husband in the United States it does occur in some cultures. Polyandry overall is however among the rarest of human mating systems.

**Monogamy:** Monogamy is the form of marriage in which one man marries the women. It is most common form of marriage found among in all societies around the world. Monogamy is as old as humanity. Monogamy is universally practiced providing marital opportunity and satisfaction to all individuals. it promotes the love and affection between husband and wife. It contributes to family peace, solidarity and happiness. Monogamous marriage is stables and long lasting. Monogamous marriage gives greater attention to the socialization of their children.

**Group Marriages:** Group marriages mean the marriage of two or more women with two or more men. Here the husbands are common husbands and wives. Children are regarded as the children of the entire group. Promiscuity refers to sex relation without regarded to any rule, regulations, age and marital status and blood ties. Group marriages is also known as circle marriage is form of polygamous marriage in which more than one man and more than one woman from a family unit, and all members of the marriage share parental responsibilities for any children arising from the marriage (Murdoch 1949).

## **2.1 Factors Affecting Delay in Marriages**

Education can influence the timing of marriage in many ways. Highly educated students have received guidance and knowledge in schools and universities for many years. Today, it takes at least 16 years to complete the first year of university education. In school or university, it is neither hope nor possible for students to get married, because it is very annoying, and young people generally lack the possibility of financial resources and stable income ideal to get married and start a family (Goldscheider and Waite, 1991).

Enrollment is an obstacle to early marriage. In addition, there are usually strong social norms that prevent school students from marrying and even failing to form co-living partnerships. Going to school frees girls from the family environment and provides literacy and exposure to new ideas and value systems that may conflict with traditional customs, values, and beliefs that promote early marriage.

Westoff (1992) has demonstrated with the data from the recent DHS from sub-Saharan Africa that higher education delays marriage and postpones childbearing among women in the region. Estimates from the 1998 KDHS indicate that the median age at first marriage among the ever-married women aged 25-49 years with at least

secondary education was 22 years compared with 17 years among those with no education (NCPD et al., 1999).

By allowing girls to assume non-traditional roles and providing them with viable alternatives to early marriage, education expands women's life opportunities and choices. Therefore, the impact of education on the timing of marriage may be related to the development of value orientation and aspirations. These values give priority or priority to personal achievement and professional development, rather than traditional roles or early marriage and early childbirth. When marriage is incompatible with the realization of personal goals and ambitions, it is likely to postpone or postpone the marriage (Bracher and Santow, 1998).

## **2.2 Impacts of education on delay in marriages**

Education may also affect the age of first marriage using effective contraceptive measures. Many studies have shown that educated women are more likely to use effective contraceptives than uneducated women. Education enables them to obtain information about modern contraceptive methods and their correct use and understand their role in fertility regulation. Using effective contraception allows them to avoid unwanted pregnancies, as this may force them to marry early (NCPD et al., 1999).

In addition, education may affect the timing of marriage by affecting how educated people view themselves and how society views them, as well as their views on the value of children in modern society. In traditional societies, women often rely on marriage and childbirth to gain status, respect and power in the family and community. Therefore, early marriage and early childbirth are highly valued in many traditional societies (Caldwell and Caldwell, 1987).

An analysis of 2011 Demographic Health Survey (DHS) data from Nepal of women aged 18–22 years found that 73% of uneducated women were married <18 years compared to 15% of those with secondary education and 4% with higher education.

With the advent of education, educated women, whether married or not, are respected and enjoy high social status. Women's education is seen as an important investment in human capital and a way to obtain paid employment, independence, decision-making, and advancement of social status. Therefore, educated women no longer regard marriage and childbearing as viable ways to gain social status and economic independence.



### **2.3 World-wide Impacts of Education on Delaying Marriages**

Keats (2018) studied the effects of Ugandan women's education impacts on fertility and child health. In order to determine causality, he used the opportunity of the 1997 national reform to abolish elementary school fees to implement a design of regression to discontinuities. At the end of the year, the reforms had increased the level of education by nearly a year on average, affecting all grades at the end of secondary school. Women with more school education will delay and reduce overall fertility rates, increase investment in early childhood health, and reduce chronically malnourished children. From a mechanical point of view, women with additional education will not abstain from sex more in their teenage years, but they are more likely to have used contraceptives before their first pregnancy, thereby delaying marriage. Other downstream effects include improving employment outcomes and increasing wealth.

Blossfeld and Huinink (1991) explored the proponents of the new home economics hypothesis that the increasing economic independence of women is to a large extent the reason for the increase in late marriages and births in industrialized societies. This article evaluates this hypothesis of the Federal Republic of Germany by estimating the dynamic impact of women's education and professional investment on the time of family events. Event history analysis shows that the increase in the quality of female human capital investment assumed by the new family economics does not lead to the delayed effect of cross-cohort first marriage. However, increasing professional resources does cause women to postpone or avoid childbirth.

Talking about the demographic transition in Asia Caldwell and Caldwell (2005) explain that it is seen as an aspect of the global industrial revolution, which started in the West but now involves the entire world. In fact, the growth rate of per capita income in Asia in the second half of the 20th century was the fastest in the world. With the increase in female education, urban life and non-agricultural employment, as well as the decline in mortality and the government's family planning program since the beginning of the 20th century, since the 1960s, fertility rates in almost all places have been falling, indicating that the fertility rate is lower than Replacement level. It outlines the macro changes in the African continent and conducts micro studies on the declining fertility rate and the reasons for postponing or giving up marriage from India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and South Korea. The conclusion is that marriages

will be increasingly abandoned or postponed, and that most, and perhaps all, ESCAP Asia fertility rates this century will be below replacement levels. The path followed is more likely to resemble Mediterranean Europe than Northern Europe.

According to Goldin and Katz (2002), after 1970, the proportion of American college graduate women entering professional courses increased significantly, and the first marriage age of all American college graduate women began to soar around the same year. We explored the relationship between these two changes and the spread of contraceptives among young unmarried college graduate women. Although the drug was approved by the Food and Drug Administration in 1960 and quickly spread among married women, it was not until the late 1960s that changes in state laws lowered the age of majority and extended the "mature minor" decision. It has become popular among young single women. We have provided descriptive time series and formal econometric evidence, which used cross-state and cross-cohort changes in the use of contraceptives by young unmarried women to establish the "power of contraceptives" to reduce the cost of women's long-term vocational education and increase first marriage age.

Caldwell et al. (1989) explored that increasing the age of women to marry and reducing the rate of marriage and fertility can reduce the pressure on society that is growing faster and faster. It has been discovered that the increase in women's age at marriage is not to limit fertility. Parents have imposed a lower traditional marriage age through arranged marriages to prevent inappropriate marriages, especially cross-caste marriages. With the transition to a society dominated by non-agricultural employment and high-level education, these goals have become less important and the pressure on parents has eased. There seems to be evidence that young women themselves do not have much sense of urgency to marry immediately after puberty. With the reduction of parental pressure, women's age at marriage naturally rises. Love or non-arranged marriages are now in the majority, and both have advantages and disadvantages for young people and their parents. In these two types of marriages, the increase in unemployment caused further delays due to the agreement that the groom must have a satisfactory job and the bride that also should have a job.

Smith et al, (2012) stated that delaying early marriage of girls is an important public health and education goal in developing countries, and the education of themselves or their mothers may play an important role in this. The writers reviewed the available evidence to prove that there is any relationship between girls' schooling or women's

literacy education and their own or their daughter's late marriage. Most research reports focus on the correlation between the education level of girls and the age of the bride's first marriage. But it is conceivable that the literacy education of adult women/mothers also has a considerable impact on their daughters' marriage age. As this aspect has not been clearly studied so far, the author proposes a model based on related research on the results of girls' schooling and women's literacy education to illustrate the intermediary mechanism between women's education and their daughter's late marriage. The author advocates conducting research to enable decision makers interested in helping girls complete secondary education to understand the potential contribution of adult female literacy education to achieving this goal.

Oppenheimer, (1997) critically examines the hypothesis that increasing levels of women's employment have increased their economic independence and thus greatly reduced the convenience of marriage. Little firm empirical support is found for this hypothesis. The apparent congruence in the time series data of the increase in women's employment with the decrease in marriage rates and the increase in marital instability is in part the result of using the historically atypical early postwar behavior of the United States. It was a baby boom era as a benchmark for comparisons and in part due to confusing trends in lags. marriage with the unmarried. Support for the hypothesis in multivariate analyzes is found only in cross-sectional studies at the aggregate level, which are poor tests of a behavioral hypothesis at the individual level and which also present difficulties in establishing the appropriate causal direction. Individual-level analyzes of marriage formation using longitudinal data and risk models consistently fail to support the hypothesis, while analyzes of marriage dissolution show mixed results. Theoretically, the hypothesis also has serious limitations. The common tendency to equate income equality between spouses with a woman's economic independence and lower marriage gain does not distinguish between situations in which high marriage gains may be the result of income equality from situations in which that the result is a very low profit for the marriage. Focusing solely on income ratios also tends to distract from the underlying causes of these ratios and their structural determinants. Finally, the independence hypothesis is based on a marriage model that considers the gain of marriage as a result of specialization and exchange of gender roles. Historical evidence on family indicates that this is a high-risk and inflexible family strategy for independent nuclear families and that it is in stark contrast to contemporary family patterns.

Oppenheimer, (1994) critically assesses the theoretical and empirical bases of the popular opinion that marriage is a declining institution in the United States and that this decline is an inevitable concomitant of the growth of women's economic independence. in industrial societies. The independence hypothesis has distracted attention from the demographic impact of the substantial deterioration in the economic situation of men over the past 20 years. With a particular focus on specialization and Becker's marriage-winning business model, the author studies several facets of the theory: the historical adjustment between large increases in female employment and fertility trends and marital behavior; the extent to which the marital behavior observed in recent years coincides with the marital behavior predicted by theory; and the degree to which empirical research at the micro level supports the theory. The article concludes that the evidence at the macro and micro levels of the theory is weak. He suggests that the specialization of parental sex roles puts nuclear families at risk because there is rarely more than one specialist of each type in a family. While in the past child labor was a means of maintaining economic homeostasis during the family cycle and improving the standard of living of the family, it becomes more and more impractical with industrialization. A more adaptive family strategy is one in which the woman works.

Dhamija and Roychowdhury (2020) used data from nationally representative households in India to study the relationship between women's age at marriage and their labor market outcomes. Using an empirical strategy based on instrumental variables, we found that the delay of women's marriage age has no significant causal effect on their results in the labor market. Although delayed marriage is related to the higher education, lower fertility rate and higher dowry of Indian women, this is indeed the case. We think this may be because older brides face more negative reactions from their partners compared to younger brides. This response effect may exceed the positive impact of delayed marriage on the labor market.

Caldwell et al. (1983) explored that in most developing countries, including India, the average age of marriage for women has increased. In this article, we report the use of case studies, surveys, and anthropological methods in rural areas of southern India to investigate the mechanisms involved in this change. In areas where all marriages are still arranged, it has been found that there has been a recent shift from bride wealth to dowry, and the proportion of marriages between all relatives has declined. The reason for the increase in women's age at marriage is that changes in the age structure of the

population have led to shrinkage of marriages and a decline in mortality. Daughter's parents are increasingly worried about insuring their son-in-law's education and occupation, as well as the growing concept of child dependence. There is no evidence that the increase is a conscious control of family size. In the future, some women may remain single, but as the age gap between spouses narrows, this restriction has been reduced, and by the end of this century, great changes may occur, because the decline in fertility after 1975 will affect the age structure.

According to Shapiro and Gebreselassie (2014), in sub-Saharan Africa, the trend of early marriage prevailed decades ago, but the trend of delayed marriage has been observed in the past 20 years. In this area, marriages have started to be delayed, and early marriages have become less and less. This trend is most pronounced in cities and well-educated people. In turn, raising the age of first marriage has played an important role in continuing to have children...an important factor in women's education and economic well-being.

## **2.4 Education and Changes in Marriage Patterns**

The author named Caldwell (2005) explained that, unlike East Asia and Southeast Asia, changes in marriage patterns have little effect in reducing fertility in South Asia. Although the marriageable age of women has risen, it is still too early except for Sri Lanka, and changes are slow. Apart from Sri Lanka, there are few signs in the region that there will be a considerable number of people who will never get married. The South Asian marriage model reflects its cultural background and small socio-economic changes, but its exact impact is neither simple nor always predictable. The author examines these issues in Bangladesh, where the marriage age is very early, and Sri Lanka, which is much later. The study area Dhaka City and southwestern Sri Lanka have undergone major economic and social changes. A special study was conducted on the way in which changes in marriage organization affect the age of marriage.

## **2.5 Education, Labor Market Opportunities and Delay in Marriages**

According to Jensen (2012), women's labor market opportunities influence decisions about marriage and childbirth. Writer provides three years of recruitment services to help randomly selected young women from rural India find jobs in the business process outsourcing industry. Because the industry was so new at the time of research, we had little knowledge of these jobs, so that we could increase the employment

opportunities of women exogenously from the perspective of rural families. We found that young women in the treatment village are significantly less likely to marry or give birth during this period, and instead choose to enter the labor market or receive more education or post-school training. Women also expressed their desire to have fewer children and to work more steadily throughout their lives, which is consistent with growing professional ambitions.

Marphatia et al. (2020) explored the association between preterm birth and adverse maternal and infant health outcomes. In South Asia, women usually get married before giving birth, and public health work needs to focus on delaying marriage. Women's education is widely regarded as the main means to achieve this goal. However, it is not clear how much education is required to postpone marriage to the universal minimum age of 18, or how to predict the marriage age of women who lack any education. The writer found that, compared with uneducated women, educated women are more likely to postpone marriage to 18 and become pregnant to 20. Women need to complete 9th grade, preferably 11th grade, to significantly increase their chances of getting married after 18 years. However, late-marriage women who are usually more educated have their first pregnancy earlier than women who marry early. Most uneducated women, regardless of the education level of their husbands, still get married below the legal marriage age.

According to research delaying marriage to majority age requires greater efforts to ensure girls get to school in the first place, and complete secondary education. Since currently only 36% of girls in the Terai attend secondary school, parallel efforts to delay marriage are crucial to prevent early childbearing. Sexual and reproductive health programmes in school and in women's groups for married and uneducated adolescents may help prepare for marriage and pregnancy.

## **2.6 Personal reasons and delay in marriages**

Aside from above reasons, there could be some individual reasons. The standpoint of guardians too has changed alongside their youngsters. Kumar (2012) expressed that for now's folks the situation of their girls' rules. In any case, they absolutely do stress and wish that their girls get a perfect match according to their education, they are alive considering fact that who else should support their girls after they are no more there to support? By what means will she live alone in her seniority? Be that as it may, these

sorts of stresses are wrapped underneath the rug before the satisfaction of their little girls. They leave a definite choice about marriage to be taken by their little girls.

At the point when a mother couldn't have satisfied her aspirations of life, she needs her little girl to satisfy it for which they bolster their girls completely. Today's folks have full certainty over their youngsters and weight from their side on kids is just about non-existent. Guardians urge child in the matter of education. Parents never talk about the matter of the marriage of little girl until they finish their education completely.

## **2.7 Analysis of present study**

The previous literature shows that higher education is the main cause of delay in marriages. Girls wanted to be socially and financially independent. According to girls it's better to be delay in marriage to find a perfect match with whom to live a quality life than landing in a hot soup in a hurry. Western effect for delay marriages also plays vital role.

The bigger hazard of disappointment and sorrow in marriage seemed to look like, when girls were under the age of 22 or above 32. The culture of M.Phil turned the entire countries of the world in single colour. Delay Marriage is associated with the age and personal satisfaction. Marriages are now being formalized in the age of 35-40-45-50 years also. Another reason of late marriage is normal childbirth. It was formerly said that the girls should conceive with the of 25-30 so that the child born is healthy. The reason behind delay marriages were regard to the economical and psychological factors as well as social. So, in present study the perception about the delay in marriage of girls were associated with higher studies.

## **2.8 Assumptions**

- Higher education is the main cause of delay in marriages.
- Finding perfect match may cause delay in marriages.
- Now-a-days marriage is not associated with age.
- In search of better partner according to qualification is the cause of delay in marriages.
- Psychological issues got mental health due to failure affairs cause of delay in marriages.
- Delay in marriages greatly affects the fertility of a women, reducing the possibility of conception.

- Financial issue is the main cause of delay in marriages.
- Socialization may cause delay in marriages.
- Caste system is the main reason of delay in marriages.
- Lack of proposals according to their preference of upper class.



## **Chapter No. 3**

### **THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

### 3.1 Social exchange theory

Social exchange theory was presented in 1958 by the humanist George Homan with the distribution of his work “Social Behavior as Exchange”. He characterized social exchange as the trading of movement, unmistakable or impalpable, and pretty much compensating or unreasonable, between no less than two persons. Homan’s work underlined the individual conduct of performing artists in co-operation with each other. Although there are different methods of exchange, Homan fixated his studies on dyadic trade. Homan condenses the framework in five suggestions: achievement, jolt, esteem deprivation- satiation and feelings. Achievement, suggestion is the point at which one discovers they are compensated for their activities they tend to rehash the activity. Jolt suggestion is even more regularly a specific boost has brought about a prize previously, the more probable it is that a man will react to it. Esteem recommendation trusts that if the consequences of a behavioral activity is viewed as significant to the individual, it is more probable for that conduct to happen. Deprivation-satiation recommendation is even more frequently in the later past a man has gotten a specific compensate, the less significant any further unit of that remunerate gets to be. the last suggestion talks about when feelings happen because of various prize circumstances. The individual who gets more than they expect of don’t get foreseen discipline will be upbeat and will act enthusiastically (Emerson, 1976)

#### 3.1.2 Conceptual Model of Theory

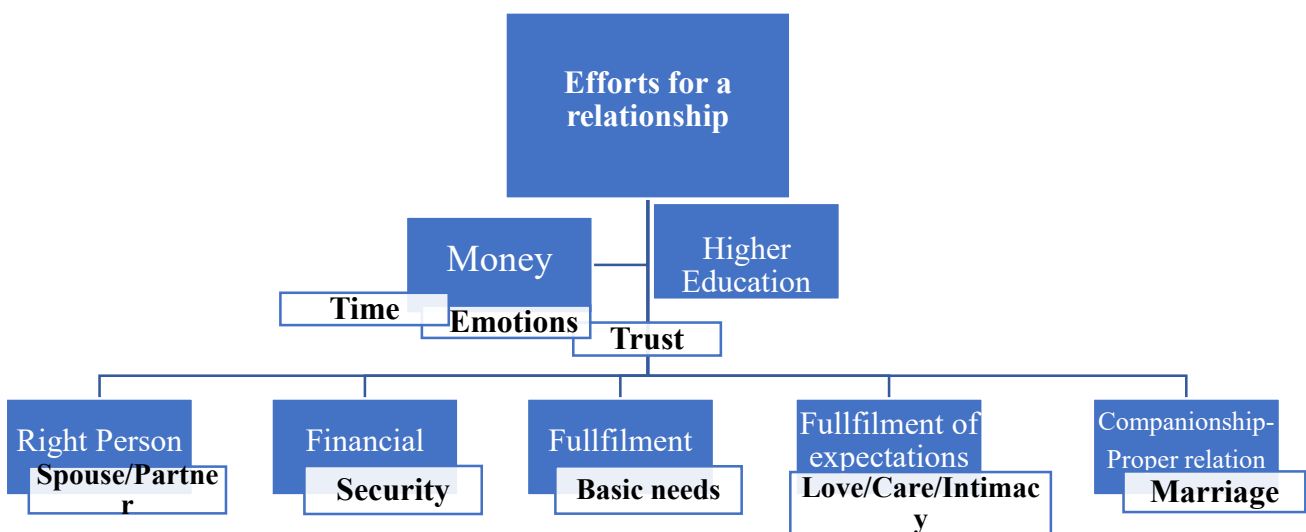


Figure 1 Conceptual Model of Theory

### **3.1.3. Explanation of the model**

Figure demonstrate the relationship amongst expenses and compensates is talked about. This social exchange model accept that prizes and costs drive relationship choices. Both sides in a social exchange assume liability for each other and rely on upon each other. Expenses are the components of social life that have contrary worth to a man, for example, the exertion put into a relationship and the negatives of an accomplice. Expenses can be advanced education, time, cash, exertion, feelings and so forth. Also, rewards are the components of a relationship that have positive quality. Prizes can be feeling of acknowledgment, backing and fraternity, money related security, satisfaction of desires and fundamental needs and so on.

### **3.1.4. Application of the theory**

George Homan's work underlined the individual conduct of on-screen characters in connection with each other. In spite of the fact that there are different methods of trade. Homan fixated his studies on dyadic trade. He characterized social trade as the trading of movement, pretty much remunerating or excessive, between no less than two persons. This hypothetical system backtracks to Homan who contends that social trade is the action of trading expenses and compensates between two individuals.

As indicated by this hypothesis, when a man chooses to pick a flawless match for marriage, she bears the expenses at numerous spots. Firstly, she will get advanced education that will devour high cost. Furthermore, she will need to trust his accomplice. Forceful feelings that are connected to a particular individual will likewise incorporated into expenses.

In prize, she will be anticipated, the flawless match concurring will their prerequisites. She needs money related security, satisfaction of all essential needs and desires, adoration, consideration, and closeness from his accomplice. When all the qualities and desires will coordinate, then they will move towards marriage. This is a long procedure as it requires much investment. So, it might be called delay marriage. During the choice of mate/partner, both the partners may any sort of expense and in the meantime they both will expect reward from each other in future. For improving prize in future, individuals bear overwhelming expenses before marriage.

### **3.2. Modernization Theory**

Modernization theory refers the body of theory which is explained by “Rostow” in 1960s in relation to understand the social and economic issues by creating modern practices in society. It is a broad term encompassing several concepts, but of refers to a historical period that saw the evolution of capitalism and industrialization.

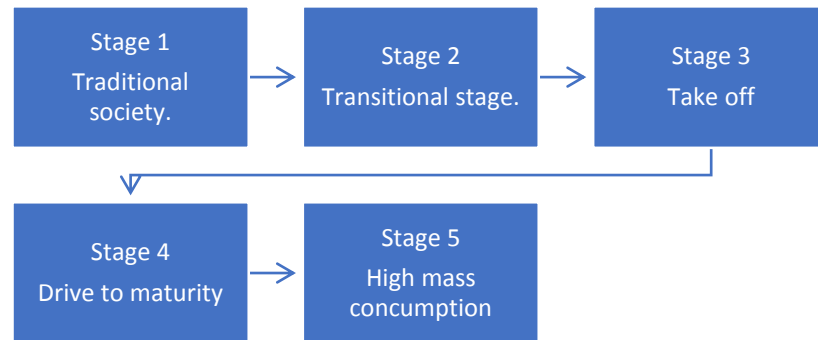
These lines aim to show the centrality the concept of progress occupies explicitly and implicitly in the social theory of modernity. It also describes the ethnocentrism, logocentrism and indeed supremacy, it is possible to think of modernity relaying on some interpretation of the nation of progress. The author stated that the theme of progress, together with the agreeable idea of decline, can be considered a key component of discourses concerning modernity and has played a major role in the shaping of modernity theory. Comte and Durkheim relied in different ways in the idea of progress and the same holds for Marxist accounts of social change. The other sociologist theories address modernity from the perspective of progress. Peter wagner express the views about the modernity. He always been associated with progress (Wagner 2012).

The formation of the uniqueness of western civilization can be found in the work of mass weber. Weber’s worked on the more problematic aspects of this approach especially when it is applied to the study of the spread of modernization beyond Europe. Weber explains the uniqueness in the radial tendency to the rationalized in the world of development. Modernization theory marked and important step in the professionalization of concepts of social change and development and in the thinking about “modernity’ in general. Modernization mostly concentrated on the transition to democracy and participation in the realm of politics. In quantitative approach the modernity theory rarely applied in the empirical historical studies, qualitative analytical concepts like theories of economic growth.

Theory emphasises about the cultural reproduction of modernity. The process of modernization depends on the ability to reproduce the image of an egalitarian order. The reproduction of modern society must be taken in accents. Rationalization allows for the culture reproduction of modernity. The rationalization culture, learning process, class difference, symbolic practice, distribution of power and reproduction of material culture.

### 3.2.1 Model of theory

Modernity theory depends on five stages: Which are mentioned below in diagram.



**Figure 2 Five stages of Modernization Theory**

### 3.2.2 Explanation of Model

In this theory Rostow's explain about the five stages of modernization theory. In the first stage of theory which is traditional society. This stage dependent on rural economy, traditional society depends on the subsistence, barter system, and agriculture. The second stage is transitional stage, In this stage the development of education and skills is concern and it depends on the social appreciation. In this stage of theory, the changes is developed in infrastructure. The third stage of theory is taking off. This stage dependent on the urban economy like industrialisation, growing investment, regional growth, and political change. The fourth stage of theory is drive to maturity which is dependent on the growth and development economies like as diversification, innovation reliance on imports and investment. The fifth stage of modernity theory is high Mass Consumption, which is dependent on the global economy or market managing economies like society develop through durable goods flourish, consumer oriented and service sector becomes dominant.

### 3.2.3. Application of the theory

According to modernization theory it suggests that the traditional society has adopt more modern practices due to this thought the perception of the delay marriages is considered to be a modern though of society. Many girls prefer to get married at late age because they want to live independent life accordingly western culture. In first traditional societies the parents of an individual were get forced to their children to get

marry in early age but now a days as development is growth the girls want to be strong in every phase of life. They get higher education to make their career, though they want liberal life as considered to change their food patterns, living standards, dress patterns and thinking patterns due to the adaptation of modernization.

According to the modern society, the girls preferred to choose their life partner on behalf of their economic status, girls delay their married because they thought their partner should be skill full and dominant in the society. They refer to be more educated in modern society. According to economic factors girls delay their marriages due to the demand of dowry. Particularly, they want high status in this industrialization society. Through technological ways media plays an important role in the living standards of people and social change. The people of modern society adopt the western culture and the society developed; accordingly, People's perception is change day by day due to the awareness of technological factors. According to modernization delayed marriages appears to be associated with better marital quality and stability. As the outcomes of delayed marriages are towards the process of development which is leads to interest in the characterization of the relationship between economic development and transformation of knowledge.

### **3.3 Propositions**

Relationship is drive from expenses remunerates

People bear costs (time, cash) before marriage for getting rewards (budgetary security, support) from their accomplices after marriage.

People contrast their qualities and parts and others to choose whether they are adequately perfect to proceed with the relationship or not.

People take a gender at social, religious and sexual viewpoints while selecting mate.

Selecting mate is not a short procedure, it generally prompt late marriage.

### **3.4 Hypotheses**

#### **3.4.1. Delay marriages impacts**

H0 "Higher education and relationship status have no effect of delay in marriage among university girls".

H1 “Higher education and relationship status have effect of delay in marriage among university girls”.

#### **3.4.2. Financial issues**

H0 “There are no financial issues regarding the dowry demand effect on the lift of a girl due to delay in marriage”.

H1 “There are financial issues regarding the dowry demand effect on the lift of a girl due to delay in marriage”.

## **Chapter No. 4**

# **CONCEPTUALIZATION AND OPERATIONALIZATION**



In this research some key ideas have been utilized that characterize the fundamental relevant them of the examination with connection to its social area. Distinctive definitions from various sources are utilized for the conceptualization and operationalization.

## **4.1 Conceptualization**

It is a process of clarifying concepts. In which original definition are taken from different sources, as mentioned below.

### **4.1.1 Delay Marriage**

The delay marriages appear to be associated with marital stability and better marital quality. The delay marriages continue to accrue to girls who marry at ages well beyond their mid-20s, but there are having the capacity to marry at later ages (Nicholai 2000). A possible explanation is that couples who delay marriage have more time to locate a highly compatible marriage partner. The idea of extended search time for a marriage partner has common sense appeal, and it has been theorized in various ways (Becker 1974,) Delay marriage refers to situations when a person who has reach the state of maturity in every fact of life that is mentally, spiritually, financially, and physical is not married probably because of unavailability of spouse or some other factor (Olatundun 2013). Delay marriage refers to marriage that takes place after the expected or proper time. Late age for marriage is between the late twenties and thirties. Age for marriage differs from `

### **4.1.2 Higher Education**

Education refers to the way to develop skills, habits and attitudes that are expected to become a good citizen, the intent to develop or alter cognition and affection (Sharif 2011). Education is a procedure of accepting or giving methodical direction, particularly at a school or college. Education is a procedure of instructing or adapting, particularly from school or university. Likewise, education is the information, ability and understanding that you get from going to a school, college, or university. Likewise, education is the demonstration or procedure of bestowing general learning, building up the forces of thinking and judgment, by large of setting oneself up or others mentally for full grown life.

### **4.1.3 Fertility Decline`**

Fertility implies the nature of being ripe, productiveness or the capacity to consider youngsters or youthful (Compagne 2013). Fertility is the nature of having the capacity to deliver youthful. Also, fertility is the nature of a human's capacity to deliver babies, which is subject to age, wellbeing, and different variables (Jones 2007). Thus, as per restorative meaning of fertility, the capacity to imagine and bear youngsters and the capacity to wind up pregnant through ordinary sexual action.

## **4.2 Operationalization**

Operationalization is the process in which a researcher describes the concepts and definitions of the objects which he/she used in their study.

### **4.2.1 Delay Marriage**

Delay marriage refers to marriage that takes place after the expected or proper time. The choice of the time to marry varies from one person to another. In this research, delay marriage refers to the reasons or impacts that plays important role behind late marriage decision of people. Researchers have tried to find out what are the main reasons behind the decision of delay marriage, what are the social and psychological impacts of late marriage. The researcher utilizes the concepts to find out how late marriage effect the life and bring a change in the behaviour of an individual.

### **4.2.2 Higher Education**

Higher education refers to post-secondary education or third level education that is an optional final stage of formal learning that occurs after secondary education. In this research, researcher has collected data from girls of university who gave more importance to their studies rather than marriage has great importance. In this research, researcher has tried to find out the impacts of higher education on delay marriages and hoe the higher education has change the minds of girls regarding the decision of marriage.

### **4.2.3 Fertility Decline**

Fertility decline refers to the decline in the ability of a person to produce/conceive babies. on the fertility of a person. And has tried to find out the problems regarding fertility of person that are being faced after late marriage and what are impacts of age on fertility of the person.

## **Chapter No. 5**

# **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

In this chapter research methodology of the study is defined. This study is based on Quantitative research method, primary data has been collected via structured interview schedule. Researcher targets the maximum sample from population to examine the people's perception. Sampling is small unit that represent the whole population. Therefore, the interview schedule has been conducted to collect the data.

## **5.1 Research design**

The significance goal of this section is to simplify diverse apparatus and strategies utilized for the information gathering, for assessment and conversion of the information, identifying with present issue under scrutiny. The word strategy is defined as a framework which contains the standards, practice and technique which are connected to the branch of information. System alludes to the route in which data is found or the way something is finished. Philosophy incorporates the strategies, systems and techniques which are utilized to gather and investigate data. This study is based on quantitative research method. In quantitative research design and theories/hypothesis are listed to the research to analyze the collected data.

## **5.2 Universe of the study**

The locale of the study was Sindh University Jamshoro and Quaid-i-Azam University Islamabad. It is chosen by the present researcher because the researcher belongs to this area and she can collect data on the reasons of delaying marriages among university girls, Researcher compares the study of girls among two universities. It was approachable for her. For this reason, Researcher chose Sindh university and Quaid-I-Azam University Islamabad area is selected for the present research. The researcher chosen this area because the researcher found some ethics and behaviour problem especially students in this area then she thought to conduct the research on this topic.

## **5.3 Unit of Analysis**

The target population for this research were educated male, female (old, young), students, who are currently studying in university. Analysis for this study was female's students who seems to suffer the problems of delaying marriages due to their further

studies. The topic specially targets for those females who become subject to reasons behind delayed marriage among university girls.

#### **5.4 Sampling Technique**

A sample is a subset of population select to represent and draw of conclusion about the population In this research, the researcher was used a purposive sampling method was used for the data collection where the questionnaire was filled from the perception of the people regarding the reasons behind delaying marriages among university girls. The researcher collect data from the population because she knows little about local case study area target population.

#### **5.5 Sampling Size**

It was very tough to gather data from the whole population. In current study, the researcher collected data from selected respondents of 100, 50% were from Sindh University and 50% were from Quaid-i-Azam University Islamabad. This sampling size was sufficient to get the satisfactory results regarding the topic requirement. The respondents for currents study were female students.

#### **5.6 Tools for Data Collection**

The researcher used a structured closed ended questionnaire for data collection. The English language was used for the building of questionnaire. The data was collected based on those questions.

#### **5.7 Survey Method for Data Collection**

The researcher tackled this process by close ended questionnaire for field work. Among respondents the researcher helps them to understanding the questions then. The researcher circulates the questionnaire among the respondents when they were busy in routine life.

## **5.8 Pretesting**

The researcher took (10), ten respondents for pre-testing the questionnaire. The respondents were taken randomly. They belonged to the area where the current study conducted. By testing the questionnaire, the researcher became able to choose quantitative method because by this method the researcher got satisfactory results.

## **5.9 Data Analysis**

In this research tool that was used for data analysis quantitative data analysis technique. The researcher analyzed data through the quantitative data analysis technique. The whole collected data was analysed during proper computer software; the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). Percentages, and frequencies tests checked the relativity and relation of the data.

## **5.10 Ethical Concerns**

In the field the researcher has taken very research ethics. Ethical principles are essential component while conducting research. Being a new in research field, the researcher had tried his level best to go after the ethical concern of the research. Keeping the ethical concern, the researcher kept secret all information of the respondents. The researcher took care of the cultural norms, religious values, and values of the respondents during the process of data collection. Before giving questionnaire to the respondents, she has shown them permission letter from her supervisor and university for data collection in the field. After telling them about her research and what it will contribute to the society. She has assured them that the information that is gathered from them will always remain hidden. That is why she has not asked about their name and any other identity in the questionnaire.

After that she has explained the questionnaire to them that how to answer it and the coding of opinions. Throughout this process the researcher has tried to be patient and gentile towards them. She had also tried to make them feel comfortable to give their response and ask questions if they did not understand any statement. If someone behaved harshly towards him during data collection.

Researcher remained soft and polite towards him. If anyone does not co-operate with him, she must try to persuade him to co-operate with him. When the researcher completed her questionnaire, she thanked them.

### **5.11. Limitations of the study**

Researcher direct personal involvement in the social lives of other people during field research introduce an ethical concern. It was huge chance for the researcher to find out some social realities, which exist in the form of social problem in the world because this research was only academic base therefore it was knowledge process of researching of the research. In the research one thing was extremely significant to keep in mind that was the ethical concern of the researcher where the moral values of the respondents were kept in mind, and they were assured that all the response which they have given would not be used against them because this research was only for general information in which just focus on the reasons of delaying marriages among university girls.

## **Chapter No. 6**

### **DATA ANALYSIS**



## Frequency Table

Quantitative thematic data analysis consists of several steps to organize and interpret the data including examining, categorizing, tabulating, and recombining the information to find out various important pattern and trends. In quantitative data analysis, logical connections are developed between patterns unveiled by the data. In the quantitative research, I have used thematic analysis approach to organize and analyze the collected data through identifying or developing different themes. The themes were developed through the process of coding In SPSS which is used in social science field for analysis data while marking important things, in the data pertaining to reach questions.

In this chapter, I start discussion with the brief presentation of socio-economic and psychological issues due to delay their marriages among University girls of the respondents followed by major themes that emerged from the data.

### Respondents from Sindh University Jamshoro

**Table 6.1 Respondents Age**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
20-22	22	44.0
23-25	16	32.0
26-28	10	20.0
28 and above	2	4.0
Total	50	100.0

Table 6.1 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 44.0% respondents had age between 20-22, 32.0% respondents had age between 23-25, 20.0% respondents had age between 26-28, while 4.0% respondents had age 28 and above. It is concluded that 22 respondents had age between 20-22.

**Table 6.2 Caste**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Shaikh	3	6.0
Yousufzai	2	4.0
Rajpoot	1	2.0
Soomro	1	2.0
Totani	1	2.0
Arain	3	6.0
Gujjar	2	4.0
Mughal	1	2.0
Syed	1	2.0
Bulleedi	1	2.0
Baloch	2	4.0
Nizmani	4	8.0
Halepoto	1	2.0
Nohani	1	2.0
Junejo	1	2.0
Quershi	1	2.0
Gurmani	1	2.0
Laghari	2	4.0
Khumber	1	2.0
Chandio	1	2.0
Bughio	1	2.0
Qambrani	1	2.0
Baig	1	2.0
Rabia	1	2.0
Surahio	1	2.0
Talpur	1	2.0
Bhatti	1	2.0
Abbasi	1	2.0

Lohana	1	2.0
Rajper	1	2.0
Marfani	1	2.0
Gachal	1	2.0
Khan	1	2.0
jutt gill	1	2.0
Khanzada	1	2.0
Khaskheli	2	4.0
Mirani	1	2.0
Memon	1	2.0
Total	50	100.0

Table 6.2 indicates the caste of respondents, out of 50 respondents the 2% were belonged to Rajput, Soomro, Totani, Mughal, Syed, Bulledi, Halepoto, Nohani, Junejo, Qureshi, Gurmani, Khumber, Chandio, Bughio, Qambrani, Baig, Rabel, Surahio, Talpur, Bhatti, Abbasi, Lohana, Rajper, Marfani, Gachal, Khan, Jutt gill, Khanzada, Khaskheli Mirani and memon caste, while 4% were belonged to Yousufzai, Baloch, Gujjar, Laghari and khaskheli caste, 6% were belonged to Shaikh and Arain caste, 8% were belonged to Nizamani and it is concluded that 4 girls were belonged to Nizamani families.

**Table 6.3 Religion**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Islam	49	98.0
Hinduism	1	2.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.3 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 98.0% were identified with Islam while, 2.0% were identified with religion Hinduism.

**Table 6.4 University Name**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Sindh university Jamshoro	50	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.4 indicates that out of 50 respondents, I choose sample of 50.0% girls which were from Sindh University Jamshoro.

**Table 6.5 Qualification**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
BS	40	80.0
MSc	8	16.0
M.Phil.	2	4.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.5 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 80.0% girls were enrolled in BS, 16.0% girls were enrolled in MSc, 4.0% girls were enrolled in M.Phil., It is concluded that, 40 girls enrolled in BS.

**Table 6.6 Current semester**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
First	9	18.0
Second	2	4.0
Third	11	22.0
Any Other	28	56.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.6 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 18.0% girls were in First semester, 4.0% girls were in Second semester, 22.0% girls were in Third semester, while 56.0 % girls were in Any other semester. It is concluded that, 28 girls were in Any other semester.

**Table 6.7 Background of Respondents**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
City	38	76.0
Town	5	10.0
Village	7	14.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.7 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 76.0% girls were from City, 10.0%, girls from Town, while 14.0% were from Village. It is concluded that, 38 girls were from City

**Table 6.8 Social Class**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Upper	2	4.0
Middle	46	92.0
Lower	2	4.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.8 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 4.0% girls belonged Upper class, 92.0% girls belonged Middle class, while 4.0% girls belonged Lower class. It is concluded that 46 girls belonged Middle class.

**Table 6.9 Family Type**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Joint	26	52.0
Nuclear	21	42.0
Extended	3	6.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.9 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 52.0% girls belonged from Joint family, 42.0% girls belonged from nuclear family, while 6.0% girls belonged from Extended family. It is concluded that, 26 girls were belonged from Joint family.

**Table 6.10 Marital status**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Single	43	86.0
Engaged	4	8.0
Married	3	6.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.10 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 86.0% girls were Single, 8.0% girls were Engaged, while 6.0% were Married. It is concluded that, 43 girls were Single.

**Table 6.11 Family Income**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
25,000- 50,000	16	32.0
50,001- 75,000	18	36.0
75,001- 100,000	13	26.0
More Than 1000,001	3	6.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.11 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 32.0% respondents were had monthly family income between 25,000-50,000, 36.0% respondents were had family income between 50,001-75,000, while 26.0% respondents were had family income between 75,001-100,000, further 6.0% respondents were had More Than 1000,001 family income.

**Table 6.12 Preference for marriage.**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Love Marriage	18	36.0
Arrange Marriage	31	62.0
Forced	1	2.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.12 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 36.0% girls preferred Love marriage, 62.0% girls preferred Arrange marriage, 2.0% girls preferred Forced. It is concluded that, 31 girls preferred Arrange marriage.

**Table 6.13 Age do you consider for marriage.**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
21-25	27	54.0
26-30	20	40.0
31-35	3	6.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.13 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 54.0% respondents were at the age of 21-25, who are considered to delay marriage among university girls, 40.0% respondents were at the age of 26-30 which is considered to delay marriage among university girls, while 6.0% respondents were at the age of 31-35 which is considered to delay marriage among university girls.

**Table 6.14 Why girls delay their marriage.**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Family Responsibilities	4	8.0
In Search Of Better Partner	17	34.0
Carrier Oriented Efforts	25	50.0
Any Other	4	8.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.14 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 8.0% respondents perception behind delay marriage were because of Family responsibilities, 34.0% respondents perception behind delay marriage were because of In search of better partner, 50.0% respondents perception behind delay marriage were because of Carrier oriented efforts, while 8.0% respondents perception behind delay marriage were because of Any other reason.



**Table 6.15 Higher education is the main reason for delay marriages.**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Agree	17	34.0
Neutral	24	48.0
Strongly Disagree	9	18.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.15 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 34.0% were Strongly Agreed that higher education is the main reason for delay marriages in our society, 48.0% respondents were Neutral that higher education is the main reason for delay marriages in our society, while 18.0% respondents were Strongly Disagree that higher education is the main reason for delay marriages in our society.

**Table 6.16 Caste system is the cause of delay marriages.**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Agree	20	40.0
Neutral	19	38.0
Strongly Disagree	11	22.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.16 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 40.0% were Strongly Agreed that caste system is the main reason for delay marriages in our society, 38.0% respondents were Neutral that caste system is the main reason for delay marriages in our society, while 22.0% respondents were Strongly Disagreed that caste system is the main reason for delay marriages in our society.

**Table 6.17 Academic performance effect on marriage.**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Agree	11	22.0
Neutral	19	38.0
Strongly Disagree	20	40.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.17 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 22.0% were Strongly Agreed that academic performance effect on marriage is the main reason for delay marriage, 38.0% respondents were Neutral that academic performance effect on marriage is the main reason for delay marriage, while 40.0% respondents were Strongly Disagree that academic performance effect on marriage is the main reason for delay marriage.

**Table 6.18 Socialization plays important role in decision of delay marriage.**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Agree	16	32.0
Neutral	23	46.0
Strongly Disagree	11	22.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.18 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 32.0% were Strongly Agreed that socialization play important role in the decision of delay marriages, 46.0% respondents were Neutral that socialization play important role in the decision of delay marriages, while 22.0% were Strongly disagree that socialization play important role in the decision of delay marriages.

**Table 6.19 Financial issues is the cause of delay marriage.**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Agree	31	62.0
Neutral	14	28.0
Strongly Disagree	5	10.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.19 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 62.0% were Strongly Agreed that financial issue is the reason for delay marriages, 28.0% respondents were Neutral that that financial issue is the reason for delay marriages, while 10.0% were Strongly disagree that financial issue is the reason for delay marriages.

**Table 6.20 Preference to enjoy university life than marriage.**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Agree	24	48.0
Neutral	18	36.0
Strongly Disagree	8	16.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.20 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 48.0% respondents were Strongly Agreed that they preferred to enjoy university life than marriage, 36.0% respondents were Neutral that they preferred to enjoy university life than marriage, while 16.0% were Strongly disagree that they preferred to enjoy university life than marriage.

**Table 6.21 Extra liberty is the reason of delay marriage.**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Agree	11	22.0
Neutral	29	58.0
Strongly Disagree	10	20.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.21 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 22.0% respondents were Strongly Agreed that extra liberty is the main reason of delay in marriages, 58.0% were Neutral that extra liberty is the main reason of delay in marriages, while 20.0% were Strongly disagree that extra liberty is the main reason of delay in marriage.

**Table 6.22 Reasons of delay marriage because some girls want to travel and enjoy independently.**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Agree	21	42.0
Neutral	11	22.0
Strongly Disagree	18	36.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.22 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 42.0% respondents were Strongly Agreed that they choose to delay marriage because they want to travel and enjoy independently, 22.0% respondents were Neutral that they choose to delay marriage because they want to travel and enjoy independently, while 36.0% were Strongly disagree that they choose to delay marriage because they want to travel and enjoy independently.

**Table 6.23 To find the perfect match may lead to delay marriage.**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Agree	31	62.0
Neutral	18	36.0
Strongly Disagree	1	2.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.23 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 62.0% respondents were Strongly Agreed that find a perfect match may lead to delay in marriage, 36.0% were Neutral that find a perfect match may lead to delay in marriage, 2.0% were Strongly disagree that find a perfect match may lead to delay in marriage.

**Table 6.24 Cultural constraints may the reason of delay marriage.**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Agree	20	40.0
Neutral	19	38.0
Strongly Disagree	11	22.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.24 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 40.0% respondents were Strongly Agreed that cultural values play important role in deciding marriage, 38.0% were Neutral that cultural values play important role in deciding marriage, while 22.0% were Strongly disagree that cultural values plays important role in deciding marriage.

**Table 6.25 Modernization plays important role in delay marriage.**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Agree	20	40.0
Neutral	24	48.0
Strongly Disagree	6	12.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.25 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 40.0% respondents were Strongly Agreed that modernization plays important role in delay marriage, 48.0% were Neutral that modernization plays important role in delay marriage, while 12.0% were Strongly disagree that modernization plays important role in delay marriage.

**Table 6.26 Lack of ideal proposals.**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Agree	30	60.0
Neutral	17	34.0
Strongly Disagree	3	6.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.26 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 60.0% respondents were Strongly Agreed that they delay their marriage because lack of ideal proposals, 34.0% respondents were Neutral that they delay their marriage because lack of ideal proposals, 6.0% were Strongly disagree that they delay their marriage because lack of ideal proposals.

**Table 6.27 Face stress and anxiety due to delay marriage.**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Agree	11	22.0
Neutral	17	34.0
Strongly Disagree	22	44.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.27 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 22.0% respondents were Strongly Agreed that they face stress and anxiety due to delay marriage, 34.0% were Neutral that they face stress and anxiety due to delay marriage, while 44.0% Strongly disagree that they face stress and anxiety due to delay marriage.

**Table 6.28 Afraid to live with your in laws.**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Agree	13	26.0
Neutral	21	42.0
Strongly Disagree	16	32.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.28 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 26.0% respondents were Strongly Agreed that they were afraid to live with their in laws, 42.0% were Neutral that they were afraid to live with their in laws, while 32.0% were Strongly disagree that they were afraid to live with their in laws.

**Table 6.29 You scared to deal with your mother-in-law.**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Agree	13	26.0
Neutral	18	36.0
Strongly Disagree	19	38.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.29 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 26.0% respondents were Strongly Agreed that delay their marriage because they scared to deal with their mother-in-law, 36.0% were Neutral that delay their marriage because they scared to deal with their mother-in-law, while 38.0% were Strongly disagree that delay their marriage because they scared to deal with their mother-in-law.

**Table 6.30 Children's effect the social life after marriage.**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Agree	13	26.0
Neutral	17	34.0
Strongly Disagree	20	40.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.30 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 26.0% respondents were Strongly Agreed that after marriage children's had effect their social life, 34.0% respondents were Neutral that after marriage children's had effect their social life, while 40.0% respondents were Strongly disagree that after marriage children's had effect their social life.



**Table 6.31 Due to conception of pregnancy girls delay their marriage.**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Agree	12	24.0
Neutral	20	40.0
Strongly Disagree	18	36.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.31 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 24.0% respondents were Strongly Agreed that due to conception of pregnancy girls delay their marriage, 40.0% were Neutral that due to conception of pregnancy girls delay their marriage, while 36.0% were Strongly disagree that due to conception of pregnancy girls delay their marriage.

**Table 6.32 Being unmarried allows you to do things whatever you want to do like freedom.**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Agree	23	46.0
Neutral	13	26.0
Strongly Disagree	14	28.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.32 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 46.0% respondents were Strongly Agreed that they think unmarried allows to do things whatever they want to do, 26.0% were Neutral that they think unmarried allows to do things whatever they want to do, while 28.0% were Strongly disagree that they think unmarried allows to do things whatever they want to do like freedom.

**Table 6.33 In a feudal family property is the reason of delay marriage.**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Agree	14	28.0
Neutral	29	58.0
Strongly Disagree	7	14.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.33 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 28.0% respondents were Strongly Agreed that feudal family property is the main reason of delay marriage, 58.0% respondents were Neutral that feudal family property is the main reason of delay marriage, while 14.0% were Strongly disagree that feudal family property is the main reason of delay marriage.

**Table 6.34 Want to prefer independent life to manage your own responsibilities.**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Agree	21	42.0
Neutral	22	44.0
Strongly Disagree	7	14.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.34 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 42.0% respondents were Strongly Agreed that they were delay their marriage because that they prefer independent life to manage their own responsibilities, 44.0% were Neutral that they were delay their marriage because that they prefer independent life to manage their own responsibilities, while 14.0% were Strongly disagree that they were delay their marriage because that they prefer independent life to manage their own responsibilities.

**Table 6.35 Dowry is the main cause of delay marriage.**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Agree	22	44.0
Neutral	22	44.0
Strongly Disagree	6	12.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.35 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 44.0% respondents were Strongly Agreed that dowry is the main reason of delay in marriage, 44.0% respondents were Neutral that dowry is the main reason of delay in marriage, while 12.0% were Strongly disagree that dowry is the main reason of delay in marriage.

**Table 6.36 The presence of unmarried sisters is the cause of delay marriage.**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Agree	16	32.0
Neutral	21	42.0
Strongly Disagree	13	26.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.36 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 32.0% respondents were Strongly Agreed that presence of unmarried sisters is the main reason of delay marriage, 42.0% were Neutral that presence of unmarried sisters is the main reason of delay marriage, while 26.0% were Strongly disagree that presence of unmarried sisters is the main reason of delay marriage.

**Table 6.37 Religion is the major component in deciding the marriage age.**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Agree	29	58.0
Neutral	21	42.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.37 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 58.0% respondents were Strongly Agreed that religion is the main component of delay in marriages, 42.0% respondents were Neutral that religion is the main component of delay in marriages.

**Table 6.38 Marriage age in urban areas is higher than in rural areas.**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Agree	21	42.0
Neutral	14	28.0
Strongly Disagree	15	30.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.38 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 42.0% respondents were Strongly Agreed that they think marriage in urban areas is higher than rural areas, 28.0% respondents were Neutral that they think marriage in urban areas is higher than rural areas, while 30.0% respondents were Strongly disagree that they think marriage in urban areas is higher than rural areas.

**Table 6.39 Want well-educated life partner according to your qualification.**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Agree	34	68.0
Neutral	13	26.0
Strongly Disagree	3	6.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.39 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 68.0% respondents were Strongly Agreed that they want well-educated life partner according to their qualification, 26.0% were Neutral that they want well-educated life partner according to their qualification, while 6.0% were Strongly disagree that they want well-educated life partner according to their qualification.

**Table 6.40 Breaking up relationships is the cause of delay marriage.**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Agree	45	90.0
Neutral	4	8.0
Strongly Disagree	1	2.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.40 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 90.0% respondents were Strongly Agreed that breaking up relationship is the main reason of delay marriage, 8.0% respondents were Neutral that breaking up relationship is the main reason of delay marriage, 2.0% were Strongly disagree that breaking up relationship is the main reason of delay marriage.

**Table 6.41 Quite equal high status is the cause of delay marriage.**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Agree	18	36.0
Neutral	21	42.0
Strongly Disagree	11	22.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.41 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 36.0% respondents were Strongly Agreed that equal high status is the cause of delay marriage, 42.0% were Neutral that equal high status is the cause of delay marriage, 22.0% were Strongly disagree that equal high status is the cause of delay marriage.

**Table 6.42 Live in relation is the cause of delay marriage.**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Agree	27	54.0
Neutral	20	40.0
Strongly Disagree	3	6.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.42 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 54.0% respondents were Strongly Agreed that live in relation is the cause of delay marriage, 40.0% respondents were Neutral that live in relation is the cause of delay marriage, while 6.0 % were Strongly disagree that live in relation is the cause of delay marriage.

**Table 6.43 Waiting for boyfriend's study to get government job is the main cause of delay marriage.**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Agree	21	42.0
Neutral	16	32.0
Strongly Disagree	13	26.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.43 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 42.0% respondents were Strongly Agreed that waiting for boyfriend's study is the main reason of delay marriage, 32.0% were Neutral that waiting for boyfriend's study is the main reason of delay marriage, while 26.0% were Strongly disagree that waiting for boyfriend's study is the main reason of delay marriage.

**Table 6.44 To spend more time in your relationship is the cause of delay marriage.**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Agree	22	44.0
Neutral	17	34.0
Strongly Disagree	11	22.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.44 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 44.0% respondents were Strongly Agreed that spend more time in relationship is the cause of delay marriage, 34.0% respondents were Neutral that spend more time in relationship is the cause of delay marriage, while 22.0% respondents were Strongly disagree that spend more time in relationship is the cause of delay marriage.

**Table 6.45 Family system plays major role in the decision of delay marriage.**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Agree	18	36.0
Neutral	20	40.0
Strongly Disagree	12	24.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.45 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 36.0% respondents were Strongly Agreed that family system plays important role in the decision of delay marriage, 40.0% respondents were Neutral that family system plays important role in the decision of delay marriage, while 24.0% respondents were Strongly disagreeing that family system plays important role in the decision of delay marriage.

**Table 6.46 Find a perfect match in same sect may lead to delay marriage.**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Agree	28	56.0
Neutral	18	36.0
Strongly Disagree	4	8.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.46 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 56.0% respondents were Strongly Agreed that find a perfect match in same sect may lead to delay marriage, 36.0% respondents were Neutral that find a perfect match in same sect may lead to delay



marriage, while 8.0% were Strongly disagree that find a perfect match in same sect may lead to delay marriage.

**Table 6.47 Western effect is one of the reasons of delay marriage.**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Agree	32	64.0
Neutral	15	30.0
Strongly Disagree	3	6.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.47 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 64.0% respondents were Strongly Agreed that western effect is one of the reasons of delay in marriage, 30.0% respondents were Neutral that western effect is one of the reasons of delay in marriage, while 6.0% respondents were Strongly disagreeing that western effect is one of the reasons of delay in marriage.

**Table 6.48 Rejection of working female is the cause of delay marriage.**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Agree	19	38.0
Neutral	23	46.0
Strongly Disagree	8	16.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.48 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 38.0% respondents were Strongly Agreed that rejection of working female is the main cause of delay marriage, 46.0% respondents were Neutral that rejection of working female is the main

cause of delay marriage, while 16.0% were Strongly disagree that rejection of working female is the main cause of delay marriage.

**Table 6.49**

**Table 6.49 For higher studies, the girls want to go abroad that is why they delay their marriage.**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Agree	19	38.0
Neutral	22	44.0
Strongly Disagree	9	18.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.49 indicates that out of 100 respondents, 38.0% respondents were Strongly Agreed that they delay their marriage because girls want to go abroad for higher studies, 44.0% were Neutral that they delay their marriage because girls want to go abroad for higher studies, while 18.0% respondents were Strongly disagree that they delay their marriage because girls want to go abroad for higher studies.

**Table 6.50**

**Table 6.50 Due to financial issues some girls want to support their families that is why they delay their marriage.**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Agree	18	36.0
Neutral	25	50.0
Strongly Disagree	7	14.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.50 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 36.0% respondents were Strongly Agreed that due to financial issues some girls want to support their family is the cause of delay marriage, 50.0% respondents were Neutral that due to financial issues some girls want to support their family is the cause of delay marriage, while 14.0% respondents were Strongly disagree that due to financial issues some girls want to support their family is the cause of delay marriage.

**Table 6.51 Some girls get mental illness due to their failure affairs the main reason behind delay marriage.**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Agree	35	70.0
Neutral	14	28.0
Strongly Disagree	1	2.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.51 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 70.0% respondents were Strongly Agreed that girls get mental illness due to their failure affairs is the main reason behind delay marriage, 28.0% were Neutral that girls get mental illness due to their failure affairs is the main reason behind delay marriage, while 2.0% respondents were Strongly disagree that girls get mental illness due to their failure affairs is the main reason behind delay marriage.

**Table 6.52 After friendship, some girls take it serious relationship and try to convince their friend for marriage that is why they take time and delay their marriage.**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Agree	23	46.0
Neutral	17	34.0
Strongly Disagree	10	20.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.52 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 46.0% respondents were Strongly Agreed that some girls take it serious relationship and try to convince their friend for marriage is the cause of delay marriage, 34.0% respondents were Neutral that some girls take it serious relationship and try to convince their friend for marriage is the cause of delay marriage, while 20.0% were Strongly disagree that some girls take it serious relationship and try to convince their friend for marriage is the cause of delay marriage.

**Table 6.53 Some girls take serious boy's friendship, but boys have not considered them to get married that's why they delay their marriage.**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Agree	24	48.0
Neutral	16	32.0
Strongly Disagree	10	20.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.53 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 48.0% respondents were Strongly Agreed that girls take serious boy's friendship, but boys not considered them to get married, 32.0% respondents were Neutral that girls take serious boy's friendship, but boys not considered them to get married, while 20.0% were Strongly disagreed that girls take serious boy's friendship, but boys not considered them to get married.

**Table 6.54 In university life mostly girls become hated to get married because they observed relationships when they were cheated to another that is why they would delay their marriage.**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Agree	24	48.0
Neutral	19	38.0
Strongly Disagree	7	14.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.54 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 48.0% respondents were Strongly Agreed that mostly girls become hated to get married because they observed relationships when they were cheated to another is the reason they delay their marriage, 38.0% were Neutral that mostly girls become hated to get married because they observed relationships when they were cheated to another is the reason they delay their marriage, while 14.0% were Strongly disagreed.

**Table 6.55 Some girls delay their marriage due to the separation of their parents.**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Agree	18	36.0
Neutral	23	46.0
Strongly Disagree	9	18.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.55 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 36.0% respondents were Strongly Agreed that due to the separation of their parents they delay their marriage, 46.0% respondents were Neutral that due to the separation of their parents they delay their marriage, while 18.0% respondents were Strongly disagree that due to the separation of their parents they delay their marriage.

## Respondents from Quaid I Azam University

**Table 6.1 Respondent Age**

Categories	Frequency	Percent
20-22	13	26.0
23-25	31	62.0
26-28	5	10.0
28 and above	1	2.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.1 of Quaid-I-Azam university respondents, indicates that out of 50 respondents, 26.0% respondents had age between 20-22, 62.0% respondents had age between 23-25, 10.0% respondents had age between 26-28, while 2.0% respondents had age of 28 and above. It is concluded that 31 respondents had age between 23-25.

**Table 6.2 Caste**

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Shaikh	3	6.0
Rajpoot	7	14.0
Soomro	3	6.0
Arain	1	2.0
Gujjar	3	6.0
Mughal	1	2.0
Syed	2	4.0
Baloch	1	2.0
Abbasi	5	10.0
Pukhtoon	1	2.0
Jutt	2	4.0
Bhutto	1	2.0

Warraich	1	2.0
Muslim	1	2.0
Malik	4	8.0
Gondal	1	2.0
Chaudry	1	2.0
Panhwar	1	2.0
Sunni	1	2.0
Sudozai	4	8.0
Kathwal	1	2.0
Butt	1	2.0
Pakistani	1	2.0
Jatoi	1	2.0
Bhayo	1	2.0
Khan	1	2.0
Total	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.2 indicates the caste of respondents, out of 50 respondents the 6% were belonged to Shaikh caste, while 14% were belonged to rajpoot families , 6% were belonged Soomro caste, 2% were belonged to Arain, while 6% were beloged to Gujjar caste, 2% were belonged to Mughal, 4% were belonged to Syed, 2% were belonged to Baloch caste, while 10% were belonged to Abbasi family, 2% were belonged to Pakhtoon, 4% were belonged to Jut, further Gujjar caste further 6% were form Abbasi and Shaikh families, while 2% were belonged to Bhutto,Waraich, Muslim, Gondal, Chaudry, Panhwar, Suni, Kathwal, Butt, Chema, Jatoi, Bhayo, Khan and 8% were belonged to Malik and sudozai casre.



**Table 6.3 Religion**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Islam	50	100.0

Table 6.3 indicates that total 50% respondents of Quaid-i-Azam University were identified to religion Islam.

**Table 6.4 University Name**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Quaid-I-Azam University Islamabad	50	100.0

Table 6.4 indicates that total 50% respondents were from Quaid-i-Azam University Islamabad.

**Table 6.5 Qualification**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
BS	19	38.0
MSc	11	22.0
M.Phil.	16	32.0
Ph.D.	4	8.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.5 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 38% girls were enrolled in BS, 22.0% girls were enrolled in MSc, 32% girls were enrolled in M.Phil, 8% girls were enrolled in Ph.d. It is concluded that, 19 girls were enrolled in BS.

**Table 6.6 Current semester**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
First	3	6.0
Second	4	8.0
Third	13	26.0
Any Other	30	60.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.6 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 6.0% girls were in First semester, 8.0% girls were in Second semester, 26.0% girls were in Third semester, while 60.0 % girls were in Any other semester. It is concluded that, 30 girls were in Any other semester.

**Table 6.7 Background of Respondents**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
City	33	66.0
Town	3	6.0
Village	14	28.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.7 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 66.0% girls were from City, 6.0%, girls from Town, while 28.0% were from Village. It is concluded that, 33 girls were from City.

**Table 6.8 Social Class**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Upper	2	4.0
Middle	48	96.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.8 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 4.0% girls belonged Upper class, 96.0% girls belonged Middle class. It is concluded that 48 girls were belonged to Middle class.

**Table 6.9 Family Type**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Joint	10	20.0
Nuclear	39	78.0
Extended	1	2.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.9 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 20.0% girls were belonged from Joint family, 78.0% girls belonged from nuclear family, while 2.0% girls were belonged from Extended family. It is concluded that, 39 girls were belonged from nuclear family.

**Table 6.10 Marital status**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Single	41	82.0
Engaged	8	16.0
Married	1	2.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.10 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 82.0% girls were Single, 16.0% girls were Engaged, while 2.0% were Married. It is concluded that, 41 girls were Single.

**Table 6.11 Family Income**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
25,000- 50,000	9	18.0
50,001- 75,000	13	26.0
75,001- 100,000	14	28.0
More Than 1000,001	14	28.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.11 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 18.0% respondents were had monthly family income between 25,000-50,000, 26.0% respondents were had family income between 50,001-75,000, while 28.0% respondents were had family income between 75,001-100,000, further 28.0% respondents were had More Than 1000,001 family income.

**Table 6.12 Preference for the marriage**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Love Marriage	26	52.0
Arrange Marriage	23	46.0
Exchange	1	2.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.12 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 52.0% girls preferred Love marriage, 46.0% girls preferred Arrange marriage, 2.0% girls preferred Forced. It is concluded that, 26 girls preferred Arrange marriage.

**Table 6.13 Age do you consider of marriage for girls?**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
21-25	20	40.0
26-30	29	58.0
31-35	1	2.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.13 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 40.0% respondents were at the age of 21-25, who are considered to delay marriage among university girls, 58.0% respondents were at the age of 26-30 which is considered to delay marriage among university girls, while 2.0% respondents were at the age of 31-35 which is considered to delay marriage among university girls.

**Table 6.14 Why do girls delay their marriage?**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Family Responsibilities	5	10.0
In Search Of Better Partner	16	32.0
Carrier Oriented Efforts	27	54.0
Any Other	2	4.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.14 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 10.0% respondents perception behind delay marriage were because of Family responsibilities, 32.0% respondents perception behind delay marriage were because of In search of better partner, 54.0% respondents perception behind delay marriage were because of Carrier oriented efforts, while 4.0% respondents perception behind delay marriage were because of Any other reason.

**Table 6.15 Higher education is the main reason for delay marriages**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Agree	22	44.0
Neutral	21	42.0
Strongly Disagree	7	14.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.15 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 44.0% were Strongly Agreed that higher education is the main reason for delay marriages in our society, 42.0% respondents were Neutral that higher education is the main reason for delay marriages in our society, while 14.0% respondents were Strongly Disagree that higher education is the main reason for delay marriages in our society.

**Table 6.16 Caste system is the cause of delay marriages.**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Agree	22	44.0
Neutral	25	50.0
Strongly Disagree	3	6.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.16 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 44.0% were Strongly Agreed that caste system is the main reason for delay marriages in our society, 50.0% respondents were Neutral that caste system is the main reason for delay marriages in our society, while 6.0% respondents were Strongly Disagreed that caste system is the main reason for delay marriages in our society.

**Table 6.17 Academic performance effect on marriage**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Agree	14	28.0
Neutral	26	52.0
Strongly Disagree	10	20.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.17 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 28.0% were Strongly Agreed that academic performance effect on marriage is the main reason for delay marriage, 52.0% respondents were Neutral that academic performance effect on marriage is the main reason for delay marriage, while 20.0% respondents were Strongly Disagree that academic performance effect on marriage is the main reason for delay marriage.

**Table 6.18 Socialization plays important role in the decision of delay marriage.**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Agree	19	38.0
Neutral	21	42.0
Strongly Disagree	10	20.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.18 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 38.0% were Strongly Agreed that socialization play important role in the decision of delay marriages, 42.0% respondents were Neutral that socialization play important role in the decision of delay marriages, while 20.0% were Strongly disagree that socialization play important role in the decision of delay marriages.

**Table 6.19 Financial issue is the cause of delay marriage**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Agree	23	46.0
Neutral	24	48.0
Strongly Disagree	3	6.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.19 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 46.0% were Strongly Agreed that financial issue is the reason for delay marriages, 48.0% respondents were Neutral that that financial issue is the reason for delay marriages, while 6.0% were Strongly disagree that financial issue is the reason for delay marriages.

**Table 6.20 Preference to enjoy university life than marriage?**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Agree	22	44.0
Neutral	24	48.0
Strongly Disagree	4	8.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.20 indicates that out of 100 respondents, 44.0% respondents were Strongly Agreed that they preferred to enjoy university life than marriage, 48.0% respondents were Neutral that they preferred to enjoy university life than marriage, while 8.0% were Strongly disagree that they preferred to enjoy university life than marriage.



**Table 6.21 Extra liberty is the reason of delay marriage**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Agree	15	30.0
Neutral	19	38.0
Strongly Disagree	16	32.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.21 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 30.0% respondents were Strongly Agreed that extra liberty is the main reason of delay in marriages, 38.0% were Neutral that extra liberty is the main reason of delay in marriages, while 32.0% were Strongly disagree that extra liberty is the main reason of delay in marriage.

**Table 6.22 Reason of delay marriage because some girls want to travel and enjoy independently?**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Agree	18	36.0
Neutral	19	38.0
Strongly Disagree	13	26.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.22 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 36.0% respondents were Strongly Agreed that they choose to delay marriage because they want to travel and enjoy independently, 38.0% respondents were Neutral that they choose to delay marriage because they want to travel and enjoy independently, while 26.0% were Strongly disagree that they choose to delay marriage because they want to travel and enjoy independently.

**Table 6.23 To find the perfect match may lead to delay marriage**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Agree	36	72.0
Neutral	12	24.0
Strongly Disagree	2	4.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.23 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 72.0% respondents were Strongly Agreed that find a perfect match may lead to delay in marriage, 24.0% were Neutral that find a perfect match may lead to delay in marriage, 4.0% were Strongly disagree that find a perfect match may lead to delay in marriage.

**Table 6.24 Cultural constraints may the reason of delay marriage.**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Agree	27	54.0
Neutral	21	42.0
Strongly Disagree	2	4.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.24 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 54.0% respondents were Strongly Agreed that cultural values play important role in deciding marriage, 42.0% were Neutral that cultural values plays important role in deciding marriage, while 4.0% were Strongly disagree that cultural values plays important role in deciding marriage.

**Table 6.25 Modernization plays important role in delay marriage**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Agree	21	42.0
Neutral	23	46.0
Strongly Disagree	6	12.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.25 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 42.0% respondents were Strongly Agreed that modernization plays important role in delay marriage, 46.0% were Neutral that modernization plays important role in delay marriage, while 12.0% were Strongly disagree that modernization plays important role in delay marriage.

**Table 6.26 Lack of ideal proposals**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Agree	35	70.0
Neutral	14	28.0
Strongly Disagree	1	2.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.26 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 70.0% respondents were Strongly Agreed that they delay their marriage because lack of ideal proposals, 28.0% respondents were Neutral that they delay their marriage because lack of ideal proposals, 2.0% were Strongly disagree that they delay their marriage because lack of ideal proposals.

**Table 6.27 Face stress and anxiety due to delay marriage**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Agree	17	34.0
Neutral	20	40.0
Strongly Disagree	13	26.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.27 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 34.0% respondents were Strongly Agreed that they face stress and anxiety due to delay marriage, 40.0% were Neutral that they face stress and anxiety due to delay marriage, while 26.0% Strongly disagree that they face stress and anxiety due to delay marriage.

**Table 6.28 Afraid to live with your in laws.**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Agree	16	32.0
Neutral	18	36.0
Strongly Disagree	16	32.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.28 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 32.0% respondents were Strongly Agreed that they were afraid to live with them in laws, 36.0% were Neutral that they were afraid to live with them in laws, while 32.0% were Strongly disagree that they were afraid to live with them in laws.

**Table 6.29 You scared to deal with your mother-in-law.**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Agree	16	32.0
Neutral	21	42.0
Strongly Disagree	13	26.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.29 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 32.0% respondents were Strongly Agreed that delay their marriage because they scared to deal with their mother-in-law, 42.0% were Neutral that delay their marriage because they scared to deal with their mother-in-law, while 26.0% were Strongly disagree that delay their marriage because they scared to deal with their mother-in-law.

**Table 6.30 Children's effect the social life after marriage?**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Agree	23	46.0
Neutral	16	32.0
Strongly Disagree	11	22.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.30 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 46.0% respondents were Strongly Agreed that after marriage children's had effect their social life, 32.0% respondents were Neutral that after marriage children's had effect their social life, while 22.0% respondents were Strongly disagree that after marriage children's had effect their social life.

**Table 6.31 Due to the conception of pregnancy girls delay their marriage**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Agree	9	18.0
Neutral	23	46.0
Strongly Disagree	18	36.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.31 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 18.0% respondents were Strongly Agreed that due to conception of pregnancy girls delay their marriage, 46.0% were Neutral that due to conception of pregnancy girls delay their marriage, while 36.0% were Strongly disagree that due to conception of pregnancy girls delay their marriage.

**Table 6.32 Being unmarried allows you to do things whatever you want to do like freedom**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Agree	24	48.0
Neutral	18	36.0
Strongly Disagree	8	16.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.32 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 48.0% respondents were Strongly Agreed that they think unmarried allows to do things whatever they want to do, 36.0% were Neutral that they think unmarried allows to do things whatever they want to do, while 16.0% were Strongly disagree that they think unmarried allows to do things whatever they want to do like freedom.

**Table 6.33 In a feudal family property is the reason of delay marriage.**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Agree	18	36.0
Neutral	27	54.0
Strongly Disagree	5	10.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.33 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 36.0% respondents were Strongly Agreed that feudal family property is the main reason of delay marriage, 54.0% respondents were Neutral that feudal family property is the main reason of delay marriage, while 10.0% were Strongly disagree that feudal family property is the main reason of delay marriage.

**Table 6.34 Prefer independent life to manage your own responsibilities**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Agree	21	42.0
Neutral	22	44.0
Strongly Disagree	7	14.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.34 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 42.0% respondents were Strongly Agreed that they were delay their marriage because that they prefer independent life to manage their own responsibilities, 44.0% were Neutral that they were delay their marriage because that they prefer independent life to manage their own responsibilities, while 14.0% were Strongly disagree that they were delay their

marriage because that they prefer independent life to manage their own responsibilities.

**Table 6.35 Dowry is the main cause of delay marriage.**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Agree	23	46.0
Neutral	21	42.0
Strongly Disagree	6	12.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.35 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 46.0% respondents were Strongly Agreed that dowry is the main reason of delay in marriage, 42.0% respondents were Neutral that dowry is the main reason of delay in marriage, while 12.0% were Strongly disagree that dowry is the main reason of delay in marriage.

**Table 6.36 The presence of unmarried sisters is the cause of delay marriage.**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Agree	21	42.0
Neutral	19	38.0
Strongly Disagree	10	20.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.36 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 42.0% respondents were Strongly Agreed that presence of unmarried sisters is the main reason of delay marriage, 38.0% were Neutral that presence of unmarried sisters is the main reason of delay



marriage, while 20.0% were Strongly disagree that presence of unmarried sisters is the main reason of delay marriage.

### 6.37 Religion is the major component in deciding the marriage age

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Agree	31	62.0
Neutral	19	38.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.37 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 62.0% respondents were Strongly Agreed that religion is the main component of delay in marriages, 38.0% respondents were Neutral that religion is the main component of delay in marriages.

### Table 6.38 Marriage age in urban areas is higher than in rural areas

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Agree	22	44.0
Neutral	22	44.0
Strongly Disagree	6	12.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.38 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 44.0% respondents were Strongly Agreed that they think marriage in urban areas is higher than rural areas, 44.0% respondents were Neutral that they think marriage in urban areas is higher than rural areas, while 12.0% respondents were Strongly disagree that they think marriage in urban areas is higher than rural areas.

**Table 6.39 Do you want well-educated life partner according to your qualification.**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Agree	32	64.0
Neutral	15	30.0
Strongly Disagree	3	6.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.39 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 64.0% respondents were Strongly Agreed that they want well-educated life partner according to their qualification, 30.0% were Neutral that they want well-educated life partner according to their qualification, while 6.0% were Strongly disagree that they want well-educated life partner according to their qualification.

**Table 6.40 Breaking up relationships is the cause of delay marriage.**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Agree	46	92.0
Neutral	4	8.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.40 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 92.0% respondents were Strongly Agreed that breaking up relationship is the main reason of delay marriage, 8.0% respondents were Neutral that breaking up relationship is the main reason of delay marriage.

**Table 6.41 Quite equal high status is the cause of delay marriage.**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Agree	21	42.0
Neutral	19	38.0
Strongly Disagree	10	20.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.41 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 42.0% respondents were Strongly Agreed that equal high status is the cause of delay marriage, 38.0% were Neutral that equal high status is the cause of delay marriage, 20.0% were Strongly disagree that equal high status is the cause of delay marriage.

**Table 6.42 Live in relation is the cause of delay marriage.**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Agree	24	48.0
Neutral	22	44.0
Strongly Disagree	4	8.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.42 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 48.0% respondents were Strongly Agreed that live in relation is the cause of delay marriage, 44.0% respondents were Neutral that live in relation is the cause of delay marriage, while 8.0 % were Strongly disagree that live in relation is the cause of delay marriage.

**Table 6.43 Waiting for boyfriend’s study to get government job is the main cause of delay marriage.**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Agree	18	36.0
Neutral	18	36.0
Strongly Disagree	14	28.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.43 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 36.0% respondents were Strongly Agreed that waiting for boyfriend’s study is the main reason of delay marriage, 36.0% were Neutral that waiting for boyfriend’s study is the main reason of delay marriage, while 28.0% were Strongly disagree that waiting for boyfriend’s study is the main reason of delay marriage.

**Table 6.44 To spend more time in your relationship is the cause of delay marriage.**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Agree	23	46.0
Neutral	19	38.0
Strongly Disagree	8	16.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.44 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 46.0% respondents were Strongly Agreed that spend more time in relationship is the cause of delay marriage, 38.0% respondents were Neutral that spend more time in relationship is the cause of delay

marriage, while 16.0% respondents were Strongly disagree that spend more time in relationship is the cause of delay marriage.

**Table 6.45 Family system plays major role in the decision of delay marriage.**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Agree	14	28.0
Neutral	16	32.0
Strongly Disagree	20	40.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.45 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 28.0% respondents were Strongly Agreed that family system plays important role in the decision of delay marriage, 32.0% respondents were Neutral that family system plays important role in the decision of delay marriage, while 40.0% respondents were Strongly disagree that family system plays important role in the decision of delay marriage.

**Table 6.46 Find a perfect match in same sect may lead to delay marriage.**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Agree	27	54.0
Neutral	16	32.0
Strongly Disagree	7	14.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.46 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 54.0% respondents were Strongly Agreed that find a perfect match in same sect may lead to delay marriage, 32.0% respondents were Neutral that find a perfect match in same sect may lead to delay

marriage, while 14.0% were Strongly disagree that find a perfect match in same sect may lead to delay marriage.

**Table 6.47 Western effect is one of the reasons of delay marriage.**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Agree	27	54.0
Neutral	19	38.0
Strongly Disagree	4	8.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.47 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 54.0% respondents were Strongly Agreed that western effect is one of the reasons of delay in marriage, 38.0% respondents were Neutral that western effect is one of the reasons of delay in marriage, while 8.0% respondents were Strongly disagreeing that western effect is one of the reasons of delay in marriage.

**Table 6.48 Rejection of working female is the cause of delay marriage.**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Agree	20	40.0
Neutral	24	48.0
Strongly Disagree	6	12.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.48 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 40.0% respondents were Strongly Agreed that rejection of working female is the main cause of delay marriage,

48.0% respondents were Neutral that rejection of working female is the main cause of delay marriage, while 12.0% were Strongly disagree that rejection of working female is the main cause of delay marriage.

**Table 6.49 For higher studies, the girls want to go abroad that is why they delay their marriage.**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Agree	18	36.0
Neutral	21	42.0
Strongly Disagree	11	22.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.49 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 36.0% respondents were Strongly Agreed that they delay their marriage because girls want to go abroad for higher studies, 42.0% were Neutral that they delay their marriage because girls want to go abroad for higher studies, while 22.0% respondents were Strongly disagree that they delay their marriage because girls want to go abroad for higher studies.

**Table 6.50 Due to financial issues some girls want to support their families that is why they delay their marriage.**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Agree	22	44.0
Neutral	27	54.0
Strongly Disagree	1	2.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.50 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 44.0% respondents were Strongly Agreed that due to financial issues some girls want to support their family is the cause of delay marriage, 54.0% respondents were Neutral that due to financial issues some girls want to support their family is the cause of delay marriage, while 2.0% respondents were Strongly disagree that due to financial issues some girls want to support their family is the cause of delay marriage.

**Table 6.51 Some girls get mental illness due to their failure affairs the main reason behind delay marriage.**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Agree	31	62.0
Neutral	17	34.0
Strongly Disagree	2	4.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.51 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 62.0% respondents were Strongly Agreed that girls get mental illness due to their failure affairs is the main reason behind delay marriage, 34.0% were Neutral that girls get mental illness due to their failure affairs is the main reason behind delay marriage, while 4.0% respondents were Strongly disagree that girls get mental illness due to their failure affairs is the main reason behind delay marriage.



**Table 6.52 After friendship, some girls take it serious relationship and try to convince their friend for marriage that is why they take time and delay their marriage**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Agree	22	44.0
Neutral	19	38.0
Strongly Disagree	9	18.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.52 indicates that out of 100 respondents, 44.0% respondents were Strongly Agreed that some girls take it serious relationship and try to convince their friend for marriage is the cause of delay marriage, 38.0% respondents were Neutral that some girls take it serious relationship and try to convince their friend for marriage is the cause of delay marriage, while 18.0% were Strongly disagree that some girls take it serious relationship and try to convince their friend for marriage is the cause of delay marriage.

**Table 6.53 Some girls take serious boy's friendship, but boys have not considered them to get married that's why they delay their marriage**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Agree	17	34.0
Neutral	26	52.0
Strongly Disagree	7	14.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.53 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 34.0% respondents were Strongly Agreed that girls take serious boy's friendship, but boys not considered them to get married, 52.0% respondents were Neutral that girls take serious boy's

friendship, but boys not considered them to get married, while 14.0% were Strongly disagreed that girls take serious boy's friendship, but boys not considered them to get married.

**Table 6.54 In university life mostly girls become hated to get married because they observed relationships when they were cheated to another that is why they would delay their marriage.**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Agree	18	36.0
Neutral	27	54.0
Strongly Disagree	5	10.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.54 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 36.0% respondents were Strongly Agreed that mostly girls become hated to get married because when they were cheated to another is the reason they delay their marriage, 54.0% were Neutral that mostly girls become hated to get married because they observed relationships when they were cheated to another is the reason they delay their marriage, while 10.0% were Strongly disagreed.

**Table 6.55 Some girls delay their marriage due to the separation of their parents.**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Strongly Agree	25	50.0
Neutral	19	38.0
Strongly Disagree	6	12.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6.55 indicates that out of 50 respondents, 50.0% respondents were Strongly Agreed that due to the separation of their parents they delay their marriage, 38.0% respondents were Neutral that due to the separation of their parents they delay their marriage, while 12.0% respondents were Strongly disagreeing that due to the separation of their parents, they delay their marriage.

**A Comparison Table of Major Findings from Quaid-I-Azam University and  
University of Sindh**

Table No	Questions	Comparison	
		Quaid-I-Azam University, Islamabad	University of Sindh, Jamshoro
6.23	To find the perfect match may lead to delay marriage	62.0%	72.0%
6.26	Lack of ideal proposals	70.0%	60.0%
6.20	Preference to enjoy university life than marriage?	44.0%	48.0%
6.37	Religion is the major component in deciding the marriage age?	62.0%	58.0%
6.39	Want well-educated life partner according to your qualification?	64.0%	68.0%
6.40	Breaking up relationships is the cause of delay marriage.	92.0%	90.0%
6.42	Live in relation is the cause of delay marriage	48.0%	54.0%
6.46	Find a perfect match in same sect may lead to delay marriage	54.0%	56.0%
6.47	Western effect is one of the reasons of delay marriage	54.0%	64.0%
6.51	Some girls get mental illness due to their failure affairs the main reason behind delay marriage	62.0%	70.0%

The major findings of this research is to concluded to compare the respondents views between the Quaid-i-Azam University Girls and Sindh University jamshoro about the reasons behind delayed marriage among University girls in this comparative table. The

questions which were asked from the respondents in table 6.23 indicates that majority respondents of Quaid-i-Azam University were 62% strongly agreed while the respondents of Sindh University were 72% strongly agreed to delay their marriage to find the perfect match may lead to delay their marriage. The table 6.26 indicated that lake of ideal proposals were major issue behind delay marriage among University girls, 70% girls from Quaid-i-Azam University were strongly agreed about it while 60% girls were strongly agreed from Sindh University girls. Table 6.30 elaborate that 44% girls from quaid-i-Azam University were strongly agreed further 48% girls were strongly agreed from Sindh University to give preference to enjoy their university life than marriage. Table 6.37 shows the major reason behind delay marriage among university religion is the religion component in deciding the marriage age, the respondents were 62% strongly agreed from quaid-i-Azam and 58% were strongly agreed from Sindh University. Table 6.39 indicates that mostly girls were strongly agreed on the statement that girls want well-educated life partner according to your qualification and that were the major issue behind delay marriage, 64% girls were strongly agreed from Quaid-i-Azam University and 68% were strongly agreed from the Sindh University. According to table 6.40 which indicated the highest frequency rate of respondents' views about delay marriage were Breaking up relationship, on this statement 925 girls were strobgly agreed from Quaid-i-Azam university Islamabad while 90% girls were strongly agreed from Sindh university jamshoro. Table 6.42 elaborate the that living relation is the cause of delay marriage among university girls, the 48% girls from Quaid-i-Azam were strongly agreed on that statement further 54% girls were strongly agreed from Sindh University Jamshoro. It is observed that in table 6.46 shows that to find a perfect match in same sect may lead to delay marriage among university girls and the 54% were strongly agreed from quaid-i-Azam university further in comparison 56% girls were strongly agreed from Sindh university. According to table 6.47 the results revealed that western effects is one of the main reason of delay marriage among University girls and the out of 100 54% girls were strongly agreed from quaid-i-Azam university and 64% from Sindh University. In last statement which were shows in table 6.51 that some girls get mental illness due to their failure affairs and that were also the main reason behind delay marriage among university girls, it indicates 62% girls were strongly agreed on it from Quaid-i-Azam University while 70% were strongly agreed from Sindh University Jamshoro. It is concluded that major finding was revealed in the comparison table is the

breaking up relationships of girls is the main cause of delay marriage among the girls of Quaid-i-Azam university Islamabad and Sindh University Jamshoro.

## **Chapter No. 7**

### **CONCLUSION**

Marriage is a significant institute in the society and found in all the societies and in culture. It is legally union between two opposite genders. It is sexually relationship.

Delayed marriages are a common factor in our society recent few years. The present study was conducted about the exploration of delayed marriages among university girls and also it focus on its impact on the academic life of girls. The study also focusses on the life of university girls who are focusing on their carrier. The study found some consequences and cases of their personal life. The sample size of the respondents for this study were took 100, in which 50% respondents were from Sindh University and 50% were included from Quaid-I-Azam University. The data was to analyse with the help of statistical analyse to explore the problems.

Some girls cannot survive in isolation without a partner and wishes to be lasting after leaving the world. So personal human life must through certain phases and marriage is one of them. Different cultures take and deal this phase in different ways. People they come in the world, grow, get education complete their adolescence age and on getting mature they get married.

In olden days it was more than a custom that girls were married at early age. Parents kept waiting for their daughters to get 14 and boys to start to business as the moment come the priority was marriage in their lives. But now the case is different so. Every fact has certain reasons behind it. It is not necessary that in every case, late marriage is an individual's choice and decision. No, the girls keep first to their carrier along with their qualification. It is not necessary that in every case, late marriage is an individual's choice and decision. Certainly not there are many reasons of girls who remain unmarried. Though such cases regarding to delayed marriage of girls are found in search of better partner, Further studies and because of their carrier, some girls were remain unmarried/Bachelors.

Girls who depends on their guardian like brothers, Uncle, Sisters after their father mother, they faced many problems regarding late marriage due to financial issues and dowry issues. They supposed to be responsible for running a home and share the burden of the life. They cannot bear the expenses of marriage and the economic chaos are the main reason to get married quite late.



The other reason found from the study is the presence of unmarried sister at home. It is traditional custom in Pakistani society that if you have responsibilities of your siblings of marriages than after you can get married. As for as independent and individuals are concerned the matter is bit different. Some girls who becomes habitual and leading a free life do not like to get in the boundary of marriage.

It is observed that girls of rich families' daughter get married very late. The reason is that their parents took partner for them with quite equal status and smartness of their daughters and are not ready to compromise on any of their demand trait.

In Pakistani societies, particularly in rural areas major cases are of caste system. Parents agree to bring daughters of another caste in their family for their son but hesitate to marry their daughters to another caste system. At the result they wait for last time if a proposal comes from the same caste.

Fascination of the girls for the marriage and their life partners. They went the person equally rich, handsome, educated and rich at the same time. The findings as such a perfect match keep them waiting till late life. This illusion often keeps deprived of the marriage ritual and they reach at the stage where proposals stop coming and here their ideals break.

Delay marriages become a trend and people want to get married after later ages. People wants to high status in the society and richer in the society. They want to better living standards in the society. Particularly some reasons behind the delay marriages, recent few years' literacy ratio increased and women and men both getting higher education for the higher education peoples decided to get married at later age.

In feudal families particularly in rural areas the late marriage concept is different. In feudal family the property of land is inherent among the daughters and sons. It is just out of greed that the male members of the family want their land restricted to their possession thus daughters must wait till a man is ready to marry them without property.

Equality in richness and status it is considered an act of cowardice if on marries once daughter or sister in another family. This tradition is difficult to displace as it has been same since the system is born. This is one of the drawbacks among many others. Daughters of such families are often found senseless in the last age.

Education acts as a negative point in marriages. Women after getting higher education usually serve and support their families financially and economically. These women considered themselves to liberal. They don't think about getting married as they use to enjoy this position.

Equal status is another factor that's leads to delay marriages. In many families they want to equal status and for that they waited for long time and delay their marriage. The purpose of this study to see the impact after the delayed marriages. According to the findings high education leads to delayed marriages while some are delay their marriages due to their career development or in search of better partner according to their qualification. Further some were delayed their marriages for enjoy their independent life and wants to travel outside the country while some were delayed their marriages due to their responsibilities after parents' separation. According to this study the perception about delayed marriages were considered towards the parenting skills which is high level that's mean after delayed marriages and high educated people are satisfied. That they are skill full of parenting skills. As resulted, Most of respondents were faced Psychological issues, got mental health due to their failure affairs, and most respondents were agreed behind the reason of delay marriage were their broken up relationships.

### **Key findings**

1. According to table 6.12 elaborate that out of 100 respondents 54 respondents were gave preference to arrange marriage and 44 respondents were preferred to love marriage.
2. According to table 6.13 indicate that 49% respondents consider the age category 26-30 to getting marriage, out of 100 respondents and 47% respondents were considered the age category from 21 to 25.
3. Table 6.14 showed that the result of the majority respondents was delay their marriages due to their carrier-oriented efforts. In table 6.15 majority respondents were neutral about the statement that higher education is the main reason for delay marriages.
4. Table 6.16 elaborate that mostly respondents were neutral regarding the statement of caste system is the cause of delay marriage and table 6.17 indicates that statement of academic performance effect on the marriage of girls and majority were neutral about it.

5. Table 6.18 elaborate that mostly respondents were neutral to consider the socialization plays an important role in the decision of delay in marriages. Table 6.19 showed that the results declared the mostly people strongly agree about the statement of financial issue is the cause of delay marriages.
6. According to table 6.20 mostly respondents were preferred to enjoy their university life than marriage and in table 6.21 the respondents were neutral to considered extra liberty is the main reason behind delay in marriages while table 6.22 indicates the majority results showed that girls want to travel and enjoy independently that why they delay in their marriages.
7. Table 6.23 elaborate that mostly respondents were strongly agreed that delay in marriage among girls were due to find their perfect match. Table 6.24 specified that majority respondents were strongly agree in the statement that cultural constraints is the main reason behind delay in marriages.
8. Table 6.25 showed neutral results about the role of modernization while table 6.26 explained that majority girls were strongly agreed in regard of the lack of ideal proposals. Table 6.27 indicate the neutral results that many girls faced stress and anxiety due to delay in marriages.
9. Table 6.28 and 6.29 showed the majority neutral results that girls have afraid to live with their in laws and they scared to deal with their mother in law. While in table 6.30 majority results were strongly agreed about that the children's effect the social life after marriage.
10. Due to conception of pregnancy girls delay their marriages and the majority results were neutral in table 6.31. According to table 6.32 mostly strongly agreed results were showed about the freedom and being unmarried they considered.
11. Table 6.33 the results revealed neutral accordance the feudal family property is the reason of delay marriages. Girls want to prefer their independent life and to manage their own responsibilities that statement revealed majority neutral results in table 6.34. Table 6.35 showed majority results were strongly agree about dowry is the main cause of delay marriages.
12. Table 6.36 elaborate the majority neutral results in regard the presence of unmarried sisters is the cause of delay marriage. Table 6.37 showed majority results were strongly agreed in the context of religion is the major component in deciding the marriage age.
13. Table 6.38 indicate that marriage age in urban areas is higher than in rural areas, the respondents were mostly strongly agreed. In table 6.39 majority respondents were

strongly agreed that they want well-educated life partner according to their qualification.

14. Broken relationship is the cause of delay marriage and in table 6.40 mostly respondents were strongly agreed about. Table 6.41 revealed the neutral results that equal status is the cause of delay marriage.
15. Table 6.42 showed majority strongly agreed results of respondents according to the living relationship and table 6.43 showed that majority respondents were strongly agreed about delay marriage due to their boyfriend's study to demanding the government job.
16. According to table 6.44 spending more time in relationship is the reason behind delay marriage, the majority respondents were strongly agreed. Table 6.45 indicate that family system plays major role in the decision of delay marriage and majority respondents were neutral.
17. Table 6.46 revealed the majority strongly agreed results about the causes of delay marriage in accordance to find perfect match in same sect. Table 6.47 indicate that majority respondents were strongly agreed about the perception of western effect is the reason of delay marriage.
18. In table 6.48 rejection of working women for marriage proposals which lead to delay in marriage majority respondents were neutral. Table 6.49 showed the neutral results about the perception of girls regarding the delay in marriage because they want to go abroad for higher studies.
19. According to table 6.50 the respondents were neutral about the delay marriage due to financial issues mostly girls were gave support to their families. Table 6.51 elaborate results of respondents were strongly agreed in regarding the failure affairs of girls lead to effect on their mental illness which is main reason of delay in marriage.
20. According to table 6.52 mostly results revealed strongly agreed in context of convince their boyfriend. Table 6.53 and table 6.54 showed neutral result about serious relationship and observation of relationship. Table 6.55 showed majority respondents were strongly agreed about the reason of delay marriage due to separation of parents.

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## **Annexures**



## QUESTIONNAIRE

I am Soha Arif, student of MSc department of Sociology, Quaid-i-Azam University Islamabad conducting research on the topic “Exploring the reasons of delay in marriages among university girls (Comparative study of Quaid-I- Azam University Islamabad and Sindh University Jamshoro) under the supervision of Dr Farhan Ahmed Faiz.

This questionnaire is divided into parts. Part-A is covering Demographic section, Part-B includes research variables which is composed of three sections; section one contains question items about reasons behind delay marriages among university girls, section two is composed of questions items of psychological impacts of delay marriages on female students, and the third section includes delay in marriages due to their socio-economic life. Your cooperation in filling this questionnaire shall be highly appreciated. I assure the data shall be kept confidential and shall be used only for academic purpose only.

### Part A: Demographic section

1. Respondent's Age:  
a) 20-22                      b) 23-25                      c) 26-28                      d) 28 and above
2. Caste: \_\_\_\_\_
3. Religion: \_\_\_\_\_
4. University name:  
a) Quaid e Azam University Islamabad.                      b) Sindh University Jamshoro.
5. Qualification:  
a) BS                      b) MSc                      c) M. Phil                      d) Ph.D.
6. Current Semester:  
a) First                      b) Second                      c) Third                      d) Any other.
7. Background of respondents:  
a) City                      b) Town                      c) Village.
8. Social Class:  
a) Upper                      b) Middle                      c) Lower.
9. Family:  
a) Joint                      b) Nuclear                      c) Extended.

10. Marital Status:

- a) Single                      b) Engaged                      c) Married                      d) Divorced.

11. Family Income:

- a) 25,000-50,000                      b) 50,001-75,000                      c) 75,001-100,000                      d) More than 100,001

12. Preference for the marriage:

- a) Love marriage                      b) Arrange marriage                      c) Forced                      d) Exchange.

13. What age do you consider of marriage for girls?

- a) 21-25                      b) 26-30                      c) 31-35                      d) 36 and above.

14. Why do girls delay their marriage?

- a) Family responsibilities                      b) In search of better partner                      c) Career oriented efforts  
d) Any other.

### Part B

1. Strongly agree                      2. Neutral                      3. Strongly Disagree

#### Reasons behind delay marriages

Q#	Questions	1	2	3
15	Do you think higher education is the main reason for delay marriages?			
16	Caste system is the cause of delay marriages.			
17	Do you think your academic performance effect on your marriage?			
18	Socialization plays important role in the decision of delay marriage.			

19	Financial issue is the cause of delay marriage.			
20	Do you prefer to enjoy your university life than marriage?			
21	Extra liberty is the reason of delay marriage.			
22	Do you want to delay marriage because you want to travel and enjoy independently?			
23	To find the perfect match may lead to delay marriage.			
24	Cultural constraints may the reason of delay marriage.			
25	Modernization plays important role in delay marriage?			
26	Lack of ideal proposals.			
27	Do you face stress and anxiety due to delay marriage?			
28	Are you afraid to live with your in laws?			
29	Are you scared to deal with your mother-in-law?			
30	Do you think that your children's effect your social life after marriage?			
31	Due to the conception of pregnancy girls delay their marriage.			
32	Do you think being unmarried allows you to do things whatever you want to do like freedom			
33	In a feudal family property is the reason of delay marriage.			
34	Do you want to prefer independent life to manage your own responsibilities?			
35	Dowry is the main cause of delay marriage.			
36	The presence of unmarried sisters is the cause of delay marriage.			
37	Do you think religion is the major component in deciding the marriage age?			

38	Do you think marriage age in urban areas is higher than in rural areas?			
39	Do you want well-educated life partner according to your qualification?			
40	Breaking up relationships is the cause of delay marriage.			
41	Quite equal high status is the cause of delay marriage.			
42	Live in relation is the cause of delay marriage.			
43	Waiting for boyfriend's study to get government job is the main cause of delay marriage.			
44	To spend more time in your relationship is the cause of delay marriage.			
45	Family system plays major role in the decision of delay marriage.			
46	Find a perfect match in same sect may lead to delay marriage.			
47	Western effect is one of the reasons of delay marriage.			
48	Rejection of working female is the cause of delay marriage.			
49	For higher studies, the girls want to go abroad that is why they delay their marriage.			
50	Due to financial issues some girls want to support their families that is why they delay their marriage.			
51	Some girls get mental illness due to their failure affairs the main reason behind delay marriage.			
52	After friendship, some girls take it serious relationship and try to convince their friend for marriage that is why they take time and delay their marriage.			
53	Some girls take serious boy's friendship, but boys have not considered them to get married that's why they delay their marriage.			

54	In university life mostly girls become hated to get married because they observed relationships when they were cheated to another that is why they would delay their marriage.			
55	Some girls delay their marriage due to the separation of their parents.			

Suggestions:

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Signature: \_\_\_\_\_.