

**PARENTAL OPINION REGARDING LEVEL OF EDUCATION IN CRITERIA OF MATE  
SELECTION IN JHANG, PAKISTAN**



**BY**

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**Thesis Submitted to the Department of Sociology, Quaid-i-Azam University,  
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**Science in Sociology**

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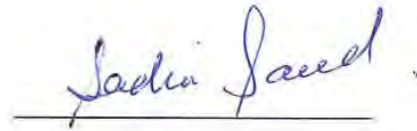
**FINAL APPROVAL OF THESIS**

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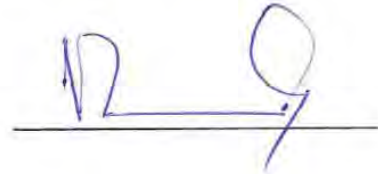
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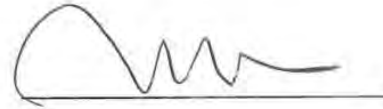
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## **Abstract**

*There are five basic institutions in each community. Family, religion, politics, economics and education are all institutions of a community. Marriage is unit of the family institution. Before entering into a marital partnership, people go through the process of selecting a spouse. in Pakistani society, parents and other family members have a significant influence on the choice of a marriage. The key purpose of this research is to examine parental criteria regarding mate selection, another purpose of this research is to know Parental opinion regarding level of education in criteria of mate selection in Jhang, Pakistan. The researcher used ended questionnaire to collect the data. A sample of 250 respondents was taken for the data collection. Then the data was analyzed through SPSS (statistical package for social sciences.) The questionnaire was signified with the help of Frequency distribution tables, cross tabulation and hypothesis testing. A survey including 250 respondents from Jhang. Jhang has been conducted for this research and primary research has been carried out to get a better outcome. The results illustrated that parental role in mate selection is most important. And they use educational criteria for mate selection due expansion of education. And they have different criteria for job status to son in law and daughter in law. Importance of education seems in every patterns of life so it is necessary to explore role of education in criteria of mate selection. According to researcher hypothesis, the parents are more likely to consider level of education in selection of son in law and daughter in law. This hypothesis was approved through the chi square test. The Null hypothesis was rejected through the chi square test. The person chi square value is 50.557<sup>a</sup>. Asymptotic Significance (2-sided) is .000. It was significant because the value was lower than 0.05. So the alternative hypothesis was accepted and null hypothesis was rejected.*

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**CHAPTER NO 1**  
**INTRODUCTION**

There are five basic institutions in each community. Family, religion, politics, economics and education are all institutions of a community. Marriage is unit of the family institution. Rising financial pressures, globalization, citizenship, education and the influence of the media on marriage and the lack of a joint family structure have affected marriage design in Pakistan over the past ten years. (Nasreen, Ali and Shah, 2018). In some cultures and religions, marriage is seen as a religious agreement between a man and a woman for the establishment of a family structure (Moshtagh, Teimourpour and Pourshanbaz, 2013). Before entering into a marital partnership, people go through the process of selecting a spouse. There appear to be various elements that impact and determine the marriage decision. People have mental schemas for their marriage decisions, and significant individuals play an important part in this respect as well. In the subject of marriage, the family plays an important part. In Pakistani society, choosing a spouse is based on more than simply the preferences of the couples; it also takes into account cultural and religious beliefs. In addition, family members hold a powerful position in this respect (Husain and Gulzar: 2015).

Older people (now they are parents) are more involved in their traditional and cultural ways of life. They like to follow their forebears and grandfathers' footsteps, and they wanted their children to do the same (Hynie, Lalonde and Lee: 2006). The time period between childhood and maturity is known as youth. It refers to active and mature young individuals who appear to know the difference between right and wrong amicably. Furthermore, it indicates that educated young people have a pragmatic perspective on life. It is now widely accepted that education allows people to broaden their horizons, eyesight and use their intellect and awareness in a harmonic manner to make some crucial decisions.

They make decisions regarding their own lives and environments. On the other hand, today's youth are based on learning and broadening their perspectives on life. There is a good chance that education will enable children to engage in family choices, particularly those that are relevant to them (Alexander: 2006).

According to Dubbs, Buunk, and Taniguchi (2013), the youth's choice of a partner that is not cooperative and possesses in-group attributes is unsatisfactory to parents, who are the first to complain. The parents found the lack of a solid family history, being from a different ethnic group, and being from a lower socioeconomic level than them to be among the most irritating

characteristics. When it comes to finding a mate, parents prefer someone who belongs to the same ethnic group as them. They are apprehensive about marrying their children in our group due to disparities in family values and ideas. The role of parental authority in the choosing of a spouse is known to vary significantly between cultures and communities. According to studies, young adults in North America choose their life partners without the assistance of their parents, but young people in Kurdistan expect their parents to play a substantial role in finding them a spouse. 2010 (Buunk, Park, and Duncan).

Cousin marriages happen without a ceremony because both people are from the same family. It is easy for the two couples to create a relationship because they are both from the same social group. Preparations for the wedding are made easier, and family property is maintained. Parents wait until the groom has a stable job and is settled before forming an out-of-family marriage arrangement (Fatima and Leghari: 2020). According to Fisman et al. (2006), this is attributable to cultural differences in gender roles (2006). If male and female stereotypes differ, mating preferences may also differ. According to Karbowski, Deja, and Zawisza (2016), men's physical attractiveness could be replaced by intelligence, whereas women's physical beauty was regarded higher by males and could not be replaced. It indicates a long-standing criterion for selecting a partner.

When it came to choosing a mate in the past, it was commonly accepted that men prized attractiveness in their partners. When it comes to her spouse or lover, the female is more realistic. They say that the advent of the feminist movement has affected women's financial standing in the household. As a result, males are increasingly placing a higher importance on women's instrumental features (Enrique, Howk, and Huitt, 2007).

Girls prefer guys who are responsible and have a strong sense of self-worth, according to Sepehri and Bagherian (2013). Men who have a strong feeling of obligation to their spouses carry out their responsibilities. There should be sufficient funds for the guy to satisfy his wife's demands while also meeting his commitments in a friendly way. The female, on the other hand, approaches her mate with a pragmatic mindset. They say that the emergence of feminist groups has caused a shift in women's position in family financial problems. As a result of this transition, males now place higher emphasis on a female's instrumental traits than before. When it comes to

picking a mate, women are more concerned about financial stability than men. Females are more attracted to individuals who drive luxury automobiles than those who drive low-cost automobiles, according to the study (Dunn and Searle, 2010). In several cultures and religions, marriage is seen as a sacred covenant between a man and a woman for the development of a family structure (Moshtagh, Teimourpour, and Pourshanbaz 2013). Before entering into a married partnership, people go through the process of selecting a spouse. There appear to be various elements that impact and decide marriage decisions. People have mental schemas for their marriage decisions, and significant individuals play an important part in this respect as well. On the topic of marriage, the family plays an important part. In Pakistani society, choosing a spouse is based on more than simply the preferences of the spouse; it also takes into account cultural and religious beliefs. In addition, family members hold a powerful position in this respect. In the choosing of a partner and other marriage-related matters, the parents appear to have a hegemonic role (Husain and Gulzar, 2015). The period of life between childhood and maturity is known as youth. It refers to enthusiastic young individuals who have matured to the point where they can easily discriminate between good and wrong. Furthermore, it indicates that educated adolescents have a pragmatic perspective on life. It is now widely accepted that education allows people to broaden their views and apply their understanding and awareness in a harmonious manner to make important decisions about their own lives and surroundings. Between childhood and maturity comes the period of life known as youth. It refers to lively and mature young individuals who appear to be able to discriminate between good and wrong in a friendly manner. Furthermore, educated kids tend to have a pragmatic outlook on life. Education, it is now widely accepted, enables people to broaden their perspectives and use their understanding and sense in a harmonious manner to make important decisions about their own lives and surroundings. The prior corpus of knowledge shows a generational divide in which the parents' generation is more concerned with their traditional and cultural ways of living.

According to Giddens (2002), modernity is a manifestation that encompasses the evolution of society from primitive to advanced. There's a chance that individuals will be drawn to modernity's principles and will embrace them to some degree in their daily lives. Traditional values, on the other hand, are profoundly embedded in our culture. Individuals in a society take it extremely seriously since it is from them that the society's normative behaviour and moral norms

are generated. Yet features of modernity also have a significant impact on our society. According to Chabal and Daloz (1999), it is possible for a society to accept both traditional and modern values at the same time. People in early cultures seemed stiff and inflexible in their practise of cultural norms, values, and traditions in historical contexts. Furthermore, the sources and goals of the social action were established, with the community's customs and traditions being respected. Cooperation and collectivism were important to them. The family institution had hegemonic influence, and all family members adhered to the family's conventional qualities. It was obvious that they had to follow all of the family elders' decisions. The familial environment appears to have a significant impact on the choice of a partner. The type of family in which the youth grows up appears to have an impact on the choice of a spouse. On the other hand, according to the features of modern values, the innovative idea of individuality predominates in today's society. There may be a transformation in society as a result of modern values. People are becoming more conscious of their rights, notably their freedom to choose their partner.

The gendered stereotyped roles appear to be in the process of transitioning. Roles and duties are evolving with time as a result of the embrace of modernism. The youth's choices in spouse choosing tend to alter with the passage of time and growth in society due to waves of modernisation. The dynamics may also influence youth's criteria for selecting a partner, as well as their perceptions in this respect. The family institute is inspired by the waves of modernisation that are bringing about social transformation in society. The family system evolved in response to societal changes based on the requirements and needs of individuals and society (Kozłowska and Hanney, 2002). There is a chance that the pattern of marriage and spouse selection in Western countries differs from that of the rest of the world. In most cases, conventional spouse-choosing rules do not appear to exist in Western countries. However, due to the widespread presence of industrialization, the notion of individuality prevails in western nations. Attitudes regarding marriage and choosing a life mate are subjective and heavily influenced by culture.

The attitudes on marriage and sexual behaviour are influenced by society. There is a cultural variation in terms of spouse selecting preferences. In comparison to Chinese people, people from the United Kingdom have a more individualised attitude to choosing a life mate. Although it is clear that China welcomes technology and advancement in their lifestyles, traditional values still

exist in the process of selecting a partner. China's deep social transformation does not appear to be eroding its traditional values when it comes to choosing a mate.

As a result, the society's culture has hegemonic power over its citizens' decision-making (Louise, Zheng, Liu, and Sun, 2002). Cultural identity, on the other hand, is crucial in the development of criteria for selecting a mate. Along with cultural identification, variables such as familial ties and spirituality play an important role. Muslim youngsters in Canada are influenced by the country's western culture. Individual openness to forming intimate relationships between interfaith citizens of Canada is significantly influenced by stronger identification with Canada's mainstream culture, but people are less likely to marry non-Muslims.

In contrast, while spirituality plays an important influence in marriage, the individual's familial closeness is also important. Individuals who adhere to the immediate culture of Canadian society are more receptive to interfaith partnerships, whereas those who are more attached to family values are less likely to engage in relationships with non-Muslims. As a result, higher levels of religious identification and family attachment have an impact on attitudes toward spouse selection. There is a gender divide, with males being more likely to initiate interfaith dating and marriage relationships (Cila and Lalonde, 2014).

Marriage trends in East Asian countries appear to be shifting with the passage of time. Recent studies have discovered that the characteristics of family formation have been changing in various ways during the last few years. Recent studies on family behaviour in East Asian nations such as China, Japan, Korea, and Taiwan have shown marital trends that depict the conflict and friction between socio-economic transformation and societal acceptance of the family structure. The family institution is hesitant to deviate from its typical family expectations and duties when it comes to the creation of a family through the marriage process.

As a result, the lack of necessary changes in family behaviour as a result of fast changes in social and economic factors has a negative impact on marriage. Because of the friction between family views and cultural change, there is a considerable probability that marriages will be delayed and fertility will drop (Raymo, Park, Xie, and Yeung, 2015). Marriage decisions are influenced by



socioeconomic and demographic factors. In recent years, the age at which people marry and the variables that influence marriage decisions have shifted in urban China.

This shift reflects the fact that both men and women are pursuing higher education. In urban China, the themes of postponing marriage and being single have been noticed. However, changing marital trends are primarily the result of high socioeconomic class desires. People want a life partner with a high social and economic level in order to meet their life goals. In addition, the study looked at whether the old Chinese ritual of hypergamy is still practised (Yu and Xie, 2015). In the South Asian area, an individual's choice of marriage appears to be linked to their gender identification.

People in the South Asian area spend their lives according to their gender identity and the stereotypical roles that society has assigned to their genders. People form mental schemas in response to the cultural expectations placed on them. These mental models have a significant impact on their choice of marriage. Supporters of developmental idealism schemas on spouse choosing and marriage are more likely to pick their life partner based on their own preferences and choices. In Nepal, there is a gender divide when it comes to choosing a mate. In comparison to women, men are more inclined to pick a mate that meets their preferences and expectations.

Parents are also more likely to support their sons' love marriages than their daughters'. As a result, the gender differences in spouse selection appear to be reflected in the South Asian region (Allendorf: 2017). Individual thinking and perception are shaped in large part by the familial environment. When making a marriage decision, socioeconomic status is taken into account. People seek to marry someone from a better socioeconomic standing in order to benefit from financial resources and a social reputation (Dribe and Lundh 2010). As a result, the class plays an important role in this respect. The family environment includes indications of the family's socioeconomic and educational standing.

In the familial context, cultural influences also play a significant effect. Furthermore, family customs based on tradition, religion, and modernity have an impact on the cognition processes of family members. Furthermore, the family structure has an impact on the amount of communication and understanding among society members. For children's cognition processes,

the mother's ability, family income, and home environment are all crucial (Carlson and Corcoran: 2001). There's a good chance that an individual's gender identification influences the criteria for selecting a mate. The people's mental schemas are shaped by the society in which they live as a result of the socialisation process. In every facet of life, it appears that society supports gender stereotyped roles. The parents seem to have different criteria for daughter-in-laws and son-in-laws (Apostolou: 2010). On the other hand, it is widely acknowledged that young people have different expectations of a husband and wife (Fisman et al: 2006). In India, there are great chances of a family-arranged marriage, in which the family elders, particularly the parents of the individual, choose a spouse for their kid. It is common for extended relatives to have a big role. In the process of selecting a partner, individuals consider religion, traditions, family norms, caste, sect, and ethnicity. Parents and other family members are mostly responsible for picking a partner and making critical decisions about the marriage process. Members of society have a broader approach to economic resources and the media as a result of the spread of modernization and modern education on Indian premises. Changes in society are brought about by media exposure among both men and women. The present generation of youngsters is quite clear and concerned about their marriage. They have their own requirements and preferences when it comes to finding a mate. As a result of the shift in culture about spouse choosing, marriages are taking longer to form and divorce rates are high.

It also reduces the role of parents while boosting the number of love marriages. The shifting societal trends provide people more freedom to choose a mate of their own choosing who fulfils their tastes and criteria for spouse selection. On the other hand, the research reveals that traditional parts of India and Pakistan, where the family holds hegemony and arranges the weddings of their children according to their own preferences, are resistant to change.

The marriage market, on the other hand, embraces the change in a limited way and is impacted by the criteria for selecting a partner. In the process of selecting a spouse, the individual's financial stability is the most important factor to consider. Along with an individual's economic potential, assortative qualities play an important role in determining mental compatibility and temperament equality. The youth are concerned about physical appearance because they prefer the physical beauty of potential mates. The intelligence level of an individual is judged by parents and adolescents in today's generation since it influences the quality of life. They think

that people's cognitive potential allows them to thrive in all aspects of life, particularly in fulfilling their life obligations in a peaceful manner. According to the findings, there is a modest risk of marital instability among persons whose partner does not match their own choices and who are forced to marry by their parents (Prakash and Singh: 2014). In Pakistani society, the family plays a crucial part in the marriage decision. Gender development roles and gender stereotypes are influenced by the family. Gender stereotyping is ingrained in the socialisation process, which influences an individual's behaviour and views. Life decisions, like as marriage, are also impacted by family stereotypical roles. Socio-cultural roles establish gender stereotyping roles, and families evaluate these socio-cultural elements of individuals when selecting a mate. Males are supposed to be resource producers, while ladies are meant to be caring, loving, and conduct household tasks.

The familial socialisation method injects these gender-specific features. As a result, the family institute had a significant impact on the criterion for selecting a partner (Hussain et al: 2015). In addition, it appears that consanguineous marriages are common in rural Pakistan. Close cousin weddings are not just common in Muslim communities, but they are also common in Hindu societies. Close cousin marriages are seen to provide both social and economic advantages. Similar family values, qualities, race, caste, and social prestige are all included in the social advantages. Kin marriages, on the other hand, provide economic advantages since the family property remains in the family. Because they are predominantly from the father's side, the researcher noted that marriages between first cousins had patriarchal overtones (Agha: 2015). Pakistani young adults have certain preconceived notions about who they should marry. The qualities of loving and caring disposition were highly valued by both genders in their criterion for selecting life mates. Furthermore, the young years for a high level of understanding with their life mate. The young people developed their cognitive schemas for an ideal partner from three key motivating sources. To begin with, they have some personal schemas that include criteria for youth in terms of physical appearances, domestic attitudes, family background similarities, and other assortative mating traits. Second, parents and friends have an important impact in developing life partner preferences. Third, cultural schemas that prioritise the function of media and cultural values appear to have an impact on an individual's ideal marital criteria.

The media, as well as the culture of the society, pervades the people's behaviours and views about life (Tariq, Hassan and Ajmal: 2013).

According to Corcoran (2001), children in various family arrangements are cared for and monitored in a variety of ways. The growth and well-being of the children in their care is a priority for the family structure. As a result, varying levels of participation and attachment are experienced by people. Parents' preferences can act as a direction for their children's mating behaviour. Family has a significant impact on a person's life choices. Children, on the whole, tend to emulate their parents' behaviour and values as if they were their own. They most likely use their parents' criteria for choosing a spouse as a guideline for developing their own preferences (Bunnk, Park, and Dubbs, 2008).

Parents appear to pass on a range of beliefs, values, family norms, attitudes, and behaviours to their children throughout the socialisation process. According to research, opinions and attitudes are passed down from generation to generation. These attitudes have an impact on an individual's intentional behaviour, which in turn has an impact on their preferences and behaviour. In this part, the impact of family on the selection criterion for a spouse is acknowledged. Wolfinger claims (2003) that "partner choices and marriage stability are influenced by parental family structure."

Different communities have different roles and patterns regarding mate selection or selection of life partners. In most Asian societies, there are decisive parents. They can find or select a partner for their children with their consent or may not. In Indian society, some factors play a significant role in mate selection. And it is explained that level of education also plays a role in mate selection. Other factors, such as religion, caste, age at marriage and place of residence, have also been carefully examined. Marriages in India are still mostly handled by parents, with or without the consent of the girls, according to this researcher. A higher percentage of well-educated women, on the other hand, are more likely to choose a self-arranged (love) marriage (Sharma, 2020).

There is a chance that the pattern of marriage and spouse choosing in Western nations differs from that of the rest of the globe. In most cases, conventional spouse choosing standards do not appear to exist in Western countries. However, due to the widespread presence of

industrialization, the notion of individuality prevails in western countries. Attitudes regarding marriage and choosing a life mate are subjective and heavily influenced by culture. The attitudes regarding marriage and sexual behavior are influenced by society. Cultural identity, on the other hand, is vital to the development of criteria for selecting a partner. Along with cultural identification, variables such as familial ties and spirituality play an important influence. Muslim youngsters in Canada are influenced by the western culture of the country. Individual willingness to develop personal connections amongst interfaith residents of Canada is significantly influenced by higher affiliation with Canada's mainstream culture, although people are less likely to marry non-Muslims. In contrast, while spirituality plays an important role in marriage, the individual's familial closeness is also important. Individuals who adhere to the immediate culture of Canadian society are more receptive to interfaith partnerships, whereas those who are more attached to family standards are less likely to engage in relationships with non-Muslims. As a result, higher levels of religious identity and familial attachment have an impact on views toward marriage. There is a gender divide, with males being more likely to initiate interfaith dating and marriage relationships (Cila and Lalonde: 2014).

The marriage trends in East Asian countries appear to be shifting with the passage of time (Raymo, Park, Xie and Yeung: 2015). Recent studies have discovered that the characteristics of family formation have changed in certain ways during the last few years. Recent studies on family behavior in East Asian nations such as China, Japan, Korea, and Taiwan have shown marital trends that depict a conflict and friction between socio-economic development and societal acceptance of the family structure. The family institution is hesitant to deviate from its conventional family expectations and duties when it comes to the creation of a family through the marriage process. As a result, the lack of necessary changes in family behavior as a result of fast changes in social and economic factors has a negative impact on marriage. Because of the friction between family views and cultural change, there is a high likelihood that marriages will be delayed and fertility will fall (Raymo, Park, Xie and Yeung: 2015). People desire to marry someone from a better socioeconomic position in order to benefit from financial resources and social reputation (Dribe and Lundh,: 2010). As a result, the class plays an important role in this respect. The family environment includes indications of the family's socioeconomic and educational level. In the familial context, cultural influences also have a significant impact. Furthermore, family customs based on tradition, religion, and modernity have an impact on the

cognition processes of family members. Furthermore, the family structure has an impact on the amount of communication and understanding among society members. For children's cognition processes, the mother's ability, family income, and home environment are all crucial (Carlson and Corcoran: 2001). There's a good chance that an individual's gender identification influences the criteria for selecting a partner. People's mental schemas are shaped by the society in which they live as a result of the socialization process. In every sphere of life, it appears that society supports gender stereotyped roles. The parents appear to have different standards for daughter-in-laws and son-in-laws (Apostolou: 2010). On the other hand, it is widely acknowledged that young people have distinct expectations of a husband and wife (Fisman et al: 2006).

In India, there are significant chances of a family-arranged marriage, in which the family elders, particularly the parents of the individual, choose a spouse for their kid. It is common for extended relatives to have a big role (Prakash and Singh: 2014). In the process of selecting a partner, individuals consider religion, traditions, family norms, caste, sect, and ethnicity. The present generation of youngsters are extremely clear and concerned about their marriage. They have their own requirements and preferences when it comes to finding a partner. As a result of the shift in culture towards spouse choosing, marriages are taking longer to form and divorce rates are high. It also reduces the role of parents while boosting the number of love marriages. The shifting societal trends provide people with more freedom to choose a partner of their own choosing who matches their tastes and criteria for spouse selection. On the other hand, research indicates that traditional parts of India and Pakistan, where the family holds hegemony and arranges the weddings of their children according to their own preferences, are resistant to change. The marriage market, on the other hand, absorbs the change in a limited way and is impacted by the criteria for selecting a partner. In the process of selecting a spouse, the individual's financial stability is the most important factor to consider. The young are particularly worried about physical attractiveness because they favor the physical beauty of future partners. The intellect level of an individual is assessed by parents and kids in today's generation since it influences the success of life. They think that people's cognitive ability allows them to thrive in all aspects of life, particularly in fulfilling their life obligations in a peaceful manner. According to the findings, there is a small risk of marital instability among people whose partners do not match their own choices and who are forced to marry by their parents (Prakash and Singh: 2014). In Pakistani society, the family plays a crucial part in the marriage decision. Gender development

roles and gender stereotypes are influenced by the family. Gender stereotyping is infused into the socialization process, which molds an individual's behavior and views. Life decisions, like marriage, are also impacted by family stereotypical roles. Socio-cultural roles establish gender stereotyping roles, and families evaluate these socio-cultural characteristics of individuals when selecting a partner. Males are supposed to be resource providers, while ladies are expected to be caring, loving, and undertake home duties. (Hussain et al: 2015). Furthermore, it appears that in rural Pakistan, consanguineous marriages are the norm. Close cousin weddings are not just common in Muslim civilizations, but they are also common in Hindu societies. Close family marriages are seen to offer both social and economic advantages. Similar family values, characteristics, race, caste, and social prestige are all included in the social advantages. Kin marriages, on the other hand, provide economic advantages since the family property remains in the family. Because they are primarily from the father's side, the researcher noticed that marriages between first cousins had patriarchal overtones (Agha: 2015).

Pakistani young adults have certain preconceived notions about who they should marry. The qualities of loving and caring disposition were highly valued by both genders in their criteria for selecting life mates. Furthermore, the young yearn for a high level of understanding with their life mate. The young people developed their cognitive schemas for an ideal partner from three primary inspiring sources. To begin with, they have certain personal schemas that include requirements for youth in terms of physical appearance, domestic attitudes, family history similarities, and other assortative mating features. Second, parents and friends have an important influence on establishing life partner preferences. Third, cultural schemas that priorities the function of the media and cultural values appear to have an impact on an individual's ideal marital criteria. The media, as well as the culture of society, have an impact on people's behavior and views about life (Tariq, Hassan and Ajmal: 2013).

## **1.2 Statement of the problem**

Marriage is one of life's most essential decisions. It appears that modernity has infiltrated the lives of Jhang's residents. The children appear to pursue education with a larger purpose in mind: to accomplish specific life objectives. In Pakistani culture, parental role and their criteria is more powerful. And their criteria are according to desire. There is a gap of study to fill in those different criteria regarding the selection of son-in-law and daughter-in-law. Due to expansion of

education among boys and girls , there are many change came in the patterns of life include mate selection.

### **1.3 Research Question**

What is parental opinion regarding level of education on criteria of mate selection in jhang?

### **Research Objectives**

- To find out parental criteria of mate selection for their child in Jhang.
- To investigate role of education in criteria of son in law and daughter in law in Jhang.
- To find out the influence of family education on criteria in mate selection in Jhang.

### **1.5 Significant of research**

It is well acknowledged that people have specific criteria for choosing a life mate. Whereas, it appears that a variety of variables are considered and weighed in the decision of which partner to marry. Previous studies have revealed a gender divide in marriage decisions. The researchers intended to discover the intergenerational gap in spouse selection in this study, which fills a gap in the literature. The research was carried out on educated youngsters and their parents in Jhang. The outcomes of the study will help academic research by identifying the intergenerational gap in the decision of picking a spouse among the people of Jhang. Furthermore, a descriptive study of the similarities and differences in spouse choosing criteria between educated young people and their parents will be used to establish the variables that lead to an intergenerational divide in this area. In addition, the impact of family is discussed. The intergenerational gap is described in conjunction with the demographic characteristics of the respondents in the descriptive analysis of the data, depending on the necessity. Importance of education seems in every patterns of life so it is necessary to explore role of education in criteria of mate selection.



## **CHAPTER NO 2**

### **Literature Review**

A literature review is predicated on the premise that knowledge accumulates through time and that we learn from and build on the work of others. The goal of this chapter is to go over all of the material regarding antibiotic self-medication. The following studies are either directly or indirectly linked to the current investigation. As a result, a brief survey of empirical and theoretical works has been attempted in this chapter.

## **2.1 Patterns for Mate selection**

Different communities have different roles and patterns regarding mate selection or selection of life partners. In most Asian societies, there are decisive parents. They can find or select a partner for their children with their consent or may not. In Indian society, some factors play a significant role in mate selection. And it is explained that level of education also plays a role in mate selection. Other factors, such as religion, caste, age at marriage and place of residence, have also been carefully examined. Marriages in India are still mostly handled by parents, with or without the consent of the girls, according to this researcher. A higher percentage of well-educated women, on the other hand, are more likely to choose a self-arranged (love) marriage (Sharma: 2020). While the criteria for mate selection in Pakistani society are considered in different ways. Different ethnicities have different patterns regarding mate selection. Choosing a partner, or getting married in the Pakistani context, has been largely considered by Pakistanis as a subject of great significance in their lives. As a result, it is not only a contractual relationship, but also a religious and A great deal of importance is placed on the decisions made by parents and other family members when Because each family has its own particular way of thinking, the measures of success for selecting a partner vary from one another(Gulzar and Husain: 2015). As we are going to find an association between education and mate selection in this chapter, it is already being investigated in India. In Indian society, the cast system plays a strong role in mate selection, but in a survey it was found that education also plays a significant role in the selection of life partners. According to Banerjee et al. (2013) 74 percent of Indians oppose inter-caste marriages. It was a well-educated and well-off person. In Indian society, there was a strong tendency for inter-caste partner choosing (Banerjee et al: 2013). On the other hand, Maliki (2009) observed that culture plays a moderate effect. As a result, a large number of Malaysians were attracted to marrying people from other countries (Maliki: 2009). Another factor in mate choosing in traditional nations like Pakistan is ethnicity. The majority of people desire to marry

within their ethnic group in order to make their marriage and ethnic group stronger. (Sarir, Jawad,,Zubair & Alamgeer: 2020) In Pakistani society, it is also observed that an individual cannot decide about the selection of a life partner, especially in women. Young women in Pakistan have little influence on who they marry because most weddings are planned (Malik, 2005). But some researchers found in the youngsters some different practices regarding the selection of partners. As a result, they are less prevalent among youngsters who have been introduced to the media (Ghimire, Axinn , Yabiku & Thornton: 2006).

Mate selection criteria in societies vary from culture to culture. In terms of culture and society, mate selection criteria varies. Marriage partner selection is a culturally determined process (O'Neil, 2006). Such factors seem more important for mate selection in graduate Malaysian. Intelligence, socialization, physical health, refinement and neatness, and physical attractiveness are some of the most significant qualities (Alavi, Alahdad & Shafeq: 2013). In Pakistani society aggression, strength, thinness, fearfulness, self-pity, beauty, weakness, good looks, seriousness, attractiveness, enterprising, independence, and honesty are all important traits for selecting a partner (Alvi, Haneef & Ali: 2014). Expectations of life partners are a major barrier to spouse selection; social media, electronic media, and education have all changed people's attitudes toward marriage (Abro, Fateh, Zaidi & Shah: 2017).While In Iran, several factors play a role in mate choosing. According to the survey, four key characteristics for choosing a partner among male and female, single and married individuals in Iran are devotion, purity, refinement, and health (Samani & Ryan: 2008). Another research in Iran found results for spouse selection, the findings were divided into categories such as material/nonmaterial, and personal attributes. As if nonmaterial factors like romance and love were regarded equally by university students. The data reveals that among university students, there are strong connections between socioeconomic position, education, age, and spouse choices (Masoumeh & Leila: 2019). The study was conducted in Iran by Noorani and Refahi (2015) to examine the factors for selecting a spouse and the emotional maturity level of married men and women who work in the same area. According to the findings, there is no significant difference in criteria for selecting a spouse and emotional maturity among married employees of both genders. As a result, we may conclude that there is no gender divide in terms of emotional maturity. Furthermore, research has shown that following marriage, maturity levels rise as a result of experience and knowledge gained. The emotional

maturity of an individual is taken into account while choosing a partner, since emotional stability leads to strong family ties.

The influence of education regarding mate selection is found in Pakistani society. Research determines the criteria gap between higher education and the need for privacy in social situations. In comparison to their parents, educated young people are more worried about the higher education of possible partners and the desire for privacy in their social lives after marriage. The findings revealed a shift in the criteria for selecting a partner, which was connected to the presence of modern aspects in society. According to the findings of the study, educated young people desired a life partner with a higher educational level, since education allows a spouse to better understand changing social events and give each other space (Mushtaq, Saeed & Rao: 2021). Patterns for spouse selection vary community to community and culture to culture. Different societies have different rules and patterns for spouse selection. Education has had a significant impact on shaping global marital trends. However, the evidence suggests that schooling has no bearing on marital choices. It indicates that when it comes to trading social characteristics, education does not come first. Caste, social level, and living situation were more critical factors. It supports the notion that caste is the most important factor in marriage. (Farooq, Sitwat, and Arshad: 2017)

## **2.2 Spouse Selection and Parental criteria**

The role of parents in the spouse choosing process is explored in this section. With the aid of an existing body of knowledge in this area, the requirements of parents for a spouse for their children were investigated. According to previous research, parents have a significant impact on the choice of a spouse. According to Husain and Gulzar (2015), in Pakistani society, parents and other family members have a significant influence on the choice of a marriage. Before selecting a mate, families pay close attention to the person and examine a variety of psychological variables. The criteria differ from family to family depending on how they believe. When it comes to choosing a partner, the parents appear to have the upper hand. According to Zalcborg (2012), youth preferences play a small role in the choosing of a spouse when compared to parental

factors. The parents do not base their children's partner choices on their sentiments; rather, they examine their preferences for rational reasons, but the parents make the final decision. Furthermore, the parents appear to defend their choice of marriage by basing their choices on the culture and community in which they reside. Simultaneously, major factors that are highly valued in the marriage market of that particular culture and society have an impact on the individual's criteria for selecting a mate.

In the process of selecting a partner, parents, particularly mothers, play an important and noteworthy role. They take part in spouse choosing, and their criteria for spouse selection are quite effective in marriage decisions. According to Sepehri and Bagherian (2013), mothers favour the family as an essential consideration in the spouse choosing process, especially the daughter-in-law selected from a family with comparable features. As a result, the mother has a significant role to play in choosing a husband for her child. When choosing a son-in-law, the mother looked for financial stability and an attractive appearance. The requirements for a son-in-law and a daughter-in-law appear to be different, demonstrating the presence of gender stereotyping and distinct gender roles in society.

According to prior research, parents have a significant effect on the choice of a spouse. According to Husain and Gulzar (2015), in Pakistani society, parents and other family members have a significant influence on the choice of a marriage. Families pay close attention to the person and examine a variety of psychological aspects before selecting a mate. The criteria differ from family to family based on their beliefs. When it comes to choosing a partner, the parents appear to have the upper hand. With the assistance of their research on second-generation South Asian immigrants residing in North America, Talbani and Hasanali (2000) discovered that roughly 25% of the participants in the study revealed that their parents wished to arrange their marriage. Similarly, Sterckx and Bouw (2005) found in their research of Turkish and Moroccan immigrants in the Netherlands that parents frequently try to plan their children's marriages and offer their girls to acquaintances and relatives.

Due to the masculine obligation of earning and meeting the aspirations of the family members, economic stability appears to be a more relevant consideration in the selection of a son-in-law. According to Ogunjuyigbe and Adeyemi (2003), parents and other family members participate in

and play an essential role in the choosing of spouses for their children. Parents, in particular, pay close attention to and haggle on the issue of a compatible wife and husband for their child. The selection of a partner is not made in a vacuum. In reality, there are several deciding variables in mate selection, and the role of parents is critical in this respect.

When choosing a partner for their child, the parents take into account their child's family history. They study the family structure and reputation of the possible mate's family in society. Poor intellect and lack of education are attributes that parents find more objectionable because they equate low intelligence and lack of education with low status. Similarly, another study discovered that when choosing a partner, parents prefer someone with a solid family background. They also favour families that adhere to traditional values in a significant way. They do, however, pay close attention to the family when choosing a partner for their kids, believing that the family is the most important factor in a happy marriage.

According to Dubbs, Buunk, and Taniguchi (2013), the youth's choice of a partner who is not cooperative with in-group features is unsatisfactory to parents. The absence of a good family history, being from a different ethnic group, and coming from a lower socioeconomic status than the parents were among the most unfavorable characteristics to the parents. When choosing a spouse, the parents prefer someone from the same ethnic group. They are hesitant to marry their child in an out group due to differences in family beliefs and views.

According to Zantvliet, Kalmijn, and Verbakel (2014), parents are involved in the process of choosing a spouse in two ways. To begin with, they are personally involved in the process of spouse selection, which leads to their child choosing a life partner of their own choosing. Second, they have an indirect role in spouse selection by imposing limitations on the children's criteria and parameters for marriage. When their child's partner selection is inappropriate and does not meet their own criteria, they disapprove. The research looked at the role of parents in the choosing of a spouse among Turkish and Moroccan immigrants in the Netherlands.

The findings found that immigrant people from Turkey and Morocco are more involved in their children's lives than local Dutch people. The establishment of interethnic partnerships enhances parental involvement since parents support in-group marriages. Furthermore, the study indicates

that there would be some differences in parental involvement in the marriage selection process among immigrants. The child's preferences and network composition are the most important elements in the variation. In this sense, the educational aspect has a vital impact. Immigrants with a higher educational status have a lower incidence of endogamy.

Children, on the other hand, prioritize physical appearance as a criterion for a partner (Hynie, Lalonde and Lee, 2006). The role of parental authority in the choosing of a spouse is known to vary significantly between cultures and communities. According to the study, young adults in North America choose a life partner without the help of their parents, whereas Kurdish youth expect their parents to play a significant role in finding them a marriage (Buunk, Park, and Duncan, 2010).

In comparison to the parent's criteria, youth preferences play a little role in the choosing of a spouse. The parents do not base their children's partner choices on their sentiments; rather, they evaluate their preferences on rational reasons, but the parents make the final decision. Furthermore, the parents appear to defend their choice of a marriage by basing their choices on the culture and community in which they reside. Simultaneously, key elements that are highly valued in the marriage market of that rigorous culture and society have an impact on the individual's criteria for selecting a mate (Zalcborg: 2012). Talbani and Hasanali (2000) observed that almost 25% of the participants in their study reported that their parents wanted to arrange their marriage using data from their research on second-generation South Asian immigrants in North America. In a study of Turkish and Moroccan immigrants in the Netherlands, Sterckx and Bouw (2005) discovered that parents regularly try to plan their children's weddings and offer their daughters to friends and relatives.

In the process of selecting a partner, parents, particularly mothers, play an important and noteworthy role. They take part in spouse choosing, and their criteria for spouse selection are quite effective in marriage decisions. The family is an essential criteria for mothers when choosing a partner, especially a daughter-in-law who comes from a family with comparable qualities. As a result, the mother has a significant impact on the choice of a husband for her kid. When choosing a son-in-law, the mother looked for financial stability and an attractive

appearance. The requirements for son-in-law and daughter-in-law appear to be different, demonstrating the presence of gender stereotyping and particular gender roles in society (Sepehri and Bagherian: 2013). Parents and other family members are involved and play a significant role in the choice of a marriage for their children. Parents, in particular, pay close attention to and haggle over the issue of a compatible wife and husband for their children. The selection of a partner is not made in a vacuum. In reality, there are several deciding variables in mate selection, and the role of parents is critical in this respect (Ogunjuyigbe and Adeyemi: 2003). According to Dubbs, Buunk, and Taniguchi (2013), the youth's choice of a partner who is not cooperative and has in-group qualities is unsatisfactory to parents. The absence of a good family history, being from a different ethnic group, and being from a lower socioeconomic level than they were among the most disagreeable traits to the parents. When choosing a partner, parents prefer someone from the same ethnic group. Because of differences in family beliefs and views, they are hesitant to marry their kids in our group.

Similarly, another study discovered that when choosing a partner, parents prefer someone with a strong family background. They also favour families who adhere to traditional values in a significant way. They do, however, pay close attention to the family when choosing a partner for their kid, believing that the family is the most important factor in a happy marriage. Children, on the other hand, place a higher value on physical attractiveness as a criterion for a partner (Hynie, Lalonde and Lee: 2006). The strength of parental authority in the spouse selection process is known to vary noticeably in different cultures and societies. For instance, according to research, the young adults of North America select a life partner for themselves without the help of their parents, whereas the young people of Kurdistan look forward to their parents playing a significant role in finding a spouse for them. (Buunk, Park and Duncan: 2010). According to Zantvliet, Kalmijn, and Verbakel (2014), parents are involved in the process of spouse choosing in two ways. To begin with, they are personally involved in the process of spouse selection, which leads to their child choosing a life partner of their own choosing. Second, they have an indirect role in spouse selection by imposing limitations on the children's criteria and parameters for marriage. When their child's partner selection is inappropriate and does not meet their own criteria, they disapprove. The research looked at the role of parents in the choosing of a spouse among Turkish and Moroccan immigrants in the Netherlands. The study predicts that there are some variations in parental contribution in spouse selection process among the immigrants. The



higher educational status of the immigrants lowers the rates of endogamy, according to the researchers' findings (Buunk, Park and Duncan: 2010). Parents, especially in Pakistan, have a significant role in and are responsible for picking a spouse for their offspring in most communities.

### **2.3 Difference between criteria for son-in-law and daughter-in-law**

According to gender stereotyping in that community, parental preferences for their daughters-in-law and sons-in-law appear to be distinct and sometimes related. There is a significant probability that the husband and wife are of different ages, with the husband most likely being older than the wife. There appears to be a small percentage of marriages in which the woman is older than the man. The age issue appears to affect parents' criteria for their child's partner. On the one hand, parents, particularly mothers, desire a lovely and youthful daughter-in-law, but on the other hand, parents prefer a son-in-law who is older and more mature than their daughter.

Researcher discover some fascinating elements that impact the age gap between couples. They realised that the age gap between spouses is caused by a variety of factors, including age at marriage, gender, income, birthplace, and education. In this sense, the age of the spouse at the time of marriage is important. Furthermore, the genders of individuals have a significant impact on their preferences for their spouse's age gap. When it comes to marriage, guys are supposed to be older than females. Males are said to be becoming older and taking longer to establish themselves in their work lives, making them financially stable Fransson (2015). The parents are in charge of the marriage choice, and they pick their daughter-in-law and son-in-law based on their personal tastes. The parental requirements for their child's spouse varies in terms of gender identity preferences. The parents appear to take into account family dynamics, including their choice of in-laws. According to the findings, parents have differing viewpoints and distinguish their criteria for determining their child's gender identification. As a son-in-law, the parents are more interested in a person with strong working abilities (Apostolou: 2010). We are going to investigate divergence in criteria in the selection of son in law and daughter in law. Mate selection is a complex process that is influenced by a variety of elements, including biology, culture, and the environment. People look for long-term or short-term companions, or both, depending on hormones, stage of life, and self-perception. Despite the fact that women seem to prefer long-term relationships in general, they nonetheless engage in short-term mating. Males

tend to prefer short-term mating, despite the fact that the majority of them end up in long-term relationships.( Valentine, K. A., & Li, N. P. 2012) Mate selection has been discovered in several species to minimize inbreeding. The most reliable evidence comes from captive animal testing that account for the availability of mates and the degree of genetic relatedness between mating partners. The importance of mate selection for avoiding inbreeding as a factor in wild siring success, on the other hand, has gotten little attention. According to gender stereotyping in that community, parental preferences for their daughter-in-law and son-in-law appear to be distinct and sometimes related. There is a significant likelihood that the husband and wife are of different ages, with the husband most likely being older than the wife. There appears to be a small percentage of marriages in which the woman is older than the man. The age issue appears to impact parents' criterion for their child's partner. On the one hand, parents, particularly mothers, desire a lovely and youthful daughter-in-law, whilst on the other hand, parents prefer a son-in-law who is older and more mature than their daughter.

Gustafson and Fransson (2015) discovered a number of intriguing characteristics that impact the age gap between couples. They realized that the age gap between spouses is caused by a variety of factors, including age at marriage, gender, income, birthplace, and education. In this sense, the age of the spouse at the time of marriage is important. Furthermore, the genders of individuals have a significant impact on their preferences for their spouse's age gap. When it comes to marriage, men are supposed to be older than women.

Males are said to be becoming older and taking longer to establish themselves in their work lives, making them financially stable. The parents seek a mature partner for their daughter who is well-established in her career and provides for her needs. Furthermore, the parents' residence location and birthplace have an essential role in the marriage decision since parents from rural areas are more conventional in their choices. Parents in metropolitan regions are more likely to consider other factors other than conventional values when making decisions. Additionally, an individual's economic and educational position has an impact on their marital decisions, such as who they marry.

The education of the male spouse is a topic on which the parents spend a lot of time debating. The study shows that the more educated the couples are, the smaller the age gap between them

becomes. As a result, the individuals' educational accomplishments are linked to their age gap with their spouse. According to Apostolou (2010), the parents are in charge of the marriage choice, and they pick their daughter-in-law and son-in-law based on their personal tastes. The parental requirements for their child's spouse range in terms of gender identity preferences. The parents appear to take family dynamics into account, including their choice of in-laws. According to the findings, parents have differing viewpoints and distinguish their criteria for determining their child's gender identification. As a son-in-law, the parents are more interested in a person with strong working abilities. As their son-in-law, the affluent and educated guy chooses a person with strong job skills. The parents of rich and educated males are favored by the government since they are thought to be superior resource providers. The daughter-in-law should be competent at handling domestic duties and come from a reputable family. The virginity of the daughter-in-law is also taken into account while making a marriage choice. The choices of parents differ and are influenced by the culture in which they live.

## **2.4 Cultural role and Homogamy**

Parents are hesitant to allow inter-ethnic marriages. They prefer homogamy, in which the partners share certain cultural characteristics. In terms of family values, race, caste, class, and religion, the people chosen for marriage by the parents have a lot in common. According to Clark et al. (2015), parents plan their children's marriages with people who have comparable family characteristics. Because their standards and values are comparable, the life partners enjoy a sense of belonging. Furthermore, the partners are extremely satisfied as a result of the social media-based conflict resolution. There is the greatest value in endogamous marriages since the parties already know about each other, saving time and effort in the relationship creation. However, because the partners and their families are familiar with the rules and characteristics, there is little likelihood of opposition from the other side. Mate choosing, rather than being married in the Pakistani context, has long been seen as a crucial aspect of Pakistanis' lives. It is more than a simple agreement between two people; it is also a religious and cultural practice. In this sense, the decisions of parents and other family members are quite essential. Physical characteristics or facial attractiveness are an integral part of the aesthetic preference needed to select a mate in life in all societies around the world, including Pakistan (Gulzar and Husain), but physical characteristics or facial attractiveness are an integral part of the aesthetic preference needed to

select a mate in life in all societies around the world, including Pakistan (Gulzar and Husain). Pakistan is a Muslim-majority country. Changes in marriage design have been seen in the past decade as a result of increasing financial pressures, globalization, urbanization, the effect of the media on marital examples, and a decline in the shared family framework (Nasreen, Ali, and Shah, 2018). Because of the continuous move from infrequent agriculture to a market-based economy, rapid urbanization, and industrialization, the concept of trade relations in the province of Pakistan appears to have undergone crucial changes over many years. (Mughal: 2018). According to what is known, parents are hesitant to allow inter-ethnic marriages. They prefer homogamy, in which the partners share certain cultural characteristics. In terms of family values, race, caste, class, and religion, the people chosen for marriage by the parents have a lot in common. According to Clark et al. (2015), parents plan for their children's marriages with people who have comparable family characteristics. Because their standards and values are comparable, the life partners feel a sense of belonging. Furthermore, the partners are extremely satisfied as a result of the social media-based conflict resolution. There is greatest value in endogamous marriages since the parties already know about each other, thus saving time and effort in relationship building. However, because the partners and their families are familiar with the standards and characteristics, there is little risk of opposition from the other side. Parents, in particular, prefer ethnic homogamy. The key element that has determined ethnic homogamy, according to the study, is conservatism vs. progressiveness. Ethnic homogamy is largely supported by conservatism. There's a good chance that the parents' generation will be conservative. Conservatism is based on the conviction that social order and social institutions are critical to the long-term viability of society. They believe that past events in social institutions should be followed in order to preserve society's norms, values, and traditions. The maintenance of norms and traditions is a good strategy to preserve society's social order. In this aspect, the family institute is society's most important institution. Conservatism defends traditional family values and is hesitant to abandon them for the sake of development. The progressive approach to change in society has a tendency to destroy society's legacy and culture. Furthermore, they feel that the family institution must continue to play its role as it has in the past in order to preserve norms and traditions. This type of thinking has a big impact on who you choose as a mate. People believe that in order to preserve their culture, they must marry in the manner of their

forefathers. In this group of people, ethnic homogamy is highly valued (Van Zantvliet et al., 2015).

The change in society's orientation towards progressiveness tends to obliterate society's legacy and culture. Furthermore, they think that the family institution must continue to play its role as it has in the past in order to preserve norms and traditions. This type of thinking has a big impact on who you choose as a mate. People believe that in order to preserve their culture, they must marry in the manner of their forefathers. In this group of individuals, ethnic homogamy is highly valued (Van Zantvliet et al: 2015).

In terms of mate selection or life partner selection, various tribes have varied responsibilities and patterns. Decisive parents exist in most Asian civilizations. They can choose or locate a companion for their children with or without their agreement. Some elements play a vital influence in mate-choice in Indian civilization. It is also stated that education level plays a factor in mate choosing. Other characteristics such as religion, caste, age at marriage, and domicile have all been well investigated. (Sharma: 2020)

In Pakistani society, the factors used for selecting a partner are seen in a variety of ways. When it comes to mate choosing, various races have varied tendencies. Choosing a mate, or getting married in the Pakistani context, has long been seen as a topic of major importance in Pakistanis' lives. As a consequence, it's not only a business connection; it's also a religious and spiritual one. When it comes to making decisions, parents and other family members are given a lot of weight. Because each family has its own unique way of thinking, the criteria for choosing a mate differ from one another (Gulzar and Husain, 2015).

In Pakistani society, it is also noticed that an individual, particularly a woman, is unable to choose a life mate. Because most weddings in Pakistan are arranged, young women in Pakistan have little say in who they marry (Malik, 2005). However, some research discovered notable differences in mate-selecting patterns among the younger generation. As a result, they are less common among children who have been exposed to the media (Ghimire, Axinn, Yabiku & Thornton, 2006).

In some cultures, mate selection criteria differ from one culture to the next. The criteria for choosing a mate differ depending on culture and civilization. (O'Neil, 2006). Marriage partner selection is a culturally driven process. Such criteria appear to be more influential in graduate Malaysian mate-choosing. Some of the most important attributes include intelligence, sociability, physical health, refinement, neatness, and physical appeal (Alavi, Alahdad & Shafeq, 2013).

Parents and other family members are involved in their children's marriage decisions and play a crucial influence. Parents, in particular, pay special attention to and wrangle over the problem of finding their children a compatible wife and husband. A person's spouse is not chosen in a vacuum. In actuality, there are various deciding factors in mate selection, and parents play a crucial role in this regard (Ogunjuyigbe and Adeyemi, 2003).

## **2.5 Marriages between kinships**

Cousin marriages happen without any formality because both people are from the same family. Forming a friendship between the two spouses is easy because they are both from the same social group. Marriage preparations are simplified and property is retained in the family. While parents wait until the groom has a stable career and is settled before forming an out-of-family marriage relationship (Fatima and Leghari: 2020). Research on intermarriage has provided significant new insights into the individual correlates of mate-selection behaviour, but it has largely disregarded the influence of local marriage-market conditions on mate-selection behavior. In this study of how marriage markets considerably constrain partner options, all pairings between men and women who belong to the four major U.S. pan-ethnic groupings are analyzed.(Choi, Kate, and Marta:2017) Consanguineous marriage has been the traditionally favoured type of marriage in most Arab and Middle Eastern nations, including Oman, but there is a scarcity of knowledge concerning its form and dynamics in Oman due to a lack of population-based statistics in the past. This void can now be filled thanks to recent national polls. Using data from the 2000 Oman National Health Survey, this research investigates the frequency, trends, and drivers of consanguineous marriages in Oman.( Islam, M. M. 2012). Marriages between cousins and close relatives are known as consanguineous marriages. Consanguineous marriages appear to be the parents' preferred option. Traditional parents, on the other hand, may place a premium on

qualities such as ethnicity, caste, and endogamy. According to Saadat (2015), the probability of divorce is linked to consanguineous marriages. According to the study, people prefer consanguineous marriages since they have a lower divorce rate. Divorce rates are low among couples that share similar family origins and descend from the same ancestors. Endogamy is preferred by the parents because they feel safe.

In addition to the minimal probability of divorce, there are other variables that urge parents to marry their children within their family. As a result, parental preference for consanguineous marriages is based on shared ethnicity, caste, social standing, and other comparable characteristics. Consanguineous marriages are generally practiced in rural areas, and it appears that parents feel safe marrying their kids inside the kin structure.

Agha (2016) performed research in Pakistan's Khairpur district to investigate the relationship between consanguineous marriages and the kinship structure in rural Pakistan. According to the study, near-family weddings are not just considered in Muslim civilizations, but they are also widely practiced in Hindu societies. Close cousin marriages are seen to provide both social and economic advantages. The social advantages incorporate similar firmly ideals, characteristics, ethnicity, caste, and social privilege. Kin marriages, on the other hand, provide economic advantages since the family property remains in the family.

Because they are predominantly from the father's side, the researcher noted that marriages between first cousins had patriarchal overtones. Furthermore, consanguineous marriages boost a family's social security. People are socially secure, and they assist one another in times of adversity in order to safeguard their family's image and social status. Because of the implications on males, these sorts of marriages are discovered to have a darker side. Women's lives are hampered by the patriarchal and gender stereotyping culture in which they live. The strong patriarchal gender structure tends to disregard women's marriage requirements.

Surprisingly, the majority of women in rural regions have no worries about the system since they have been socialized in that environment and feel safe relying on male family members. Parents make marital decisions without seeming to regard their children's interests, particularly females. Parents encourage consanguineous marriages to maintain a strong familial system.

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## **2.6 Criteria for male and female in mate selection**

This is due to the disparities in gender roles within the culture, as stated by Fisman et al (2006). If male and female stereotypes differ, it's possible that mate preferences differ. In addition men's physical attractiveness could be substituted by intelligence, according to Karbowski, Deja, and Zawisza (2016), but women's physical beauty was valued higher by males and could not be replaced. It reflects the age-old criterion for choosing a spouse. It was widely recognised in the past that men preferred beauty in their spouses when selecting a mate. When it comes to her husband or boyfriend, the female takes a more practical attitude. They claim that with the rise of the feminist movement, women's status in the family's finances has changed. Because of this, men increasingly place more value on the instrumental characteristics of women (Enrique, Howk and Huitt: 2007). A research by Sepehri and Bagherian 2013 found that physical attractiveness is a more important factor for males than it is for girls, and that girls prefer men who are responsible and have a good sense of self-worth. Men with a strong sense of responsibility to their wives perform their duties. There should be adequate finances for the man to be able to satisfy his wife's wishes and meet his obligations in an amicable manner. It is a commonly held belief that there is a distinction between male and female tastes when it comes to spouses. Because of the inequalities in gender roles within society, Fisman et al. (2006) highlight that there are gender variances in the criteria for selecting a spouse. There is likely a variation in mate selection choices because of the difference in male and female stereotypical roles. Furthermore,



women may avoid people who are superior to them in feminine aspects of stereotyped roles, such as physical appearance, while men may do the same in terms of ambition.

As a result of society's stereotype of the male role as ambitious, men may shun possible partner choices who are superior to men in their gender role. Furthermore, Karbowski, Deja, and Zawisza (2016) claimed that while men's physical attractiveness may be substituted by intellect, a woman's physical attractiveness is valued at a high level and cannot be substituted by intelligence. It illustrates the criteria for choosing a marriage for young people. The study focuses on gender differences in partner selection factors such as IQ and physical attractiveness.

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When it comes to partner selection, it appears that women are more interested in financial security than men. According to the study, women find men who drive nice automobiles more appealing than guys who drive low-cost cars (Dunn and Searle, 2010).

According to research done by Sepehri and Bagherian in 2013, physical attractiveness is more important to males than it is to girls, while girls are more interested in responsible men and sentiments of being loved. Male spouses with a responsible disposition complete all of their commitments to their wives. The guy should have the means to effortlessly fulfil his wife's wants while still meeting his obligations pleasantly.

According to Prokosch et al. (2009), men's intellect is a key element in attracting women. The women's evaluation of a partner's quality is a multidimensional and contextually dependent process in which intellect and creativity attributes play a positive role. Women's criteria for selecting a husband reveal desirable characteristics of a solid financial provider as well as excellent phenotypic quality. For a female partner, the trait of a good provider seems as financial stability. Men contribute and provide economic aid to their spouses and any possible offspring in long-term relationships by giving resources and assistance.

Similarly, because of future chances for social achievement and access to money, women want a bright individual as their husband. Furthermore, this strategy may give an advantage in terms of having kids in better socioeconomic circumstances. The educational background has a significant impact on mate selection.

According to Kochler (2005), females prefer an educated partner, whereas males prefer an uneducated spouse. Female undergraduates are more likely to marry a college graduate than someone who has not completed their education. On the other hand, it is not necessary for males to have a college degree as a life partner. In comparison to males, women place a higher value on their educational background.

Furthermore, Kalmijn (2001) backed up the claim that when it comes to choosing a partner, women prefer a college graduate. Males with a college diploma have a high earning potential. They are favored as husbands because they are seen to be capable of fulfilling their wives' needs and having the means to perform their obligations calmly. The study was carried out in Iran to determine the parameters used by Iranian adolescents when choosing a partner.

The research demonstrates the characteristics that kids use to determine their gender identity. Female respondents express their preferences for religion, a possible mate's educational position, a career, social skills and prestige, familial qualities, and financial resources. The male, on the other hand, values chastity, religion, physical looks, family features, personality qualities, the capacity to execute home tasks, education, social skills, and financial resources over all other factors (Samani, 2007). There's a good chance that the nature of possible mates is taken into account while choosing a partner. The features of the individual's nature are also considered

while selecting a mate. Emotional maturity is another important factor that is usually taken into account while choosing a spouse. On the other hand, it appears that a youth's degree of maturity has an impact on the criterion for selecting a spouse.

According to the scholar, a healthy society is the product of a strong family institution. Individual happiness and the happy state of the family socialized them in a positive manner. The emotional maturity of a person is the result of a good family history, and that person is regarded as an efficient life partner for a happy and satisfying married life.

Women favour altruistic males in partner selection, according to Farrelly, Clemson, and Guthrie (2016). Altruism is important in human partner selection. Furthermore, physical beauty combined with altruism boosts the desire for a long-term connection. Altruistic behaviour has a positive impact on life partners. Furthermore, people of that temperament are expected to make good parents in the future. The findings of the study backed up the claim that the criteria for choosing a mate among female teenagers took into account natural factors. As a life mate, women seek altruistic and physically beautiful guys.

However, the altruistic character of the short-term partnership is not fully evaluated. In their research of female undergraduate students in Nigeria, Onu and Armstrong (2013) discovered that religious factors have a significant role in the choosing of a spouse. According to the survey, the attributes of respect and God-fearing are the most important to women in a guy. Although girls are educated and impacted by the globalization process in their lives, when it comes to partner selection, they prioritize the qualities of respect and God-fearing. They believed that if a person is afraid of God, he will love and care for their wife and will not cheat on her because of his fear of God.

In the process of selecting a partner, the individual's character appears to be the most crucial consideration. According to a survey performed in Nigeria by Maliki in 2009, character is the most essential criteria in selecting a marriage among university students. Intelligence, educational level, physical health, age similarity, religion, body structure, height, weight, occupation, and financial situation are all characteristics to consider while choosing a partner. In

comparison to someone with a bad character, someone with a good character is thought to be a good life partner.

A physical appearance combined with a terrible character is not a good combination. A person of good character is also seen to be adaptable to a variety of conditions and situations. For parents, siblings, relatives, and friends, the most enticing feature is the character. Their relatives and friends are more accepting of them.

The female, on the other hand, takes a practical attitude towards her partner. There is a shift in women's position in financial concerns of the family, they claim, due to the presence of feminist movements. Since this shift has occurred, males now place greater weight on a female's instrumental characteristics. Women tend to be more concerned with financial security than men when it comes to choosing a spouse. According to the study, females are more attracted to guys who drive luxury automobiles than those who drive low-cost cars, according to the study (Dunn and Searle: 2010).

## **2.7 Family influence in mate selection:**

Children in varied family configurations, according to Corcoran (2001), are cared for and supervised in a variety of ways. The family structure is concerned with the growth and well-being of the children in their care. As a result of this, people also experience different levels of involvement and attachment. Further more for their children's mating behaviour, parents' preferences serve as a guide. Family influences a person's life decisions a great deal. As a rule, children tend to imitate their parents' behaviour and ideals as their own. Most likely, they utilise their parents' criteria for selecting a partner as a guideline for forming their own preferences (Bunnk, Park and Dubbs: 2008). In the process of socialisation, parents appear to pass on a variety of ideas, values, family standards, attitudes, and behaviours to their children. Research has shown that beliefs and attitudes are passed down from one generation to the next. These attitudes influence the individual's purposeful behaviour, which in turn influences their preferences and behaviour. There is a recognition of the effect of family on the selection criteria of a spouse in this section. Parental family structure affects partner selection and marital stability, "argues Wolfinger (2003). As a result of his research, he discovered the intergenerational transmission of divorce. In terms of divorce, however, homogamy as a family structure in terms

of separation between parents is a significant demographic predictor. The same is true for spouses from a shattered family. The educational level of the family plays a significant role in the choice of a spouse.

It's reasonable to assume that the family supports homogamy in general. Couples who met through family and relatives were more likely to share the same race and religion as their spouses in the past. As a result, our elders prefer that couples be of the same race and religion in order to maintain family connection and understanding. The situation appears to be different for younger people, who are less likely to be of the same race and religion as one another, according to the study. Individuals' family decisions may be impacted by their access to western media and education, as well as their relocation to urban areas. (Falcon: 2015). Most of the time, family elders choose the choice of a partner in traditional Indian weddings. Young people do not find out who they are marrying until the wedding day. Compared to their younger siblings, their older girls and boys get married much younger. A person's birth order in the family might tell you how old they will be when they get married. Children who have older siblings who are not yet married are less likely to marry because parents tend to marry their children in birth order. In addition, due to the elderly parents' responsibilities, one or more of the younger children were married at a younger age than the usual marriage age in society. As a result, they remain at home to take care of their elderly parents until a suitable replacement can be found (Dillon: 2010). In KPK, Pakistan, several academics are looking at the family's effect on gender norms and gender stereotypes. The socialisation process injects gender stereotypes that eventually influence people's behaviours and attitudes. Marriage and other life decisions are also impacted by family stereotypes. Families evaluate these socio-cultural aspects of the person while selecting a partner, which determines gender stereotyping roles. Females are supposed to be nurturing, loving, and to take care of domestic duties, while males are expected to be the source of financial resources (Hussain et al (2015)). We assumed in this research that parental role has more power in spouse selection than their children.

## **2.8 Analysis of literature reviewed**

The research cited in the chapter's headers builds on the global and regional elements that parents and teenagers consider when choosing a partner. The role of parents in marriage has been discussed in the past. Particularly in South Asia, parents seem to have the upper hand when it

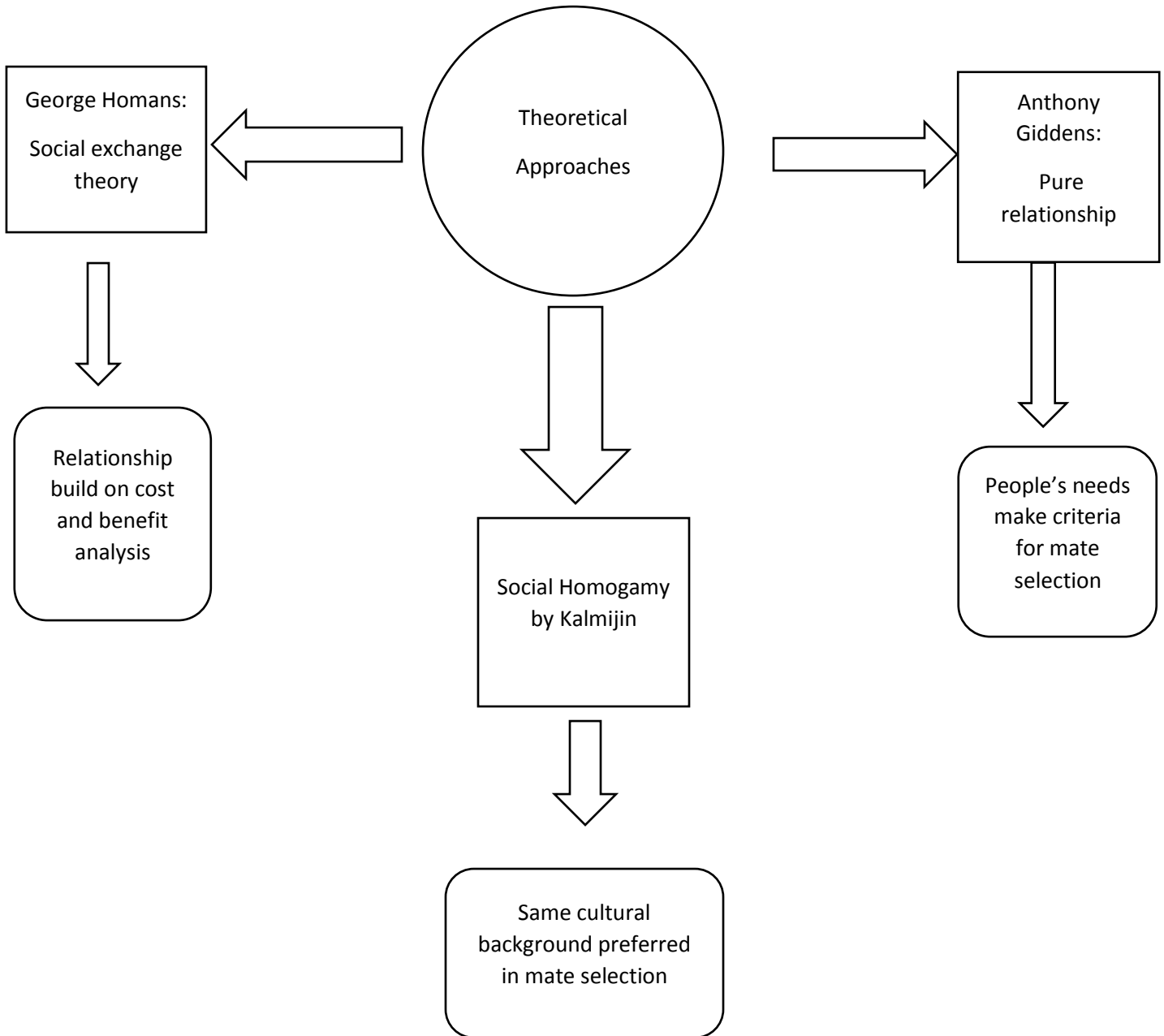
comes to picking a spouse. It appears that the parents are justifying their choice of partner by referring to their culture and community. However, they do take into account their children's preferences if they discovered them on rational reasons and they meet their own standards, but they do not let their children make the marriage decision for them. When it comes down to it, the final choice is made by family elders, and parents tend to be in a dominant position. And the parents seem to prefer homogamy when it comes to ethnicity, caste and sect. En outre, parents' differing views on their daughter-in-law explains the discrepancy in criteria. Many studies have shown that men and women have different tastes when it comes to a partner. When it comes to this, the females tend to be more materialistic. Couples that are financially stable and competent resource providers are more likely to get along. However, men prefer to marry physically beautiful women. Male criterion has shifted, and some studies tend to underestimate women's capacity to shoulder a family's financial burden. The ideal partner is a mental construct that is shaped by a variety of variables. In this case, the family plays a crucial role. When it comes to selecting a partner, the youngster is more likely to consider a wider range of family qualities. Furthermore, the media has an important influence in influencing youth's criteria for life partners and shaping their cognitive schemas for selecting a spouse. In terms of intellectual talents and educational level, the presence of modernity in society adds to assortative mating characteristics.

**CHAPTER NO 3**  
**THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

A theoretical framework is a collection of theories stated by experts in the field in which you intend to conduct research that researchers may use as a coat hanger for data analysis and interpretation. The theoretical framework helps researchers to add depth to their data analysis by referencing concepts developed by people who know a lot more about their topic than you do, as well as hypotheses that have been proven or are incontrovertible in many situations. It enables researchers to create a report on their findings that is analytical, evaluative, and creative. This broadens the scope of researcher analysis and outcomes discussion. It shows that researchers have a thorough understanding rather than a shaky grip (Kivunja: 2015).



### 3.1 Model of theories:



**Figure no 3.1**

### **3.2 Exchange theory and its application**

The application of social exchange theory to bridge a gap in the understanding of spouse choice. Parents and educated children have different perspectives depending on their cost-benefit evaluations. When it comes to marriage, people want to save money while still getting the most bang for their buck. There are many different sorts of potential mates, but it appears that individuals prefer those that share their preferences. Personal preferences are influenced by one's surroundings and experiences, as stated in the principles of social exchange theory. George Homans' theory of social exchange explains social behaviour in terms of reciprocity. In terms of cost and reward, he understands the reciprocity in social acts and behaviours. The exchange of activities characterizes social behavior and social relationships. According to him, individuals assess positive and unfavourable relationships based on three factors. The connection is first assessed using a cost-benefit analysis. Second, there is a comparison of previous and current relationship status. Third, a comparison of alternatives in which people and the past are compared to the remainder (Ritzer: 2010). There's a good chance that the spouse selection decision was based on a cost-benefit study. People appear to evaluate an individual against the rest of the alternatives and, if they have, choose that individual for marriage. People tend to weigh alternatives based on their ability to compromise and get rewards. They choose the choice with the fewest compromises and the greatest rewards.

### **3.3 Pure relationship theory and its application**

Giddens' theory of pure relation relates to the criterion for selecting a spouse, since the decision to pick a partner and marry is based on the individual's need fulfilment. There's a good chance that their spousal connection is solid because of their shared knowledge and understanding. People have certain expectations of their partners, which are based on their wants and fulfilment.

### **3.4 Social homogamy and its application**

Spouse Selection Methodologies People are attracted to those who share their cultural and social backgrounds, according to the notion of social homogamy. They like to marry someone who is culturally connected to them. Three major characteristics of homogamy are identified by Kalmijn (1998). To begin with, individuals want a mate with a similar cultural background. Second, they

are unable to choose an individual from a different cultural background because of the margins and lack of exposure to various individuals. Finally, family members' involvement prevents them from marrying people from diverse cultural backgrounds. The value of cultural background was stressed by Kalmijn. Finally, family members' involvement prevents them from marrying people from various cultures. Kalmijn highlighted the importance of cultural background while choosing a mate. The family plays an important role in the choice of a spouse. Individuals' cognitive thinking and the familial environment appear to be influenced by cultural beliefs. Traditional parents place a premium on cultural considerations when choosing a marriage for their children, since they idealise their own standards and family values. They prefer to pick someone with a similar cultural background. Some parents try to discourage their children from marrying people from various castes and ethnicities. Along with this, many other variables, such as education, wealth, age, and family structure, are taken into account when choosing a partner. On the other hand, it appears that another contemporary component of society is affecting the choice of a marriage.

### **3.5 Application of theory on model**

There's a good chance that the spouse selection decision was based on a cost-benefit study. People appear to evaluate an individual to the rest of the alternatives and, if they have, choose that individual for marriage. People tend to weigh alternatives based on their ability to compromise and get rewards. They choose for the choice with the fewest compromises and the greatest rewards. People may create a comparison by analyzing the relationship status of others in their immediate environment and evaluating the features of marital relationships that make them happy. As a result, life experiences have an impact on the choice of a partner. It appears that the parents make their children's marriage decisions based on their own life experiences. The young, on the other hand, assess and compute the cost-benefit analysis in order to form a connection based on their knowledge and experiences. Because of cultural and family influences, there are some parallels in the criteria of youth and parents. According to figure 3.1 Anthony Giddens: Pure relationship is that people needs criteria of spouse selection. Parental needs and their desire accomplish criteria about son in law and daughter in law. Social homogamy by Kalmijn that same background preferred in mate selection. The application of social exchange

theory to bridge a gap in the understanding of spouse choice Parents and educated children have different perspectives depending on their cost-benefit evaluations.

### **3.6 Hypothesis**

#### **3.6.1 Alternative hypothesis**

The parents are more likely to consider level of education in selection of son in law and daughter in law.

#### **3.6.2 Null hypothesis**

The parents are less likely to consider level of education in selection of son in law and daughter in law.

## **CHAPTER NO 4**

### **Conceptualization and operationalization**

## **4.1 Conceptualization**

There must be a common understanding of essential ideas, or variables, while doing research. If the researcher is explaining a subject in the framework of their expertise, the audience may have an entirely different idea. The research will be incorrect and unreliable if these essential ideas are not understood correctly (Green, 2019).

### **4.1.1 Operationalization**

A crucial stage in establishing methodologically sound research designs is operationalization. Prior to operationalizing an under-studied notion or conceptualization, a researcher begins with a clearly defined and articulated theoretical basis. Operationalization and its relation to ideas and conceptualizations in the social scientific process are discussed in this entry. Additionally, it gives a number of instances of different techniques that are often employed in moving from ideas to operationalization. A number of possible difficulties and obstacles that researchers may face are mentioned throughout the page (Mike: 2017).

## **4.2 Conceptualization**

### **Mate selection**

Mate selection, you're looking for someone with whom you can build a long-term marriage or marriage-like connection. In the selection process, personal preference is important, but there are also structural factors. Filter theories, social interaction, sociobiology, wants and values, and matching hypotheses are among the causes of mate choice (Brackett: 2016).

Mating preference is a simple term that refers to any action displayed by members of one sexes that results in a preference for mating with particular members of the opposing sexes. Multiple species have been studied for partner choice and mating behavior, with a wide spectrum of creatures being studied (Leslie A: 2018). Males that choose their mates carefully get fitness benefits by picking mates with certain characteristics. Indirect advantages, such as parental care and protection from predators, and access to resources, are examples of direct benefits. A wide variety of creatures choose their mates, which has consequences for our knowledge of evolutionary biology and species conservation (Brandies: 2018).

## **Homogamy**

Couples are matched according to a variety of social and demographic factors, such as educational attainment and the socioeconomic position of the family (Debra. Blackwell & Daniel, 2004). As well as sharing issues, views, hobbies, and a sense of humour, homogamy has a strong emotional basis (Kalmijn and Bernasco 2001). In all human societies, homogamy is prevalent regardless of ethnicity, religion, political position, or educational ability. Even more so, would be a marriage of affinity, which would assure similarity via genetic relatedness while increasing the danger of inbreeding (Fieder, Schahbasi & Huber: 2020).

## **Consanguineous marriage**

Consanguineous marriage, as the term implies, is the union of two persons who share the same bloodline. Consanguineous marriage rates vary widely based on religion, culture, and socioeconomic circumstances (Islam and et all: 2018). A consanguineous marriage can include a first cousin on either the paternal or maternal side, an uncle-niece, or a distant relative. Sharma and et all, 2021).

## **Endogamy**

According to social anthropologists, endogamy is the practice of marrying inside one's own social group. Groupings such as a family or a village are examples of this. In other words, endogamy does not apply across cultures to a single reference category, therefore determining whether a collectivity is endogamous without specifying the category in question is problematic. What I'd want to elaborate on in this essay is that (Jakoubková: 2020).

## **4.3 Operationalization**

### **Mate selection**

In this study, researchers defined mate selection specific to spouse selection and the selection of a life partner for marriage purposes. The study specializes in finding and exploring life partner characteristics by parental criteria for their children in the area of Jhang, Pakistan.

## **Homogamy**

Researcher use term of homogamy for same religion and same culture between spouses and their families.

## **Consanguineous marriage**

Consanguineous marriages are defined and used for close cousin marriages. In which the male and female have a close blood relation and also have a relationship as wife and husband.



## **CHAPTER NO 5**

### **Research methodology**

In the social and natural sciences, methodology refers to a set of instruments and a framework for doing research. In the social sciences, researchers utilize both quantitative and qualitative methods to perform their research. There are a variety of reasons that might affect a researcher's decision to do study in the social sciences.

### **5.1 Universe**

The urban areas of Jhang city in the province of Punjab, Pakistan were chosen for survey and data collection. This area is the researcher's own area and it was easy to approach respondents for the researcher. There was also a better possibility of purity of results and responses.

### **5.2 Unit of Analysis**

The target population was in the age group of 40 to 70 years old, married. For finding parental opinions regarding their concerns about mate selection for their children. Both genders were free to participate in this survey.

### **5.2 Sampling design**

A simple random sampling was used for data collection. In which 250 respondents randomly participated out of the population (207,774) of Jhang according to Pakistan's bureau of statistics. Due to the COVID pandemic, researcher could access only 250 respondents.

### **5.4 Technique**

This study's data will be collected using the quantitative technique. For data collection, a closed-ended interviewing schedule will be utilized, and the multi-choice Linkert scale approach will be used to reflect the respondent's response.

### **5.5 Sample Size**

Researchers targeted 250 respondents (parents) from different casts and clans from Jhang city in Punjab. These 250 responses will help to understand the criteria for spouse selection according to parental opinion for their children in the whole Jhang.

## **5.6 Tool for Data Collection**

The tool for data collection is close-ended questions and the interviewing schedule was based on the demographic profile of the parents and their perception of the criteria for spouse selection for their children. Questions were based on 1 hypothesis and tried to find pure and authentic responses.

## **5.7 Data Analysis**

Data was entered into SPSS for analysis. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to obtain the desired result. Chi-square and cross tabulation were used to examine the data.

## **5.8 Opportunities and Limitation of the Study / Ethical concern**

The best options for this study are interviewing schedule and parent groups. There are also certain limitations, such as the fact that we cannot guarantee total participation of respondents, precise sample sizes, or successful data collection.

**CHAPTER NO 6**  
**Findings and results**

Researchers have provided a detailed description of the section characteristics and interpretations in this portion of the study. Various tables have been created, and concise interpretations of each table have been provided beneath the table. Through descriptive analysis percentages and frequencies of responders are listed in each table. First and foremost, the researcher gave tables of demographic data for respondents.

**Table 6.1.1 Gender of respondents**

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Female	67	26.8
Male	183	73.2
Total	250	100

Table 6.1.1 reveals that male respondents made up 73.2 percent of the total, while female respondents made up 26.2%. The table displays the number of males and females who responded; according to the data, 183 males and 67 females responded. Male respondents made up 73.2 percent of the total, while female respondents made up 26.2 percent, according to Table 6.1.1. The number of males and females who replied is shown in the table; according to the statistics, 183 males and 67 females responded.

**Table 6.1.2 Age of respondents**

Categories	Frequency	Percent
40 To 49	161	64.4
50 To 59	76	30.4
60 To 69	11	4.4
70 To 79	2	.8
Total	250	100.0

Table 6.1.2 reveals that the majority of respondents (64.4%) were between the ages of 40 and 49. This demonstrates that as people get older, they are more likely to locate a match or marriage for their offspring. 30.4 percent of respondents were between the ages of 50 and 59, while 4.4 percent were between the ages of 60 and 69. The bulk of responders (64.4 percent) were between

the ages of 40 and 49, according to Table 6.1.2. This shows that as people become older, they are more likely to find a partner or marry their children. Between the ages of 50 and 59, 30.4 percent of respondents were, and between the ages of 60 and 69, 4.4 percent.

**Table 6.1.3 Education of respondents**

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Below Matric	57	22.8
Matric	102	40.8
Intermediate	66	26.4
Graduation	25	10.0
Total	250	100

The educational status of respondents is shown in Table 6.1.3. According to the table, the majority of respondents (40.8%) have matriculation education, while 26.4% have intermediate education. Only 10% of respondents were graduates, with 22.8 percent having completed less than matric. Table 6.1.3 shows the educational status of respondents. The bulk of respondents (40.8 percent) have matriculation education, while 26.4 percent have intermediate education, according to the data. Only 10% of those polled were graduates, with 22.8 percent having only finished matriculation.

**Table 6.1.4 Family structure of respondents**

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Joint family	181	72.4
Extended family	52	20.8
Nuclear family	17	6.8
Total	250	100.0

The family structure of respondents is shown in Table 6.1.4, which is divided into three categories: joint family, extended family, and nuclear family. According to the frequency table, the majority of respondents (181) are part of a joint family, while 52 have extended family members. Only 17 of the respondents are members of a nuclear family. According to the statistic,

72.4 percent of respondents belong to a joint family structure, while 20.8 percent belong to an extended family structure. Only 6.8% of respondents had a nuclear family, which is a relatively small percentage. And it demonstrates that in Jhang, the joint family structure still exists and is preferred by the residents. Table 6.1.4 displays the respondents' family structures, which are classified into three categories: joint family, extended family, and nuclear family. The majority of respondents (181) belong to a combined family, whereas 52 have extended family members, according to the frequency table. Only 17 of the people who responded are part of nuclear families. According to the data, 72.4 percent of respondents are members of a combined family, while 20.8 percent are members of an extended family. Only 6.8% of respondents said they had a nuclear family, which is a modest amount. It also illustrates that the mixed family structure still exists in Jhang and is valued by the locals.

**Table 6.1.5 Pattern of marriage preferred by respondents**

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Endogamy	202	80.8
Exogamy	24	9.6
No choice	24	9.6
Total	250	100

The frequency in Table 6.1.5 reveals that 202 respondents wish to practice and prefer endogamy marriages, whereas only 24 out of 250 respondents want exogamy marriage. There were 23 people that responded. They didn't have a choice. According to the percentage table, endogamy marriages are preferred by 80.8 percent of respondents, while exogamy marriages are preferred by 9.6 percent. Only 9.6 percent of respondents have no choice. Majority of respondents 80.8% preferred endogamy to secure their extended and family structure as in table 6.1.4 majority shows their preference in joint family structure. According to Table 6.1.5, 202 respondents desire to practise and prefer endogamy weddings, whereas just 24 of 250 respondents demand exogamy marriages. There were a total of 23 persons that replied. They didn't have an option in the matter. According to the percentage table, 80.8 percent of respondents prefer endogamy marriages, while 9.6 percent prefer exogamy marriages. Only 9.6% of those polled have no option. As

shown in table 6.1.4, the majority of respondents (80.8%) supported endogamy to secure their extended and family structure.

**Table 6.1.6 Parental choice about family structure for their child’s spouse**

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Joint family	158	63.2
Extended family	68	27.2
Nuclear family	24	9.6
Total	250	100.0

Table 6.1.6 reveals parental preferences for the family structure of their children's marriages. According to the percentage table, the majority of respondents (63.2%) favor a mixed family structure, while 27.2 percent prefer an extended family structure. Only 9.6 percent of those polled preferred a nuclear family arrangement. According to the frequency table, the majority of respondents (158) prefer a joint family structure, while 68 prefer an extended family structure. Only 24 people have the option of raising their children in a nuclear family. The majority of respondents, 63.2%, preferred a joint family structure for their children’s spouse family because, according to Table 6.1.4, the majority are living in a joint family structure. Parental preferences regarding the family structure of their children's marriages are revealed in Table 6.1.6. According to the percentage table, the majority of respondents (63.2 percent) prefer a mixed family structure, while 27.2 percent prefer an extended family structure. Only 9.6% of those asked said they wanted a nuclear family. According to the frequency table, the majority of respondents (158) favour a joint family structure, while 68 prefer an extended family structure. There are only 24 adults who can raise their children in a nuclear family. Because, according to Table 6.1.4, the majority of respondents (63.2 percent) chose a joint family structure for their children's spouse family, the majority of respondents wanted a joint family structure for their children's spouse family.



**Table 6.1.7 Parental consideration regarding the same sect of religion for their child's spouse**

categories	Frequency	Percent
Great extent	90	36.0
To Some extent	127	50.8
Not at all	33	13.2
Total	250	100.0

Table 6.1.7 depicts parental interest in the same religious group and its relevance in their children's partner selection process. According to the frequency table, 127 people chose it (to some extent), with 90 saying they chose it to a great extent. Only 33 people thought about it (not at all). According to the percentage table, the majority of respondents (50.8%) must select the option (to some extent), while 36% must select it completely (to a great extent). Only 13% of individuals believed it was reasonable with the choice of (not at all). Majority thought it (same sect) necessary for the spouse selection. Table 6.1.7 shows parental involvement in the same religious group and how it influences their children's partner choice. According to the frequency table, 127 people picked it (to some extent), with 90 choosing it to a large extent. Only 33 people considered it (not at all). According to the percentage table, the majority of respondents (50.8 percent) must pick the choice (to some extent), while 36 percent must select it totally (to a great extent). Only 13% of people thought it was appropriate to choose between the two options (not at all). The majority believed that being from the same sect was crucial for choosing a marriage.

**Table 6.1.8 Parental opinion regarding the appropriate age of marriage for their children**

Categories	Frequency	Percent
15 To 19	46	18.4
20 To 24	142	56.8
25 To 29	57	22.8
30 above	5	2.0
Total	250	100.0

Table 6.1.8 displays parental views on the appropriate age for their children to marry. According to the frequency table, the majority of parents believe that marriage should take place between the ages of 20 and 24. While 57 respondents were asked to select an age range (25 to 29) for their child's suitable age for marriage. Only 5 participants thought about age marriage in the range of 30 above, whereas 46 people thought about it in the range of 15 to 19. According to the percentage table, 56 percent of respondents were required to pick an age range (20 to 24), while 22 percent evaluated it in series (25 to 29). 18% of those polled believe that the age of marriage should be between 15 and 19. The perspectives of parents on the right age for their children to marry are shown in Table 6.1.8. According to the frequency table, the majority of parents feel that marriage should take place between the ages of 20 and 24. 57 people were asked to choose an age range (25 to 29) for their child's marriageable age. Only five people thought about marriage when they were 30 or older, but 46 people thought about it when they were 15 to 19. According to the percentage table, 56 percent of respondents had to choose an age range (20 to 24), while 22 percent had to assess it in order (25 to 29).

**Table 6.1.9 Parental opinion regarding suitable age difference between child's spouse**

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Less than 5 years	170	68.0
5 to 10 years	71	28.4
More than 10 years	9	3.6
Total	250	100.0

Table 6.1.9 shows parental opinion regarding the suitable age difference between their children's spouses. The frequency table shows that 170 respondents think that (less than 5 years) is a suitable age difference, while 71 people think about it (5 to 10 years) and only 9 respondents have to choose the option (more than 10 years). According to the percentage table, the majority of respondents (68%) think that less than 5 years is a suitable age difference between spouses. while 28% considered it for (5 to 10 years) and only 3% thought about it (more than 10 years). Table 6.1.9 indicates how parents feel about the appropriate age gap between their children's marriages. According to the frequency table, 170 individuals believe that less than 5 years is a reasonable age difference, 71 people believe it is 5 to 10 years, and only 9 people have to pick

the choice of more than 10 years. According to the percentage table, the majority of respondents (68%) believe that a gap in age between spouses of less than 5 years is acceptable. While 28% thought about it for a long time (5 to 10 years), only 3% thought about it for more than 10 years.

**Table 6.1.10 Parental opinion regarding job status for son in law**

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Gov. Job	144	57.6
Private Job	42	16.8
Business holder	48	19.2
No preference	16	6.4
Total	250	100.0

Table 6.1.10 shows parental opinions regarding their preference for the job status of their son-in-law. The frequency table shows that most people (57.6%) want to choose a spouse for a daughter who has a government job, while 48 people prefer a business owner. 42 respondents show their preference for private job holders and only 16 respondents have no preference. According to the percentage table, 57% of people prefer government jobs while 19% prefer business. 16% of respondents prefer private jobs and only 6% have no preference. Table 6.1.10 illustrates parental preferences for their son-in-law's position. According to the frequency table, the majority of individuals (57.6%) choose a business owner as a spouse for a daughter who works for the government. Only 16 people say they have no preference for private job holders, while 42 say they do. According to the table, 57 percent of respondents chose government work and 19 percent preferred corporate professions. Only 6% of respondents had no preference for private jobs, while 16% favoured public ones.

**Table 6.1.11 Parental opinion regarding status for daughter in law**

Categories	Frequency	Percent
House wife	147	58.8
Job Holder	75	30.0
Her own choice	28	11.2
Total	250	100.0

Table 6.1.11 shows prenatal opinions regarding their preference for the job status of their daughter-in-law. The frequency table shows that most people (147) want to choose their daughter-in-law as a housewife, while 75 people prefer a job holder. 28 respondents show their preference for their own choice. According to the percentage table, 58% of people prefer house wives while 30% prefer job holders. 11% of respondents prefer their own choice. Majority respondents prefer house wives its means still patriotic system exist in Jhang. Table 6.1.11 indicates the parents' prenatal preferences for their daughter-in-law's position. According to the frequency table, the majority of respondents (147%) want their daughter-in-law to be a housewife, while 75 percent prefer a working woman. 28 people said they like to make their own decisions. According to the table, 58 percent of respondents favour housewives, while 30 percent prefer working women. Only 11% of respondents want to make their own decisions. The majority of respondents chose housewives, indicating that there is still a patriotic system in Jhang. This is a common misunderstanding.

**Table 6.1.12 Parental consideration the high educational status for son in law due to higher education expansion**

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Great extent	77	30.8
To Some extent	137	54.8
Not at all	36	14.4
Total	250	100.0

Table 6.1.12 demonstrates how parents feel about their daughter-in-law having a high educational level. Most parents (54.8%) are concerned with high educational level criteria for

selecting a daughter-in-law, according to the percentage table. Only 14% of individuals are unconcerned about it, despite the fact that 30% of respondents are concerned. Table 6.1.12 shows how parents feel about their daughter-in-law's accomplishments. The majority of parents (54.8 percent) are concerned about the high educational level requirements for choosing a daughter-in-law, according to the percentage table. Despite the fact that 30% of respondents are concerned about it, just 14% of people are unconcerned about it.

**Table 6.1.13 Parental consideration the high educational status for daughter in law due to higher education expansion**

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Great extent	77	30.8
To Some extent	136	54.4
Not at all	37	14.8
Total	250	100.0

Table 6.1.13 demonstrates how parents feel about their son-in-desire law's high educational standing. Most parents (54.4%) are concerned with high educational level criteria for selecting a son-in-law, according to the percentage table. Only 14% of individuals are unconcerned about it, despite the fact that 30% of respondents are concerned. Table 6.1.13 depicts how parents feel about their son-in-academic-law's accomplishments. The majority of parents (54.4 percent) are concerned about the high educational level requirements for selecting a son-in-law, according to the percentage table. Despite the fact that 30% of respondents are concerned about it, just 14% of people are unconcerned about it.

**Table 6.1.14 Parental opinion regarding giving space for attachment to daughter-in-law towards siblings**

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Great extent	65	26.0
To Some extent	182	72.8
Not at all	3	1.2
Total	250	100.0

Table 6.1.14 reveals that the majority of respondents (72%) agree (to some extent) to allowing their daughter-in-law space for connection to her siblings. While 26% of people have a significant amount of it. Only 1% of people have a choice (not at all). It is already described through table 6.1.6 that most of respondents prefer joint family structure and in joint family structure siblings relation is important. As shown in Table 6.1.14, the majority of respondents (72 percent) agree (to some extent) to giving their daughter-in-law space to communicate with her siblings. While 26% of the population has a considerable quantity of it, Only 1% of the population has a choice (not at all). The majority of respondents prefer joint family structures, and sibling relationships are crucial in joint family structures, as shown in table 6.1.6.

**Table 6.1.15 Parental consideration the importance of family education to their child's spouse**

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Great extent	70	28.0
To Some extent	139	55.6
Not at all	41	16.4
Total	250	100.0

Table 6.1.15 reveals that 55 percent of parents use family education as a criterion for selecting a spouse, and 28 percent of parents use it as a criterion for selecting a match to a significant extent. Only 16% of parents said it was not at all. These results also linked with table 6.1.12 and 6.1.13, there is already shows majority interest in importance of education due to higher education expansion. According to Table 6.1.15, 55 percent of parents use family education as a consideration for picking a spouse, and 28 percent of parents utilise it to a substantial level when selecting a match. Only 16% of parents agreed that it was not at all. These findings, which are also connected to tables 6.1.12 and 6.1.13, reveal that there is already a majority interest in the value of education as a result of the development of higher education.

**Table 6.1.16 People opinion regarding the same patterns when choosing a daughter-in-law and son-in-law**

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Great extent	62	24.8
To Some extent	123	49.2
Not at all	64	25.6
Total	249	99.6
System	1	.4
Total	250	100.0

Table 6.1.16 reveals that when it comes to choosing a daughter-in-law and son-in-law, 49 percent of parents follow the same patterns, while 24 percent give it a lot of thought. In addition, 25% of parents pick their son-in-law and daughter-in-law in distinct ways. Table 6.1.16 shows that 49 percent of parents follow the same patterns when it comes to picking a daughter-in-law and son-in-law, while 24 percent give it a lot of attention. Furthermore, 25% of parents choose their son-in-law and daughter-in-law separately.

**Table 6.1.17 People opinion regarding agree to choose a son-in-law while he is older than your daughter but well settled**

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Great extent	64	25.6
To Some extent	159	63.6
Not at all	27	10.8
Total	250	100.0

As can be seen in Table 6.1.17, the majority of parents are in favor of choosing a son-in-law who is older than their daughter but well-established. However according to results of table 6.1.9 suitable age difference is less than 5 years. And it is also described job status for son in law preferred by parents is government job according to table 6.1.10. However, 25 percent of parents express a strong preference. Only 10% of parents disagreed with it. The results show economic conditions are an important criteria for son in law, according to parents. Table 6.1.17 shows that

the majority of parents want to marry a son-in-law who is older than their daughter but well-established. However, the appropriate age gap, according to table 6.1.9, is less than 5 years. According to table 6.1.10, the preferred work status for a son-in-law is that of a government employee. However, 25% of parents say they have a strong preference. Only 10% of parents were opposed to it. According to the parents, economic considerations are a significant criterion for choosing a son-in-law.

**Table 6.1.18 Parental opinion regarding agree to choose a daughter-in-law while she is older than their son but educated**

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Great extent	67	26.8
To Some extent	117	46.8
Not at all	66	26.4
Total	250	100.0

According to Table 6.1.18, the majority of parents (57%) agree to pick a daughter-in-law who is older than their son but has a good education. And these results are linked with table 6.1.13 that educational criteria is more important for daughter in law due to expansion of education. While 27% of parents express their choice to a large extent. Only 14% of parents disagreed with the decision. According to Table 6.1.18, the majority of parents agree to choose a daughter-in-law who is older than their son but has a strong education. These findings are connected to table 6.1.13, which shows that owing to the increase in education, educational qualities are increasingly relevant for daughters-in-law. While 27% of parents express their preference to a great extent, Only 14% of parents disapproved of the choice.



**Table 6.1.19 Parental consideration religious education important when they want to choose their daughter-in-law**

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Great extent	69	27.6
To Some extent	144	57.6
Not at all	37	14.8
Total	250	100

Table 6.1.19 reveals that the majority of parents (57.6%) thought religious education was essential in choosing their daughter-in-law, and 27.6% thought it was extremely important. Only 14.8% of parents did not believe it was significant. According to Table 6.1.19, the majority of parents (57.6%) believe religious education is crucial in choosing their daughter-in-law, and 27.6% believe it is highly important. Only 14.8% of parents thought it was insignificant.

**Table 6.1.20 Parental consideration religious education important when they want to choose their son-in-law**

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Great extent	65	26.0
To Some extent	145	58.0
Not at all	40	16.0
Total	250	100.0

Table 6.1.20 shows that most parents considered religious education important for the selection of their son-in-law, while 26% of parents considered it to a great extent. Only 16% of parents thought that it was not important. Table 6.1.20 demonstrates that the majority of parents thought religious education was significant in choosing their son-in-law, with 26% believing it was extremely important. Only 16% of parents believe it is insignificant.

**Table 6.1.21 Parental opinion regarding most important education for daughter-in-law**

Categories	Frequency	Percent
A) Matric	44	17.6
B) Under graduation	55	22.0
C) Graduation	131	52.4
D) Post-graduation	20	8.0
Total	250	100.0

Table 6.1.21 shows that most parents (52.4%) think that their daughter-in-law should have a minimum education of graduation, while 22% of parents show the criteria of under graduation. 17% of parents choose the option of matric and only 8% have to choose the option of post-graduation. These results also linked with table 6.1.13 that education of daughter in law is most important due expansion of education. Table 6.1.21 reveals that the majority of parents (52.4%) believe their daughter-in-law should have a minimum education of a high school diploma, while 22% of parents believe their daughter-in-law should have a low school diploma. Only 8% of parents had to pick between matric and post-graduation, with 17 percent opting for matric. These findings are also in line with table 6.1.13, which shows that owing to the increase of education, the education of the daughter-in-law is the most important.

**Table 6.1.22 Parental opinion regarding most important education for son-in-law**

Categories	Frequency	Percent
A) Matric	51	20.4
B) Under graduation	60	24.0
C) Graduation	116	46.4
D) Post-graduation	23	9.2
Total	250	100.0

Table 6.1.22 shows that most parents (46%) think that their son-in-law should have a minimum education of graduation, while 24% of parents show the criteria of under graduation. 20% of parents choose the option of matric and only 9% have to choose the option of post-graduation. These results also linked with table 6.1.12 that education of son in law is most important due

expansion of education. According to Table 6.1.22, the majority of parents believe their son-in-law should have a high school diploma, while 24% believe a low school diploma is appropriate. Only 9% of parents had to choose between matric and post-graduation, whereas 20% of parents had to choose between matric and post-graduation. These findings are also consistent with table 6.1.12, which demonstrates that, as education levels rise, the son-in-law education law is the most important.

**Table 6.1.23 Parental opinion regarding significance to get confirmation from university or college about their child partner before selection**

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Great extent	69	27.6
To Some extent	143	57.2
Not at all	38	15.2
Total	250	100.0

Table 6.1.23 shows that most parents think that it is important to get confirmation from university or college about their child partner before selection, while 27% of parents consider it to a great extent. Only 15% of parents think that it is not important. Table 6.1.23 demonstrates that the majority of parents believe it is critical to acquire confirmation from a university or college regarding their kid's partner before making a decision, with 27% of parents believing it is extremely essential. Only 15% of parents believe that it is unimportant.

**Table 6.1.24 Parental opinion regarding consideration their child's criteria in spouse selection**

	Frequency	Percent
To Great Extent	63	25.2
To Some Extent	152	60.8
Not at all	35	14.0
Total	250	100.0

Table 6.1.24 shows that most of parents considered their child's criteria in spouse selection while 25% parents considered it to great extent. Only 14 % parents think that it is not important. Table

6.1.24 demonstrates that the majority of parents took their child's requirements into account when choosing a marriage, with 25% of parents taking them into account to a significant amount. Only 14% of parents believe that it is unimportant.

**Table 6.1.25 Parental reaction after rejection their criteria by their child for spouse selection**

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Force your child for submission	18	7.2
Accept your child's criteria	59	23.6
Negotiation with your child	122	48.8
Any other	51	20.4
Total	250	100.0

Table 6.1.25 shows that most parents show their reaction to (negotiating with their children) if their children deny their mate selection criteria, while 23% of parents say they will accept their children's criteria. 18% of parents will force their children to submit and 20% of parents have to choose any other reaction. Table 6.1.25 reveals that the majority of parents will (negotiate with their children) if their children refuse to accept their mate selection criteria, while just 23% of parents will accept their children's criteria. 18% of parents will compel their children to comply, while 20% of parents will have no choice but to react in any way.

## **6.2 Analysis of findings**

The study's major goal was to look at the role of education in the choosing of son-in-laws and daughters-in-law. According to the findings, the majority of parents (54%) are concerned about high educational level requirements for picking a son-in-law, and the same percentage of parents (54%) are concerned about high educational level criteria for selecting a daughter-in-law. According to Table 6.1.22, the majority of parents (46%) believe that their son-in-law should have at least a high school diploma. According to Table 6.1.21, the majority of parents (54.4%) believe that their daughter-in-law should have at least a high school diploma. The majority of parents (54.4%) are worried about picking a son-in-law with a good educational degree.

According to the percentage table, the majority of parents (54.8%) are concerned about high educational level criterion for picking a daughter-in-law (6.1.12). Another goal of this research was to determine the impact of parental education on mate choosing criteria. According to the findings (table 6.1.15), 55 percent of parents use family education as a factor for picking a spouse, and 28 percent of parents utilize it to a substantial amount when selecting a match. Only 16% of parents agreed that it was not at all. Tables (6.1.12) and table (6.1.13) are likewise connected to these results (6.1.13). Because to the development of higher education, there is already a majority interest in the value of education. The main purpose of the study was to investigate the role of education in the selection of son-in-laws and daughters-in-law. According to the data, the majority of parents (54%) are concerned about the high educational level criteria for selecting a son-in-law and the same number of parents (54%) are concerned about the high educational level criteria for selecting a daughter-in-law. According to Table 6.1.22, the majority of parents feel that their son-in-law should have at least a high school diploma. According to Table 6.1.21, the majority of parents feel that their daughter-in-law should have at least a high school diploma.

## **6.3 Hypothesis**

### **6.3.1 Alternative hypothesis**

The parents are more likely to consider level of education in selection of son in law and daughter in law.

### **6.3.2 Null hypothesis:**

The parents are less likely to consider level of education in selection of son in law and daughter in law.

## Cross tabulation

Count						
		Parental consideration regarding education for your daughter-in-law.				Total
		A) Matric	B) Under graduation	C) Graduation	D) Post-graduation	
Parental consideration to choose a daughter-in-law while she is older than your son but educated.	Great extent	18	24	19	6	67
	To Some extent	21	29	65	2	117
	Not at all	5	2	47	12	66
Total		44	55	131	20	250

The above table reveals that parents consider important education of daughter in law in graduation and also they are agree to choose daughter in law while she will be older than their son but educated. So level of education is much important in mate selection due to expansion of education.

### 6.3.1 Chi-Square test

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	50.557 <sup>a</sup>	6	.000
Likelihood Ratio	57.997	6	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	28.141	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	250		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 5.28.

According to researcher hypothesis, the parents are more likely to consider level of education in selection of son in law and daughter in law. This hypothesis was approved through the chi square

test. The Null hypothesis was rejected through the chi square test. The person chi square value is 50.557<sup>a</sup> . Asymptotic Significance (2-sided) is .000. It was significant because the value was lower than 0.05. So the alternative hypothesis was accepted and null hypothesis was rejected.

## **Chapter no 7**

### **Discussion and Conclusion**



In this study researcher investigate to parental opinion about their criteria on mate selection for their children. Main purpose of this study was to investigate importance of education in criteria of mate selection according to parents. The urban areas of Jhang city in the province of Punjab, Pakistan were chosen for survey and data collection. This area is the researcher's own area and it was easy to approach respondents for the researcher. There was also a better possibility of purity of results and responses. According to an estimate, the population of Jhang is 207,774 according to Pakistan's bureau of statistics (2017). Males and females were free to participate with their own consent and they must have parent status and have children. And they have awareness of their cultural norms and values. Respondents were randomly selected from Jhang city for this study because they are representative of the whole Jhang population). Before entering into a marital partnership, people go through the process of selecting a spouse. There appear to be various elements that impact and determine the marriage decision. People have mental schemas for their marriage decisions, and significant individuals play an important part in this respect as well. In the subject of marriage, the family plays an important part. In Pakistani society, choosing a spouse is based on more than simply the preferences of the couples; it also takes into account cultural and religious beliefs. In addition, family members hold a powerful position in this respect (Husain and Gulzar: 2015). Giddens' theory of pure relation relates to the criterion for selecting a spouse, since the decision to pick a partner and marry is based on the individual's need fulfilment. There's a good chance that their spousal connection is solid because of their shared knowledge and understanding. People have certain expectations of their partners, which are based on their wants and fulfilment. The purpose of this study is to find out what parents think about their criteria for selecting a match for their children. The main goal of this study was to look at the role of education in parents' partner selecting criteria. For the survey and data collection, the city of Jhang in Pakistan's Punjab province was chosen. This is the researcher's home territory, and approaching respondents for the researcher was simple. There was also a greater chance of the results and replies being pure. According to Pakistan's Bureau of Statistics, the population of Jhang is estimated to be 207,774 people (2017). Males and females were both free to join with their own consent, but they had to be parents with children. For this study, respondents were chosen at random from Jhang city because they are representative of the entire Jhang population). People go through the process of picking a spouse before entering into a marriage commitment. There appear to be a number of factors that influence and influence the

marriage decision. People have mental schemas for their marital decisions, and significant others have a big role in this as well. The family plays an essential role in the topic of marriage. In Pakistani society, selecting a spouse is based on more than just the partners' tastes; it also considers cultural and religious values. In addition, family members have a significant influence in this regard (Husain and Gulzar, 2015). Because the decision to choose a partner and marry is based on the individual's need for fulfilment, Giddens' theory of pure connection pertains to the criterion for picking a spouse. Because of their shared knowledge and understanding, there's a considerable probability that their spousal bond is strong. People have expectations of their relationships that are based on their desires and fulfilment.

## **7.2. Conclusion**

People go through the process of picking a spouse before entering into a married engagement. There appear to be a number of factors that influence and influence the marriage decision. People have mental schemas for their marital decisions, and significant others have a key role in this as well. The family plays a significant role in the topic of marriage. In Pakistani society, selecting a spouse is based on more than just the partners' choices; it also considers cultural and religious values. In addition, family members have a significant influence in this regard. In this study, a quantitative survey was conducted about parental opinion on spouse selection for their children. The results reveal this study that the majority of parents have to some extent criteria of education in the process of mate selection for their children. In this study different criteria of spouse selection by parents defined. According to the findings, 80.8 percent of respondents support endogamy marriages. Criteria of family structure, the majority of respondents (63.2%) favor a mixed family structure. Study results reveals that criteria of same sect of religion is most important 86.8% respondents thought about it. Parental views on the appropriate age for their children to marry, 56 percent of respondents were required to pick an age range (20 to 24). Most of respondents (68%) think that less than 5 years is a suitable age difference between spouses. Criteria for son in law preferred by majority (57.6%) is government job holder while majority shows their interest about daughter in law most educated but as a house wife status. As our main objective of study was to investigate role of education in selection of son in law and daughter in law. Results reveals that majority of parents (54%) are concerned with high educational level criteria for selecting a son-in-law and parents (54%) are concerned with high educational level

criteria for selecting a daughter-in-law. Table 6.1.22 shows that most parents (46%) think that their son-in-law should have a minimum education of graduation. Table 6.1.21 shows that most parents (54.4%) think that their daughter-in-law should have a minimum education of graduation. Most parents (54.4%) are concerned with high educational level criteria for selecting a son-in-law. Most parents (54.8%) are concerned with high educational level criteria for selecting a daughter-in-law, according to the percentage table (6.1.12). Another objective of this study was to find out influence of family education on criteria in mate selection. Results described (table 6.1.15) that 55 percent of parents use family education as a criterion for selecting a spouse, and 28 percent of parents use it as a criterion for selecting a match to a significant extent. Only 16% of parents said it was not at all. These results also linked with table (6.1.12) and table (6.1.13), there is already shows majority interest in importance of education due to higher education expansion.

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## **ANNEXURE**

**Parental opinion regarding level of education in criteria of mate selection in Jhang, Pakistan.**

**Demographic**

**Gender**

Female

Male

**Age**

A) 40 To 49

B) 50 To 59

C) 60 To 69

D) 70 To 79

**Education**

A) Below Matric

B) Matric

C) Intermediate

D) Graduation

**Family Structure**

A) Joint family

B) Extended family

C) Nuclear family

**Part 2**

Please read carefully and gave your original opinion.

**Which pattern of marriage would you prefer the most?**

- A) Endogamy
- B) Exogamy
- C) No choice

**What would be your choice about family structure of your child's spouse?**

- A) Joint family
- B) Extended family
- C) Nuclear family

**Do you consider the same sect of religion for your child's spouse?**

- A) Great extent
- B) To Some extent
- C) Not at all

**According to you what is the appropriate age of marriage for your child?**

- A) 15 To 19
- B) 20 To 24
- C) 25 To 29
- D) 30 above

**According to you what should be suitable age difference between your child's spouse?**

- A) Less than 5 years
- B) 5 to 10 years
- C) More than 10 years

**What job status of your son in law would you prefer?**

- A) Gov. Job
- B) Private Job
- C) Business holder
- D) No preference

**What would you prefer status for daughter in law?**

- A) House wife

- B) Job Holder
- C) Her own choice

**Do you consider the high educational status of your daughter in law due to higher education expansion?**

- A) Great extent
- B) To some extent
- C) Not at all

**Do you consider the high educational status of your son in law due to higher education expansion?**

- A) Great extent
- B) To some extent
- C) Not at all

**Do you want to give space for attachment to your daughter-in-law towards siblings?**

- A) Great extent
- B) To some extent
- C) Not at all

**Do you consider the importance of family education to your child's spouse?**

- A) Great extent
- B) To some extent
- C) Not at all

**: Do you have the same patterns when choosing a daughter-in-law and son-in-law?**

- A) Great extent
- B) To some extent
- C) Not at all

**Would you agree to choose a son-in-law while he is older than your daughter but well settled?**

- A) Great extent

- B) To some extent
- C) Not at all

**Would you agree to choose a daughter-in-law while she is older than your son but educated?**

- A) Great extent
- B) To some extent
- C) Not at all

**Do you consider religious education important when you want to choose your daughter-in-law?**

- A) Great extent
- B) To some extent
- C) Not at all

**Do you consider religious education important when you want to choose your son-in-law?**

- A) Great extent
- B) To some extent
- C) Not at all

**How much education do you think is most important for your daughter-in-law?**

- A) Matric
- B) Under graduation
- C) Graduation
- D) Post-graduation

**How much education do you think is most important for your son-in-law?**

- A) Matric
- B) Under graduation
- C) Graduation
- D) Post-graduation

**Do you think it is important to get confirmation from university or college about your child partner before selection?**

- A) Great extent
- B) To Some extent
- C) Not at all

**Do you consider your child's criteria in spouse selection?**

- A) To Great Extent
- B) To Some Extent
- C) Not at all

**If your child deny your criteria then what would be your reaction?**

- A) Force your child for submission
- B) Accept your child's criteria
- C) Negotiation with your child
- D) Any other