

20
Soc
238

**UNMARRIED PEOPLE'S PERCEPTION REGARDING THE CONSEQUENCES OF
LATE MARRIAGE IN ISLAMABAD**



BY

KANWAL SHAHZADI

Department of Sociology

Quaid-i-Azam University Islamabad, Pakistan

2016

**UNMARRIED PEOPLE’S PERCEPTION REGARDING THE CONSEQUENCES OF
LATE MARRIAGE IN ISLAMABAD**



**“Thesis submitted to the Department of Sociology, Quaid-i-Azam University,
Islamabad, for the partial fulfilment of the degree of Master of Science in
Sociology”**

BY

KANWAL SHAHZADI

Department of Sociology

Quaid-i-Azam University Islamabad, Pakistan

2016

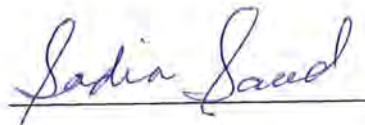
Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad
(Department of Sociology)

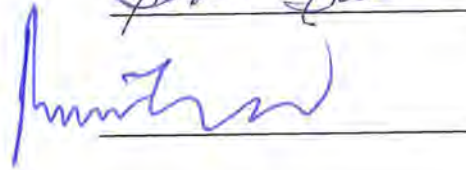
FINAL APPROVAL OF THESIS

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

Committee

1. Dr. Sadia Saeed
Supervisor
2. Prof. Dr. Niaz Muhammad
External Examiner
3. Dr. Muhammad Zaman
In-charge Dept. of Sociology







Acknowledgment

In the name of Allah who is the most merciful and beneficent for giving me the abilities to complete my research work. My deepest gratitude is to my Research Supervisor, Dr. Sadia Saeed, who always been keen to extend her valuable knowledge to me. Without her guidance, I was unable to pursue this academic task in its true letter & spirit. I would especially like to thanks my teachers Dr. Sadia Saeed Dr. Muhammad Zaman.

I am really thankful to my parents and relatives who always prayed for my success. I am also thankful to all my family members who have encouraged me to face every difficulty throughout my career.

Finally i would like to thank my friends Mehwish Riaz and Sonia khalil. I would also like to thank Rafia zafar, Etrat Amna, Sehrish Rani, Umm-e-Habiba, Ayesha, Shahbaz Ali, Usama and Ali for helping me and all my friends for their generous and kind help.

KANWAL SHAHZADI

Abstract

This research was aimed to find out the unmarried people's perspective regarding the consequences of late marriage in Islamabad. The study focused on the impact of late marriage on the life of people and people's perception about the problems caused by late marriages. The research also focused on the social behavior/attitude of people towards late married couples and the reasons that forced people towards late marriage. The hypothesis of the study included the impacts of late marriage on the life of people and psychological/health issues caused by late marriage. The researcher applied social exchange theory as well as stimulus-value-role theory in this research. The researcher used survey method in which questionnaires were distributed among the people. The sample size was 200 which included respondents from different areas of Islamabad. The researcher used Statistical Package for Social Sciences as the tool for data analysis and Chi-square and Phi-coefficient tests were applied to check the relations among the variables. The major findings showed that higher education is the main reason for late marriage in Islamabad. Some other reasons may included, heavy demand of dowry, perfect match, and lack of proposals. The study also revealed that religion, sect, caste system, family system and sometimes cultural/traditional values become the hurdle in marriage. The study also revealed that there is a strong psychological impact of late marriage on people. Due to lack of proposals and rejection of proposals, people feel stress/depression and sometimes they become mad. Due to the modern technologies, problems regarding child births in older age have reduced. Study also showed that most of the respondents were against the late marriage because according to them more problems can be caused through late marriage.

Table of Contents

Chapter No. 1 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Statement of the problem	10
1.2 Objectives Of The study.....	10
1.3 Significance Of The Study	11
Chapter No. 2 REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE.....	12
2.1 Education and late marriage	13
2.2 Right match and late marriages.....	15
2.3 Marital dissatisfaction and late marriages.....	16
2.4 Mean age and late marriages	17
2.5 Problems caused by late marriages	18
2.6 High satisfaction and late marriages	19
2.7 Personal reasons and late marriage	20
2.8 Celibacy and late marriage.....	21
2.9 Rural/Urban trends and late marriages.....	22
2.10 Analysis of the reviewed literature.....	22
2.11 Assumptions.....	23
Chapter No. 3 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK	25
3.1 Social exchange theory.....	26
3.1.1 Theoretical model of theory	27
3.1.2 Explanation of the model.....	27
3.1.3 Application of the theory	27
3.2 Stimulus-Value-Role Theory	28

3.2.1	Murstein steps of stimulus-Value-Role theory	29
3.2.2	Theoretical model of the theory.....	30
3.2.3	Explanation of the model.....	31
3.2.4	Application of the theory	31
3.3	Propositions.....	32
3.4	Hypothesis.....	32
3.4.1	Late marriage impacts	32
3.4.2	Psychological/health problems	32
Chapter No. 4	CONCEPTUALIZATION AND OPERATIONALIZATION.....	33
4.1	Conceptualization.....	34
4.1.1	Late Marriage	34
4.1.2	Education	34
4.1.3	Fertility	35
4.2	Operationalization	35
4.2.1	Late marriage	35
4.2.2	Higher Education	35
4.2.3	Fertility decline.....	36
Chapter No. 05	RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	37
5.1	Research design.....	38
5.2	Universe of the study.....	38
5.3	Sample size.....	38
5.4	Unit of Analysis	38
5.5	Targeted Population.....	39
5.6	Sampling techniques	39

5.7 Tools for data collection.....	39
5.8 Pre-Testing	39
5.9 Tools for data analysis.....	39
5.10 Opportunities and limitations of the study.....	40
5.11 Ethical concern.....	43
Chapter No. 6 FINDINGS AND RESULTS	41
6.1 Descriptive analysis.....	42
6.2 Inferential Statistic	62
6.2.1 Hypothesis testing	63
6.2.2 Chi-Square test	64
6.2.3 Psychological/health Problems.....	65
6.2.4 Chi square test	66
Chapter No. 7 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION	68
7.1 Discussion	69
7.2 Conclusion.....	70
REFERENCES.....	72
ANNEXURE	76

List of Tables

Table 6.1.1: Gender of respondents.....	42
Table 6.1.2: Age of respondents.....	42
Table 6.1.3: Demographic background of the respondent.....	43
Table 6.1.4: Current status of the respondent.....	43
Table 6.1.5: Respondent's perception regarding late age for females.....	43
Table 6.1.6: Respondent's perception regarding late age for males.....	44
Table 6.1.7: respondent's opinion about higher education is the reason.....	44
Table 6.1.8: Respondent's opinion about role of shifting status of.....	45
Table 6.1.9: Respondent's opinion about role of socialization.....	45
Table 6.1.10: Respondent's opinion about role of family system.....	46
Table 6.1.11: Respondent's opinion about Financial	46
Table 6.1.12: Influence of parent's education.....	47
Table 6.1.13: Relationship between extra liberty and late marriage.....	47
Table 6.1.14: People want to enjoy or travel.....	48
Table 6.1.15: Perfect match leads to late marriage.....	48
Table 6.1.16 Demand of well educated partner.....	49
Table 6.1.17: Heavy demand of dowry.....	49
Table 6.1.18: Late marriage impacts.....	50
Table 6.1.19: Religion is a hurdle in deciding the marriage age.....	50
Table 6.1.20: Perfect match in same sect leads to late marriage.....	51
Table 6.1.21: Role of Cultural/traditional values.....	51
Table 6.1.22 Role of caste system in late marriages.....	52

Table 6.1.23: Marital stability is affected by late marriages.....	52
Table 6.1.24: Perfect match in same caste leads to late marriage.....	52
Table 6.1.25: Urban marriage age is higher.....	53
Table 6.1.26: Conflicts can be reduced through late marriage.....	53
Table 6.1.27: Role of Society in deciding the age of marriage.....	54
Table 6.1.28: Risks of dissatisfaction and happiness among spouses.....	54
Table 6.1.29: Role of Modernization in late marriages.....	55
Table 6.1.30: Role of recent technologies.....	55
Table 6.1.31: Role of Medical science in child births in older ages.....	56
Table 6.1.32: Normal child birth in late ages.....	56
Table 6.1.33: Psychological problems are caused by late marriages.....	57
Table 6.1.34: Psychological problems lack of proposal.....	57
Table 6.1.35: Due to rejection of proposals, people become mad.....	58
Table 6.1.36: lack of proposals cause dissatisfaction.....	58
Table 6.1.37: Respondent's opinion about problems faced by.....	59
Table 6.1.38: Respondent's opinion about chances of miscarriages.....	59
Table 6.1.39: Respondent's opinion about abnormal child births.....	60
Table 6.1.40: Respondent's opinion about satisfaction due.....	60
Table 6.1.41: Respondent's opinion about role of Delayed.....	61
Table 6.1.42: Respondent's opinion effects on Population growth.....	61
Table 6.1.43: Divorce rate is lesser among late life couples.....	62
Table 6.1.44: People's perception about late marriage.....	62
Table No 6.2.1 late marriage impact.....	63

Table No 6.2.2 Chi-square test.....	64
Table No 6.2.3 Psychological problems.....	65
Table No 6.2.4 Chi-square test.....	66

List of Figures

Figure 3.1.1 Conceptual model of theory.....	27
Figure 3.2.2 Conceptual model of theory.....	30

Chapter No.1
INTRODUCTION

The decision of an ideal opportunity to wed differs starting with one individual then onto the next. Some favor early marriage while others incline toward late marriages. In both cases, there is need to comprehend the workings of the marriage institutions. Distinctive societies have built up a fascinating diversity of regulations and traditions concerning denials and inclinations for marriage partners and in addition desires amongst mates and in-laws.

Marriage, additionally called marriage or wedlock, is a socially or customarily perceived union or legitimate contract between life partners that sets up rights and commitments between them, among them and their kids, and among them and their in-laws. The meaning of marriage fluctuates as per distinctive societies, yet it is mainly an establishment in which interpersonal connections, typically sexual, are recognized. In some societies, marriage is prescribed or thought to be obligatory before pursuing any sexual action. At the point when characterized extensively, marriage is viewed as a social all inclusive. People may wed for a few reasons. Late marriage refers to situations when a person who has reach the state of maturity in every fact of life that is, mentally, spiritually, financially and physically is not married probably as a result of unavailability of spouse or some other factors (Olatundun 2013). In a few areas of the world, arrange marriage, youngster marriage, polygamy, and once in a while forced marriage, might be considered as a social custom. As per the US Department of the state (2008), a portion of the explanations behind marriage incorporate lawful, social, passionate money related, otherworldly, and religious purposes. Whom they wed might be affected by socially decided principles of incent, prescriptive marriage rules, parental decision and individual longing. On the other hand, such practices might be prohibited and punished in parts of the world out of attentiveness toward ladies' rights and due to universal law. In created parts of the world, there has been a general pattern towards guaranteeing level with rights inside marriage for ladies and

legitimately perceiving the marriages of inter faith, and same-sex couples. Frequently, these patterns have been motivated by a desire to set up balance and maintain human rights.

In Europe, the United states, and different spots in the created world, starting in the late nineteenth century and lasting through the 21st century, marriage has experienced steady lawful changes, went for enhancing the rights of the spouse. These changes included giving spouses legitimate characters of their own, abolishing the rights of husbands to physically train their wives, giving wives property rights, changing separation laws, giving wives regenerative privileges of their own, and requiring a wife's assent when sexual relations happen. Migdol (2013) expressed that in many societies, wedded ladies had not very many privileges of their own, being considered, alongside the family's kids, the property of the spouse; thusly, they couldn't claim or acquire property, or speak to themselves legitimately. These progressions have happened essentially in western nations. In the 21st century, there keep on being contentions in regards to the legitimate status of wedded ladies, lawful acknowledgment of or tolerance towards viciousness inside marriage (particularly sexual brutality), customary marriage traditions, for example, share and lady cost, constrained marriage, eligible age, and criminalization of consensual practices, for example, premarital and extramarital age.

Just about everybody gets married once in their lives. Be that as it may, a couple is sufficiently fortunate to achieve this point of reference somewhat sooner than a few, while others are awful to never achieve it ever. Be that as it may, marriages are never a simple achievement, as they require two qualified individuals who readily need to spend whatever remains of their lives together under one rooftop. Before marriage, numerous components are considered when choosing an understanding. Leahy (2015) expressed that a standout amongst the most widely recognized issue confronted in marriage is really not

having the capacity to locate the right match and getting delay for marriage. Such variables can be age, profession, wellbeing, looks and the preferences. Age is a component that can change the way marriages work. Also, late marriages are regularly a harmony of dispute in our general public.

Increase in marital satisfaction in more established couples is an aftereffect of Bi-dimensional connection changes that happen inside the dyad throughout marriage. Utilizing a cross-sectional outline to survey rate of positive connections and negative sentiments between life partners crosswise over three eras, these scientists found that rate of positive communications was most highest for more younger couples (mean age = 22 years; mean length of marriage = 3 years), least for middle-age couples (mean age = 44 years; mean length of marriage = 21), and intermediates for more seasoned couples (mean age = 67 years; mean length of marriage = 41 years). Interestingly, rate of negative sentiment steadily diminished with age. Guilford and Bengston (1979:387-398) inferred that more established marriages advantage from a resurgence in positive connections in late life combined with a consistent direct decrease in negative notion over the life range.

There are number of issues and burdens generally marriages. Particularly in Pakistan there is unsafe pattern producing for late marriages. As per the Aziz (2014), 35 years and old think about as a late marriage. Most concerning issue after late marriage is utilization and late hitched couples confront a great deal of troubles in pregnancy. Fertility declined with the time of ladies. There is a major confusion that man's fruitfulness not declined, by the age of 35 to 40 man additionally decrease his fertility. It is hard to make pregnancy positive in late marriages, in the event that it happens then there are parts of inconveniences in it for instance: variation from the norm, premature deliveries, low birth weight, pre term conveyances and the sky is the limit from there.

Social orders that appends incredible significance to marriage and anxieties family as its essential unit, their marriage business sector is encountering significant in changes in its scene and flow. Yiing (2014) expressed that, the marriage market in China is additionally encountering these progressions. The marriage market in china is the place men and ladies contend with one and another to discover their life accomplices. In the most recent 30 years, two noteworthy national approaches offered ascend to the Chinese marriage scene- i.e. economic reforms and one-child policy. The vital interplay between both arrangements has changed the 'rules of the games ' in the marriage market furthermore changed the matchmaking business into high gear in the previous decades particularly when the original of single labor associate entered eligible age. The ideal match must sets aside time for the best choice.

A large portion of the cause goes to the moving status of women. Females have demonstrated predictable point of interest over guys in admission to advanced education establishments in the previous decade, which implies females have led the pack in a information based society. Chan (2011) expressed that the new era (females) in Hong Kong are very much well-informed, as well as financially independent. Female in Hong Kong have started to push back the season of duty much prior without the unforgiving expression. Back in the early blast time in 1981, 69% of ladies in the age gathering of 25 to 29 were hitched, yet the proportion slipped to 54% in 1991, 42% in 2001 and 35% in 2006. What's more, it showed up the era of ladies who began this pattern kept on pushing the date later and later as the middle period of marriage for ladies has expanded, from 23.9 in 1981 to 28.5 in 2009. Starting 2006, around a quarter (24%-25%) of ladies in their 40s had kept their single status, contrasted with a tenth in 1981. Their rings of duty have likewise ended up looser than any time in recent memory as the separation rate soared from 0.4 for each 1,000 populace in 1981 to 2.43 for every 1,000 populace in 2009. Information additionally raises reasons for alarm. Case in

point, the test to begin a family appears to be more noteworthy than any time in recent memory, with more individuals discussing the aptitudes and lessons to "keep up" a marriage and child rearing. As impediments and difficulties ahead are developing, desires additionally goes up for that balanced accomplice

The singulate mean age at marriage expressed by Retherford, Naohiro and Nikiya (2001:65-102) in the middle of 1975 to 1995 in Japan expanded from 24.5 to 27.7 years for ladies and from 27.6 to 30.7 years for men, making Japan one of the most recent wedding populaces on the planet. Over the same period, the extent of ladies who will never wed, computed from age-particular first-marriage probabilities relating to a specific logbook year, expanded from 5 to 15 percent for ladies and from 6 to 22 percent for men-practices strongly unique in relation to those describing the widespread marriage society of prior years. This article researches how and why these progressions have happened. The reasons are bound up with quick instructive additions by females, monstrous expansions in the extent of females who work for pay outside the home, real changes in the structure and working of the marriage market, uncommon expansion ns in the commonness of premarital sex, and far-reaching changes in qualities identifying with marriage and family life.

Islamabad is one of the city where individuals from provincial regions of Pakistan has moved. There are numerous purposes for the movement. Some individuals has relocated for training, some for the better employments and some for better ways of life. For the most part understudies are living here alone in government or private lodgings for experts and m.phill degrees. These students just focus towards their studies. They want to wed subsequent to getting complete Education. While their study period, their age limit surpasses. In my exploration, I pick individuals from Islamabad to gather information about the psycho-social issues recently wedded individuals.

marital quality enhances in seniority. A couple of examinations have found a noteworthy relationship amongst sorrow and conjugal friction in more established grown-up tests, and the causal stream between these two variables gives off an impression of being unidirectional in that gloom detrimentally affects late-life marital quality. Gagnon (1999) reported that Study indicates sampling biases that probably led to an overinflated positive report of marital satisfaction in more established grown-ups. Concentrate additionally examined interpersonal and mental variables connected with disappointment in long-term marriages. Late examinations demonstrate that more established marriages advantage from lower levels of contention and more noteworthy wellsprings of shared delight taking after kid raising suspension. Investigations of social backing in long-term marriages recommend that view of spousal backing are all the more emphatically identified with conjugal fulfillment and general prosperity for more seasoned ladies than for men. Indeed, discouragement has been found to intervene the connection between numerous age-related stressors (e.g., sick wellbeing, retirement) and decreases in marital alteration. Be that as it may, our preparatory investigation of marital modification inside a discouraged, more established grown-up, outpatient test of wedded people did not affirm measurably that marital disunity is connected with depressive symptomatology. This, to a limited extent, was ascribed to the exceptionally contract scope of more seasoned grown-ups examined (i.e., facility patients experiencing melancholy). Be that as it may, the greater part of depressives portrayed their marriages as dissonant.

Late marriages show negative connection between the age at marriage and conjugal alteration of mate. Leonard and Senchak (1996:369-380). The reason might be in the psychological way of life partners, on the grounds that with the progression of time the physical beauty, psychological and physiological potential, sexual enthusiasm and tolerance get languished, which may influence the marital quality adversely lastly companion don't demonstrate

interest, care, and feeling towards her, which may bring about marital conflict and marital disappointment between them. The more serious danger of disappointment and misery in marriage appeared to show up when both a couple were less than 22 years old or above 32.

A usually reported purpose behind females delaying marriage is advanced education and profession focus, with the goal that they can focus on getting advanced education and achieving career targets. This is not to say that these females have no enthusiasm for being married - numerous want to set up budgetary security before settling down with a partner. Mokeyana, Migdol (2013) expressed a few females delay marriage so they can travel, focus on individual interests or postpone having youngsters. The obligations that accompany having a mate and raising a family may deflect ladies who might rather have more encounters before making such genuine duties. Ladies who wed sometime down the road may utilize the season of individual opportunity to deal with enthusiastic or mental mending from past damages - attempting to determine certain issues before focusing on marriage. Marriage is likewise deferred when ladies choose to live with their accomplice before or without getting married. Couples live respectively for various reasons.

There are a few reasons given by social researchers which could be represented of females deferred up marriages. The primary reason they characterized is the young ladies being knowledgeable. Education not just has lent a change of a colossal extent in the viewpoints of young ladies however in the mentality of the general public also. Second reason is the self reliance. Education offers certainty to the young females. Their certainty supported them to act independently. The third reason is financial freedom. This has prepared up the young females independent financially. They feel it more vital to focus on their profession first than on their marriages. A few young females are supporting their family monetarily. In such a condition, considered

marriage doesn't streak as a primary concern. The fourth reason is mismatch marriages. The mismatched marriages assumed a more prominent part in changing females standpoint in the matter of their marriages. They believe it's ideal to be late in marriage to locate a reasonable match with whom to carry on with a quality life than arriving in a hot soup in a rush. The fifth reason is breaking up relationships. Today's era don't have confidence in the old dictum, *chatt mangani, patt vivah*. The perpetually blazing feature news of separations too has constrained them to give a misgiving to this matter. The 6th reason is western impacts for late relational unions. The universe of TV and web has turned the way of life of the whole nations of world in one single color. Generally, we have begun on trading societies too. Marriage is currently not connected with age. The seventh reason is normal child birth on more seasoned ages as well. Normal child births were thought to be a high probability if there should be an occurrence of more seasoned young females. This issue has vanished after the advancement made into the field of the medicinal science.

Apart from these reasons, there could be some personal reasons too for the late marriages. On the other hand, outlook of parents too have changed. Some of the reasons are: When a mother could not have fulfill her ambitions of life, she wants her daughter to fulfill it for which they support their daughters fully. Today's parents have full confidence over their children and pressure from their side on children is almost non existent. Parents exhort children in the matter of studies. Parents never discuss the matter of the marriage of daughter until they complete their education fully.

During family functions, questions like "When the marriage is going to be held" are no more asked now. This question has been replaced with, "What is your daughter doing?" Parents feel proud to talk of the achievements and

success attained by daughters. From this, the daughters too feel encouraged and bold and their attitude too changes.

For today's parents the happiness of their daughters rules. Yet, they surely do stress and wish that their little girls get an appropriate match the length of they are alive in light of the fact that who else might support their girls after they are no more there to support? By what method will she live alone in her maturity? In any case, these sorts of stresses are wrapped underneath the floor covering before the satisfaction of their girls. Kumar (2012) expressed that they leave a definite conclusion about marriage to be taken by their girls.

1.1 Statement of the problem

This research aimed to find out the impacts of late marriages on the lives of people. This research also aimed to find the basic reasons behind late marriage decision. The researcher keenly interested to find out the key sociological questions that what are the social and psychological impacts of late marriage on lives of people and what is the behavior of the society towards late married couple or what kind of health problems people face regarding late marriage?

1.2 Objectives Of The study

Some of the main objectives of my study includes:

- 1: To find out the impacts of late marriages on the life of people.
- 2: To find out the people's perspective about late marriages.
- 3: To find out the people's perception about the problems caused by late marriage.
- 4: To find out the social behavior/attitude of people towards late married couples.
- 5: To find out the reasons that forced people towards late marriage.

1.3 Significance Of The Study

There are so many researches done on the marriage related topics. Some has discussed early/child marriages, some has discussed late marriages and some other has discussed effects and consequences of early/late marriages. This research has its own importance, because in this research both the psycho-social problems of late marriage are discussed. In this research problems that are basically health related problems faced by couples after late marriage is also discussed. Societal behavior plays very important role in this research. And the reasons behind late marriage are also discussed.

Chapter No. 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

Literature review is essential part of any research. Writing audit gives a look of past work on the study that how alternate scientists have made commitments on this theme and how their work is identified with the present study. An efficient and consistent audit of the writing made the finish of the study conceivable.

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

2.1 Education and late marriage

As per the social researchers, there are a few reasons which could be represented of females postponed up marriages. The main reason they characterized is the young ladies being knowledgeable. Instruction not just has loaned a change of a colossal size in the viewpoints of young ladies yet in the attitude of the general public also.

Chan (2011) expressed that the majority of the cause goes to the moving status of females. Females have indicated reliable point of interest over guys in admission to advanced education organizations in the previous decade, which implies females have led the pack in a information based society. The new eras (ladies) in Hong Kong are very much educated, as well as fiscally autonomous. Ladies in Hong Kong have started to push back the season of responsibility much prior without the unforgiving expression. Back in the early blast time in 1981, 69% of ladies in the age gathering of 25 to 29 were hitched, yet the proportion slipped to 54% in 1991, 42% in 2001 and 35% in 2006. Also, it showed up the era of ladies who began this pattern kept on pushing the date later and later as the middle period of marriage for ladies has

expanded, from 23.9 in 1981 to 28.5 in 2009. Starting 2006, around a quarter (24%-25%) of ladies in their 40s had kept their single status, contrasted with a tenth in 1981. Their rings of duty have likewise gotten to be looser than at any other time as the separation rate soared from 0.4 for each 1,000 Population in 1981 to 2.43 for every 1,000 populace in 2009. Information likewise raises reasons for alarm. For example, the test to begin a family appears to be more noteworthy than any time in recent memory, with more individuals discussing the aptitudes and lessons to "keep up" a marriage and child rearing. As deterrents and difficulties ahead are developing, desires additionally goes up for that balanced accomplice.

Mokeyana and Migdol (2013) reported that a typical purpose behind ladies delay marriage is advanced education and career focus, with the goal that they can concentrate on getting advanced education and achieving profession destinations. This is not to say that these females have no interest for being married - numerous like to build up money related security before settling down with an partner. A few females delay marriage so they can travel, concentrate on individual interests or defer having youngsters. The obligations that accompany having a life partner and raising a family may prevent ladies who might rather have more encounters before making such genuine responsibilities. Females who wed sometime down the road may utilize the season of individual flexibility to chip away at passionate or mental mending from past damages - attempting to determine certain issues before focusing on marriage. Marriage is likewise postponed when females choose to live with their accomplice before or without getting hitched. Couples live respectively for various reasons.

All the above researchers concurred that advanced education is the primary reason recently relational unions among females around the world. In past decades, female's advantage was much lower. With the progression of time

female's advantage towards advanced education is expanding and as indicated by the researchers it is the fundamental explanation behind late relational unions. This is not to say that these ladies have no enthusiasm for being hitched - numerous want to build up monetary security before settling down with an accomplice.

2.2 Right match and late marriages

The second reason is mismatch marriages. The mismatch marriages assumed a more noteworthy part in changing female standpoint in the matter of their marriages. They believe it's ideal to be late in marriage to locate a reasonable match with whom to carry on with a quality life than arriving in a hot soup in a rush.

Leahy (2015) expressed that a standout amongst the most well-known issue confronted in marriage is really not having the capacity to locate the right match and getting delay for marriage. Such variables can be age, career focusing, looks and the preferences. Age is an element that can change the way marriages work. Furthermore, late marriages are regularly a harmony of dispute in our general public. Nearly everybody gets hitched at any rate once in their lives. Be that as it may, a couple is sufficiently fortunate to achieve this breakthrough somewhat sooner than a few, while others are lamentable to never achieve it ever. Be that as it may, relational unions are never a simple achievement, as they require two qualified individuals who willingly need to spend whatever is left of their lives together under one rooftop. Before marriage, numerous components are considered when settling on an agreement.

Yiing (2014) expressed that societies that appends awesome significance to marriage and anxieties family as its fundamental unit, their marriage business sector is encountering significant in changes in its scene and progression. The

marriage market in China is additionally encountering these progressions. The marriage market in china is the place men and ladies rival one and another to discover their life accomplices. In the most recent 30 years, two noteworthy national arrangements offered ascend to the Chinese marriage scene-i.e. economic reforms and one-child policy. The vital interaction between both approaches has adjusted the 'rules of the game' in the marriage market furthermore changed the matchmaking business into high gear in the previous decades particularly when the original of single child birth cohort entered marriageable age. The ideal match must sets aside time for the best choice.

As indicated by the above researchers immaculate match is additionally the purpose behind late marriages. To locate the right match is basic issue now-a-days. The mismatched marriages assumed a more prominent part in changing female standpoint in the matter of their marriages. They believe it's ideal to be late in marriage to locate an appropriate match with whom to carry on with a quality life than arriving in a hot soup in a rush.

2.3 Marital dissatisfaction and late marriages

Guilford and Bengtson (1979) reported that marital quality enhances in seniority. Study demonstrates examining inclinations that likely prompted an overinflated positive report of conjugal fulfillment in more seasoned grown-ups. Concentrate additionally examined interpersonal and mental variables connected with disappointment in long haul relational unions. Late examinations show that more seasoned relational unions advantage from lower levels of contention and more prominent wellsprings of common delight taking after youngster raising end. Investigations of social backing in long haul relational unions propose that impression of spousal backing are all the more emphatically identified with conjugal fulfillment and general prosperity for more seasoned ladies than for men. A couple of examinations have found a huge relationship amongst sorrow and conjugal friction in more seasoned

grown-up tests, and the causal stream between these two variables seems, by all accounts, to be unidirectional in that dejection detrimentally affects late-life conjugal quality. In reality, misery has been found to intervene the connection between numerous age-related stressors (e.g., sick wellbeing, retirement) and decreases in conjugal alteration. Notwithstanding, our preparatory investigation of conjugal conformity inside a discouraged, more seasoned grown-up, outpatient test of wedded people did not affirm measurably that conjugal conflict is connected with depressive symptomatology. This, to some extent, was credited to the exceptionally contract scope of more established grown-ups tested (i.e., facility patients experiencing discouragement). Be that as it may, the larger part of depressives described their relational unions as grating.

Leonardo and Senchak (1996:369-380) reported that late relational unions show negative connection between the age at marriage and conjugal modification of life partner. The reason might be in the mental way of companions, in light of the fact that with the progression of time the physical magnificence, mental and physiological potential, sexual enthusiasm and resistance get muddled, which may influence the conjugal quality antagonistically lastly life partner don't demonstrate intrigue, care, and feeling towards her, which may bring about conjugal clash and conjugal disappointment between them. The more serious danger of disappointment and misery in marriage appeared to show up when both a couple were less than 22 years old or above 32.

2.4 Mean age and late marriages

Retherford (2001:65-102) expressed that the singulate mean age at marriage in the middle of 1975 to 1995 in Japan expanded from 24.5 to 27.7 years for ladies and from 27.6 to 30.7 years for men, making Japan one of the most recent wedding populaces on the planet. Over the same period, the extent of

ladies who will never wed, figured from age-particular first-marriage probabilities relating to a specific schedule year, expanded from 5 to 15 percent for ladies and from 6 to 22 percent for men-practices strongly not quite the same as those portraying the all inclusive marriage society of prior years. This article explores how and why these progressions have happened. The reasons are bound up with quick instructive additions by ladies, huge expansions in the extent of ladies who work for pay outside the home, real changes in the structure and working of the marriage market, phenomenal increments in the predominance of premarital sex, and sweeping changes in qualities identifying with marriage and family life.

Bitter (1986:631-640) talked about the impacts generally marriage on conjugal insecurity. The specialist has utilized meeting information from a national specimen of wedded persons. The analyst likewise utilized extensive variety of exercises identified with separation and partition to show the level of unsteadiness. The examination demonstrated that persons wedded sometime down the road were observed to be more heterogeneous (not same) in their decision of mate. Specialist additionally circle utilized that, when this heterogeneity is controlled, the relationship between age at first marriage and unsteadiness is negative and direct.

Circumstances are different, and regardless, ladies have taken back the decision. Whether it is "ladies in overflow" or "old maid", the time of ladies turning fleece as a profession is certainly over, so has the way we take a gander at ladies from that age.

2.5 Problems caused by late marriages

Aziz (2014) reported that there are a great deal of issues and impediments generally relational unions. Particularly in Pakistan there is perilous pattern creating for late marriages. Marriage at 35 years and old think about as a late

marriage. Most concerning issue after late marriage is utilization and late married couples confront a great deal of challenges in pregnancy. Fertility declined with the age of females. There is a major misguided judgment that man's ripeness not declined, by the age of 35 to 40 man additionally decay his richness. It is hard to make pregnancy positive in late relational unions, in the event that it happens then there are part of intricacies in it for instance: irregularity, premature deliveries, low birth weight, pre term conveyances and that's just the beginning.

Bongaarts (2007:73-83) recognizes the potential parts generally age at marriage and a long stretch of premarital sexual movement as populace danger components. Analyst utilized environmental information from 33 sub-Saharan African nations and with individual-level information from demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) in Kenya and Ghana 2003. The examination finds a noteworthy positive connection between HIV pervasiveness and middle age at first marriage, and between HIV predominance and interim between first sex and first marriage. The individual-level examination demonstrates that HIV disease every year of introduction is higher before than after first marriage. The discoveries bolster the theory of a connection between a high normal age at marriage and a long stretch of premarital intercourse amid which accomplice changes are moderately regular and encourage the spread of HIV.

2.6 High satisfaction and late marriages

One of the regular reasons is ordinary labor in more seasoned ages as well. It was once in the past said that the young ladies ought to imagine inside the ages of 25-30 so that the tyke conceived is sound. Unusual labors were thought to be a high plausibility if there should arise an occurrence of more established young ladies. This issue has vanished after the advancement made into the field of the therapeutic science. Individuals feel fulfillment because of

the current advancements identified with birth issues in late life relational unions.

Leahy (1985:165-172) reported that, the high fulfillment was found in the majority of the marriages, and life partners by and large gave an abnormal state of backing. Financial status, the sex of the guardian, and the level of handicap of one mate had insignificant effect on the measurements of conjugal quality or the social bolster possibilities in the dyad. The specialist reported 76 late-life relational unions. The analyst has utilized subjective information on conjugal fulfillment. The exploration proposes that the criteria for achievement contrast from those in prior stages in the family cycle.

Guilford and Bengston (1979:687-698) reported that increment in marital satisfaction in more established couples is an aftereffect of Bi-dimensional communication changes that happen inside the dyad through the span of marriage. Utilizing a cross-sectional outline to evaluate rate of positive cooperation and negative assessments between mates crosswise over three eras, these analysts found that rate of positive communications was most elevated for more youthful couples (mean age = 22 years; mean length of marriage = 3 years), least for middle-age couples (mean age = 44 years; mean length of marriage = 21), and transitional for more established couples (mean age = 67 years; mean length of marriage = 41 years). Conversely, rate of negative conclusion relentlessly diminished with age. These specialists inferred that more established marriages advantage from a resurgence in positive cooperation in late life combined with a consistent straight decrease in negative assessment over the life range.

2.7 Personal reasons and late marriage

Aside from above reasons, there could be some individual reasons. The standpoint of guardians too has changed alongside their youngsters.

Kumar (2012) expressed that for now's folks the satisfaction of their girls rules. In any case, they absolutely do stress and wish that their girls get an appropriate match the length of they are alive in light of the fact that who else should support their little girls after they are no more there to support? By what means will she live alone in her seniority? Be that as it may, these sorts of stresses are wrapped underneath the rug before the satisfaction of their little girls. They leave a definite choice about marriage to be taken by their little girls.

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

2.8 Celibacy and late marriage

Friedl and Ellis (1976:23-35) examined late marriage and celibacy as method for decreasing populace development in a Swiss Alpine people group. Late marriage combined with a high rate of celibacy can control populace by shortening the years of childbearing for ladies and by expelling some fertile people from the reproducing populace. Both conscious and unconscious frameworks of populace control are reflected in late marriage and chastity. Deferring marriage can be a conscious choice to put off the start of childbearing, without affirmed or known techniques for conception prevention, and within the sight of qualities which compare marriage with family. In the meantime, considering characterizing marriageability is regularly outside the ability to control of the person. Specialists additionally talked about that these examples are identified with other systematized social works on, including legacy standards and religious convictions, particularly those

relating to contraception. As per the specialists, in Swiss Alpine people group individuals are moving towards late marriage patterns to control the birth rate of the group.

Jones (2007:453-478) expressed that general decrease in fertility levels in Pacific Asia has in its Vanguard nations where ripeness rates are among the most reduced on the planet. A related pattern is toward deferred marriage and non-marriage. As indicated by the scientist postponed marriage plays essential part in the decrease in the fertility rates of any group. Specialist contends that automatic postponement in marriage is likely to be more basic in Pacific Asia than in western nations. What's more, that resultant automatic childlessness assumes a considerable part in the low richness rates presently watched.

2.9 Rural/Urban trends and late marriages

Larson (1988:15-45) expressed that in the late Victoria time, the marriage was fervently address, concerned whether the more youthful era was wedding at the "best possible time", neither recklessly too soon nor egotistically past the point of no return. As per the analyst the information for the province of Victoria shows unassuming ascents in male and female age at marriage from 1861 to 1901. The scientist utilizes Melbourne marriage endorsements from 1866 to 1896 to look at urban and rustic marriage patterns and study the individual determinants of the planning of first marriage. Information demonstrates that urban ladies and grooms were liable to be more youthful than provincial ones. As indicated by the analyst monetary conditions assumed more imperative part in men's planning of marriage than in woman's.

2.10 Analysis of the study

The previous literature shows that higher education is the main cause of late marriages. People wanted to be socially r financially independent. According to people it's better to be late in marriage to find a suitable match with whom

to live a quality life than landing in a hot soup in a hurry. Western effects for late marriages also plays vital role. The psychological nature of spouses may cause marital conflicts and marital dissatisfaction, because with the passage of time the physical beauty, psychological and physiological potential, sexual zeal and tolerance get languished, which may affect the marital quality adversely and finally spouse don't show interest, care, and feeling towards her. The greater risk of dissatisfaction and unhappiness in marriage seemed to appear when both husband and wife were under the age of 22 or above 32. The world of TV and internet has turned the cultures of the entire countries of world in one single color. Marriage is now not associated with age. Marriages are now being solemnized in the ages of 35-40-45-50 years also. Another reason of late marriage is normal child birth in older ages too. It was formerly said that the girls should conceive within the ages of 25-30 so that the child born is healthy. Abnormal child births were considered to be a high possibility in case of older girls. This problem has disappeared after the progress made into the field of the medical science.

2.11 Assumptions

- 1: Higher education is the main cause of late marriage.
- 2: Finding perfect match may cause delay in marriage.
- 3: Higher satisfaction is more in older couples instead of early married couples.
- 4: Now-a-days marriage is not associated with age.
- 5: Late marriages may reduce population growth.
- 6: Fertility and late Pregnancy problems might be faced by late married couples.

7: Delay in marriage greatly affects the fertility of a woman, reducing the possibility of conception.

8: Fertility declined with the age of men and women both.

9: Marital quality is much improved in old married couples.

10: Couples who marry in their late twenties and thirties are somewhat less likely to divorce than those who marry in their mid-twenties.

Chapter No.3

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

3.1 Social exchange theory

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

3.1.1 Conceptual model of theory

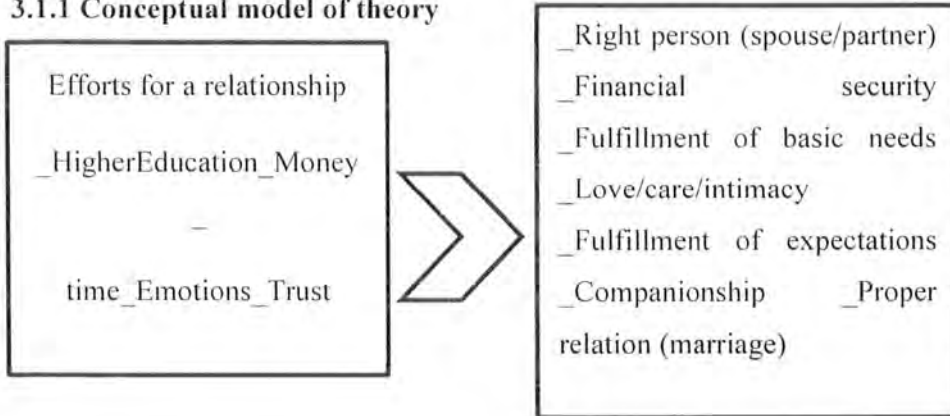


Figure 3.1.1.1 Conceptual model of theory

3.1.2 Explanation of the model

Figure 3.1.1.1 demonstrates the relationship amongst expenses and compensates is talked about. This social exchange model accept that prizes and costs drive relationship choices. Both sides in a social exchange assume liability for each other and rely on upon each other. Expenses are the components of social life that have contrary worth to a man, for example, the exertion put into a relationship and the negatives of an accomplice. Expenses can be advanced education, time, cash, exertion, feelings and so forth. Also, Rewards are the components of a relationship that have positive quality. Prizes can be feeling of acknowledgment, backing, and fraternity, money related security, satisfaction of desires and fundamental needs and so on.

3.1.3 Application of the theory

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

Homan who contends that social trade is the action of trading expenses and compensates between two individuals.

As indicated by this hypothesis, when a man chose to pick a flawless match for marriage, he/she bears the expense at numerous spots. Firstly he/she will get advanced education that will devour high cost. Furthermore he/she will discover occupation and after that gain cash. He/she will need to trust his/her accomplice. Forceful feelings that are connected to a particular individual will likewise incorporated into expenses.

In prize, he/she will anticipate that flawless match concurring will their prerequisites. He/she needs money related security, satisfaction of all essential needs and desires, adoration, consideration and closeness from his/her accomplice. When all the qualities and desires will coordinate, then they will move towards marriage. This is a long procedure as it requires much investment. So it might be called late marriage.

During the choice of mate/partner, both the partners may bear any sort of expense and in the meantime they both will expect reward from each other in future. For improving prize in future, individuals bear overwhelming expenses before marriage.

3.2 Stimulus-Value-Role Theory

The Stimulus-Value-Role theory was presented by Bernard Murstein (1970) that clarifies that individuals eventually pick their mates on similitudes. The procedure channels through 4 phases. As per this hypothesis, in the main stage, the couple starts the relationship. Individuals assess the other individual as far as physical qualities. Individuals by and large pulled in to individual of a comparative age, appearance and ethnicity. Regardless of whether one tries to build up an association with somebody relies on upon two things. The physical, social, and reputational characteristics of a potential accomplice and

one's view of his/her own particular qualities or traits. In the second stage, the couple investigates each other's qualities. Individuals contrast their qualities and others and choose whether they are adequately good to proceed with the relationship. Specifically, individuals take a gander at states of mind towards religion, sex, professions, families and sex contrasts. In the event that they find they hold comparative qualities on imperative issues, duty reinforces. In the event that their qualities on imperative issues vary, the relationship will probably end. In the third stage, the couple in the long run investigates each other's part desires. Individuals offer out the exercises to manufacture a working relationship. In the event that they concur about part desires, responsibility to each different becomes more grounded. The more they like how alternate performs parts (social, religious, sexual, and so on.), duty turns out to be significantly more grounded. At the point when the qualities and desires of both accomplices match with each other then they will move towards the last alternative and that is marriage. It is a long and time taken procedure in light of the fact that both the accomplices will require some serious energy in getting all the data about each other. This procedure is a consecutive procedure and each progression is imperative. Marriage for this situation is likewise viewed as late on account of the long procedure. (Murstein, 1970).

3.2.1 Murstein Stimulus-Value-Role theory

There are four fundamental steps of the theory. Those steps are;

- 1: Stimulus stage
- 2: Value stage
- 3: Role stage
- 4: Marriage

3.2.2 Model of the theory

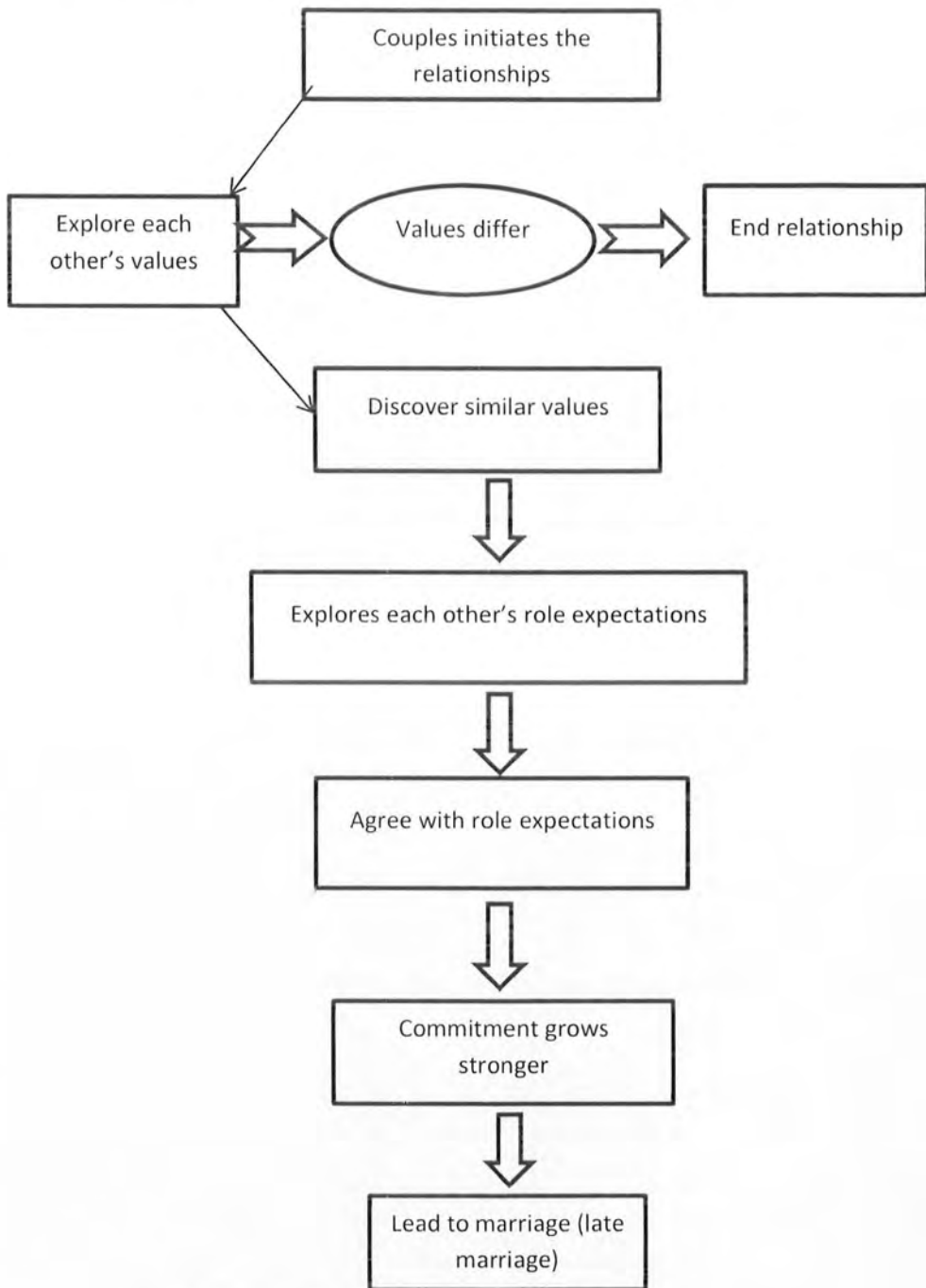


Figure 3.2.2 Conceptual model of theory

3.2.3 Explanation of the model

In this model of boost quality part hypothesis, a criteria or procedure is talked about the activity phase of the relationship of accomplices to the end phase of the relationship. Both the accomplices went through various stages. In the event that their qualities and desires are like each other then relationship will proceed and if their desires and values does not coordinate with each other then their relationship will prompt the end at the absolute starting point of the relationship.

3.2.4 Application of the theory

The Stimulus-Value-Role hypothesis clarifies that individuals eventually pick their mates on likenesses. Individuals pick those persons as their accomplices generally when their qualities and desires match with each other. This hypothetical structure retreats to Mustein work that characterizes how relationship functions with the assistance of various stages.

As per this hypothesis, individuals begin association with those persons whom they are more shut. Toward the start of the relationship, both the accomplices investigate every others values, when their qualities match with each other then relationship will proceed generally relationship will end there and after that they will find the same qualities. At that point they will investigate every others part desires. In the event that both the accomplices will concur with every others part desires, there responsibility will become more grounded. At the point when responsibilities are more grounded individuals move towards marriage. Finding and investigating the qualities and part desires is not a short or simple procedure. So marriage for this situation may be called late marriage on account of the long choosing process.

3.3 Propositions

- 1 Relationship is drive from expenses and remunerates.
- 2 People bear costs (time, cash) before marriage for getting rewards (budgetary security, support) from their accomplices after marriage.
- 3 People contrast their qualities and parts and others to choose whether they are adequately perfect to proceed with the relationship or not.
- 4 People take a gander at social, religious and sexual viewpoints while selecting mate.
- 5 Selecting mate is not a short procedure, it generally prompt late marriage.

3.4 Hypothesis

3.4.1 Late marriage impacts

H₀"Late marriage has no effect on the life of both male and female"

H₁ "Late marriage has effect on the life of both male and female"

3.4.2 Psychological/health problems

H₀ "There are no psychological/health issues confronted by individuals with respect to late marriage"

H₁ "There are psychological/health issues confronted by individuals with respect to late marriage"

Chapter No. 4

CONCEPTUALIZATION AND OPERATIONALIZATION

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

4.1 Conceptualization

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

4.1.1 Late Marriage

Late marriage refers to situations when a person who has reach the state of maturity in every fact of life that is, mentally, spiritually, financially and physically is not married probably as a result of unavailability of spouse or some other factors (Olatundun 2013). Late marriage refers to marriage that takes place after the expected or proper time. Late age for marriage is between the late twenties and thirties. Age for marriage differs from one area to another (Dana 2011).

4.1.2 Education

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

4.1.3 Fertility

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

4.2 Operationalization

4.2.1 Late marriage

Late marriage refers to marriage that takes place after the expected or proper time. The choice of the time to marry varies from one person to another. In this research, late marriage refers to the reasons or impacts that plays important role behind late marriage decision of people. Late age for marriage is between the late twenties and thirties. Age for marriage differs from one area to another. In particular, researcher has tried to find out what are the main reasons behind the decision of late marriage, what are the social and psychological impacts of late marriage and what kind of problems can be faced after late marriage?

4.2.2 Higher Education

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

4.2.3 Fertility decline

Fertility decline refers to the decline in the ability of a person to produce/conceive babies. With the passage of time, fertility of both men and women starts declining. In this research, the researcher has tried to find out the effect of late marriage on the fertility of a person. And also has tried to find out the problems regarding fertility of person that are being faced after late marriage and what are impacts of age on fertility of the persons.

Chapter No. 5

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Social research is the logical investigation of society. All the more particularly, social exploration inspects a general public's states of mind, suspicions, convictions, patterns, stratifications and principles. The extent of social exploration can be little or vast, going from the self or a solitary individual to spreading over a whole race or nation. Social exploration decides the relationship between one or more variables.

5.1 Research Design

Sociologists utilized various techniques for social research. In this research, the researcher used Quantitative method for the collection and analyzing the numerical data.

5.2 Universe of the study

The current research was conducted in Islamabad. According to the sociological requirements the locale was selected in order to conduct a quantitative research. The area of this research is Islamabad that is the capital of the Pakistan. People are moving towards this city for the sake of better education. There are so many colleges and universities in Islamabad. This research was conducted through different colleges and universities and from other education institutes of Islamabad as well.

5.3 Sample size

It is a subset of a populace; sample is a little partition of populace that speaks to the attributes of the entire populace. The sample size of this study was 200 unmarried people.

5.4 Unit of analysis

The units of analysis were the unmarried people from the different areas of the Islamabad. The objective populace of this exploration was the unmarried people who are either students or employees.

5.5 targeted population

The targeted population of this research was the unmarried people from different areas of Islamabad. .

5.6 Sampling techniques

In this research, the purposive sampling is used to collect data from sample population. It is type of sampling, in which a researcher selects specific unmarried people for collecting.

5.7 Tools for Data Collection

For the present study, information was gathered with the help of a questionnaire and interview schedule. The aim was to ask questions about the people's perception about late marriage. The inquiries were comprised of their age, instruction, marital status, from which area they belongs, their perception and choice etc.

5.8 Pre-Testing

Pre-testing is a development testing of something, such as, a questionnaire, item, or thought. The researcher tested his questionnaire before data collection due to verifying the workability of the questionnaire. 15 questionnaires were filled by respondents. The purpose of pretesting was to check the response of respondents on the issue so that the researcher can enhance the quality of questionnaire.

5.9 Tools for Data Analysis

Data analysis was done on the basis of quantitative data analysis technique. The data was checked and changed by utilizing MS Word, SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) was utilized to investigate the information that

was exhibited in a plain frame. Descriptive and inferential statistics were also used. Chi-square test was applied for hypothesis testing.

5.10 Opportunities and Limitations of the Study

The research work provides an opportunity to the only unmarried people. After finding the outcomes and reasons of late marriage, the research work also provides opportunity to the unmarried people to aware about the reasons that force people towards late marriage.

5.11 Ethical Concern

It is the moral duty of the researcher to get permission before initiating any research activity, e.g. asking questions from respondents. Trust was built through politeness and giving due respect to the interviewees. The researcher gave respect and avoided personal questions to the respondents and use of abusive language, which hurts their emotions. Besides this, the researcher hides the identity of the respondents and kept the respondent's privacy.

Chapter No. 6

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

6.1 Descriptive analysis

An arrangement of brief unmistakable coefficients that outlines a given information set, which can either be a representation of the whole populace or a sample. It is a procedure in which, numbers and frequencies clarifies the gathered information

Table No. 6.1.1: Gender of respondents

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Male	116	58.0
Female	84	42.0
Total	200	100.0

Table 6.1.1 indicates that out of 200 respondents, 58.0% respondents were males, while 42.0% respondents were females. It is concluded that there were more male respondents.

Table No. 6.1.2: Age of respondents

Category	Frequency	Percentage
23-27	162	81.0
28-33	24	12.0
34-39	14	7.0
Total	200	100.0

Table 6.1.2 indicates that out of 200 respondents, 81.0% respondents had age between 23-27, 12.0% respondents had age between 28-33, while 7.0 respondents had age between 34-39. It is concluded that, 162 respondents had age between 23-27.

Table No. 6.1.3: Demographic background of the respondent

Category	Frequency	Percentage
City	142	71.0
Town	53	26.5
Village	5	2.5
Total	200	100.0

Table 6.1.3 indicates that out of 200 respondents, 71.0% respondents were from city, 26.5% respondents were from town, while 2.5% respondents were from village. It is concluded that, 142 respondents were from city.

Table No. 6.1.4: Current status of the respondent

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Study	162	81.0
Job	36	18.0
Any other	2	1.0
Total	200	100.0

Table 6.1.4 indicates that out of 200 respondents, 81.0% respondents were doing study, 18.0% respondents were doing jobs, while 1.0% respondents were doing any other. It is concluded that, 162 respondents were studying.

Table No. 6.1.5: Perception Regarding Late Age for Females

Category	Frequency	Percentage
23-25	52	26.0
26-28	109	54.5
29-31	37	18.5
32-34	2	1.0
Total	200	100.0

Table 6.1.5 indicates that out of 200 respondents, 26.0% respondents said that 23-25 is considered to be late age for females in our society, 54.5% respondents said 26-28 is late age for female, 18.5% respondents said 29-31 is late age for female, while 1.0% said 32-34 is late age for females in our society.

Table No. 6.1.6: Perception regarding late age for males

Category	Frequency	Percentage
25-29	20	10.0
30-34	68	34.0
35-39	110	55.0
40-44	1	.5
Above 45	1	.5
Total	200	100

Table 6.1.6 indicates that out of 200 respondents, 10.0% said that 25-29 is considered to be late age for males in our society, 34.0% said that 30-34 is late age for males, 55.0% said that 35-39 is late age for males, .5% said that 40-44 is late age for males, while .5% said that above 45 is late age for males in our society.

Table No. 6.1.7: Higher education is the reason for late marriages

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	98	49.0
Agree	100	50.0
Neutral	2	1.0
Total	200	100.0

Table 6.1.7 indicates that out of 200 respondents, 49.0% were strongly agreed that higher education is the main reason for late marriages in our society, 50.0% respondents were agreed, while 1.0% respondents were neutral.

Table No. 6.1.8: Role of shifting status of women in late marriages

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	33	16.5
Agree	113	56.5
Neutral	52	26.0
Strongly disagree	1	.5
disagree	1	.5
Total	200	100.0

Table 6.1.8 indicates that out of 200 respondents, 16.5% were strongly agreed that shifting status of women plays important role in late marriages, 56.5% respondents were agreed, 26.0% respondents were neutral, .5% respondent was strongly disagreed, while .5% respondent was disagreed.

Table 6.1.9: Role of socialization in late marriage

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	76	38.0
Agree	122	61.0
Neutral	2	1.0
Total	200	100.0

Table 6.1.9 indicates that out of 200 respondents, 38.0% respondents were strongly agreed that socialization plays important role in the decision of late marriage, 61.0% respondents were agreed, while 1.0% respondents were neutral.



Table 6.1.10: Role of family system in late marriage

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	20	10.0
agree	84	42.0
Neutral	91	45.5
Strongly disagree	2	1.0
disagree	3	1.5
Total	200	100.0

Table 6.1.10 indicates that out of 200 respondents, 10.0% respondents were strongly agreed that family system plays major role in the decision of late marriage, 42.0% respondents were agreed, 45.0% respondents were neutral, 1.0% respondents were strongly disagreed, while 1.5% respondents were disagreed.

Table 6.1.11: Financial independence/economical stability

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	63	31.5
agree	113	66.5
Neutral	3	1.5
Strongly disagree	1	.5
Total	200	100.0

Table 6.1.11 indicates that out of 200 respondents, 31.5% respondents were strongly agreed that financial/economical stability is a reason for late marriage, 66.5% respondents were agreed, 1.5% respondents were neutral, while .5% respondent was strongly disagreed.

Table 6.1.12: Influence of parent's education

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	64	32.0
agree	36	18.5
Neutral	99	49.5
Strongly disagree	1	.5
Total	200	100.0

Table 6.1.12 indicates that out of 200 respondents, 32.0% respondents were strongly agreed that parent's education has influence on their children's decision of marriage, 18.0% respondents were agreed, 49.5% were neutral, while .5% respondent was strongly disagreed.

Table 6.1.13: Relationship between extra liberty and late marriage

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	39	19.5
Agree	68	34.0
Neutral	67	33.5
Strongly disagree	2	1.0
Disagree	24	12.0
Total	200	100.0

Table 6.1.13 indicates that out of 200 respondents, 19.5% respondents were strongly agreed that extra liberty results in late marriage, 34.0% respondents were agreed, 33.5% respondents were neutral, 1.0% respondents were strongly disagreed, while 12.0% respondents were disagreed.

Table 6.1.14: People want to enjoy or travel

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	63	31.5
agree	76	38.0
Neutral	47	23.5
Strongly disagree	11	5.5
disagree	3	1.5
Total	200	100.0

Table 6.1.14 indicates that out of 200 respondents, 31.5% respondents were strongly agreed that people choose to delay marriage because they want to travel or enjoy, 38.0% respondents were agreed, 23.5% respondents were neutral, 5.5% respondents were strongly disagreed, while 1.5% respondents were disagreed.

Table 6.1.15: Perfect match leads to late marriage

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	49	24.5
agree	101	50.5
Neutral	41	20.5
Strongly disagree	3	1.5
disagree	6	3.0
Total	200	100.0

Table 6.1.15 indicates that out of 200 respondents, 24.5% respondents were strongly agreed that find a perfect may lead to late marriage, 50.5% respondents were agreed, 20.0% respondents were neutral, 1.5% respondents were strongly disagreed, while 3.0% respondents were disagreed.

Table 6.1.16 Demand of well-educated partner

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	32	16.0
agree	75	37.5
Neutral	64	32.0
Strongly disagree	29	14.5
Total	200	100.0

Table 6.1.16 indicates that out of 200 respondents, 16.0% respondents were strongly agreed that when a person is well-educated, he/she wants well-educated partner too, 37.5% respondents were agreed, 32.05 respondents were neutral, 14.5% respondents were strongly disagreed.

Table 6.1.17: Heavy demand of dowry

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	53	26.5
agree	65	32.5
Neutral	53	26.5
Strongly disagree	29	14.5
Total	200	100.0

Table 6.1.17 indicates that out of 200 respondents, 26.5% respondents were strongly agreed that heavy demand of dowry is the main reason for late marriage in our societies, 32.5% respondents were agreed, 26.5% respondents were neutral, while 14.5% respondents were strongly disagreed.

Table 6.1.18: Late marriage impacts

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	12	6.0
agree	53	26.5
Neutral	34	17.0
Strongly disagree	94	47.0
disagree	7	3.5
Total	200	100.0

Table 6.1.18 indicates that out of 200 respondents, 6.0% respondents were strongly agreed that late marriage has impact on people's life, 26.5% respondents were agreed, 17.0% respondents were neutral, 47.5% respondents were strongly disagreed, while 3.5% respondents were disagreed.

Table 6.1.19: Religion is a hurdle in deciding the marriage age

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	27	13.5
Agree	96	48.0
Neutral	34	17.0
Strongly disagree	29	14.5
Disagree	14	7.0
Total	200	100.0

Table 6.1.19 indicates that out of 200 respondents, 13.5% respondents were strongly agreed that religion is sometimes a major component in deciding the marriage age, 48.0% respondents were agreed, 17.0% respondents were neutral, 14.5% respondents were strongly disagreed, while 7.0% respondents were disagreed.

Table 6.1.20: Perfect match in same sect leads to late marriage

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	1	.5
Agree	116	58.0
Neutral	75	37.5
Strongly disagree	2	1.0
Disagree	6	3.0
Total	200	100.0

Table 6.1.20 indicates that out of 200 respondents, .5% respondents were strongly agreed that find a perfect match in same sect may lead to late marriage, 58.0% respondents were agreed, 37.5% respondents were neutral, 1.0% respondents were strongly disagreed, while 3.0% respondents were disagreed.

Table 6.1.21: Role of Cultural/traditional values

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	26	10.0
agree	117	58.5
Neutral	63	31.5
Total	200	100.0

Table 6.1.21 indicates that out of 200 respondents, 10.0% respondents were strongly agreed that cultural/traditional values plays important role in deciding marriage, 58.5% respondents were agreed, while 31.55 respondents were neutral.

Table 6.1.22 Role of caste system in late marriages

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	147	73.5
Neutral	41	20.5
Strongly disagree	6	3.0
disagree	6	3.0
Total	200	100.0

Table 6.1.22 indicates that out of 200 respondents, 73.5% respondents were agreed that caste system is the main reason for late marriages, 20.5% respondents were neutral, 3.0% respondents were strongly disagreed, while 3.05 respondents were disagreed.

Table 6.1.23: Marital stability is affected by late marriages

Category	Frequency	Percentage
agree	161	80.5
Neutral	39	19.5
Total	200	100.0

Table 6.1.23 indicates that out of 200 respondents, 80.5% respondents were agreed that marital stability is affected by late marriages, while 19.5% respondents were neutral.

Table 6.1.24: Perfect match in same caste leads to late marriage

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	40	20.0
Agree	94	47.0
Neutral	66	33.0
Total	200	100.0

Table 6.1.24 indicates that out of 200 respondents, 20.0% respondents were strongly agreed that find a perfect match in same caste may lead to late marriage, 47.0% respondents were agreed, while 33.0% respondents were neutral.

Table 6.1.25: Urban marriage age is higher

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	44	22.0
agree	107	53.5
Neutral	48	24.0
Strongly disagree	1	.5
Total	200	100.0

Table 6.1.25 indicates that out of 200 respondents, 22.0% respondents were strongly agreed that marriage age in urban areas is higher than in rural areas, 53.5% respondents were agreed, 24.0% respondents were neutral, while .5% respondent was strongly disagreed.

Table 6.1.26: late marriage is better decision for lesser conflicts

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	36	18.0
agree	71	35.5
Neutral	85	42.5
Strongly disagree	8	4.0
Total	200	100.0

Table 6.1.26 indicates that out of 200 respondents, 18.0% respondents were strongly agreed that late marriage is the better decision for lesser conflicts,

35.5% respondents were agreed, 42.5% respondents were neutral, while 4.0% respondents were strongly disagreed.

Table 6.1.27: Role of Society in deciding the age of marriage

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	18	9.0
agree	97	48.5
Neutral	85	42.5
Total	200	100.0

Table 6.1.27 indicates that out of 200 respondents, 9.0% respondents were strongly agreed that society plays important role in deciding the age of marriage, 48.5% respondents were agreed, while 42.5% respondents were neutral.

Table 6.1.28: Risks of dissatisfaction and happiness among spouses

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	3	1.5
agree	74	37.0
Neutral	118	59.0
Strongly disagree	2	1.0
disagree	3	1.5
Total	200	100.0

Table 6.1.28 indicates that out of 200 respondents, 1.5% respondents were strongly agreed that late marriage can decline the risks of dissatisfaction and happiness among spouses, 37.0% respondents were agreed, 59.0% respondents were neutral, 1.0% respondents were strongly disagreed, while 1.5% respondents were disagreed.

Table 6.1.29: Role of Modernization in late marriages

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	62	31.0
agree	83	41.5
Neutral	22	11.0
Strongly disagree	14	7.0
disagree	19	9.5
Total	200	100.0

Table 6.1.29 indicates that out of 200 respondents, 31.0% respondents were strongly agreed that modernization plays important role in late marriages, 41.5% respondents were agreed, 11.0% respondents were neutral, 7.0% respondents were strongly disagreed, while 9.5% respondents were disagreed.

Table 6.1.30: Role of recent technologies

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	32	16.0
agree	64	32.0
Neutral	76	38.0
Strongly disagree	28	14.0
Total	200	100.0

Table 6.1.30 indicates that out of 200 respondents, 16.0% respondents are strongly agreed that recent technologies regarding birth in older age plays important role in late marriage, 32.0% respondents are agreed, 38.0% respondents were neutral, while 14.0% respondents were strongly disagreed.

Table 6.1.31: Role of Medical science in child births in older ages

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	1	.5
agree	126	63.0
Neutral	40	20.0
Strongly disagree	33	16.5
Total	200	100.0

Table 6.1.31 indicates that out of 200 respondents, .5% respondents were strongly agreed that medical science has eliminates the problems regarding child birth in older ages, 63.0% respondents were agreed, 20.0% respondents were neutral, while 16.5% respondents were strongly disagreed.

Table 6.1.32: Normal child birth in late ages

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	2	1.0
Agree	56	28.0
Neutral	79	39.5
Strongly disagree	60	30.0
Disagree	3	1.5
Total	200	100.0

Table 6.1.32 indicates that out of 200 respondents, 1.0% respondents were strongly agreed that normal child birth in late ages is the reason for late marriage, 28.0% respondents were agreed, 39.5% respondents were neutral, 30.0% respondents were strongly disagreed, 1.5% respondents were disagreed.

Table 6.1.33: Psychological problems are caused by late marriages

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	62	31.0
agree	131	65.5
Neutral	6	3.0
Strongly disagree	1	.5
Total	200	100.0

Table 6.1.33 indicates that out of 200 respondents, 31.0% respondents were strongly agreed that late life marriage cause psychological problems, 65.5% respondents were agreed, 3.0% respondents were neutral, while .5% respondent was strongly disagreed.

Table 6.1.34: Psychological problems lack of proposal

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	48	24.0
agree	116	58.0
Neutral	35	17.5
Strongly disagree	1	.5
Total	200	100.0

Table 6.1.34 indicates that out of 200 respondents, 24.0% respondents were strongly agreed that due to lack of proposals, people feel stress/ depression, 58.0% respondents were agreed, 17.5% respondents were neutral, while .5% respondent was strongly disagreed.

Table 6.1.35: Due to rejection of proposals, people become mad

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	19	9.5
agree	123	61.5
Neutral	39	19.5
Strongly disagree	19	9.5
Total	200	100.0

Table 6.1.35 indicates that out of 200 respondents, 9.5% respondents were strongly agreed that due to lack of proposals, people become sad, 61.5% respondents were agreed, 19.5% respondents were neutral, 9.5% respondents were strongly disagreed.

Table 6.1.36: lack of proposals cause dissatisfaction

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	31	15.5
Agree	116	58.0
Neutral	53	26.5
Total	200	100.0

Table 6.1.36 indicates that out of 200 respondents, 15.5% respondents were strongly agreed that psychological dissatisfaction is caused by lack of proposals, 58.0% respondents were agreed, while 26.5% respondents were neutral.

Table 6.1.37: Problems faced by late married couples

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	6	3.0
Agree	125	62.5
Neutral	49	24.5
Strongly disagree	20	10.0
Total	200	100.0

Table 6.1.37 indicates that out of 200 respondents, 3.0% respondents were strongly agreed that late married couples have to face a lot of problems after marriage. 62.5% respondents were agreed, 24.5% respondents were neutral, while 10.0% respondents were strongly disagreed.

Table 6.1.38 More chances of miscarriages in late married couples

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	21	10.5
Agree	95	47.5
Neutral	82	41.0
Strongly disagree	2	1.0
Total	200	100.0

Table 6.1.38 indicates that out of 200 respondents, 10.5% respondents were strongly agreed that there are more chances of miscarriages in late married couples, 47.5% respondents were agreed, 41.0% respondents were neutral, while 1.0% respondents were strongly disagreed.

Table 6.1.39: Abnormal child births has high possibility

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	10	5.0
Agree	60	30.0
Neutral	101	50.5
Strongly disagree	29	14.5
Total	200	100.0

Table 6.1.39 indicates that out of 200 respondents, 5.0% respondents were strongly agreed that abnormal child births are considered to be a high possibility in case of late life marriages, 30.0% respondents were agreed, 50.5% respondents were neutral, while 14.5% respondents were strongly disagreed.

Table 6.1.40: People feel satisfaction due to modern technologies

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	1	.5
agree	98	49.0
Neutral	76	38.0
Strongly disagree	25	12.5
Total	200	100.0

Table 6.1.40 indicates that out of 200 respondents, .5% respondents were strongly agreed that people feel satisfaction due to modern technologies related to child birth issues in late life marriages, 49.5% respondents were agreed, 38.0% respondents were neutral, while 12.5% respondents were strongly disagreed.

Table 6.1.41: Role of Delayed marriages in declining the fertility

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	37	18.5
agree	93	46.5
Neutral	70	35.0
Total	200	100.0

Table 6.1.41 indicates that out of 200 respondents, 18.5% respondents were strongly agreed that delayed marriages plays important role in declining the fertility, 46.5% respondents were agreed, while 35.0% were neutral.

Table 6.1.42: Effects on Population growth

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	27	13.5
agree	155	77.5
Neutral	4	2.0
Strongly disagree	14	7.0
Total	200	100.0

Table 6.1.42 indicates that out of 200 respondents, 13.5% respondents were strongly agreed that population growth can be reduced through late marriages, 77.5% respondents were agreed, 2.0% respondents were neutral, while 7.0% respondents were strongly disagreed.

Table No. 6.1.43: Divorce rate is lesser among late life couples

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	45	22.5
Agree	104	52.0
Neutral	50	25.0
Disagree	1	.5
Total	200	100.0

Table 6.1.43 indicates that out of 200 respondents, 22.5% respondents were strongly agreed that divorce rate is lesser among late life couples, 52.5% respondents were agreed, 25.0% respondents were neutral, while .5% respondent was disagreed.

Table No. 6.1.44: People's perception about late marriage

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	62	31.0
Neutral	24	12.0
Strongly disagree	94	47.0
Disagree	20	10.0
Total	200	100.0

Table 6.1.44 indicates that out of 200 respondents, 31.0% respondents were agreed that they are in favor of late marriage, 12.0% respondents were neutral, 47.0% respondents were strongly disagreed, while 10.0% respondents were disagreed.

6.2 Inferential Statistic

Relationship between two variables or inferential in which researcher applies hypothesis testing.

6.3 Hypothesis testing

H₀ (Null hypothesis)

H₀ “Late marriage has no impact on the life of both male and female”

H₁ (Alternative hypothesis)

H₁ “Late marriage has impact on the life of both male and female”

Table No 6.2.1 Association between heavy demand of dowry and late marriage

Independent variable	Dependent variable					
	Late marriage has impacts on people’s life?					
Is heavy demand of dowry the main reason of late marriage?	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Strongly disagree	disagree	Total
Strongly agree	24	19	10	0	0	53
Agree	30	20	2	12	1	65
Neutral	23	24	3	3	0	53
Strongly disagree	18	5	3	3	0	29
Total	95	68	18	18	1	200

Table 6.2.1 demonstrates the interest of dowry and effect recently marriage on individuals' life. Among 200 respondents, 53 were strongly agreed that overwhelming interest of settlement is the fundamental reason recently marriage and 95 respondents were strongly agreed that late marriage has sway on individuals' life. 65 respondents were agreed about overwhelming interest while 68 respondents were agreed about late marriage impacts. 53 respondents were neutral about overwhelming interest of endowment while 18 respondents were nonpartisan about late marriage impacts. 29 respondents were strongly disagreed about the demand of dowry, while 18 respondents were strongly disagreed about late marriage impacts. 1 respondent was disagreed that late marriage has impact on individuals' life.

Table No 6.2.2 Chi square tests

Category	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Chi Square	29.207	12	.004
Phi	.382		.004

Table 6.2.2 demonstrates the relationship between independent variable (dowry demand) and dependent variable (late marriage). The Chi Square demonstrates that $\chi^2 = 29.207$, $df = 12$ and $p = 0.004$ that implies test is significant and there is relationship amongst independent and dependent variable. Nonetheless, quality of affiliation is taken from symmetric measure test. It demonstrates that $p = 0.004$ means there is significance relationship between variable and Phi value is 0.382. As indicated by the rule, if Phi happens between (0.3-0.7) that implies there is weak positive connection between variables.

Psychological/health problems

H₀ “There is no relationship between psychological/health problems and late marriages”

H₁ “There is relationship between psychological/health problems and late marriages”

Table No 6.2.3 Hypothesis#2 Association between lack of proposals and psychological problems

Association between late marriage and psychological problems				
Independent variable	Dependent variable			
Due to lack of proposals, people feel stress/depression?	Late life marriages cause psychological problems?			
	strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Total
Strongly agree	15	1	29	48
Agree	3	60	53	116
Neutral	0	14	21	35
Strongly disagree	0	1	0	1
Totals	21	76	103	200

Table No 6.2.3 shows the psychological problems and late marriage causes. Among 200 respondents, 48 respondents were strongly agreed and 116 were agreed that due to lack of proposals, people feel stress/depression. 21 respondents were strongly agreed and 76 were agreed that late life marriage cause psychological problems. 35 respondents were neutral and 1 respondent was strongly disagreed that people feel stress/depression. 103 respondents were neutral that late life marriage cause psychological problems.

Table No 6.2.4 Chi square tests

Category	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Chi Square	69.625	6	.000
Phi	.590		.000

Table No 6.2.4 shows the association between independent variable (less proposals) and dependent variable (psychological problems). The Chi Square test shows that $\chi^2 = 69.625$, $df = 6$ and $p = 0.000$ that means test is significant or there is association between independent and dependent variable. However, strength of association is taken from symmetric measure test. It shows that $p = 0.000$ means there is significant relationship between variables and Phi value is .590. According to the rule, if Phi occurs between (0.3-0.7) that means there is weak positive relation between variables.

It is concluded that, there is association between dependent and independent variables. According to first hypothesis, the Chi Square demonstrates that $\chi^2 = 29.207$, $df = 12$ and $p = 0.004$ that implies test is significant and there is relationship amongst independent and dependent variable. Hypothesis also demonstrates that $p = 0.004$ means there is significance relationship between variable and Phi value is 0.382. As indicated by the rule, if Phi happens between (0.3-0.7) that implies there is weak positive connection between

variables. According to second hypothesis, the Chi Square demonstrates that $\chi^2 = 29.207$, $df = 12$ and $p = 0.004$ that implies test is significant and there is relationship amongst independent and dependent variable. Hypothesis also demonstrates that $p = 0.004$ means there is significance relationship between variable.

Chapter No. 7

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION



7.1 Discussion

The present research study was focused on social and psychological impacts of late marriage on the people of Islamabad. The findings of this study reveal that due to higher education, age of marriage affects, that mostly leads to late marriage. Some people delay marriages because they want to travel or enjoy, some want to be financially/economically stable. However, this study shows that out of 200 respondents, 53 respondents were strongly agreed that heavy demand of dowry is the main reason for late marriage, while 65 were agreed (Table 6.1.17). This shows that dowry is one of the major cause for late marriage. As in this research, 100 respondents were agreed that higher education may lead to late marriage while 75 respondents were agreed that demand of well-educated partner has increased when a person too is well-educated (Table 6.1.16). Society also plays an important role in deciding the marriage age. As study shows that 97 respondents were agreed society has influence on late marriage (Table 6.1.27). Research also shows that, religion, caste system, sect, cultural/traditional values and family system are sometimes the main hurdles in late marriage decision.

The trend of higher education was not at the same level that is present today. As the status of women is shifting, this trend is also going on its peak. As in this research, 100 respondents were agreed that higher education may lead to late marriage while 75 respondents were agreed that demand of well-educated partner has increased when a person too is well-educated. Society also plays an important role in deciding the marriage age. It is the society that defines the age of marriage. In some societies, there is a trend of late marriage, while on the other side, late marriage is a curse. As study shows that 97 respondents were agreed society has influence on late marriage. Research also shows that, religion, caste system, sect, cultural/traditional values and family system are sometimes the main hurdles in late marriage decision.

As per psychological impacts of respondents is concerned, the findings shows that due to lack of proposals and rejection of proposals, people feel stress and depression, sometimes they become mad. As in this research, 131 respondents were agreed that psychological problems are caused by late marriage (Table 6.1.33). There are many problems caused by late marriage. Late married couples have to face a lot of problems after marriage. Problems may include miscarriages, abnormal child births, and pregnancies problems etc. Research shows that, 125 respondents were agreed that that there are a lot of problems faced by late married couples.

7.2 Conclusion

Late marriage is an important issue of our society. Almost everyone gets married at least once in their lives. But a few are just lucky enough to reach this milestone a little earlier than some, while others are unfortunate to never reach it ever. However, marriages are never an easy achievement, as they require two eligible people who willingly want to spend the rest of their lives together under one roof. Before marriage, many factors are considered when deciding on an agreement. Most common reasons for late marriages are higher education, lack of proposals, rejection of proposals, heavy demand of dowry, and very important is actually not being able to find the right match and getting delay for marriage. Such factors can be age, career, health, looks and the likes. Age is a factor that can change the way marriages work. And late marriages are often a chord of contention in our society.

The study was designed to find out the social and psychological impacts of late marriages. The study focused the people of Islamabad, who have single marital status. The study reveals that there is a social impact of late marriage on people. Trend of higher education is one of the common reason behind late marriage. Some other reasons may includes, heavy demand of dowry, perfect match, and lack of proposals. The study also reveals that religion, sect, caste

system, family system and sometimes cultural/traditional values become the hurdle in marriage. The study also reveals that there is a strong psychological impact of late marriage on people. Due to lack of proposals and rejection of proposals, people feel stress/depression and sometimes they become mad. Due to the modern technologies, problems regarding child births in older age have reduced. Study also shows that most of the respondents were against the late marriage because according to them more problems can be caused through late marriage.

REFERENCES



- Aziz, Tariq. 2014. "Problems Due To Late Marriages." *Best Right Way*.
- Bitter, Robert. G. 1986. "Late Marriage and Marital Instability: The Effects of Heterogeneity and Inflexibility." *Journal of Marriage and Family* : 631-640.
- Bongaarts, John. 2007. "Late Marriage and the HIV Epidemic in Sub-Saharan Africa." *Population Studies*: 73-83.
- Campagne, Daniel. M. 2013. "Can Male Fertility Be Improved Prior to Assisted Reproduction through The Control of Uncommonly Considered Factors?" *International Journal of Fertility and Sterility* 6(4): 214-223. PMC 3850314. PMID 24520443.
- Chan, Katie. 2011. "More empowered women means later marriages." *CHINADAILY*.
- Dana, Walrath 2011. "Cultural Anthropology: The Human Challenge." *Cengage Learning. (13): ISBN 978-0-495-81178-7*.
- Emerson, Richard. M. 1976. "Social Exchange Theory." *Annual Review of Sociology. (2): 335-362*.
- Friedl, John and Walter, S. Ellis 1976. "Celibacy, Late Marriage and Potential Mates in a Swiss Isolate." *Human Biology* : 23-25.
- Gagnon, Michelle. D, Michel Hersen and Vincent B Van Hasselt. 1999. "Interpersonal and Psychological Correlates of Marital Dissatisfaction in Late Life." *Clinical Psychology Review* (19): 359-378.
- Guildford, R. and Bengston, V. 1979. "Measuring marital satisfaction in three generations: Positive and negative dimension." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* (41): 387-398.
- Hajnal, John. 1965. "European marriage pattern in historical perspective on D.V. Glass and D.E.C. Eversley, (eds.) *Population in History, Arnold Londres*: 101-143.
- Haviland, William A., Prins, Harald E. L., McBride, Bunny and Walrath, Dana. 2011. "Cultural Anthropology: The Human Challenge"

Cengage Learning. (13): ISBN 978-0-495-81178-7.

- Jones, Gavin. W. 2007. "Delayed Marriage and Very Low Fertility in Pacific Asia." *Population and Development Review*: 453-478.
- Kent, Mary. Mederios. 2011. "U.S. Women Delay Marriage and Children for College." *Population Reference Bureau*.
- Kumar, Ashish 2012. "Causes of late marriages and its relative consequences." .
- Larson, Ann 1988. "MARRIAGE IN LATE NINETEENTH-CENTURY MELBOURNE." *Journal of the Australian Population Association*: 15-45.
- Leahy, Johnson. Colleen. 1985. "The Impact of Illness on Late-Life Marriages." *Journal of Marriage and Family (47)*: 165-172.
- Leonard, K.E. and Senchak, M. 1996. "Prospective Prediction of Husband Marital Aggression Within Newlywed Couples." *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*: 369-380.
- Migdol, Erin. 2013. "Reasons Women Delay Marriage." *Global post: Everyday Life*.
- Mokeyane, K. Nola and Erin, Migdol 2013. "Reasons Women Delay Marriage." *Global post: Everyday Life*.
- Murstein, Bernard. 1970. "Stimulus. Value. Role: A Theory of Marital Choice." *Journal of Marriage and Family* : 465-481.
- Olatundun, Oderinde. 2013. "A Socio- Religious Perspective of Late Marriage and Stigmatization of Single Adults and its Impact on the Church In Nigerira." *Department of Religious Studies, Olabisi Onabanjo University, Ago-Iwoye, Nigeria*.
- Retherford, Robert. D., Ogawa, Naohiro. and Matsukura, Rikiya. 2001. "Late Marriage and Less Marriage in Japan." *Population and Development Review* : 65-102.
- Sharif, Roni. H. 2011. "Definition of Education By The Experts." *Education*

Blog (2).

US Department Of State. 2008. *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices: 1353.*

USA Today. 2007. "Young Adults Delaying Marriage."

Yiing, Chwen. 2014. "Finding That Perfect Match: Changing Attitudes and Dynamics in the Matchmaking and Marriage Markets." *The Changing Chinese Institutions Literature Review Essay* : CC 6307.

ANNEXURE



“Unmarried People’s perception regarding the consequences of late marriage in Islamabad”

QUAID-I-AZAM UNIVERSITY ISLAMABAD

I am Kanwal shahzadi, student of MSc department of sociology, Quaid-i-Azam University Islamabad conducting research on the topic “unmarried people’s perception regarding the consequences of late marriage”.

This questionnaire is divided into two parts. Part-A is covering Demographic section, Part-B includes research variables which is composed of three sections; section one contains question items about social impacts of late marriages on both males and females, section two is composed of questions items of psychological impacts of late marriages on both males and females, and the third section includes problems that can be faced by couples after late life marriages.

Signature: _____

Part A; Demographic section:

“People’s perception regarding the consequences of late marriage in Islamabad”

Questionnaire ID: _____

Name of Respondent: _____

Respondents' gender: _____

Q1: Respondents' Age (years):

a) 23-27 b) 28-33 c) 34-39 d) 40-45 e) above 45

Q2: Respondents' marital status:

a) Single b) Married

Q3: Respondents' Education:

a) Illiterate b) Primary c) Middle d) Secondary e) Higher

Q4: Demographic background of the respondent?

a) City b) Town c) Village

Q5: Current status of the respondent?

a) Study b) Job c) Any other

Q6: What do you think is considered to be late age for females in our society for marriage?

a) 23-25 b) 26-28 c) 29-31 d) 32-34 e) above 35

Q7: What do you think is considered to be late age for males in our society for marriage?

a) 25-29 b) 30-34 c) 35-39 d) 40-44 e) above 45

Part B

1: Strongly Agree 2: Agree 3: Neutral 4: Strongly disagree

5: Disagree

“Unmarried People’s perception regarding the consequences of late marriages”

Q#	Questions	1	2	3	4	5
08	Do you think higher education is the main reason now-a-days for late marriages?					
09	Do you think shifting status of women plays important role in late marriages?					
10	Socialization plays important role in the decision of late marriage?					
11	Family system plays major role in the decision of late marriage?					
12	Is Financial independence/economical stability is a reason for late marriage?					
13	Do you think parent’s education has its influence on their children’s decision of marriage?					
14	Extra liberty may results in late marriage?					
15	People choose to delay marriage because they want to travel or enjoy their lives?					
16	To find a perfect match may lead to late marriage?					
17	When a person is well-educated, he/she wants well-educated partner too?					
18	Is heavy demand of dowry the main reason for late marriage in our societies?					
19	Do you think late marriage has effect on the life of people?					
20	Do you think religion is sometimes a major component in deciding the marriage age?					
21	Find a perfect match in same sect may lead to late marriage?					

22	Do you think cultural/traditional values plays important role in deciding marriage age?					
23	Is caste system the main reason for late marriages?					
24	Do you think marital stability is affected by late marriages?					
25	Do you think find a perfect match in same caste may lead to late marriage?					
26	Do you think marriage age in urban areas is higher than in rural areas?					
27	Do you think late marriage is the better decision for lesser conflicts?					
28	Society plays important role in deciding the age of marriage?					
29	Late marriages can decline the risks of dissatisfaction and happiness among spouses?					
30	Do you think modernization plays important role in late marriages?					
31	Do you think recent technologies regarding birth in older age plays important role in late marriages?					
32	Medical science has eliminates the problems regarding child birth in older ages?					
33	Do you think normal child birth in late ages is the reason for late marriages?					
34	Late life marriages cause psychological problems?					
35	Due to lack of proposals, people feel stress/depression?					

36	Due to many rejection of proposals, people become mad?					
37	Psychological dissatisfaction is caused by lack of proposals?					
38	Late married couples have to face a lot of problems after marriage?					
39	There are more chances of miscarriages in late married couples?					
41	Abnormal child births are considered to be a high possibility in case of late life marriages?					
42	People feel satisfaction due to modern technologies related to child birth issues in late life marriages?					
43	Delayed marriages plays important role in declining the fertility?					
44	Population growth can be reduced through late marriages?					
45	Divorce rate is lesser among late life couples?					
46	Are you in favour of late marriage?					

47) Suggestions:

Thank You

Summary of Empirical Literature

Author/Year	Hypothesis/Research Question	Sample	Comparison Group
Bongaarts, J 2007	late average age at marriage is another factor contributing to the spread of HIV because late marriage may lead to a long period of premarital sexual activity.	33 sub-Saharan African Countries	—
Gavin, W. 2007	that involuntary nonmarriage is likely to be more common in Pacific Asia than in Western countries	—	—
Johnson, C 1985	Impact of Illness on Late-Life Marriages	76 late-life marriages	—

Larson. A 1988	compare urban and rural marriage trends and study the individual determinants of the timing of first marriage	colony of Victoria	—
Mederios. M. 2011	women may delay marriage and children to pursue a degree	—	—
Robert D. Retherford, Naohiro Ogawa and Rikiya Matsukura 2001	how and why age at first marriage has changed	—	—

Robert, G. 1986	The effects of late marriage on marital instability	National sample of married persons	—
-----------------	---	------------------------------------	---