A comparative study of factors affecting the increase in age at first marriage between academics and non-academics city of Shushtar

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Abstract

Based on the theoretical framework researcher examined the following assumptions: 1) There is a relationship between women's education and marital status. 2) the non-material attitude of women towards marriage and marriage situation there is 0.3) between gender equality and women's attitudes to marriage situation there 4) arranged between the attitude of women to marry or choose any (center of decision making about people were selected using Cochran formula. The method is simple random sampling. And research method is survey. After collecting the questionnaires, the data were analyzed by statistical software. The results showed statistically independent and dependent variables showed a significant relation exists.

Keywords: attitude, education, marital status, non-material attitude.

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Introduction
Employment is quite common in young people think marriage than once during his life for every young person the opportunity arises marry. So girls and boys should remember that marriage is the most dangerous choice to do your own selection on the basis of this happy or unhappy they are averse. Accordingly, the Rashidpur (1375) says: "If boys and girls knew what the purpose of marriage is and choice of spouse If the original criteria were familiar with certainty the number of social family were not shaken." If your personal well-know and who knows, how he thinks and beliefs on what basis is, never with someone who thinks the contrary he is not married and does not make her into a real hell. In fact, after the self to the fact that there is consensus for a proper marriage should the person was be to identify and this is very important because many scientists believe that understanding the problem is very complex and sometimes life cannot make it, it is really recognition. After every boy and girl who wants to marry should be based on rational and thinking power, logically consider criteria and principles such as similarity due to common and most choose their spouse (Jafari, 1381) . But even if the selection criteria is not based on rational and emotional aspects are further delay in age at marriage and stay away from the main purpose of life. The problems and marital discord, the Ellis believes that the roots of problems and inconsistencies in one or both partners is irrational thinking. Delaying the age of marriage can bring enormous social consequences. Such as damage and harms of late marriage will be the lack of responsibility and neglect in other areas of life, tend to unconventional communication male and female, wasting a young age, freshness, moodiness in life due to non-satisfaction of individual needs, concerns of parents of late marriage, children, depression and sexual dysfunction, drug taking refuge in a lot of other damage noted. Considering the problems mentioned above, the main question of this study is that factors affecting aging married, what are the issues? With attention to the importance of the family as one of the major institutions of society, any change and transformation in society, thus changes in these institutions will be created. Today, the tendency of women to employment and access to educational institutions (schools and universities), especially in urban society in many countries has become more important. In our country, for the achievements of the civilized world, there are not many changes in the scope of social changes, most notably the women's movement and to enter the employment market. This phenomenon, society and especially the institution of the family is affected. Women when their social rights achieved in the field of employment, they drive social and financial independence (Farhadian, 1389). With these roles, women have more power and influence of these factors on decisions about marriage leaves The important work that has attracted significant population of women, job training, especially teachers and teacher education in the country. While the phenomenon of marriage in society and the social and demographic transformations have always been highly valued, But so far regarding the status of marriage age for girls working in higher education and the reasons it has not been possible. With regard to the issue of marriage age of women in society and the phenomenon spinster, This study seeks to answer the question is what factors increase the age of marriage among women in education Shoushtar city and in the meantime, the share of which is more than the rest? During the last three decades, especially under the influence of socio-cultural changes, changes in family emerged, the presence of women has increased social arena. Changes in family structure from extended family to nuclear family, Separating production activities from family and become a consumer unit, reducing the number of children and women's participation in social activities and paid work of these changes. In this regard, identify barriers to marriage, childbearing age is of great importance. Increasing the age of marriage
among women in education is seen and in many cases has led to a lack of marriage. By identifying existing barriers and factors affecting it, can be programmed to improve conditions in the future. Conduct studies of this kind in the present situation of society, with the emergence of new cultural phenomena and social and economic problems, seems essential.

Theoretical Foundations
Modernization theory was proposed by William Goode. He accounting for differences in age for marriage, has used the concept of modernization. Accordingly, decrease or increase the age of marriage to compare the degrees of modernization modernization in individual and social levels influence the marriage takes place. Among the most important factors Mdrnyzasyv can be expanded educational opportunities, changes in the labor force and job, women's employment and urbanization pointed out (Austin volcano, 1380, p. 15). In the process of modernization, family-oriented to individualism turns. Modernization process with a preference for nuclear family, in front of family-centered individualism, improve the status of women, expanding public education, urbanization and marriages with free choice, encourages families later in life. So it can be hypothesized relationship between women's education and marital status is derived from the theory

Hector rational choice theory
In the context of marriage by using the theory of rational choice can be confirmed that the marriage will benefit when people lie. This means that they can maintain their social status through marriage or progressive base, and when such a situation arises marital status is changed. After the assumption of non-material attitude of women towards marriage and marriage situation there, derived from the theory.

To gender analysis of the relationship between men and women in the community and explain. The adoption of gender equality, beyond the issue of gender. Gender thinking, causing a phenomenon called stratification provides gender. Some roles difference, valuing, encouraging, social benefits, etc., to different-sex and cause of gender discrimination. Gender discrimination shows that men and women are different and unequal status in society relative to each other. It is observed that in gender equality, most discussed, equality of opportunity between the sexes. Equality in terms of education, employment, social participation and so on. According to this view, women in the field of employment opportunities, educational and other men try to step forward. As a result of these gender equality (or gender competition), marriage is delayed. So it can be hypothesized between gender equality and women's attitudes to marriage situation there, derived from the theory.

The hypothesis can be arranged between the attitude of women to marry or choose any (the center of the decision-making process of choosing a spouse) and there is a marriage situation, derived from the theory.

The fundamental assumption of the theory of rational exchange is that people in their choices and seek to maximize their profits from the choices and relationships with others. Among the many undesirable alternatives are married, the person is less desirable. 23 reviews proposition associated with socio-economic factors married, raised a general theoretical proposition, so that: the positive difference between the expected marriage satisfaction and perceived satisfaction with the current situation is more individual, Early marriage will (the Canaanite, 1385: 105).
Research Hypotheses
1) There is a relationship between women's education and marital status.
2) the non-material attitude of women towards marriage and marriage situation there.
3) between gender equality and women's attitudes to marriage situation there.
4) arranged between the attitude of women to marry or choose any (center of decision-making about choice of spouse) and marital status they are related.
5) the believing women to increase their opportunity costs as a result of marriage and marital status are related.

Methodology
The study is cross-sectional study, because the study only at a point in time (1394), and the issue will be examined at this point in time the current study is an applied research. Considering the data collection method: This study is a survey and field research
Reputation is evaluated by measuring a variety of ways including: content validity (validity and reliability of sampling), objective or empirical validity (selection criterion and predictive validity), construct validity (technique known groups, multi-matrix methodsocial and cultural status of the study area, to enhance the credibility of the study was to measure the variables were selected items, and proceeded to set the final questionnaire. It should be noted that to ensure the validity of the questionnaire, factor analysis (KMO index Bartlett test) are of different Cronbach present Ast.Lfay 0.82 is obtained because the number is higher than 0.7 is acceptable.

Conceptual and operational definition of variables
Girls get married. Marriage refers to a type of male-female relationships in terms of legal, customary or is legally recognized.
Education: Formal training is set in a period of training in elementary, middle, secondary and tertiary spending (Iran Statistical Center, 1385).

To operationalize the concept have been following questions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Completely agree</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>No idea</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Totally disagree</th>
<th>The items</th>
<th>Row</th>
<th>Scale</th>
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<tbody>
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<td></td>
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<td>People who are better educated are successful in social life so I'm looking forward to finding an appropriate case are</td>
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<td>Educated wife makes family life are better .educated children</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Marry a person who is .educated is boring</td>
<td>3</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Non-material attitude to marriage: this concept is derived from the concepts of materialistic / post, is Inglehart. Inglehart materialistic values include physical well-being and achieve security and material values-oriented observer knows the quality of life (Inglehart, 1382).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Completely agree</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>No idea</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Totally disagree</th>
<th>The items</th>
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</table>
Marriage is the most important component in the opposite side of morality.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Non-material attitude</th>
<th>Only Men</th>
<th>More men</th>
<th>Equal</th>
<th>More women</th>
<th>Only women</th>
<th>The items</th>
<th>Row</th>
<th>Scale</th>
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<td>Training and education,</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Occupation</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Political activity</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Gender equality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Having management positions</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Decision-making in local and national</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Choice of spouse</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Home Affairs</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Children Training</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Attitudes towards gender equality: In this study, attitudes towards gender equality in terms of gender beliefs Janet Salzman Chafz defined. Chafz in its gender equity theory suggests that beliefs or gender ideology and biology related to basic differences in the nature of men and women (Turner, 2003: 188).

Attitude arranged marriage / selected this: refers to the marriage of the center of gravity, which can be arranged in three forms (family) own (choose any) and both jointly happen. To measure this variable, in the form of a nominal scale of the respondents were asked their opinion about the most important decision-making body of mate selection in three families, two sides, and the families of two sides jointly announced.
Belief in opportunity cost: the opportunity cost means the cost of leisure or as a result of refraining from doing something, one will notice. The person to do a job, has chosen to skip work or other the advantage. According to neoclassical theory, because the actor always tries to maximize its profits, so follow it as closely as possible to zero opportunity cost (Fachs, 1994: 192-183).

### The descriptive findings
Gender Responsiveness: Of the 376 respondents to this question 188 people have cultural women (50.0 percent frequency) and 188 female sex uncultured (50.0%), respectively. Given that age is lower, so the delay is less specific example.

Age of respondents: There were 146 cultural (equivalent to 77.7%) between 25-30 years, 26 patients (equivalent to 13.9 percent) between 31-40 years, 16 patients (equivalent to 8.4 per
cent) are over 40 years old. And the women uncultured 165 (equivalent to 87.7 percent) between 25-30 of 20 (equivalent to 10.6%) between 31-40 years, 17 patients (equivalent to 1.7%) are over 40 years old. In both the frequency of respondents are between the ages of 25 and 30.

Education Accountability: Women in the culture are as follows: 165 (equivalent to 87.7 percent) and a bachelor's degree, 23 (or 12.3 percent) and a master's degree in cultural women 16 (equivalent to 8.5 percent) diploma, 49 (equivalent to 36.7 percent) and a bachelor's degree, 3 (equivalent to 3.1 per cent) are postgraduates.

**Inferential findings**

**The first hypothesis**

A significant relationship between women's attitudes to gender equality and married there.

Table 1: Comparison between women's attitudes to gender equality among women, cultural and non-cultural

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>t</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>sig</th>
<th>Mean difference</th>
<th>95% confidence level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cultural women</td>
<td>10.298</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>25.1059</td>
<td>19.2091 29.3621</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>non Cultural women</td>
<td>9.329</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>24.9631</td>
<td>21.1589 31.2619</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to the table, as can be seen between the two groups there is a difference between the amount t of the difference can be seen between the two groups.

**The second hypothesis**

A significant relationship between women's attitudes to school and get married there.

Table 2: Comparison between women's attitudes to education among women, cultural and non-cultural

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>t</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>sig</th>
<th>Mean difference</th>
<th>95% confidence level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cultural women</td>
<td>27.157</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>0.0002</td>
<td>48.414</td>
<td>48.4931 36.2196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>non Cultural women</td>
<td>26.284</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>38.144</td>
<td>52.6691 61.9319</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to the table, as can be seen between the two groups there is a difference between the amount t of the difference can be seen between the two groups.
The Third Hypothesis
The attitude of women to choose any marriage arranged marriage or significant relationship.

Table 3: Comparison between women's attitudes to women, arranged marriage between cultural and non-cultural

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>t</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>sig</th>
<th>Mean difference</th>
<th>confidence level 95%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cultural women</td>
<td>3.471</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>0.417</td>
<td>48.2081</td>
<td>19.875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>non Cultural</td>
<td>3.451</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>0.306</td>
<td>47.9172</td>
<td>14.684</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to the table above, there is no significant difference between groups. What is certain is noting more marriages today are located on two sides.

The fourth hypothesis
Increasing the cost of opportunity between women's attitudes to marriage there is a significant relationship.

Table 4: Comparison between the attitudes of married women and among women the opportunity to increase the cost of cultural and non-cultural

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<th>t</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>sig</th>
<th>Mean difference</th>
<th>confidence level 95%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cultural women</td>
<td>9.517</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>41.4871</td>
<td>18.177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>non Cultural</td>
<td>6.511</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>39.5141</td>
<td>13.247</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to the table, as can be seen between the two groups there is a difference between the amount t of the difference can be seen between the two groups.

Fifth hypothesis
Women between metaphysical attitude toward marriage and sex There is a significant relationship.
Table 5: Comparison between non-material attitude of women towards marriage among women in cultural and non-cultural

<table>
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<th></th>
<th>t</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>sig</th>
<th>Mean difference</th>
<th>confidence level</th>
<th>95% down</th>
<th>95% up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cultural women</td>
<td>8.207</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>37.4651</td>
<td>19.032</td>
<td>25.574</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>non Cultural women</td>
<td>10.368</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>31.3487</td>
<td>11.247</td>
<td>21.471</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to the table, as can be seen between the two groups there is a difference between the amount of the difference can be seen between the two groups.

**Discussion and Conclusion**

The most important motivation after marriage, your attention is directed to the youth, the selection criteria wife. Choose a suitable partner for prosperity and a happy life brings, as the Prophet PBUH and prophet, he quoted the "pious women" as one of the three signs of happiness man said nothing.

Choosing a spouse must have criteria, ie, male and female, must have some criteria and the amount and know what your spouse, what characteristics and traits will? Can be in mate selection criteria and the criteria and characteristics that must be considered, divided into two types:

1 - those that are central pillar and have to be happy and to live;
2 - those are the perfect conditions for the better and fuller life and more to taste and positions depend on.

The truth is that family history is a global phenomenon in a general sense, there and everywhere Why will respond to the needs of people and society than can be found that has not been family, Although it must be acknowledged that this institution has gone through different development paths of their formation. So it can be said that the family as a social institution has a set of behavioral patterns in order to meet the humanitarian needs arise In order to resolve some of the human body needs a functional series. Including the provision of marriage and its related fields among family members. Changes in family structure of "extended" to the "nuclear" point is its impact on the requirements or social authority in marriage is visible. So that the obligation and compulsion norm of the society in the form of external forces and causes were face to face person is under pressure normative regulations or even earlier age marry and become an authority and individual selection has been reduced. In other words, the big question is sent into separate appeals in the field of marriage. In fact, the desire for marriage and most important human needs in human society and may your hope in the lives of girls and boys who took Tomorrow Now it is facing and trying to correct operation and life are delightful. The only difference is that today's families with two major changes in the structure and functioning of its development in this area have been involved. Structural transformation on the basis that determines the field of family power structure. The scope of the tasks that family worked during his life served as points. In line with these developments change the way that social scientists family of families "extended" to the "nuclear" have identified. In such a way that the extended family of people who are
connected by ties of blood and children and their families by addressing professionals and parents work together to collectively live. While the nuclear family (which only the husband, wife and the children are) no longer be married childcare and because children tend to live in their father's family and independent living away from the family prefer. Look at the pathology family and its changes can delay the age of marriage among young people a new way of that. Because what our society is evident Speaking of the evolution of the family to the nuclear family and in some areas the situation is in transition. This explains the delay issue and other issues such as increasing the age of marriage, divorce, etc. can be found in the structure and functioning of institutions in the nuclear family also explained. Why look at the past shows that extended families in Iran. The early age of marriage and divorce Social prohibited marriages and rely on family issues at the time of inbreeding. But today, in the age of nuclear families to delay marriage, divorce and rely on repetition and an increase in wife's marriages are facing. The movement of this stage of our evolution toward family brings in spouse selection And on this basis that the marriage can be a major pillar in the community may be problematic and explained.

Suggestions
Practical suggestions
1) Considering that education is one of the criteria marriage, Better student at the university there, such as marriage, Residences with few tools exist for students who are married so they can learn and avoid the problem of delayed age of marriage
2) Given that the apparent differences in boys and girls are different. It is best to use the guidelines of Islam, this issue among students within a wider opening that character is out of character.
3) Given that there is a relationship between lack of jobs and delaying the age of marriage. Better special facilities granted to entrepreneurs so they can provide more working areas and thereby to reduce the age of marriage basic steps to be taken.
4) Given that there is a relationship between the expectations of the displaced and delayed age of marriage. It is better to go through media such as TV films to be made in this case. Family magazines can also be very effective in this area.
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