



A SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF IMPACT OF MARRIAGE ON ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE: SPECIFICALLY FEMALE: A CASE STUDY OF BALUCHISTAN'S UNIVERSITIES

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Abstract

This study was aimed to determine marriages impact on female students in different universities of Baluchistan in contrast to demographic variables. The approach use in this research was Quantitative instrumental case study. Thorough online survey the primary data together to check the effect and challenges of married female students faced during academic performances regarded to demographic information. The non-probability type of purposive and snowball sampling techniques was used to select 44 female married students. Selected universities were LUAWMS, SBK-WU, UOB, BUITEMS. The percentage of married female students selected were 36.1%, 34%, 25% and 4.5% respectively. The result of this study found that relationship exists between academic performance and marital status: (Alpha 0.002 < 0.05). Calculating the demographic variable with each constraint resulted that academic performance is statistically significant with age (Alpha 0.009 < 0.05) and insignificant with type of marriage (Alpha 0.59 > 0.05) and age at the time of marriage (Alpha 0.50 > 0.05). calculating marital status with CGPA after marriage founded the relationship exists between the variables (Alpha 0.008 < 0.05). Marital status was also found to be significant with age at the time of marriage (Alpha 0.002 < 0.05). Marital status was found to be insignificant with type of family of in-laws (Alpha 0.433 > 0.05) and type of primary family (Alpha 0.621 > 0.05).

Keyword: Academic performance, Marital status, family status, age



Introduction

The connection(wedlock) between husband and wife is called marriage (Darwish et al., 2021). Marriage establishes duties and entitlements among them and their children and among them in laws because it is an independent and customarily established compound among partners. Marriage defines in various way in different culture, however basically it is an agency that usually sexual and relational relationship, are followed. In Pakistani society it is a cultural and religious practice. In addition, it is an institution that bring unanimity and interdependence for maintaining the familial affairs (Daraz et al., 2014). The only way through which women privilege themselves is education (Wai-yee,2005) so that they can participate in work market and advance their situations and low the level of poverty (International labor organization,2016). Regarding education and marital status described that many females some time continue their marriage while other discontinue during academic years or vis a vis (Justin & Haroon, 2019).

Department of education united state (2014) revealed that married students at higher education are 7%. A positive effect finds in some studies because of marriage on students' life and educational activities. (Yess,1981). On the other hand, many hardships also faced by married students than their non-married students which burden their academic performance (Negy,2013). Furthermore, married student's development and educational activities also positively and negatively affect by the loving spouse (Roberson ,2015). In addition, in educational achievements of married students' relationship quality also a fundamental aspect of recreation meanwhile disagreement and pressure cause low quality relationship as compared to high quality relationship (Papp, et al, 2010). However, married female student's GPAs also negatively affect by the love women have for their partner (Zvonkovic et al.;1994). Therefore, the student's educational performance link with the quality of connection. when one or both partners are studying that marriage need time, planning, contact and understanding (krish ,2011; Nielsen et al 2004). Marriage can impact students, academic performance as well as private and social intention, social and academic performance affect by the time when student invest in marriage (Fincham Ming ,2010). Furthermore, when married students invest their time in educational performance and extra curriculum activities and engaged with their other classmates and staff it enhances the development of that student (Astin,1993; Kuh,1995).

Tough situations can establish for marriage during the period of Academic performance, but they define that husbands are the greatest informant of susceptible and economic support (Alsaden,2011; krish,2011). Marriage student's educational achievements associated with the size of family (Nweke et al,2018). They face educational and family responsibility that affect academic achievements in school (Usman,2002). Married students face many hardships to manage the role of marriage and educational performance because of this these students face huge amount of conflict which are not supportable for educational activities(kearn,2000). It has been observed that those students who has gigantic socio economist status have more



advantage as compared to their low advantage companions (Okonmah,2000; Li and Qui,2018). In present study the association among married status and educational presentation was analyzed by researcher.

Objective

The goal of this study are as follows:

- i. To determine the influence of marriage of female student, during university studies.
- ii. To investigate the association among academic performance, marital status, and demographic variables

Research Hypothesis

- i. There may an association exist between academic performance and level of marital status
- ii. There may an association exist between educational achievements and demographic variables (age at the duration of marriage age, type of marriage: endogamy-exogamy,)
- iii. There may an association exists between marital status and demographic variables (CGPA after marriage, age at the time of marriage, primary family type, in-law's family type: nuclear- joint-extended)

Significance of the study

The present research we provide awareness about the challenges that married female student face during their educational years. In addition, in community level it helps to induce awareness of late marriage at least after completion of academic years at least graduation, so that a female could complete her education without being overburdened by family responsibilities. On country level it helps to increase education ratio of female and provide job opportunity, economic independency for female.

Literature review

Reviewing the related literature of concerned study, the researcher reviewed focused on the variable used in present research:

highlighted about cause of family background between Irani married students. Qualitative use in this research. The study was about married university student adjust with family. The



overall result showed family background is fundamental for married adjustment of university students (Ghoroghi et al., 2012).

Another study suggested a work in Nigerian higher education about weeded student's on educational presentation. The research technique used was mix method. However, the researcher stated about married women's higher educational achievements through different factors like unmarried students, cultural interference. The overall results of this study showed that cultural interfere, socio economic status, and marital position was the most fundamental factor which affect married and unmarried student's educational performance (Potokri. et al., 2011).

Further a researcher revealed the married female undergraduate pupils' challenges confronted in Ogun state, Nigeria. The selected variables of this research were the difficulties of female married students during undergraduate studies. Using quantitative research methods. Therefore, the research resulted that family obligations and academic responsibilities have significant consequence on their life and head to stress (Lasode & Awotedu, 2013).

Investigated about duration of study marriage students' pros and cons. Furthermore, quantitative method uses in this research. The finding of research is that the academy atmosphere was not comfortable for married students and university did not provide enough installation for married students. In addition, some students believe that marriage during academic studies was better to control physical relation with others(Moghimi et al., 2016).

Investigation on Rising by Spring: The impact of marriage on undergraduate student's engagement was carried out. The researcher used grounded theory type of research to investigate about the adjustment of students in married life, interaction with fellows, family and academic personal, and their attitude and behavior in educational and social activities. The findings of this research highlighted that because of marriage female students face many aspects like educational obligations of studies, shortage of time, limited interaction with family and friends and academic atmosphere. Therefore, pupils face all these factors because of the limited time (Clark, 2014).

In Quetta Pakistan the Influence of education during time of marriage on women liberation at house level was done. This study research variables were education during the time of marriage and the matter of household in system of patriarchy. Furthermore, quantitative technique uses by researcher. The overall result concluded that in family matter the decision-making power significantly affect the duration of marriage. Furthermore, there should be first birth of son that change their view toward their spouse and in –laws (Naseer & Syed, 2018).

Reporting about in Kenya during marriage the impact of education. Descriptive method was used. The result showed that education is most powerful weapon that not only stop the timing



of marriage of women. In addition, it also stops extramarital sex performance, and early childbirth (Ikamari, 2005).

The researcher determined about in Saudi medical university female students impact of marriage on educational achievements. Research was about the educational achievements of married students. However, qualitative method uses in this research. Therefore, the result of this study showed that female married students did not give effective performance than before married they also got lower level of position. Only 30.5% married students archive better position (Abou-Elhamd et al., 2014).

Furthermore, researcher evaluated about in higher study of Takhar university married female students' challenges. The techniques of research were quantitative approach. Research concluded that female married students did not perform their educational activities an effective way due to household responsibilities. Students also face some other challenges in their academy like income stress, shortage of time and low achievements in academy (Noori and orfan, 2021).

Highlighting about examining marital status and academic performance. The researcher highpoints education and relation of married students at higher education. Online survey was used in this research. Thus, the result showed that marriage only effect the academic grade of students. Their personal relationship did not change by marriage (Beard & Beard, 2018).

high point in his investigation attachment style and marital satisfaction among young married female university students. Quantitative research method used in this research. The research variables of this research are marital satisfaction of married university students. Therefore, the result of this research concluded that anxiety and avoidance negatively affect the relationship of married female students(Justin & Haroon, 2019).

Researcher highlighted about in tertiary institutions married women's problems and challenges. Qualitative approach was used in this research. However, the result of this investigation stated that in home married female students face challenges during academic years. The core of the issue were the financial problems and the low focus on lectures (Amos et al, 2015).

Research methodology

Instrumental quantitative case study was used for investigation through online survey. Bipolar self-developed Likert scale ware used to collect the data, which is most effective tool to know both extremes of opinion. The Likert scale was developed by two major constructs (Marital status and Academic performance), Another part of questionnaire was consisted of demographic information of the respondents. The population of this research squeezed on



married students at Baluchistan's different universities. In this research non-probability type of purposive and snowball sampling was used. Chi-square test of analysis was used to determine about the relationship among constructs and its parts. And frequency and percentage distribution were also calculated.

Analysis and Interpretations

Reliability of Scale

Total Number of Item = 16

Number of Construct = 2

Item number of each construct = 8

Reliability Statistics:

Table No: 1

Scale Of Reliability Statistic	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.737	16

Table 1: The value of Cronbach's Alpha for scale is 0.737 that is a good and suitable value to proceed the further analysis.

Validity of Scale

Table No:2



CONSTRUCT 1: SCALE OF MARITAL STATUS		Total
1.Couple Should Consider Family Planning during academic session	Pearson Connection	.575**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	44
2.Accademic Studies Effect the relationship of Husband and Wife	Pearson Connection	.627**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	44
3.Marital Responsibilities Effect the Academic Studies	Pearson Connection	.520**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	44
4.Academic presentation of single girl is better Than the Married Girl	Pearson Connection	.408**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.006
	N	44
5.Being married during academic year is better decision than waiting till completion of study	Pearson Connection	.369*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.014
	N	44
6.Husband's educational qualification have a role on female's academic performances	Pearson Connection	.445**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.002
	N	44
7.Being married during academic year is always parent's decision rather than students own	Pearson Connection	.478**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.001
	N	44
8.Being married during academic year is the reason of good grads	Pearson Connection	.436**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.003
	N	44

Table:2. Each item of construct indicated moderate association the level of significance of every item is less than 0.05 of each item, the construct of Marital status is found to be valid.

Table No :3



CONSTRUCT 2: SCALE OF ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE		TOTAL
1.Husband Should Support Their Wife during academic Performance.	Pearson association	.328*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	44
2.From your marriage experience as regard of your opinion, I wish I would not have been married till I was graduate	Pearson association	.676**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	44
3.I wish I have been married many years before time of marriage	Pearson association	.395**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.008
	N	44
4.Your Husband being a source of depression as regards studying	Pearson association	.560**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	44
5.During study taking Care of Children is one of the Major Challenge for female	Pearson association	.097
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.001
	N	44
6.Sharing academic stress with spouse is beneficial for improvement of achievements of education	Pearson association	.418**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.005
	N	44
7.Married students are more mentally strong than their single peers while facing stress during academic study	Pearson association	.285
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.001
	N	44
Pearson association		.543**



8. Being married and staying in hostel is less challenging than being married and living with husband during academic years	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	44
Total	Pearson association	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	
	N	44

Table:3. Each item of construct indicated moderate association the level of significance is less than 0.05 of each item, the construct of Academic Performance is found to be valid.

FREQUENCIES AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION

Table No:4.

Statistics			
		Total Academic Performance	Total Level of Marital Status
N	Valid	44	44
	Missing	0	0
	Mean	3.11	3.07
	Std. Deviation	.655	.661
	Range	2	2
	Minimum	2	2
	Maximum	4	4

No 4: table Demonstration's construct and standard deviation of all mean value, the range of data is calculated 2.

Table No:5

Total Academic Performance					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Poor	7	15.9	15.9	15.9
	Good	25	56.8	56.8	72.7
	Very Good	12	27.3	27.3	100.0
	Total	44	100.0	100.0	



No:5 table highpoints the distribution percentage and frequency of total academic performance: 15.9 % of married girls were poor in their academic performances, 56.8 % were Good and 27.7 % found to be very good in their academic performances.

Table No:6.

Total Level of Marital Status					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Dissatisfied	8	18.2	18.2	18.2
	Satisfied	25	56.8	56.8	75.0
	Highly satisfied	11	25.0	25.0	100.0
	Total	44	100.0	100.0	

No:6 table. display the ratio and frequency distribution of marital` status level: 18.2% married female students were dissatisfied in their marital status, 56.8% were satisfied, and 25.0% married female students were highly satisfied in their marital status.

Table No:7.

Age					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	(21-27)	33	75.0	75.0	75.0
	(28-34)	11	25.0	25.0	100.0
	Total	44	100.0	100.0	

No:7 table. Pinpoint the distribution of percentage and frequency of age: 75.0% married female were in age (21-27), and 25.0% married female students were age (28-34).

Table No:8.

Education					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Undergraduate	39	88.6	88.6	88.6
	Postgraduate	5	11.4	11.4	100.0
	Total	44	100.0	100.0	

No:8 Table. Shows the frequency and percentage distribution of education: 88.6% married female students were undergraduate and 11.4% married female students were postgraduate.



Table No:9.

Semester					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	(1-4)	19	43.2	43.2	43.2
	(5-8)	25	56.8	56.8	100.0
	Total	44	100.0	100.0	

No:9 Table. Demonstrations the distribution of ratio and frequency of semester: 43.2% married female students were in (1-4) semester, and 56.8% were (5-8) semester.

Table No:10.

Type of Marriage					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Endogamy	32	72.7	72.7	72.7
	Exogamy	12	27.3	27.3	100.0
	Total	44	100.0	100.0	

No:10 Table. display the type of marriage's frequency and percentage: results found that 72.7% married female students type of marriage were endogamy and 27.3% were in exogamy.

Table No:11.

Type of Primary Family					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Nuclear	19	43.2	43.2	43.2
	Joint	20	45.5	45.5	88.6
	Extended	5	11.4	11.4	100.0
	Total	44	100.0	100.0	



No:11 Table. Display percentage the frequency distribution of type of primary family: 43.2 % married female students were in nuclear type of family, 45.5% were in joint and 11.4 % married female students were in extended type of primary family.

Table No:12.

Type of In-Law's Family					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Nuclear	9	20.5	20.5	20.5
	Joint	31	70.5	70.5	90.9
	Extended	4	9.1	9.1	100.0
	Total	44	100.0	100.0	

Table No:12. Display the in laws family types distribution of frequency and percentage distribution: 20.5% married female students were nuclear type of in-law family, 70.5 % were in joint and 9.1% married female student were extended type of in-law family.

Table No:13.

Profession of Husband					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Govt. Employ	14	31.8	31.8	31.8
	Non-Govt. Employ	5	11.4	11.4	43.2
	Businessman	12	27.3	27.3	70.5
	Jobless	9	20.5	20.5	90.9
	Student	4	9.1	9.1	100.0
	Total	44	100.0	100.0	

No:13 Table. Demonstrations the distribution of ratio and frequency of profession of husband: 31.8% married female students husbands' profession were govt employ, 11.4 % were non govt employ, 27.3% married female students' husband were businessman, 20.5 % were jobless, and 9.1% married female students' husband were students.

Table No:14.



Age at Time of Marriage					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Teenage	16	36.4	36.4	36.4
	twenties	28	63.6	63.6	100.0
	Total	44	100.0	100.0	

No:14 Table. Display the distribution of frequency and percentage of age during the period of marriage :36.4% married female students were teenage, and 63.6% were in twenties during the time of marriage.

Table No:15.

What do you Think Is the Cause of Marriage During Studies?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Family Background	19	43.2	43.2	43.2
	Culture	18	40.9	40.9	84.1
	Number of Siblings	7	15.9	15.9	100.0
	Total	44	100.0	100.0	

No:15Table. Display the distribution percentage and frequency of marriage cause: 43.2% married female students think family background were the cause of marriage, 40.9% think culture were the cause of marriage, and 15.9% were think number of siblings were the cause of marriage.

Table No:16.

Do you Think time Management is the Major Issue in Married Life During Academic Studies					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	5	11.4	11.4	11.4
	Yes	39	88.6	88.6	100.0
	Total	44	100.0	100.0	



Table No:16. display the frequency and percentage distribution of time management is the major issue in married life during academic studies: 11.4% married female students were answer no, and 88.6% married female student think time management were the major issue in married life during academic studies.

Table No:17.

Name of University					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	BUITIEMS	2	4.5	4.5	4.5
	LUAWMS	16	36.4	36.4	40.9
	SBK	15	34.1	34.1	75.0
	UOB	11	25.0	25.0	100.0
	Total	44	100.0	100.0	

No:17 Table. Demonstrations the distribution of frequency and percentage of name of university: 4.5 married female students were from BUITIEMS, 36.4 % were from LUAWMS, 34.1% married students were from SBK, and 25,0% married students were from UOB.

Table No:18.

CGPA After Marriage					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Remains Constant	24	54.5	54.5	54.5
	Dropped	12	27.3	27.3	81.8
	Raised	8	18.2	18.2	100.0
	Total	44	100.0	100.0	

No:18 Table. display the distribution of ratio and frequency of CGPA after marriage: 54.5% married female students CGPA after marriage were remain constant, 27.3% CGPA were dropped, and 18.2% married female students CGPA after marriage were raised.

Table No:19.



Number of Children					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	12	27.3	27.3	27.3
	1	18	40.9	40.9	68.2
	4	10	22.7	22.7	90.9
	4	2	4.5	4.5	95.5
	4	2	4.5	4.5	100.0
	Total	44	100.0	100.0	

No:19 Table. Display the distribution of frequency and percentage of number of children:27.3% married female students were 0 children, 40.9% married female students were 1 child, 22.7% married female students were 2 children, 4.5 were 3 children, and 4.5 married female students were 4 children.

Table No:20.

Who takes care of you Financial Needs					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Husband	24	54.5	54.5	54.5
	Parents	10	22.7	22.7	77.3
	In-laws	10	22.7	22.7	100.0
	Total	44	100.0	100.0	

No:20 Table. Display the distribution of percentage and frequency of taking care of financial need: 54.5% married female students' husband were taking care their financial needs, 22.7 % married female students' financial needs were taking care by their parents, and 22.7 married female students' financial needs were taking care by in-laws.

Hypotheses Testing

Chi-Square Test

Hypothesis I- There may be an association exists between academic performance and level of marital status.



Table No: 21.

Total Academic Performance * Total Level of Marital Status Crosstabulation						
		Total Level of Marital Status				
			Dissatisfied	Satisfied	Highly Dissatisfied	Total
Total Academic Performance	Poor	Count	4	3	0	7
		Expected Count	1.3	4.0	1.8	7.0
	Good	Count	3	18	4	25
		Expected Count	4.5	14.2	6.2	25.0
	Very Good	Count	1	4	7	12
		Expected Count	2.2	6.8	3.0	12.0
Total	calculation		8	25	11	44
	Predictable calculation		8.0	25.0	11.0	44.0

Table No:21. Shows the expected values of chi square of null hypothesis

Table No:21.1.

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	Df	A symp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	17.322 ^a	4	.002
Likelihood Ratio	15.966	4	.003
Linear-by-Linear Association	11.580	1	.001
N of Valid Cases	44		

a. 6 cells (12%) have expected count less than 5.

Table No:21.1. The chi-square value is 17.322 on degree of freedom 4. The value of Alpha 0.05 that is less than the P value of .002 statistically hypothesis is considerable, that's why accept the hypothesis of alternative, and reject null hypothesis. The correlation between variable is 0.627 with is good level of correlation exists between variables.

Association Between Academic Performances and Demographic Variables

Hypothesis II: there may an association exist between academic performance and age.

Table No:22.



Total Academic Performance * Age Crosstabulation				
		Age		
		(21-27)	(28-34)	Total
Total Academic Performance	Poor	Count	3	4
		Expected Count	5.2	7.0
	Good	Count	19	6
		Expected Count	18.8	25.0
	Very Good	Count	11	1
		Expected Count	9.0	12.0
Total	Count		33	11
	Expected Count		33.0	11.0

No:22 Table. Shows expected count of academic performances in relation with age.

Table No:22.1.

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	A symp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	5.648 ^a	2	.009
Likelihood Ratio	5.487	2	.064
Linear-by-Linear Association	5.108	1	.024
N of Valid Cases	44		

a. 2 cells (10.2%) have expected count less than 5.

Table No:22.1. demonstrations the test of chi-square hypothesis. The degree of freedom is 2 of the calculated value of chi-square is 5.648, Alpha is .009 that is less than the value of 0.05, that is significant statistically significant, so accept the alternative hypothesis, and the reject the null hypothesis. Therefore, there is relationship found between academic performance and age.

Hypothesis III: there may an association exist between academic performance and type of marriage.

Table No: 23.



Total Academic Performance * Type of Marriage Crosstabulation					
		Type of Marriage			
		Endogamy	Exogamy	Total	
Total Academic Performance	Poor	calculation	4	3	7
		Predictable Calculation	5.1	1.9	7.0
	Good	Calculation	19	6	25
		Predictable calculation	18.2	6.8	25.0
	Very Good	Calculation	9	3	12
		Predictable calculation	8.7	3.3	12.0
Total		Calculation	32	12	44
		Predictable calculation	32.0	12.0	44.0

Table No:23. Shows the expected values of chi square of null hypothesis.

Table No:23.1.

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	Df	A symp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1.354 ^a	2	.508
Likelihood Ratio	1.328	2	.515
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.091	1	.296
N of Valid Cases	44		

a. 3 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.55.

Table No: 23.1. display the hypothesis test of chi square. On degree of freedom 2 the chi-square value is 1.023 and 0.05 is greater than .508 the value of Alpha so insignificant hypothesis is found. That's why accept the null hypothesis and reject the alternative hypothesis. Therefore, there is no relationship found among the type of marriage and academic performance.

Hypothesis VI: There may an association found between age at the time of marriage and academic performance.

No:24 Table.



Total Academic Performance *During Marriage Age Crosstabulation					
		Age at Time of Marriage			
			Teenage	Twenties	Total
Total Academic Performance	Poor	Calculation	2	5	7
		Predictable calculation	2.5	4.5	7.0
	Good	Calculation	8	17	25
		Predictable Calculation	9.1	15.9	25.0
	Very Good	Calculation	6	6	12
		Predictable Calculation	4.4	7.6	12.0
	Total	Calculation	16	28	44
		Predictable Calculation	16.0	28.0	44.0

Table No:24. Shows expected count of academic performances in relation with age at the time of marriage.

Table No:24.1.

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	Df	A symp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1.354 ^a	2	.508
Likelihood Ratio	1.328	2	.515
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.091	1	.296
N of Valid Cases	44		

a. The minimum possible calculation is 2.55 .3 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5.

Table No:24.1. display the hypothesis test of chi-square. On 2 degree of freedom the chi-square value is 1.345 and .508 is the value of Alpha which is greater than 0.05 insignificant hypothesis is found. Therefore, accept the null hypothesis, and reject the alternative hypothesis. Association value of Phi is .175 which is also found to be insignificant. Among academic performance and age at the time of marriage there is no significant association found.

Association Between Levels of Marital Status and Demographic Variables

Hypothesis V: there may an association exist between Marital status and CGPA after marriage

Table No:25.



Total Level of Marital Status * CGPA After Marriage Crosstabulation						
		CGPA After Marriage				
			Remains Constant	Dropped	Raised	Total
Total Level of Marital Status	Dissatisfied	Count	4	3	1	8
		Expected Count	4.4	2.2	1.5	8.0
	Satisfied	Count	11	7	7	25
		Expected Count	13.6	6.8	4.5	25.0
	Highly satisfied	Calculation	9	2	0	11
		Predictable Calculation	6.0	3.0	2.0	11.0
Total	Count		24	12	8	44
	Expected Count		24.0	12.0	8.0	44.0

Table No:25 Shows expected count of academic performances in relation with CGPA after marriage.

Table No:25.1.

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	Df	A symp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	12.152 ^a	4	.008
Likelihood Ratio	7.829	4	.08
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.106	1	.147
N of Valid Cases	44		

a. 6 cells (8.7%) have possible calculation fewer than 5.

Table No:25.1. demonstrations the hypothesis test of chi-square. At 4 degree of freedom the Chi square value is 12.152 and .008 is the value of Alpha, which is less than 0.05, The relationship between Levels of Marital status and CGPA is statistically considerable found. .674 is the value of Phi that is considerable statistically. So null hypothesis is rejected and accepted the alternative hypothesis. There is relationship between level of marital status and CGPA after marriage.

Hypothesis VI: there may an association exist between age at the time of marriage and marital status.

Table No:26.



Total Level of Marital Status *at Time of Marriage Age Crosstabulation					
		At Time of Marriage Age			
			Teenage	Twenties	Total
Total Level of Marital Status	Dissatisfied	Calculation	3	5	8
		Possible Calculation	2.9	5.1	8.0
	Satisfied	Calculation	6	19	25
		Possible Calculation	9.1	15.9	25.0
	Highly satisfied	Calculation	7	4	11
		Possible Calculation	4.0	7.0	11.0
Total		Calculation	16	28	44
		Possible Calculation	16.0	28.0	44.0

Table No:26. Shows expected count of level of marital status in relation with age at time of marriage.

Table No:26.1.

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	Df	A symp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	6.192 ^a	2	.065
Likelihood Ratio	5.123	2	.077
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.902	1	.168
N of Valid Cases	44		
a. 2 cells (16.3%) have possible calculation fewer than 5.			

Table No:26.1. The chi-square calculated Value is 6.192 that is on 2 degree of freedom is greater than the table value of 5.991 that is why reject the null hypothesis and the alternative hypothesis is accepted. There is an association found among age at the time of marriage and total level of marital status.

Hypothesis VII: there may an association exist between levels of marital status and type of in-law's family.

Table No:27.



Total Level of Marital Status * Type of In-Law's Family Crosstabulation							
		Type of In-Law's Family					
			Nuclear	Joint	Extended	Total	
Total Level of Marital Status	Dissatisfied	Calculation	2	6	0	8	
		Possible Calculation	1.6	5.6	.7	8.0	
	Satisfied	Calculation	3	19	3	25	
		Possible calculation	5.1	17.6	2.3	25.0	
	Highly satisfied	Calculation	4	6	1	11	
		Possible Calculation	2.2	7.8	1.0	11.0	
Total			Calculation	9	31	4	44
			Possible Calculation	9.0	31.0	4.0	44.0

Table No:27. shows expected count of level of marital status in relation with type of in-law's family.

Table No:27.1.

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	Df	A symp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	3.803 ^a	4	.433
Likelihood Ratio	4.430	4	.351
Linear-by-Linear Association	.080	1	.777
N of Valid Cases	44		

a. 5 cells (13.6%) have predictable calculation less than 5.

Table No:27.1. The relationship between level of marital status and type of in laws family is statistically insignificant, the value of alpha is greater than 0.05. There is no relationship between type of in law's family and levels of marital status. Therefore, accept the alternative hypothesis and reject the null hypothesis.

Hypothesis VIII: there may an association exist between levels of marital status and type of primary family.

Table No:28.



Total Level of Marital Status * Type of Primary Family Crosstabulation						
		Type of Primary Family				
			Nuclear	Joint	Extended	Total
Total Level of Marital Status	Dissatisfied	Count	2	5	1	8
		Expected Count	3.5	3.6	.9	8.0
	Satisfied	Count	9	13	3	25
		Expected Count	10.8	11.4	2.8	25.0
	Highly satisfied	Count	8	2	1	11
		Expected Count	4.8	5.0	1.2	11.0
Total	Count		19	20	5	44
	Expected Count		19.0	20.0	5.0	44.0

Table No:28. Shows expected count of level of marital status in relation with type of primary family.

Table No:28.1.

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	Df	A symp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.953 ^a	2	.621
Likelihood Ratio	.915	2	.633
Linear-by-Linear Association	.849	1	.357
N of Valid Cases	44		

a. 2 cells (33.3%) have expected count less than 5.

Table No:28.1. The Calculated value of chi square is .953 that is fewer than the table value and 0.05 is greater than the value of Alpha therefore accept the alternative hypothesis and reject the null Hypothesis : Among marital status and type of primary family there is no relation found.

Discussion and conclusion

Results of present studies founded that there is relationship exists between academic performances and marital status, similar results were found in the research of Amos et al, (2015) where he stated that married female students did not give their time at home and they were not available for their children because of shortage of time marriage impact the educational presentation female students. married female students' academic achievements effect because of marriage that further led to low attention during lecture. The research is also parallel to the work of Justin and Haroon (2019), Clark (2014) and Lasoda and Awotedn (2013) were also consistent with the result of present research, which confirmed relationship among marital status and educational performances and marital status, In addition, in present study the



organization among level of marital status and CGPA after marriage found to be statistically significant. The result was inconsistent with Beard (2018) where he stated that academic performance negatively linked with marital status and GPA and CGPA did not affect the performance of married female students, consistent with Noori and Orfan (2021) and Abou- Elhamd et.al, (2014). The association between age and age at the time of marriage resulted that there is an association exists between age and academic performance, the result is consistent to Ikamari (2005). The relationship between age and age at the time of marriage were found to be with no association, which is inconsistent with Naseer & Syed (2018). Calculating the cause of marriage during academic year 43.2% agreed that family background is the cause of marriage and 40.9% agreed that culture is the cause of marriage, both result are consistent with Potokri, et.al,(2011) and Ghoroghi et.al, (2012).

Limitation

- Time and resource were the main limitation of present studies.
- Baluchistan bears low literacy rate and the lower literacy rate of female, it was very hard to find a larger sample size of married university students, because most of female quit the duration after marriage.

Recommendation

- Only female married students were taken as sample of the study. The problem of research should be conducted on male married students too, to know their opinion regarding academic performance and marital status.
- The research on culture dimension of marriage and education also should be undertaken which help to improve the dimension of qualification and marital status.
- Research on reason of marriage during academic year should also be discussed
- The questionnaire should be practice in larger population to insight the effect of marriage on academic performance.
- The research should be conducted on another province of Pakistan too.
- Comparative research should be conducted on the problem of the study in between provinces, that can help to solve issues in between academic performance and level of marital status better.



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