

**Causes and Consequences of Male Early Marriages: A Case Study of Shah
Sadar Din DG. Khan, South Punjab**



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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that this thesis entitled: "*Causes and Consequences of Male Early Marriages: A Case Study of Shah Saddar Din District D.G Khan, South Punjab*" submitted by Muhammad Saifullah is accepted in its present form by the Department of Development Studies, Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE), Islamabad as satisfying the requirements for partial fulfillment of the degree in Master of Philosophy in Development Studies.

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Acronyms

CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
DGK	Dera Ghazi Khan
GTM	Grounded Theory Method
IPPF	International Planned Parenthood Federation
PCMRA	Pakistan's Child Marriage Restraint Act
PIDE	Pakistan Institute of Development Economics
PPACRG	Pakistan Pediatric Association Child Right's Group
TMA	Tehsil Municipal Administration
UDC	Units of Data Collection
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
WHO	World Health Organization

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Dedication

I would like to dedicate this thesis to my parents and teachers, who have great support towards the accomplishment of this task.

Abstract

Marriage has vital role towards the development of families, if it is performed at the proper time. Early marriage influences the life of couple. The current study was aimed to identify the main factors which cause early marriage. This study also highlights the consequences of early marriage. The study was conducted in geographical area of Dera Ghazi Khan, Southern Punjab, Pakistan. The respondents were selected on the basis of purposive sampling technique. Thematic approach along with framework analysis was used to interpret the results of the study. The findings of the study revealed that factors behind the early marriage include lack of education socio cultural, women workforce, and lack of implementation of laws for early marriage. The consequences of early marriage identifies in this study include disruption in education, poor living standard and over population. The study was conducted on the regional level. The findings of the study may not be applied to developed countries. The findings of the study will be helpful for government in policy making. The study recommended awareness in society about the rights of people and importance of education for the eradication of highlighted issue.

Keywords: Early marriage, Education, Poverty, Health, Population, Punjab.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Family is an important institution to control the functions of society. Family has deep connection with marriages. Emile Durkheim laid especial emphasis on family structure of the society as social institution, which holds the various social pillars of the society together. If family as a social unit fails to execute its expected role, then social problems are natural result. Early marriage results in social problems. Structural Functionalists consider family as one of the five basic pillars of the society and much important as the analysis of Durkheim rests on it. Marriage is the source of the fertilization and continuity of mankind in general and of the race in particular (Emirbayer, 1996).

According to UNICEF (2007) the child marriage in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, and Nepal is about one-half of the girls who are affected by child marriage live in South Asia. In some countries more than half of all girls married or in union before the age of eighteen. These include Niger; where the incidence of child marriage is a staggering 75 percent, Chad 72 percent, Mali 71 percent, Bangladesh 64 percent, Guinea 63 percent, Central African Republic 61 percent, Mozambique 56 percent, and Nepal 51 percent. On other hand according to the UNICEF reports about Europeans region is that comparatively, there is less number of people involved in early marriages.

Lumbiganon *et al.* (2010) investigated that in developed countries like United State of America (USA) and Germany lower percentages of the early marriage exist. There are some Eastern Europe countries where early marriage prevails like, Roma and Macedonia. Globally it is important to note that early marriages have been common in the poor countries (Hamamsy, 1994). Around 5000 to 8000 people are at the risk of being forced into marriage in England every year based on government research approved during 2011 home office forced marriage (Bowlby2012). He advocates that children derive into the world naturally pre-programmed to practice connections with others, because this will support them to endure.

According to Vue (2000) in early marriage the ages of both partners are less than eighteen years. Biologically puberty cycle starts normally around 9 years of age with females and 12 for males and hence teenage years proceed. Izat Jehan (2014) describes that the early marriage refers to marriage under age of 18 years. International human right counsel strictly forbade this practice of early marriage. Many organizations are working to save the children rights from this practice. Some organization are also working in Pakistan to control the child marriage like as Action Aid, Pakistan and Ideas for life Trust, which provide awareness in the community about consequences of this practice. These consequences consist of bad health effect and constraints in education. Although these organizations worked hard to change the situation and circumstances but the condition remains the same. This is because they only work in some particular areas of Pakistan and for specific duration of time.

Afzal *et al.* (1994) explained that in Pakistan the children who live in urban areas married off later than children living in rural areas due to dominance of consanguineous marriages.

Consanguineous marriages are also one main factor in Pakistan which influencing marriage and the children who married off at a premature age are mostly with cousins or closely relatives (Nasrullah *et al.*, 2014).

Westoff (1992) identified the practice of the early marriage at the global level which is common in Sub-Sahara Africa and South Asia. In the Middle East, North Africa and different parts of the Asia, the marriage before and after the age of puberty is common. There are some specific areas of west, East Africa and South Asia where the earlier age of marriage is not common. In the Latin America and East Europe the early age marriage is between 16 to 18 years. Many countries increased the early age of marriage, such as Kenya, Uganda, Zimbabwe and Senegal. In some African Countries mostly people practice early age marriage like in Botswana and Namibia.

Lloyd *et al.* (2007) described that according to a Nationally Representative Survey in Pakistan the prevalence of early marriage is in rural areas as compared to urban areas with its strength as 18% of the rural males and 58% of the rural females. In the urban areas the early marriage practices is 5% in the male and 27% in the female. In Sindh, the highest percentage of the early marriage practices exists wherein in the rural areas; early marriage practice is 72% of the female,

26% of the male and 36% of urban females. In Baluchistan early marriage practice in the rural areas is 22% of the rural males and 63% of the females and in urban areas of the Baluchistan is highest percentage of the early marriage is 9% of the urban males and 55% of the urban females. In the Punjab the early marriage practice has lowest percentage than other Provinces. The early marriage percentage is 50% of the female in rural areas and in urban areas 20% of the female. The early marriage practice is 8% of the male.

Pakistan especially in Sindh and South Punjab male early marriages are being practiced much more. South Punjab has been ignored for any research study relevant to this topic, so for the data collection of this study district Dera Ghazi Khan is chosen from south Punjab. This area is more traditional and backward regarding development. Mostly people of this area are poor and uneducated. The researcher personally visited villages of Shah Saddar Din, Dera Ghazi Khan to find out the causes and impact of male early marriage.

Yaqoob *et al.* (1993) have investigated the factors causing early marriages. These factors are social, political, religious, traditional and economic ones.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The early male marriage is mostly noted in rural backward areas, which cause social problems. The real factors behind the early marriage has been ignored in past by researchers particularly in study area.

As the study area is mostly male dominant society, who is responsible for family affairs. Early marriage of young boys creates disruption in education and mental distress, so there was a need to investigate the causes and real consequences of early marriage for male early marriage in the study area.

1.4 Study Area

The locale of research area is remote areas of, Dera Ghazi Khan in Punjab. It includes towns and union council of Dera Ghazi Khan (D.G Khan) and it is about 28 km distance north to Dera Ghazi Khan. It is located at an elevation of 117 meters above sea level. Indus River is near to Shah Saddar Din, due to its location near to river, the agriculture is the main occupation of inhabitants of this area. Most tribes living in Shah Sadar Din are Syed, Dasti Baloch, Khosa Baloch, Lashari Baloch and Jarwar Baloch. Its coordinates are 30.2789 and 70.7303 in decimal degrees (Wikipedia, 2012).

1.5 Research Questions

This study sought the answers of the following research questions.

- What are the causes of early marriages?
- What are the consequences of male early marriage for people after getting marriage?

1.6 Research Objectives

The main objective of the study is to examine the factors behind early age marriage practice. It also aims to deliberating the possible consequence of early marriage in assumed area. The specific objectives are as follows:

- (a) To identify the factors behind the early marriage of males.
- (b) To examine various socio-cultural problems of early marriages.

1.7 Significance of the Study

Dera Ghazi Khan is a district with literacy rate of 48% amongst school going children. Early marriage is considered as one barrier towards accomplishment of education. Early marriage also remained negatively associated with social life of families (Aatish *et al.*, 2007).

The area of current study was ignored in previous research studies. The results of the current study will be helpful for Government towards formulation of the policies for awareness and

importance of education. The study also highlights the importance of implementation of laws for rights of people. The preliminary visits of the researcher revealed that the male early marriages are common in this area. The main objective of this study is to give awareness, generate evidence and identify the causes and consequences of male early marriages in particular area. In addition to identifying the current range of information and findings related to causes and consequences of male early marriages, the study aims to examine the ineffective role of parents about early marriages, related to causes and consequences. The study has also explored hidden problems and the issues that occur in society by the male early marriages.

1.8 Structure of the Study

This research study consists of five chapters; chapter I introduce the research by explaining the back ground and significance of the study followed by the objectives. Chapter II presents the review of the literature, research gap, summery and conceptual framework of the study explaining the issue of early age marriage and factors responsible for the prevalence of early marriage while chapter III details methods and methodology applied in the study. Chapter IV provides the results and discussion of early marriages. Chapter V concludes with summary of the whole research and conclusion.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Introduction

This chapter contains review of literature. This chapter consists of three parts. First part contains literature review. Second part throws light on the summery and research gap. In the last section, the conceptual framework is illustrated.

2.2 Literature Review

According to Reznikoff *et al.* (1988) family is a more or less durable relationship of husband and wife with or without children. The group is united by economic, social legal, moral and religious rights. Marriage is a formal merger between a male and female which is proposed to be enduring, to give primary sexual rights to each other and to fulfill further social function (Hunter and Phillip, 1976). Marriage is relationship between two or more persons; it is union between two persons of opposite sex and they give birth to child. Fertilization is possible in the opposite gender male and female. Marriage has different types like polyandry and polygamy. There is no specific age limit in the marriage, sometime it occurs in early age and sometime in the old age.

According to Duhaim (2000) the early married boys are mostly dependent on their parents. It may be social concern, economic, political and religious aspect. They are forced for marriage without their consent and both husband and wife's parents are financially accountable. Furthermore, early marriage cross the childhood and brings accountability. Children are not capable of dealing with responsibility, but they are deprived of their innocent and playful life, separated from their peers and are pushed into a life full of responsibilities. Once a girl gets married even if she is 10 years old, she is considered as women. Similarly, even 12 years old boy is considered as a man after marriage. Society expects from them to behave like mature person and they are expected to become responsible. The society says to the married boys that now you are married, mean now you are out of childhood and you should adapt all those responsibilities which are adapted by mature person. Then the married children more deprived by these types of

tasks. In Pakistan, child marriage is connected with traditions, culture and customary practice. Sometimes, it involves the transfer of money, settlement of debts or exchange of daughter (*WattaSatta*) sanction by *Jirga* or council of elders from the community.

Guru (2009) explained that according to Pakistan's Child Marriage Restraint Act 1929 the age of marriage allowed for boys is to 18 years and for girls 16 years. Marriages before this age are considered as violation of human rights. Furthermore, according to section 4 of law violator should be punished with one month imprisonment and with fine of Rs.1000. Child Marriage Restraint amendment bill was put forward in 2009 to increase the minimum age of marriage for the girls from 16 to 18 which is still pending and government is not ready for amendment and change in this bill. Although this legislation prohibits early marriage, but a matter of worried is that some sections are so weak which cannot make the law strongly useful. For example, the punishment for those people who practice early marriage or involved, is very light which everyone can easily bear. There is much negligence which is the cause of not handling the cases of early marriage. According to section 9, cases should not be taken after one year of early marriage, so people get the benefit of this act and keep hidden the marriage for one year till the time limit is complete, anybody cannot file case against them after one year.

For the enforcement of existing law about the age of marriage boys and girls strict action must be taken against the parents, who force their children to get early marriage. Policy changes must be accompanied by trainings and workshops with judges, police, and parliamentarians to ensure that laws are enforced. The Court shall take suo-moto action with the help of union council (Gage, 2009).

Omigbodun (2008) has advocated that it should be the equal for both boys and girls and closely reflect the identification of the status of human beings less than 18 years of age as rights holders. After this age the both become mature and developed by their mind set. Author argues the basic concept and different form of the early marriage. Early marriage is the reaction of different action. Some people force their children to marry, so children has not right to use their consent and will. People married their son for the lust of greediness. A child is not mature until the age of eighteen years. Before the eighteen year marriage of any child it is male or female is a violation

of rights, furthermore before the age of eighteen their intellectual level and physical development is in progress or is growing or in other words their mind set cannot be completely developed.

Rehman *et al.* (2014) explained that in developing countries early marriage is most common. The children are married off without considering their bearing capacity of physiology. The rate of early marriage is high in rural areas as compare to urban areas, due to awareness and lack of education in rural areas. On other hand, urban area's people give more importance to their education so they get marriage late. The marriage have deeply connection with socio-economic status, where good education, wealth and employment available there will be low risk of early marriage. Poverty and culture barriers could not take decision about marriage.

International Planned Parenthood Federation illustrated that the Pakistani customs and practices prevailed male early Marriages. A widespread custom of this sort is *Vani*, the practice of giving young boys in marriage to solve disputes. Other customs such as exchange marriages also contribute to male child marriages. In the areas of Pakistan where child marriage is prevalent communities are often closely linked and expected to conform to the norms of society. Males who are married late are often ridiculed and seen as unmarried. Where early marriage is prevalent there is strong social pressure on families, in this type of community if any family who do not take the practice of early marriage then make tolerate of ridicule, disapproval or family shame. Local perceptions regarding an ideal age of marriage are tied to economic factors such as dowries, bride price etc. (Scassellati, 1997).

The early marriage is mostly due to less education and lower incomes of households. The lower education and less income create conflicts between spouses. So that housing and financial problems are faced by the male. The young husband does not give full time at home and does not fulfill the family responsibilities. The young husband are mostly unable provide the basic needs which cause divorce (Kitson and Raschke, 1881).

There is association between early marriage and education attainment. The aim to get higher education makes marriages delay. The early marriage has depressing effects on the academic attainments (Nye and Berardo, 1973).

More years of schooling have been associated with many positive outcomes including delay of marriage and better educated children, economic development. However, early marriage certainly rejects children of school age their right to the education. They need for their personal development heir preparation for adulthood and their effective contribution to the future security of their family and society. The essence of the rights to education is that they facilitate and protect the effective enjoyment of other human rights. Education even at a basic level is not only about income and technical skills but more importantly provides social ability which enables one to access key resources to reduce poverty. By interacting with others individuals attain the social skills and personal capacities needed to access resources and opportunities and to form social networks for support and help when required in the future. Individuals can also develop their confidence to voice their opinions and to take control over their own actions lives and bodies (Oyorthey and Sonita, 2003).

Duncan *et al.* (1972) explored that attainment of education is affected by early marriage, those who had married relatively young were more likely to have experienced either a break in their education or faced problems in getting education.

Hashemi (2007) highlighted that a person who is below the eighteen year is considered as child. The age before 18 years is not maturity age. Furthermore, he suggested young boys should not be engaged in early marriage before the maturity.

According to the world health organization, early marriage is exploitation of young boy's rights. Early marriage left bad impact on the health of children (WHO, 2002).

Smedt (1998) conducted a study in Tanzania on the consequences of early marriage. Marriage of young boys for exchange of money at camp of Rwanda, resulted in social and financial problems. The marriage at early age resulted in divorced.

Malhotra and Tsui (1996) conducted a study with the aim to highlight the association between customs and early marriages. The findings of the study revealed that the societies which strictly follow customs, they are mostly engaged in early marriage. They further conducted that poverty becomes a primary reason for early marriage because of perceived benefits of workforce for the family.

It is declared that at least two rationales often given for the use of state laws as policy instruments to limit teenagers choices. The first argument is that teens do not accurately compare short time benefits against long time costs. If teens are making narrow minded decisions restrictive state laws could prevent decisions they will later feel guilt. It is also argued that the opposing effects associated with teenager's choices impose external costs on the rest of society. If these effects can be prevented external costs would also argue for restrictive state laws. Both early marriage and dropping out of high school are closely associated with a variety of negative outcomes including poverty later in life. You have to assess the relevance of either argument however it is important to know whether the observed effects are causal (Goldin, 1998).

2.3 Summary and Research Gap

There is much literature regarding early child marriages. Many studies have focused on the causative factors of early marriage. Naveed and Butt, (2015) explained, there are numerous factors behind the early marriage, and these include poverty, tradition, religious interpretations and cultural factors. Similarly, according to Grant and Bittles (1997), stated that in backward areas of Pakistan like Southern Punjab, Parents engage their children in early marriage, as having ultimate authority to make decision. Many factors cause this to be happened; these factors are religious interpretations, political interests, social support and economic dependency. Yaqoob *et al.* (1993) further say that early marriages of children in Pakistan have different causative factors and these factors change by geographical locations and ethnicities. In Pakistan, the ratio is high in southern Punjab than northern Punjab. There are very few researches on early marriages in Pakistan particular area Shah Saddar Din in Dera Ghazi Khan and specific at Baloch culture of this study area. This is the backward area in respect of education.

In the wake of existing literature, there are numbers of socio-cultural, economic and religious factors and also weakness of legislation which makes early marriage happened (Grant and Bittles 1997 & Naveed and Butt 2015). These factors are captured below in conceptual framework.

Not a single study has been conducted in the region of current study. The factors highlighted in this study were unique as not a single study was found containing these factors. Current study highlighted the new factors causing early marriage and also consequences of early marriage.

2.4 Conceptual Framework

According to the available literature (Yaqoob *et al.* 1993; Grant and Bittles 1997; Naveed and Butt 2015), the factors behind early marriage include lack of education, socio cultural, women workforce, and lack of implementation of laws for early marriage. The socio-cultural factors include old customs etc. Secondly, religious factors contain local interpretations of Islamic teachings. Thirdly, economic factors include collective marriage due to lack of resources, poverty which are the major causes of early marriage as the previous research studies witnessed (Figure 2.1).

In this regard, having these concepts of the early studies regarding early marriage, this study investigates the early marriage focusing on these factors in this area. This is worth doing research as the existing studies regarding early marriages.

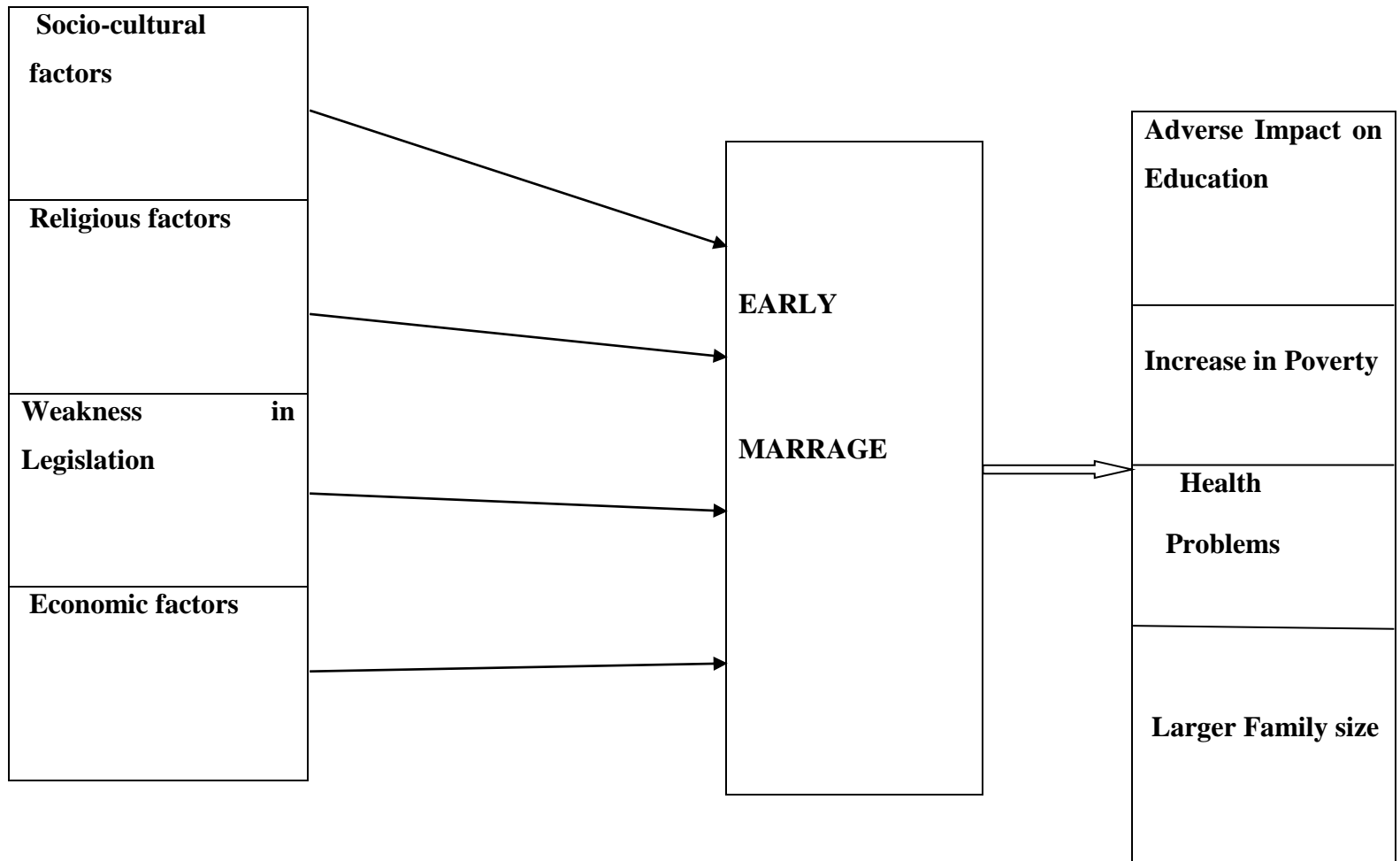
Figure 2.1. Conceptual Framework

Below the figure shows the conceptual framework of the study which includes the causes of early marriage listed on the left side of the figure. The causes of early marriage for investigation are socio cultural, economical factors, lack of implementation of law and religious factors, which cause early marriage.

On the right side of the figure there are proposed consequences of early marriage.

Socio cultural factors, religious factors, weakness in legislation and economic factors are proposed to be associated with early marriage. The right part of the graph shows the consequences of the early marriage (Figure 2.1). The left side of graph consists of Independent variables. On other hand right hand side shows the list of dependent variables.

Figure 2.1. Conceptual Framework



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND METHODS

3.1 Introduction

This chapter consists of four parts. Firstly, research methodology and research design are explained and justified in details. Secondly, it contains explanation and justification of research tools for data collection, units of data collection and procedure of data collection. In third part of the chapter, sampling framework and sampling methods are discussed. Finally, qualitative analysis and the stages of framework analysis are defined and explained.

3.2 Research Methodology

Research methodology is a process to solve research problem systematically. It can also be claimed as a science of studying how research is conducted scientifically (Kothari, 2004). He further explains research methodology in a way that *“when we talk of research methodology we not only talk of the research methods but also consider the logic behind the methods we use in the context of our research study and explain why we are using a particular method or technique and why we are not using others so that research results are capable of being evaluated either by the researcher himself or by others”*. The qualitative methods, which have used in the field and operationalize, are given below respectively.

3.3 Research Design

According to Babbie (2013) many qualitative research studies aim at explanatory research designs. Because explanatory studies deal with the questions like what, when, why and where. In this sense, explanatory design has used in research study which is based on contextual and circumstantial evidences.

3.4 Data Collection Methods

Data was collected by in-depth interviews conducted with respondents. The research personally met the respondents.

3.4.1 Rapport building

Rapport building is most important in the qualitative research method. The study has been conducted by building the good relations with the people of community for getting the important information about the research. For data collection it was essential to establish a good rapport with respondents, in this way data collection process was completed successfully.

The rapport of researcher with some participants was already built because the researcher belongs to that area. But researcher built rapport with more participants via friends and family members.

The researcher has given the cause of the current study to the respondents. The respondents were also briefed that results of the study will be useful for policy makers which will be helpful for the development of the region.

3.4.2 Non-Participant observation

Observation is very helpful in the qualitative method of research. The current study observed the social events and spending some days in the field. In addition, being a habitation of this research study area, the researcher personally observed different factors associated with the early marriage.

For the data collection of the current study, there has been also applied non-participant observation.

3.4.3 In-depth interviews

There are two types of interviews generally in qualitative research – semi-structured and unstructured. Both are called in-depth interviews (Kothari 2004). In semi-structured interviews,

the researcher makes a checklist suited to his research questions and objectives while unstructured interviews refer to informal discussion without any checklist.

In unstructured interview, the researchers initiate conversation with a question and then listen and note carefully the answers from the respondents while the semi-structured interview deals with a checklist of issues and questions that the researchers want to cover during the conversation (Bryman and Bell 2015).

The rationale behind semi-structured and unstructured interview is that the interviewees are free to express their opinions and perceptions regarding the causes and consequences of early marriage. In this way, both semi-structured and unstructured interviews with open-ended questions have been used as the tools for data collection in this research work. All the interviews were recorded by cell phone. The researcher also wrote notes. Sometimes these were written during the interviews and sometimes write after finishing the interview.

3.5 Sampling

Sampling is the process of selection of defined population to relate it with the whole population (Walliman, 2010). In this research, two types of sampling (purposive sampling and saturation sampling) have been utilized. Following stakeholders were interviewed.

- Married person
- The boy who was forced by his parents or guardian for early marriage.
- Parents
- Father, mother and guardian, who force the boy for early marriage.
- Furthermore the number of respondents' category along with respective UDC is presented at Table 3.1.

Table 3.1 Number of Respondents

UDCs	Married Men	Parents	Senior People	Ulema	Teacher
Mouza Shah Sadar Din	13	10	2	2	2
Mouza Bhatti Metla	4	3	1	-	-
Mouza Rakh Dahoo Sheikhani	7	8	2	1	1
Mouza Dahoo	6	4	1	1	-
Total	30	25	6	4	3

3.5.1 Purposive sampling

Purposeful sampling is the most common sampling technique particularly in qualitative research data collection. In this type of sampling, the sample of participants is selected on pre-selected criteria based on the research question of the study. Purposive sampling technique was adopted for data collection of the current study.

In this study researcher do not select the participants as a randomly, the participants were selected as a purpose. The objective of purposive sampling was to sample participants strategically so that they can be relevant to the questions that are to be answered.

3.5.2 Saturation sampling

According to Teddlie and Yu (2007) saturation is the point when the researcher will perceive the range of same information and aren't receiving new information then the researcher will understand that he has reached at his origin. If the researcher, will still receiving new information after three or four groups, then the researcher will conduct more groups. In this study same strategy was adopted, interviews conducted till to get the new information about research.

3.5.3 Participants of data collection

Following are the unit of study.

- **Married men** –Married men were the main unit of study. Married women were not interviewed due to cultural, time and resource restriction.
- **Parents** –Fathers of early married person were also interviewed.
- **Senior People** – Old and senior people also interviewed in the survey to know the trends and reasons of early marriage.
- **Religious clerics**– Religious clerics (Ulemas) were also interviewed to get feedback on religious aspect of early marriage.
- **Teachers** – The teachers are an important component of the society. They provided the significant input about the consequences of early marriage, particularly of their male students.

3.6 Data Analysis

Qualitative analysis contains exploring the meanings of people's word, actions and trying to explicit the knowledge hidden in them. Sometimes, this knowledge is overt and sometimes the researchers have to reveal to the readers. Analysis is a process of coming up with findings from the data. The whole process of qualitative analysis needs data to be organized, scrutinized, selected, described, interpreted, theorized, discussed and reported (Ryan, 2006).

3.6.1 Thematic analysis

Thematic analysis assistances to identify, define, examine and report themes and configurations in generous details within a data set. There are two basic methods to analyze data: the inductive method and the deductive one. In the former way, the researcher codifies the data without trying to fit it into a pre-established coding frame or the researcher's analytic preconceptions. In this way, thematic analysis gives a generous explanation of the data according to the wide research questions, making the particular research questions able to advance through the process of coding. In general, thematic analysis affords a clarification and account of themes, often

pertinent to the previous studies which are captured in the review of literature (Braun and Clarke, 2006). In this research study, researcher used both inductive and deductive approaches.

3.6.2 Framework analysis

Different techniques of analysis can be functional in thematic framework as an approach operationalized for qualitative data analysis. These techniques may include Grounded Theory Method (GTM), content analysis, and framework analysis. This research was adopted framework analysis which is a very procedural way for producing themes with the following procedural description.

3.6.3 Transcription

Transcription is broadly described as the alteration of spoken and behavioral language into textual presentation. There are a number of ways to transcribe data distinguished along the axis of stylistic notes or transcription conventions as followed in different tools of qualitative data analyses. The data in the study was conventions as defined in clean read or smooth verbatim transcript (Mayring, 2014). In this research study, researcher have transcribed data by following transcription conventions This transcription is done word for word but false starts (confused set of words), voice pitch and frequency, emphasis, stress, bodily expressions and emotional behaviors. The attempt in this study was to produce a coherent text representative of the views of respondents in simple and original wording free from situational complexities.

3.6.4 Familiarization

Qualitative data entail numerous forms such as interviews, verbatim transcripts, discussions, tape recordings, observational notes, documents and so on. Having data in these forms, researcher read transcripts and field notes and listened to cell phone recordings with intense attention. During the fieldwork researcher used field notes and listened to cell phone recordings for transcription of data.

Researcher has read all transcripts of interviews at least twice, in the wake of recordings and field's notes, to be familiar with them.

3.6.5 Indexing and coding

The process of classification data with early codes is called indexing. This process is used to all the textual data such as transcripts of interviews by annotating them with numerical or color codes (Pope, Ziebland and Mays, 2000). Codes are labels which give conceptual meanings to the data (Boyatzis, 1998). Coding can be applied by two ways, manually or by using software programmer. But in this study the data coding was done by manually.

For this research study, line-by-line coding was adopted and provides at least one code to each phrase, line, or sentence in the data. This gave careful detail and attention to each line, thus taking every detail within the transcripts. In this research work, researcher took some notes in the text and identified the segments of data with highlighter.

3.6.6 Memo writing

An additional phase was writing memos, as the researchers are recommended often to write down their thoughts as they are coding and characterizing themes. Memo writing can be understood as pre-writing, or free writing. It consists of taking groups of codes apart by dividing them into their components and encourages the researchers to start probing into unstated, implicit, and condensed meaning (Strauss and Corbin, 1987). Researcher was started to write memos from the very beginning of the process of conducting and re-reading the transcripts of interviews to the final step of identifying and describing the themes.

3.6.7 Identifying and characterizing themes

According to Braun and Clarke (2006) a theme in qualitative research is an idea that captures an important aspect of the data suited to the research questions. A theme often represents a patterned response or meaning within the data. A theme can ascend within a data set despite how often it is discussed. In this regard, Braun and Clarke (2006) ask researchers not to relate the importance of a theme to quantifiable measures, but to how it suits to the research questions.

In this study, the process of identification and characterization of themes started early and continued until the final step. During first reading of transcripts, the potential themes were noted and evolved throughout the entire coding process for producing the final report. Researcher has

applied codes to the transcripts of interviews and often tagged data with more than one code. For each code a separate thematic chart was made. Each chart comprised main code and sub-codes. These codes were arranged in separate columns. Corresponding to these columns the transcribed data from each interview was presented. In the next step, data reduction technique was used to condense volumes of data from each column to keywords. These keywords were devised to give a comprehensive understanding of data which eventually helped in generating thematic categories. In this way, possible thematic categories were identified, and codes were organized to illustrate the themes in finest style.

After identifying, coding and classifying themes, they were described in a memo which expressed the connections between each theme on a thematic structure. The themes written in this research study have been selected from this thematic structure and are described in more detail in the findings and discussions section.

Chapter IV

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter contains results and discussion driven by findings during fieldwork. It throws some light on the causative factors and sub-factors of early marriage. It also investigates the consequences of early marriages, which faced by the married persons.

4.1 Causes of Early Marriage

The research study highlighted the factors causing the early marriage. Which includes financial needs, socio-cultural, religious and weakness of legislation?

4.1.1 Economical factor

Economical factor is also associated with early marriage. It happens in the different ways. These factors include collective marriage due to inexpensive.

4.1.1.1 Collective marriage due to inexpensive

Collective marriage is also called joint marriage like as two or more person get married at same time in joint family system in sense of decrease their expensive. Early marriage also connected with collective marriage. One of the reasons is this that early marriage happened in case of collective marriage in combined family system. The parents or older member of the family think that combined marriage is in their favor, they arrange marriage of their children in early age.

“sada kathy da khata hai, doo taraiy chorhen di shadi Kathy karan da wada faida kharchy di kami hai”

(In joint family system combined marriage gives financial benefits, which prove to be less expensive).

One of the respondents (elders) told that our family system is combined. We arranged the marriage of three persons at same time in which one was my youngest brother, 2nd was my nephew and third my son. The joint marriage arranged because of decrease the expensive.

“medi shadi medy wady bhera dy kaathy thai hai, aby aakhiye hiko kharcha keti wendy hn ein waat wala teda bando bast krna posi ten baiy paisy lgsin”

(I and my elder brother's marriage arranged at same time, my father said that in single expense we arranged both marriages).

On the other hand it would cost more for another marriage ceremony. *One respondent (married person) stated that my father arranged my marriage at the same time when my elder brother got marriage. Even I was thirteen years old and my brother was eighteen years old. My father arranged joint marriage because of fewer expenses.*

“Asan ghareeb log koshish karendy sy jo kharcha ghat ken ghat theyv itt wasty Kathy shadi krendy sy”

(We are poor people; we want to try the bearing of less expenditure, so that we arrange joint marriage).

One respondent (father) stated that in 2010 I arranged the marriage of my elder son, where I bear the expenditure of Rs. 74,000 and in 2016 I have arranged the marriage of my two sons where I bear the expenditure of Rs. 102,000. Therefore, the joint marriage is more economical compare to individual marriage in respect of marriage's expensive.

Having no proper source of income causes the early marriage. Poverty is also associated with the early marriage. During field research it was observed that mostly people which connected to early marriage belong to poor family. They fulfill their basic needs like eating stuff, shelter and clothes with day to day employment on daily wages.

There is difference between desires and resources, because people have maximum desires and have minimum resources. In this period of inflation people are affected by poverty. Therefore,

they have their thoughts in a limit. To avoid from future bright dreams of their children, poor people marry their sons in the early years.

4.1.1.2 Gaining economic benefits

Financial power is mandatory for good life. It is also the very important and basic reason of early marriage. Early marriage is linked to finance. Sometime parents marry their children for the fulfillment of their financial support. These include land, money, dowry, animal's gold, machinery or material assets and other precious things. When people offer these things then parents arranged their children marriage in childhood for financial benefit.

“Dher sary logen di koshish hondi hai keh oon khandan naal rishty kroon jherhy dher mall jaidad di malik hoven”

(So, for financial support, many persons were trying to marry with such type of family, who has more property and dowry).

One senior respondent told about one of his relative person who got marriage with widow women on the base of property because she was the owner of some property and also money, which she has received from insurance policy of her 1st husband. He told that the couple's age difference is approximately of ten years but the reason behind their marriage was property. The boy's age was seventeen years at the time of marriage.

“Medy abby medi molair dy rishty daa inkar kr dity ten vall apri soter da rishta ghin dity si qk o thory zamindar han”

(My father rejected the ligament of my cousin and arranged with their cousin because she belongs to landlord family).

One respondent said that his father rejected his niece for marriage with me because her father was poor, he has neither property nor other source of income and arranged my marriage with that girl which was his father's cousin because their living standard was good, they have 18 acers land and comprise with four daughters only. At the time of marriage my age was 14 years and she was 19 years old.

It is very interesting and innocent thinking of the people that some time they calculate or examine the faith and loyalty of people with them. They take marriage an instrument to check their faith in the society. The things that are calculated are; how many people helped in the marriage like economic help. The other main thing that they register that how many people were congratulate them in the marriage, and many people give economical help in shape of rupees at the spot of marriage ceremony(*Nender*) to groom, these all thing are recorded for the future prove.

“Medi shadi asady Kathy hovan dy chakar vich thai gai hai, chachy akhiye shadi krendy hen ten apri nender ogrendy hen jerhi asan diti waddy hen”

(My marriage was arranged on the base of joint family system. My uncle said that we arrange marriage for collecting that money which we are paying from many times).

Respondent told that our family is joint, my older uncle has no son, one day he said to my father that we have spent much more money to other friends, relatives and neighbor’s wedding by their financial help. Now we collect our money by all those people and my father agreed with my uncle then they arranged my married. It became simple reason behind my marriage.

According to all scenarios they married their children in the early age and not care about that their child is so young.

4.1.2 Socio-cultural factors

The socio-culture factors are the main and core factors which are contributed in early marriage. These factors include old customs, social conflict, get pleasure, handle the house hold work and save children form immoral activities.

4.1.2.1 Education

Rehman *et al.* (2016) explained that early marriage is high in rural areas as compared to urban areas in sense of education because of less advancement of rural areas. The level of education is very low. During research it was found that the frequently respondents who were early married; their parents were illiterate. They are unaware of the benefit of education and future planning of

their children. The students who are married they have less focused on their study, due to more responsibilities.

One senior respondent (teacher) said that the concept of early marriage is common in this area; the reason behind this is illiteracy. He said that early marriage is the loss of student's study because after marriage the responsibilities impose on them which less their attention from study. Coeducation is not good because they become the relations between each other which is discredit for us.

One respondent (parents) that our desire is limited, just focus at their children to earn money to become labor or learn any skills to survive in the life for earning money and live in their control. He said if children get more education then they become out of parent's control. He said that one of his neighbor's son get good education (BS Honors) from Arid Agriculture University, Rawalpindi then refused to married with his cousin and got court marriage, until their 1st engagement was at that time when he was in 10th class. It became dishonor for them in society and they disconnected with his brother. He said that if they married their child in early age then they have less chance to face such type of conditions.

This all is due to illiteracy of the society; they do not care about their children's future. Parent's have only focus on the society and arranged marriage of their children in childhood. They think that those whose children are studying absolutely they will marry after the completion of the study.

4.1.2.2 Old customs of marriages

The old customs are the main and core reason of early marriage. Old customs have ethnic value in society. Old customs and early marriage are closely linked with each other. They practice forefather traditions blindly. It is the customs that marriage is arranged by parents, grandparents or other relatives and the practice of give and take system (watasatta) is the custom of ancestral because in this way both parties remain equal.

One respondent stated;

It means that it is tradition which is transferred from their forefathers (Exchange, pre-selected).

One senior person told that when my daughter and brother reached to puberty and I married my brother because I was older between the brothers then my daughter married against my brother or in my brother's wife watta (exchange). Then he promised with me that when his daughter would have born. I will give my daughter to your son. After the marriage my niece was born and after two year of niece's birth my son was born. When my niece reached to puberty my brother said to me that you should marry my daughter, but at that time my son was 14 and she was 16", I fixed their marriage.

Give and take system is commonly practiced in this village. Parents engage their children in early age and practice give and take system. It is also called *watasatta* (exchange) or *day da ghin* (give and take). Give and take system is exchange or barter or reciprocal system of female between the people. One person receives female for celebration of marriage to his son and gives his own daughter to other person, from whom he received female for the marriage of his son. Let us suppose that there are two parties A and B. A party receives girls from B and children of A are young both male and female. But daughter of B is young and son is still in early age, in this case he will be helpless to married his male child in early age. This example is just for understanding but same case practice in the village.

People do exchange their girls with each other their close kin relationship or sometime out of family which is so little. Their concept about give and take is that if other party punish or exploit the right of their daughter then they can do so with their daughter.

People think that give and take is best than other things. Many people want to marry their children in close kin then everyone wants that he or she married their girls with their relative. To follow this tradition there is immense gap between age of children both male and female. Sometime female is young and male is child; then they have no other option because they do not give their daughter out of family or caste. Due to these compulsions they agree to marry their son in childhood.

People are more traditional and have cultural mind because of low level of illiteracy. They are unaware of the modernization; they have the mind of hundred years before humans.

In the same stream male early marriage is not a new phenomenon. It is continued from their forefathers and since many years ago. They borrowed tradition from forefather and they take it like as obligation.

According to one respondent: thing is that they have not big dreams of life like other people who are rich, landlord and business man. They have only two vision of life earn for stay alive and married their children.

One respondent said that he arranged his son's marriage in the age of thirteen years because he has no mention big dreams in his life. He said that his mission of life is stay alive and increase the generations and he express that in early age the chance of child birth is much more compare to the late marriage. Therefore they adopted the marriage of their children in early age.

Another tradition of arrangement is also the custom of the society which is common practice in the village. Mostly villagers arrange their children in close kin relation or in their own caste. The method of arrangement is so faulty that they never care about that age of both male and female. Sometime a person is bachelor at still date, if any girl born in kith and kin, then he said that she will fiancé of my son after the getting marriage in the future when my son born. It is also called expecting marriage and children arrangement. When son born then the girls age is more than 7 years and boy is still baby. This process continues and the child reached at 10 to14 years then the girl is 25-year-old. Now the girl parent's forced boy parents for marriage because their daughter have reached to puberty before many year and they create conflict and says that we cannot more bear or sitting of our daughter more in our home. To save from the family conflict parents agreed to early marriage of their children.

During the research, observed many cases of same situation who were victim of arrange marriage in early age and there is much age difference between them some time wife is ten year older than husband.

When my cousin reached to puberty then my uncle said that please take my daughter for marriage.

One respondent expressed during the interview “when I arranged with my cousin then my uncle said that my daughter is reached to puberty and picks her and marries with her”. At that time during engagement old brother was still bachelor and younger brothers are married, the other person says that “my father engaged me and after one month married me because my young brother fiancée was young and there is no other way”.

4.1.2.3 Social conflict for marrying out of cast

There is concept of different societies that if they marry their children out of cast they face many conflicts between families.

My uncle destroyed me to arrange my marriage with his daughter, behind this reason was my uncle was not giving his daughter out of family.

There are mentioned by one respondent that “before my marriage my wife was married and she was remarried with me. She found in some family issues and received divorce from first husband. After six month of divorce my father arranged me with her because she was niece of my father. I was just 12 year old and my wife was 20 year old at that time. In our village our some relative trying to stop my marriage and said my father-in-law that he should not give his daughter to me otherwise more conflict will be create. But he ignores them and fixed our marriage. I am not pleasure with her.

4.1.2.4 To get pleasure of kids

Marriage is the ceremony from which people gain very pleasure and entertainment. In the modern era of globalization every one faces problem and feeling unhappy. People think about their marriage of children because parents have unhappy life in the current age of dearness or any other problem of life. So, parents wanted to get pleasure. It is the reason behind early marriage but the people do not take care of their children’s future.

“Medy abby amma ne apri khushi di khatir medi shadi keti hai, unhen akhiye zindgi da koi pta nai assan qun naa tedi khushi dekh ghino”

(My parents arranged my marriage just to see his pleasure, he said that we don't know about their life that how much time we will live but we have the desires of pleasures of your marriage. Then they arranged my marriage at early age).

One of the (married) respondents said that his parents arranged his marriage when he was fifteen years old; he told that his parents thought life is temporary and it is compulsory for them to get his son's pleasure of marriage. He will become groom his son by his own hands and own sight.

Sometime people not have other male or female offspring without a male child. Parents sacrifice their pleasure and happiness on their single child when he reaches to puberty and quickly parents decide the marriage of their son because if they get late it will be loss for them. Then they think that before the death, they want to celebrate the marriage of their children, because it is the desire of every parent that they see and engage their children marriage with their own hand. It's commonly happen in those families in which they have one male child.

4.1.2.5 To increase workforce

In society house hold work are attached with female. This is also a cause of early marriage. The people understand stigma if they done household work or helping female in the home work for instance cooking, washing and other activities.

My mother was suffering in disease, she couldn't handle the house work then his parents arranged his marriage so that my wife would prove supported in their house work and also in agriculture field work.

One (married) respondent told about his marriage that he was under eighteen years when he got marriage. He does not want his marriage at that time because he was not mature but he has compulsion of his mother's disease of TB, behind his marriage. Therefore, he got marriage in early age.

Sometime people have no daughter then the old women cannot handle the work of their home alone. To fulfill their household activities, they are helpless to marry their child in the early age.

In other cases people have daughter and after the marriage of all daughters they can do so. The other way of early marriage is that when household female suffers from diseases.

4.1.2.6 To save children from sins

The immoral activities have found everywhere; these activities are also contributed in early marriage. To avoid their children from the immoral activities people, arrange marriage of their children.

In Islam, when children have reached at puberty then their marriage is permissible, the benefit of marriage is people escape the immoralities.

“One (parent) respondent said that I arranged the marriage of my son, despite of knowing about his prematurity. I believe on Islam and I fully satisfy with the marriage of my son. I hope he will not involve in any offense like other children of society.”

In the village there are many morally wrong tricks that are adopted by boys for the sexual satisfaction. In this study it is observed that there has been homosexuality at high level and also found other bad activities. People have arranged early marriage of their children to keep away from these types of activities. In current period of technology boys watch the blue print films at cell phone and internet. Young men observed that they share blueprint films with Bluetooth and feel very pride and satisfaction. When they are watching then their mindsets are changing and ready to adopt the sexual way. Unmarried boys start the different way of sexual satisfaction then they start masturbation, homosexuality, sex with girl's and sex with aged women. Parents think that these all things they start to think that if they not marry their children involved and will completely ruined.

4.1.3 Religious factors

The religious factors also contributed in early marriage which includes extreme believe in Islam and local interpretations of Islamic teachings.

4.1.3.1 Strict religious parents

Islam allows the marriage at puberty. The more religious parents force their children to early marriage, without getting their willingness.

When children reached puberty then it became obligation on their elders to arrange their marriage otherwise they would be considered among unholy people.

One of (ulema) respondents said that when children reached at puberty then it is the obligation of the parents/older family member. There is no need to more wait. He said that we are Muslims and to follow the legislation of Islam which is mandatory on us. He said that arranged the marriage of their children and also preach to other people. Every person takes his serendipity.

One another respondent (ulema) said about one his pupil who belongs to that family which are living in hand to mouth. He said that my pupil offered for marriage but he ignore for getting marriage due to his poverty condition and also immaturity. Ulema said that when I know about that then I consultant him for getting marriage and told him about the serendipity. Then he got marriage, now he has two sons and three daughters and his standard of living is better. He is appointed in one mosque where they bear his family's expenditure of food and also give some money. He said that its all benefit is due to getting the marriage.

Some people are radical and religious and they are very serious about the marriage of their children. According to the faith and ideas that Islam says; when a girl or boy reaches to puberty, they should be married.

4.1.3.2 Interpretations of Islamic teachings

Islam gives the right to get their willingness.

During the field work, one (married) respondent told that he got married to obey of his teacher (molvi), he said that in case of getting marriage he ignored his family but he has the fond of become hafiz e Quran. His father met to molvi and told the story then his teacher implemented a condition that he could not teach until he got married. At least he got married because he could not bear of his teacher's angriness.

4.1.4 Weakness of legislation implementation

The weakness of legislation is also key factor which is causative behind early marriage. The child marriage act 1929 under the article 4 (Khan, 2013) if any person marries his child before eighteen years then he will sue in the court and he will punish one thousand or one-month jail for this violation of the law. If the government or the court informed within the one year after marriage other than parents are no liable to punish or fine.

It is very amazing and interesting law and how we can say it a complete and coherence law. First of all, law is not applied all over the Pakistan, if applied it how painful anybody that he will pay thousand Rupees or one-month jail for the punishment of big sin or crime. According to present scenario many people are not aware about law that if they marry children it is violation of law, and then it is the big cause that law is very weak but criminal is very powerful.

“Ay sary jaldi shadi dy muamly loose qanoon di waja tun thendy pain, pehly ten qanoon hai kaina jaldi shadi karan dy khatir, jerha hai o bahu mamoli hai”

(These all of early marriage's matter are due to the loose law, 1st task is that law is not for the prevention of early marriage, 2nd thing is law is ordinary about early marriage).

One respondent (teacher) expressed that the law is very ordinary about the early married person and for that person who are involved in arrange the marriage of early age children, otherwise the ratio of early marriage are very low which is now at high level in this area.

4.1.4.1 Lack of implementation of existing law

The study has observed in the researched area that there are not find any example where anyone become prisoner or impose any penalty in case of early marriage. If law implement against early

marriage then there would be prohibited of violation of human rights. People are free to do any possession or exploitation with their children and no one stop them. It is the external cause of early marriage.

“Na hi koi qanoon ten aml dramid thendy ten na hi koi jail shel wenda jaldi shadi karan naal”

(Neither implements the law for early marriage nor anyone go to jail in the case of early marriage).

One senior people said I am 79 years old but never listened in my life that anyone went to jail in case of early marriage. Therefore, when law would not be implemented then these traditions will be in power.

4.1.4.2 Irresponsibility of nikkah (matrimony) registrar

In this community matrimony rites are performed by the *Molvi* (Muslim priest). Tehsil Municipal Administration (TMA) provides register of matrimony deed and gives them authority to perform matrimony for the people of their union council. The main thing that related with study; is that it is written proof on the matrimony deed that groom age is not acceptable below the eighteen year according to the legislation marriage act of Pakistan.

There is no law, no one is asking about difference of age in original and which they write in the register of matrimony.

It is personally observe during the participant’s observation this misbehave of during the fill up of matrimony deed that he asked the father of groom and also witnessed person that what is the age of groom. They replied him 13 or 14 years. He said it is against rule according to the government. We should write eighteen because below this age it is violation of law. Then he do so and receive money from father of groom for the congratulation of marry.

If all molvi can practice same irresponsibility, how the government or other social welfare institution will informed about male early marriage. Because picture is not attached with matrimony form both groom and bride. It is the external cause of male early marriage.

4.2 Consequences of Male Early Marriage

There happened numbers of consequences after getting the early marriage which includes vicious circle of poverty, educational loss, health effects, and family size increase and immature behavior.

4.2.1 Burden of unplayable Loans

The results of the study revealed that poor parents borrow money to meet the expenses of marriage of their young boys. Due to unavailability of permanent source of income, parents indulge in to un payable loans. In this way after marriage they have more debts and it proved very harmful for the economy of households.

We were belonging to poor family, taken debt for marriage but then we stuck in poverty.

One (parent) respondent told that I arranged the marriage of my son but I have no money then I borrowed two lac rupees with ten percent interest from my cousin in respect of per month. Unfortunately, I couldn't repay the debt with interest, the interest increased and the debt reached at four lac twenty thousand after one year. I was so worry and not any other source of income by which he can repay. He has only one acre of land, at least to pay debt I sold their land. It ruined their household economic structure and then they start to work in the labor. In the labor work they earn difficulty three hundred per day, how they fulfill their basic need by this small amount in current dearness period. Their expenses are huge and resources are limited.

In this situation they are not able to invest money in business, agriculture or any other investing activity. They are just hand to mouth and they not provide socialization to their children like as best food, dress, education etc. People search the work for daily wages and not able to do their own work because of insufficient resources of their boys. These all things transfer to next generation.

4.2.2 Adverse impact on education accomplishment

The main important consequence of early marriage is loss of education. After marriage husbands cannot continue their education after the marriage, because when they get marry their attentions

are divided between two sides. In poor family's boys participate in agriculture work and help their father.

Marriage destroy the education, my education have destroyed because of getting marriage in early years, and other thing is impose the burden of responsibilities on me.

One (married) respondent told that I got married when I was intermediate 1st part. After the marriage I was forced to work in fields because my father said that now you are the responsible in contributing with family in every work. I said that you know I am student and interested in my study, so please do not force me in work of household. Then my father and also eldest brother said that if you cannot do their work then we do (Aunj) separate you from our family and you should bear the burden of family alone. Then I was participating with family and also continue my study but I got two comports in 2nd year so even in 1st year I have gotten 74 percent marks. Then I left my study and now a day I work as a labor and also part of my joint family. My family did not feel any loss of my education due to their unawareness.

The fear of separation from family children loses their study and their future ruins. It is very important to note that mostly parents not provide share of property after the separation to their children. After nuclear family child bear his family only with working in labor. There are many cases in this area of study in which children leave their studies. Early marriage privileges to tension between family and child. After the marriage it commonly occurred that there is huge conflict between parents and children. Child not gives attention to handle his family, because after marriage, it is right of head of family to give all attention to his family and home. But some time children not change their behavior and remain same when they are before the marriage. The parents use abusive language to advise their children and sometime give corporal punishment to their children. These things create erosion of solidarity between parents and children after the marriage. Their relationship becomes weak; some time they break their social relationship.

4.2.3 Mental depression

Marriage in the early age puts bad impact on husband and wife. Mental depression happens when boy is small than wife. When boys or girls are not mature and they couldn't face circumstances of life. In other hand becomes sexually slave of wife and wife exploits him for sex but his health

may not support him to do more sex. Secondly, they go to the doctor or practitioner to receive medicine that increases power of sex. These wrong activities completely cause health problems. They want to do more intercourse with wife and they do not stop intercourse in menstruation cycle of wife and continue sex.

“Jaldi shadi nuqsan hai ay sehat koon tabah krdendi hai ten biya v kefi tentionan dendi hai”

(Early marriage is loss of health and also it gives tension to married person).

One (married) respondent said that after the marriage he is suffering with the disease of T.B, its happen with excessive intercourse with wife, now he is near to die because he has no money for treatment although he is fulfilling the needs of their children with very difficult. He told about his other cousin, who has passed away that he was used Viagra tablets because he was unaware about that and have desire of more sex.

The growing period of human body till eighteen years is very rapidly and develops more. In this period a child requires best food and low burden of work for growing of the body. But after the marriage a child becomes busy in the family life and his all attention goes to work and family planning for future. When a child separated from his family (parents) after the marriage then he works day and night to fulfill the needs of their children and wife. A more burden of work is performed by him at daily basis, child not cares of his food, health and busy in the work. As a result his body growth stops and not develops more, because it is period of eating best food, enjoying, playing but not of doing heavy work.

In the age of childhood when they feel a high responsibility then they feel more stress and every time they are disappointed and worry. With the burden of responsibilities their stress level increases which causes him to be a psychological patient.

When a boy is married in early life after that he cannot took right decision because already he has not experience of decision making. To take wrong decisions he ruins fully in economic and social way. In this case boy is so small and he cannot compete with social problems for his

survival and development of family. When he takes wrong decision and makes wrong strategies then it ruins their social and economic life.

A marriage is the name of many responsibilities in society and family life. When a man gets married then he is owner of his wife, children and sometime all family. He should bound to fulfill the all needs of his family, after the marriage an individual become a permanent part of society and kith and kin. Now it is compulsory to care and join the all people problem and function but before marriage he remains alone in the society and not care of anyone. He has prestige in the society, then he has compulsory touch with friends and relative and other society member in different anniversaries like marriage, death, engagement, political problem and like that other.

After marriage people starts to think about future planning. How he will earn the money, what is basic and easy source of earning. This all thinking's create problem for him, he starts to search solution of problem. It is very painful job for a child that he thought about their earning for wife and children other than study. It is life of studying and playing. But after marriage a child thinks that how to behave with wife what is the better behavior with parents and other family.

4.2.4 Large family size

Early marriage has close connection with family size. Due to early marriage family size increased because in childhood there are more chance of fertilization for both male and female. It will be increased in population that is global problem as well as of Pakistan. The children are more interested in sex due to media and bad company of childhood. Children start day and night sex with wife and it develops the chances of pregnancies. They also not use condom or any other method to stop pregnancy. Therefore, the rate of pregnancy increases, which increases the child birth. In this way, the condition of overpopulation happens.

The elder have eagerness of earlier marriage of their children but after the marriage not responsible from them.

One (married) respondent expressed that his parents arranged his marriage in early age now he has seven children comprise with two sons and five daughters, after the nine year of his marriage and now he is 24-year-old. But now no one is responsible of his children except him.

Birth rate increased very rapidly due to early marriage. The research study also revealed that the family having more boys feels proud in the society. These proud force the parents to marry their children earlier.

4.2.5 Conflict behavior

The maturity plays a vital role for successful marriage life, it is compulsory to maintain long term relationships. On other hand immature couples could not resolve the conflict. The marriage requires the maturity of a couple. An early marriage couple could not behave like a mature. In child marriage after getting the marriage a child remains child, his nature cannot be changed. The wife's behavior not matches with his husband's thinking. It create big conflict between husband and wife if their behavior is not same, it could be a problem sexual problem, social problem or economical problem. Some time it proves harmful in the society because in many societies married persons are taken as mature and complete personality, but some time married boy cannot fulfill this criteria because of his immature behavior.

After the marriage there is huge gap found between the boy and parents. Early marriage boys are young and they have no experience to handle the problem.

Early marriage always creates conflict between wife and mother, within families and sometime unfortunately this conflict results to divorce.

The maturity is compulsory for the success of marriage, before maturity it creates many problems.

One early marriage boy told that immaturity in young men create many problems after the marriage because of childishness, he told about some case in which one was that one young man was cut off from their parents after getting marriage.

When a boy gets arranged marriage which is without his consent for marriage. Then he could not take attention to his wife. As a result, these things create conflict between husband and wife and there are more chances of divorce.

4.2.6 Findings

The study conducted for identifying the factors, causing early marriages. The findings of the research study revealed that lack of education was main factor causing early marriage. The parents have no intention for higher education of their boys. The socio cultural factor is also there to stimulate early marriage. People have more interest in exchange marrying system and marrying within same family and same cast. The findings of the study also reveal that poor people have no proper source of income, for increasing workforce parents enforce their boys in early marriage. The strict religious parents mostly force their boys to early marriage.

The findings of the study also highlight the consequences of male early marriage for people after getting early marriage. The findings reveal that boys forced to early marriage were unable to continue their studies. The early marriage caused the loss of education. Early marriage caused overcrowded family size, which caused financial problems. The research study also identified some health problems to early marriage couple.

Summary of the Chapter

Chapter four consists of causes of early marriage which includes lack of education socio cultural, women workforce, and lack of implementation of laws for early marriage.

Economic factors, socio cultural factors, religious and weakness of legislation. Economic factors include collective marriage due to less resource. The second reason is heritage of property. Socio cultural factors include old thinking of uneducated people. Fear of Social conflict for marrying out of family. Religion is also a main factor which stimulates the early marriage. More religious people are involved in early marriage. The local interpretation of Islamic views is also causing the early marriage. The other factor is weakness of legislation, lack of implementation of existing law.

This chapter also includes the consequences of early marriage, which consist of vicious circle of poverty, loss of education, health problems and increased family size.

Chapter V

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter includes conclusion and recommendations of the study.

5.1 Conclusion

There are some natural and cultural compulsions of parents by which they arrange the marriage of their children in the early age. These causes are classified in the different determinants. First of all family is the big variable, that emerged in male early marriage. These are arrangements of children in the early age. The results of the study revealed that main reason of early marriage was lack of education of parents as the results of the study show that mostly the parents were illiterate. Due to lack of education parents have no intention to give their children higher education. Uneducated parents did not want to bring any change rather they stuck in old costumes of society. Lack of education is the solid cause because people are unaware about the consequences. It is noted that family size also cause to emergence of early marriage.

The second factor which identified in this study was socio cultural, which results in early marriages. It comprised of exchange marriage system, and marrying within own family. The most respondents followed the costumes of their forefathers. The people arranged their son's early marriage to get pleasure. If anyone got marriage out of family, he is considered as dishonorable person in the society.

The third factor which was identified in this study economical reason. Current study reveals that poor people have not a proper source of earning, they work as tenant. Due to poverty people force the women to work in fields. For increasing the number of workers to get more output, which coerce the parents to early marriage of their sons.

Religion is another factor which also the cause of early marriage. And not implemented of the law is also reason of early marriage.

The results of the study also highlighted the consequences of early marriage. The main problem faced by early marriage couple was loss of higher education. Most respondents were with the

opinion that their study was disturbed due to early marriage, so they were unable to complete their matriculation. The second problem which faced by early marriage couple was unable to meet the expenses of medication and daily life expenses due to not have proper source of income.

In fact, this type of marriage not only effects on the life of married couple but also affect the whole family. Early marriage also creates depression due to prevailing conflicts. Some conflicts result in divorce.

5.2 Recommendations

Following the some recommendations, in which include education reforms, religious and social reforms, reforms in law and order and area for future investigation.

5.2.1 Educational awareness

Education plays a fundamental role in changing minds against social, religious, political, economic and psychological enslavement. Pakistan is lagging behind in providing standard education to its population (Khan *et al.*, 2015). The rural areas, especially of southern Punjab, extremely lack education. Lack of education is a basic cause of early marriages in southern Punjab. In this regard, state led educational reforms are direly needed to avoid the incidence of early marriages.

In local areas of both rural and urban, schools and colleges are too pathetic to propagate good education. I have met some teachers and lecturers who are imparting their own subjectivity to the students. The students are being deprived of getting impartial ideas from their teachers. In this regard, full-hearted reforms regarding both the educators and the curriculum should be led by the state. In other words, curriculum should be refined and high qualified educators should be hired especially at Primary, Secondary and Higher Secondary levels.

5.2.2 Religious interpretations

Different kinds of interpretations of Islamic teachings by local clerics play intense role in early marriages. Religious awareness is also needed at state level. The religious awareness is a tool to prohibit of getting early marriage.

5.2.3 Role of media

Media has the most vital part, as fourth pillar, in a democratic setup and provides the very bedrock of democracy without which democracy is an aimless, fruitless exercise and never fulfills the aspirations of the people in real terms (Nasrullah *et al.*, 2014). The irony is that Pakistani media is restricted to its ratings and profit business. The people from rural and backward areas are being marginalized by media. Media should be focused the problems early marriage's bad impact on the societies. Pakistani media should play its role earnestly in the development of backward areas of Pakistan.

5.2.4 Law enforcement

To protect the rights of people the law enforcement institutions must take the responsibility to resolve such issues. The law of freedom should be enforced in such remote areas. The Govt. must take action against such violations of human rights.

5.2.5 Area for future investigation

There is need to investigate the issue at hand on broader geographical area with some other factors and including more respondents.

5.2.6 Limitation of the study

Due to limitations of funds and time constraints the study was limited to specific geographical. This study is restricted in the area of Shah Saddar Din, D. G. Khan, Punjab. Another thing is that married female could not be interviewed due to cultural restrictions.

Glossary:

Aunj

Separation or Separated from other family and emergence of nuclear family system.

Baby Daddy

Forefathers.

Biradri

Kith and kin blood relatives

Day Daa Ghin, watasatta

Give and take or Exchange.

Dhei

Daughter

Farz

Obligation

Izat

Social prestige

Jamdi vani

This is contract that after the birth of female child a person is liable to give to other person.

Jeheez or Dajj

Dowry.

Koum

Cast.

Mangendi

Fiancé.

Mangni

Arrangement or fiancée.

Married person

The boy who was forced by his parents or guardian for early marriage

Mauza

Village where people are living.

Molvi

Muslim priest

Nendar

Financial help to groom parents at time of marriage.

Parents

Father, mother and guardian who force the boy for early marriage

Run-Mureed

Henpecked

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Appendix 1

Interview for Married Persons

Name_____

Date_____

Caste_____

Occupation_____

Education_____

Interview Guide with Semi-structured Questions

1. How many family members do you have?
 - How many sons?
 - How many daughters?
2. What kind of social structure your family has?
 - Nuclear family?
 - Combined family?
3. What kind of demographic structure your family has?
 - Age of sons respectively?
 - Age of daughters respectively?
4. What is monthly/annually income of your family?
 - Daily wages earning?
 - Monthly earning?
 - Annual earning?
5. How many adults are in your family?
 - Kids at the age of puberty?
 - Kids who are juvenile?
6. What kinds of conditions of marriage exist in your family?
 - Marriage with in family?
 - Marriage out of family?
7. What is your opinion about early marriage?

- Whether the boys should be married at early age whatever their socio-economic status is if yes or no then why?
 - Whether the boys should be married after securing their future if yes or no then why?
8. what kinds of benefits have you expected of early age marriage?
- Social benefits?
 - Religious benefits?
 - Economic benefits?
9. Do you think there are some negative outcomes of early marriages?
- If yes then what kind of repercussions?
10. What was your age when you got married?
- At early age?
 - At average age?
11. How you got married?
- Without your consent?
 - With your consent?
12. How do you feel after you got married?
- Are you satisfied and happy if yes or then why?
13. Do you feel any change in your life after marriage?
- Change in social life?
 - Change in health status?
 - Change in economic status?
 - Change in personality?
 - Change in family behavior?
14. What is the age difference between you and your wife?
15. Do you have any baby?
- If you do, how you feel being a father?
16. What message you want to give your counterparts about marriage?
17. Medical psychology doctor check up. How many visits each month?

Appendix 2

Interview for Parents

Name_____

Date_____

Caste_____

Occupation_____

Education_____

Interview Guide with Semi-structured Questions

18. How many family members do you have?
 - How many sons?
 - How many daughters?
19. What kind of social structure your family has?
 - Nuclear family?
 - Combined family?
20. What kind of demographic structure your family has?
 - Age of sons respectively?
 - Age of daughters respectively?
21. What is monthly/annually income of your family?
 - Daily wages earning?
 - Monthly earning?
 - Annual earning?
22. How many adults are in your family?
 - Kids at the age of puberty?
 - Kids who are juvenile?
23. How many sons/daughters are married?
 - Age of married sons?

- Age of married daughters?
24. What kinds of conditions of marriage exist in your family?
- Marriage with in family?
 - Marriage out of family?
25. What is your opinion about early age marriage?
- Whether the children should be married at early age whatever their socio-economic status is if yes or no then why?
 - Whether the children should be married after securing their future if yes or no then why?
26. To you, what kinds of benefits are of early age marriage of kids?
- Social benefits?
 - Religious benefits?
 - Economic benefits?
27. Do you think there are some negative outcomes of early marriages?
- If yes then what kind of repercussions?
28. Do you offer prayer five times a day?
29. At what age were you married?