

Investigating factors affecting the marriage avoidance of young people

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Detailed Abstract

Introduction

Today, the changes in social and cultural structures have created new conditions and necessities for marriage and have led to apparent differences between the ways and structures of marriage in traditional and modern society. One of the most important developments is the Delay in the marriage age of young people. This phenomenon has been considered a social issue under the influence of society's structural and value changes on the one hand and the conditions of disorganization and disharmony of social systems on the other hand. Increasing the age of marriage and its social consequences is a phenomenon that is both the concern of the official guardians of society and the preoccupation of many families. However, the sensitivity of families to this issue has decreased slightly in recent years; without a doubt, Delay in the age of marriage in Iran has always been a subject of discussion and is considered a traumatic phenomenon from the point of view of many people in the society.

Apart from the mentioned concern, the age of marriage is usually considered as one of the essential indicators of assessing the level of health and physical and mental health of the people in the society, and this matter becomes more critical in a society that is still rooted in tradition. In developed Western cultures, employment and economic opportunities have been created by expanding partnering styles and socializing with the opposite sex. Premarital intercourse and sexual relations in Iran are also diverse, and a study by Azad Ermaki et al. (2013) introduced six types of premarital sexual relations in Iran. These types include free relationships, concubinage, girlfriend and boyfriend, cohabitation, anti-sexual relationships, and relationships based on fluid love. In recent years, The phenomenon of selective celibacy and loneliness has intensified in Iran and has become one of the essential socio-demographic issues of the country; the Delay in marriage of young people has become a social issue. Either from the point of view that the marriage of young people affects the fertility age and the demographic structure of the country or from the point of view that the decrease in the tendency to marry brings with it consequences such as permanent celibacy and other issues and social and psychological damages.

In traditional Iran, girls were married until the age of 18 and boys at the age of less than 25, but with the passage of time and the increase in the entry of women into the social, occupational, and academic fields, their acceptance of social responsibility, and the changing of the stereotypical view of this issue, we witnessed changes in the field.

Data & method

Meta-synthesis is a method that examines the information and findings extracted from other qualitative studies with a related and similar topic. By providing a systematic approach for researchers through combining different qualitative research, metacombination discovers new and fundamental issues and metaphors, improving the current knowledge with this method. The target sample for meta-synthesis consists of selected qualitative studies based on their relationship with the research question. After searching in different databases, 123 related articles were identified. To choose suitable research that can be used in the meta-combination method, the articles were evaluated based on various parameters such as title, abstract, accessibility, content, and quality of research methods, and finally, twelve articles were selected to perform the meta-combination method. Figure (1) shows the search process. And atmosphere and selection of articles. From the 69 articles downloaded from scientific sites and resources, we graded the articles using the scoring table, removed the articles whose score was below 40, and placed the articles with a score of 40 and above in the above table. We finally reached 31 articles.

Result & Finding

Factors affecting young people's tendency to live a single life are divided into five main concepts, each comprising categories. 1. Economic issues include the categories of marriage and living expenses, men's inappropriate employment status, women's financial independence, calculating the cost-benefit of marriage, and the economic-social base of the individual. 2. Another concept is the increase of risk in society, which is within the three categories of increasing the risk of marriage, anomie in society, and social fear. 3. Value changes, including modern lifestyle, decreased religiosity, unorthodox expectations, cultural changes, and attitudes towards marriage, are divided. 4. The prevalence of individualism includes hedonism, body management, psychological characteristics, and the psychological sphere of celibacy. 5. Social changes include the explosion of information and social communication, facilitation

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of sexual-emotional relationships with the opposite sex, social issues, family attitudes towards marriage, and an increase in education level.

Conclusion

The entry of Iranian society into the modern world led to fundamental changes in the daily life and world of thought of Iranian people. According to Marshall Berman, modernity smoked everything rigid and blew it up. In 20th century Iran, the change of attitude towards marriage and the institution of the family affected by these global waves of modernity has caused fundamental changes in the marriage statistics and population of the country. In the process of modernization, institutions find objectivity independent of actors. The complexity of the community management process causes problems that require attention to the future and predicting trends and processes. There is much empirical evidence in the field of the impact of marriage or celibacy on life satisfaction and happiness, and we see different statistics in this field.

Camp Dash and Damato Zeinazadeh (2014), Pincourt (2003), and Sones and Leibbro (2008) emphasize the positive impact of marriage on the mental health of people, while researchers close to the feminist trend are against this opinion and believe that the family is an institution that reproduces the patriarchal order in society, and women lose everything by accepting marriage, and social inequalities are reproduced.

Beck's concept of risk is based on the idea that modernization will create many problems, resulting in social institutions being reflective and forced into a self-evaluation process. Giddens believes that in the modern era, kinship relations, especially in the form of the nuclear family, are still crucial to most people, but these relationships no longer carry fully organized social bonds across time and space. The research results in the form of propositions such as increasing the risk of marriage, anomie, and immorality in society and increasing social fear and social distrust of the opposite sex, the role of the category of risky society. The research results in the form of concepts such as hedonism, body management, psychological characteristics, and the psychological sphere of celibacy have relied on the consistency of the idea of individualism in the tendency of young people to live a single life. According to Durkheim, with the increase in the size and density of the society, public conscience will become more common, and parallel to that, people will find more diverse tendencies. Also, these changes bring changes in the divine element, transcendence, and religion as an integrated system of beliefs. Therefore, with the introduction of reason, logic, and curiosity and their intervention in religious rules, they lose their original strength and power. According to Giddens, modernity leads to a process called "selective distance." This means that social relations are no longer dependent on specific places. Relationships with those who do not have a physical presence are more and more a feature of the modern world. Modernity also includes a related process known as "de-embeddedness." This process involves removing social relations from the local interaction fields and renewing them in unlimited time-space areas.

Keywords: Single life, modernity, society, meta-synthesis, individualism