

THE IMPACT OF DIVORCE ON CHILDRE’N SOCIALIZATION IN ISLAMABAD, PAKISTAN



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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

According to Conroy (1987:56) marriage is a one of the most vital foundations in Pakistan. It assumes an essential part in social relationship. For a Pakistani ladies, a fruitful marriage open up another life, as it gives her unlimited flexibility from her parent's control. Intensive marriage, Pakistani ladies pick up affirmation of her adulthood and opportunity to act in her life in her own particular manner. Be that as it may, all relational unions don't bring fruitful conjugal lives for ladies, and once in a while transform into conjugal disturbance and separation.

Almost all living beings are born in pairs, so that they can survive and produce off spring. Human beings are the most blessed and super creatures of Allah, they also live in couples and produce off spring but as super creatures, they need some legal, religious and social permission in the form of "marriage". Marriage which is usually a form of domestic partnership is hard to define. Marriage is a union between a man and a lady with the end goal that the youngsters destined to lady are perceived as genuine posterity of both accomplices.

1.1 Types of marriages

Clignet and Joyce (2013:143) defined that the marriage may be define into two types that types bases of the number of the husband or wives a person may have at a time:

1. Monogamy

2. Polygamy

2.1.1 Monogamy: (Mono=single, Gamy=Marriage)

Monogyny is that form of marriage in which a man/woman to remain only one woman/man at a time. Monogamy is a most prevalent form all over the world.

2.1.2 Polygamy: (Poly=many, Gamy=Marriage)

In this form of marriage a man, woman which is permitted many more man, woman at a same time, then one man, woman live with all the wives and husbands at the same time.

Polygamy divided into two subtypes which are:

2.1.3 Polygene: (Poly=many, Gyny= females)

Polygene is that the form of marriage which a one man married more than women's. Polygene is the permitted in Muslims. In many tribal's societies also follow polygene.

2.1.4 Polyandry: (Poly=many, Andry=male)

Polyandry is that the form of a marriage which a one woman more than one man.

2.2 Divorce

Furtado at al. (2013:1019) a separation is a court judgment finishing a marriage. The court requires a "lawful reason" for the separation. Divorce is the greatest threats to society because it destroys the most basic societal institution, the family foundation of the social life of any country is the family and the center of the family is the women. Men makes houses, but woman make home. Despite the fact that it has religious measurements, Muslims marriage is an agreement. While it can hold on until the passing of the one of the gatherings, it can be broken up that time. At the point when there is disharmony between companions, separation ought not be the primary arrangement. The Quran advances compromise, through arranged settlement between the companions themselves and the

utilization of judges from their families. In this way, the Quran regards separate as something allowed however not overcome.

1.4 Percentage of divorce in selected countries

Countries	Rate of divorce in percentage
United Kingdom	42.6
Germany	39.9
Slovakian	26.9
Switzerland	25.5
Portugal	26.2
Romania	19.1
Pakistan	16.3
Spain	15.2
Italy	10.0

Very few relationships our human experience are more significant than the relationship we call marriage, thus few educational experience are more troublesome than the completion of what was at one time a cozy relationship. Separate bring huge number of feelings and duties that may appear to be overwhelming. Social issue that separation in Pakistan as well as in the entire world severely wins and the rate of separation is diverse in various.

1.5 Reasons of the divorce

Amato (1994:217) described that separate makes worry in the lives of people in both India and the United States. The variables that encourage separate change are relative in both social orders, however social and

social strategies result in differential results of division for men and ladies. Though American women have not yet expanded full money related, social, and political correspondence with men, different markers suggest that they have increased more ground in this heading than have Indian ladies. Correspondingly, American women appear to adjust to partition better than do Indian women's.

Kalmijn (2004:87) elaborate that the divorced rate is higher when women are profitably pay, when ladies have amassed more paid work understanding, and when spouses are batter instructed. The rising separation rate in the Western world, the Nether-arrive. The impacts of separation on ladies' work and tutoring, the expansion in ladies' work constrain support and instructive level offers a conceivable clarification for the expansion in the separation rate. The impacts of specialization in market assets don't disappear when we consider that couples with a conventional division of work are likewise couples with customary qualities concerning sex. These outcomes are in accordance with the overwhelming financial speculation that customary family parts are helpful to conjugal security.

1.6 Consequences of Divorce

Amato (2000:1281) this study conducted about the consequences of divorce for adult and children. On one side we see divorce is contributed to many social problems in our society. On the other side who see that

force that provides to adults for second chance for happiness. The grown-ups and kids from separated families, as a gathering, score lower than their partners in wedded couple families on an assortment of markers of prosperity. In spite of the fact that choice can represent some of these

distinctions, the confirmation is solid that separation affects prosperity net of determination. We have a decent handle of huge numbers of the instruments through which separate influences people. These mediators include disturbances in parent-child connections, proceeding with friction between previous life partners, loss of passionate support, financial hardship, and an expansion in the quantity of other negative life life occasions change. For grown-ups, defensive components incorporate assets, for example, instruction and business, bolster from another accomplice, and being the mate who started the separation. For grown-ups and additionally youngsters, the end of an exceedingly at odds marriage is probably going to be trailed by enhancements, as opposed to decreases, in well creatures.

Uunk (2004:278) the economic consequences of divorce have been of developing worry to social researchers and policy makers. The men minimal losses after separation, most women's experience a generous decrease in family wage and an expanded reliance on social welfare. The impact of welfare state courses of action on the monetary outcomes of separation for ladies in 14 Member States of the European Union prompt to the accompanying conclusions. To begin with, those women's in the European Union vary in the pay transforms they involvement with separation. Most woman's experience the economically from divorce, yet the pay decrease is bigger in a few nations than in others. Middle wage decays are weakest in Southern European nations (Greece, Italy, Spain and Portugal) and Scanclavian nations (Denmark and Finland), and most grounded in Austria, France, and United Kingdom. For family unit size and needs measure rectified family salary measures demonstrate a middle

wage decrease for European woman's of 24% form one year before marital divorce to one year after marital divorce.

Dronkers (2006:479) concluded that the Divorce and separation appear to be very private decision, base on consideration made by individuals and couples. Just are the individual choices on separation and detachment obviously affected by the social attributes of the included people, yet they are likewise impacted by the qualities of their general public. The relevance of divorce laws and family strategies for separation and partition and their social and financial results. This emphasis on cross-national examinations is the main creative part is of this issue. The second is the accentuation on separation and division in various European social orders. The European nations, the ascent of separation rates halted after the exceptionally solid increment of the 1980s, though in different nations the ascent did not quit amid the 1990s. The ascent in separation or division in Europe strays in a few perspectives from improvements in the United States. Separation is less basic in Europe than in United States, and the distinctions inside Europe are staggering.

1.7 Impact of divorce on children

Rappaport (2013:366) according to divorce increase anxiety and confusion among children making them to view themselves in overly negative and hostile ways. With feeling of insecurity, or feeling being unloved, the normal development becomes compromised. The divorced parents feel anxiety, insecurity, and low performance due to higher depression from their parents.

Demo and Alan (1988:642) elaborated that the impact of divorce on children of segment change along various estimations of achievement,

attributes of teenagers (e.g., pre seclude conformity, age at the time of interruption) and characteristic of families (e.g., budgetary history, pre-and post detach level of contention, parent-kid affiliations, and maternal business). Some socio measurement traits of children, for example, race and sexual orientation, are not as vital as qualities of families in interceding the impacts of separation. Many reviews report young men to be at a more noteworthy weakness; however these distinctions for the most part vanish when other significant factors are controlled. The impact of divorce much more effective on children. Family strife contributed excessively numerous issues in social improvement, enthusiastic security, and psychological abilities these impacts precede long after the separation is finished. In this article additionally examined the elevated amounts of separation exist in youngster's self-regard, expanding nervousness, and lost poise. Separated woman's frequently locate the double obligations of supplier and parent to be distressing. The issue happens for ladies who enter the work compel after the separation and who see the loss of time with their kids as another disadvantage to the youngsters that is created by the separation..

1.9 Statement of the problem

Family is important part of the society. A relationship to extend their family it is needed to each other. Absence of care, poor adjustment, and lack of communication, lack of finance, emotional instability, and social pressure destroy the family. It is essential both of this to fulfill their needs if they understand to each other. An individual who have experience warmth and care when they separates then divorce prevail in society. When individual face emotional and careless behavior, he may be hurt and those children who rejection, they are not growing up like a healthy

individual. An individual separated him/she face a multi-dimensional challenges in like socio- economic and psychological problems. Divorce destroys not individual's rather than two families faces awkward situation. In my research I would study in the Islamabad, would find out the people perception about the divorce and also effect of divorce on children socialization. This study would also analyze that how children's life after divorce? How divorce bring change in individual's life. How differences change in an individual's life? A lot of challenges for an individual are when he/ she live in a society. This present study is related to people perception about the effect of divorce on children socialization in Islamabad Pakistan.

1.10 Objectives of the study

1. To find out the socio-economic and demographic profiles of the respondent.
2. To study the people's perception about the divorce.
3. To examine the impact of divorce on children's socialization.

1.11 Significance of the study

To significance of this research was to study the people perception about the impact of divorce on children's socialization or life. The research is requirement for the people of the Islamabad. At the present scenario the divorce rate high day by day, so this research will help out the people perception about the (causes, consequences) of the divorce, and also it to the society can be aware to this and can avoid to live a happy life. This explore of study help to explore the different economic, social, biological, psychological factors involved in Islamabad. This study would help to

understand the people perception about the divorce, and also its impact on children's socialization.

CHAPTER NO.2

LITERATURE REVIEW

The review of literature provides a great amount of relevant knowledge and made assure us about collected data valid and reliable. It provides to a researcher and reader a view to have a better understand the topic. This also helpful for researcher to get great amount of information to review different theorist and authors to concerned his topic.

2.1 Reasons of the divorce around the world

Amato (1994:209) stated that the separation makes worry in the lives of individual in both India and the United State. Both examples are practically same. At first, initially isolated individuals in both the United States and India confront practically identical issues, including monetary hardship (especially for ladies), absence of social mental misery, and issues with youngster raising and so forth. The United State has a very created nation. In the United State has a most elevated amount of separation of any industrialized nation. The separation rate has settled amid the 1980's at around 20 divorces for every thousand relational unions. Directly 7 % of men and 9% of ladies report at their conjugal status. India is a creating nation. The level of separation in India much lower as contrast with the United State. As indicated by 1981 censuses 0.74 % ladies and men between the ages of 15 and 44 were separated.

Kalmijn (2004:75) argue the relations between the gendered family parts and separation in the Netherland. That work advertise assets fundamentally increment the chances of the separation in The Netherland. Social and monetary parts of this relationship are recognized. Financial viewpoint is that probabilities of separation is expanded if ladies work for pay and have work showcase assets. The social angle is that the separated rate has expanded when ladies' are autonomously of their work advertise

positions. In this article one intriguing thing is distinctive concerns the impact of ladies' training.

Carmichael (1988:79) this paper connected information obtained from a one-in five ponders case of New Zealand separate. Socio-statistic differentials in separation rates among couples wedded some place around 1939 and 1973. Age at marriage showed a clear negative relationship with separation for both genders, relational unions of teenage and grooms matured 16-21 having been particularly unstable. Among teenage brides similarity enhance marital instability, yet among brides matured 20-24 and 25-29 being more seasoned. All marriage companions' common relational unions had been less steady than religious ones. During the late 1950s and by Anglicans amid the late 1960s had more regularly finished in divorce than those celebrated by Catholics. Cross-sectional examination, with not as much as perfect information, showed a negative relationship between socioeconomic status and divorce.

2.1.1 Socio-economic reasons of the divorce

This study is to analyze the status of separation determinants saw by separating individual's in Korea, and to investigate the change of the separation determinants by social demographic variables, for example, sex, financial status and life course. To begin with, the most widely recognized separation determinants among consensually separating individuals contrary identity, distinctive methods for intuition and financial. Second, the discoveries with respect to sexual orientation contrasts in the impression of separation determinants bolster the view that separation is a sex. Third the relationship between life course components and separation determinants was not by and large solid. In any case, the

length of marriage was decently yet adversely connected with impedance from an in-law family. These three components can offer a center diagnostic crystal in survey separate choices. They reflect critical varieties in individuals' records of separation in view of basic variables Jalovaara (2001:129).

Hirschman and Baussarawan (2003:243) Mentions that among the Asian countries the first marriage in Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand gather the principal world Fertility overview program in the mid 1970s. In three nations the levels of separation extensively increment step by step. The first is that, the individual level, separation is related with lower financial status, and extremely youthful age at marriage is related with more elevated amounts of separation. The second assurance of socio cultural, ethnic, and the religious gathering differentials of separation. The Muslim populaces of Indonesia (Sundaes, Javanese, and Madurese), Malaysia (Malay), and Thailand, all have high separation rate. In the Thai Buddhist populace with a direct level of separation, and in the Balinese, Malaysian and Indians and Thai Chinese low level of separation. The customary example of high partition in Southeast Asia began to break down in the 1960s with the spread of preparing and later marriage.

Fischer (2007:475) in this article talked about both aspects parent divorce and children career achievement. The divorce consequences for financial results of youngsters a different amount and distribution of both culture and economic. This study centered the distingused between the economic and educational parental resources, and takes a gander at the interaction effects for the family, and the parental divorce. It's a finished relationship between pre-separate level of resources and separation impacts. Two hypotheses are defined to the in transit of asset impacts of separation. The

first is the high level of state of the expansion of parental separation impact; furthermore the abnormal state maternal assets diminish the separation impact, the second the pre-separate levels of high assets will always lead to littler separation impacts.

Haskey (1984:419) described that the separation rates in England and Wales have increment significantly since the 1950s, amid the most recent 20 years. Albeit certain statistic attributes of separating their financial qualities have from time to time been examined. There is a solid related between the social class and episodes of partition. The photo of youthful marriage is overwhelmed in particular by the effect of social class and early pregnancy.

2.2 Consequences of divorce

Teachmen and Kathleen (1994:63) according to this article the financial impact of divorce on children and their families. The women's the youngsters encounter money related decay upon separation while separate moderately salary stay steady or even increase. More often than not the proof propose that the separation custodial quite often moms. When all is said in done the father acquire more salary than the moms are mostly and more prominent human capital advancement. After separation the monetary burden generally on the women's. The monetary circumstance of the separation ladies with kids has a high like hood of living in neediness: 39% of all separation ladies with their youngsters and 55% those with kids under six were in 1991. The quantity of family and their kids normal measure of youngster support got just \$3,143, child support payment include right around one fifth of the aggregate wage of separated mothers with kids.

Demo and Alan (1988:619) explained that the separation rate from the mid-1960s to the mid 1980s, the amount of non-standard families, (for instance, single-parent families and reconstituted families) have extended concerning set up, first-time nuclear families. This article reviews experimental confirmation tending to the relationship between divorce, family cusmupotion, and child well-beings. In United State the separation rate was high in most recent 20 years, which are a various changes in the American family life. In 1970, 12% of American families with children under age 18 were passing by single gatekeepers. By 1984, one-fourth of American families and right around 60% of dull families were passing by single gatekeepers. The experimental confirmation more impacts on the offspring of separation. Because of the guardians separate on both are impact girls and boys, however especially boys confronted much endure as by their family, while adolescence are not as much affected by their family separate.

Rahman et al. (2013:27) concluded that the family is important key component of any society. Marriage is basic element of the family. After that in the family the children and their socialization is much more important for any society. Similarly the divorce has remarkable effects in the individual, family, and the society. Marriage is a socially union between a man and a woman controlled by the law, rules, feelings, customs, and a state of mind of the society.

As well as globally the divorce rate is increase day by day in industrialized countries. In the US, half of first social unions, 67% of second and 74% of third social unions end in partition. In 2011, monetary issues spoke to over 24% division cases in Indonesia. In Malaysia a Muslim couple gets isolated by at standard interims. There was a slight yet persisting

increment in the amount of partitions recorded over a 10-year time span, with more than 33,000 couples. In Bangladesh, the circumstance the time of marriage and rate of dame, isolated and detached people is unmistakable. In 1980s the detachment rate close by marriage had basically declined. In 1990s the extent of widowed, isolated and separated in both sexes has radically extended. In the United State every state have possessed the capacity to gadget its own particular separation and separation laws are a strategies by controlled (Stetson et al. 1975:537).

Oldham, (2008:420) stated that American culture has changed in a few ways the past fifty years, and some of some of these progressions have influenced issues relating to the monetary consequences of partition. The partition rate and the living together rate have increment, the remarriage rate has diminish, and the traverse of marriage at division has (things being what they are) extended, in this way making it trickier to be a financially frail accomplice in a sentimental relationship. The U.S. separate rate gradually increments from 1880 to 1980. In 1880, the partition rate was 0.4 for each 1,000 populace, or 2.2 for each 1,000 existing relational unions. By 1920, the rate was 1.6 for each 1000 populace, or 7.7 for each 1000 married couples.³ by 1956, the rate was 2.3 for each 1000, or 9.3 for every 1000 wedded couples. Amid the 1970s, the rate gradually, achieving a pinnacle of 5.1 for each 1,000 populace in 1981. In 2006, the separation rate was 3.6 for each 1,000 people. In 1979, there were partitions per 1,000 couples, while in 2005, there were 16.7.

Yi and Wu (2000:5) according to the propensity for separation in China expanded 42% somewhere around 1982 and 1990. In the most recent couple of decades builds, the Chinese separation rate is still low in examination with various distinctive countries. In 1995, for example, the muck separate rate in China (0.87 for each 1,000) was simply around 20%

of that in the United States (4.44 for each 1,000) and 43% of that in Germany (2.04 for each 1,000). The harsh detachment rate in Japan in 1995 was 1.59 for each 1,000, around 36% of the U.S. level.

Bratberg, Sigve (2006:440) elaborated that, in the previous couple of decades, the separation have been bringing all through the world up in 1970, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) normal number of separations per 100 relational unions was 14.3, and in 1998, it had expanded to 41.2. The financial impacts of separation in such families in Norway, considering the full "post-separate bundle", which incorporates exceptional exchanges to the custodial parent, and also an administrative assurance for the level and installment of tyke support from the non-overseer. The subject of this study had an expected 46.8 separations for each 100 Marriages in 2000, over the 1998 normal of 41.2 and Denmark's 37, however underneath Finland (57) and Sweden (65), like Norway is a level of economic inequality. In the typical case, both sides have a right around half likelihood of a salary drop, and a more than half danger of moving down in the pay conveyance.

2.3 The effects of divorce on children

The family is the building piece of society, and marriage is its foundation. Isolate has unavoidable incapacitating results for youngsters and on most of the five noteworthy foundations of society the family, the congregation, the school, the business focus, and government itself. Society's genuine associations (family, church, school, business focus and government) all have an incredible enthusiasm for decreasing separation to just about zero, the human limits of every worker, native, admirer, and understudy that it touches. American youngsters today are weaker than posterity of past

periods rationally, morally, inwardly, and physically, and our human capital is diminishing (Fagan and Aaron.2012:47).

Stevenson, Justin (2007:30) expand in this article separate rates in the United States expanded rapidly in the 1970s and have since remained generally high. Since 2000, these rates have been drifting around 3.5–4.0 separations every year for each 1000 individuals. These figures demonstrate that a significant number of children are encountering family disturbances. Youngsters from separated families had around a 10 % higher likelihood of participating in hitting the bottle hard, liquor utilization, tobacco utilize, and weed utilize when they were matured 12-18 years. The frequencies of participating in binge drinking, alcohol utilization, and tobacco utilize, and pot utilize expanded by age for both male and female teenagers from both separated and wedded families. The impacts of separation were industrious for tobacco us and weed use for both guys and females. The impacts of separation on high school young ladies were additionally persevering for liquor utilization and potentially hitting the bottle hard in any case, this did not have any significant bearing to adolescent young men. There was little impact of separation on hard medication use for either guys or females.

Wood at al. (2004:121) described that the divorce is c with elevated externalizing conduct issue (e.g. animosity and rebellion), disguising conduct issues (e.g., nervousness and dejection), and parent youngster social issues among pre youths and early teenagers. The contrasts between youngsters from separated families furthermore, children from 2-parent families has all the earmarks of being moderately increased, however has stayed steady or expanded in the course of recent years in light of met examinations of more than 100 studies led in the 1990s. Separated single

parents are regularly loaded with various requests and less assets: accepting family obligations that were in the past imparted to a life partner, working more hours at their own particular families.

2.4 The long-term consequences of parental divorce

Barnardi and Jonas (2004:1671) Studies implication of then of parental detachment for children's prosperity have reliably demonstrated that offspring of separated guardians admission more regrettable on various measures of prosperity than youngsters living in place families.

Cherlin at al. (1998:251) In this article elaborate that the long term effect of divorce on the individual child's mental health after the transition adulthood data using from British cohort that has been from birth to age 33. By the age of 33 all the samples had full time educated, 83 percent married at least once, and 67 percent had a child. The parental divorce effect on the children mental health according to British study, from age 7 when behavioral information collected, through assessment at the ages 11, 16, 23, and 33. Three variables measures presenting predisruptions characteristics at age. The one is class background, the second economic status, and third one is school achievement.

Wallerstein (1985:116) described that the divorce illuminates the children's corners of family life. Psychological interaction that generally escape perception when they are constrained or concealed the unbroken faces of the in place family comes unexpectedly into view during the times of emergency and become accessible to systematic inquiry. The disturbance of youngster raising capacities shows up in a noteworthy number of post divorce families.

Rather, offspring of any age got to be overburdened for a long time by different sorts of duties. The misshapen parent-youngster connections inside these families are perplexing and subtle. They are established in a generally unfamiliar blend of monetary social, and psychological.

2.5 The Social Psychological Process of Divorce

Adams (1982:205) argue that the separation is a social angle procedure to clearly a typical life occasion for some grown-ups, furthermore youngsters. It's a distressing and undesirable state of each grown-up when their folks are separated. The perspective of a connection separation reattachment it can be viewed as a reasonable life occasion regular to other type of misfortune. There are a few phases of separation. Separation is prepared by a while, and years of profound disappointment with the marriage. Profound feelings of dread of money related administration of its own, worry about the right decision for the itself and the kids. Amid the separation procedure itself, both guardians and their posterity are probably going to experience conditions of estrangement, trouble, dejection, stun, and now and again, dissent or discouragement. As per the U.S Bureau of the faculties, while the quantity of the youngsters (under 18 years or more youthful) have really declined in the most recent decade.

2.6 Assumption

The researcher found the following assumption from the literature review

1. Divorce is a burning issue of the Pakistani society.
2. Divorce affects the efficiency of the children.
3. Divorce affects the life of children's negatively.
4. Divorce has the lowers the class performance of the children.
5. Economic causes are seems to be significant in divorce.
6. The effect of divorce increase suicide rate in children's.

CHAPTER NO 3

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

3.1 Social learning theory

According to Albert Bandura (1978:17) Social learning theory is focusing on that how people learn new behaviors while observing others. It is also highlighted the behavior of people in order to environmental stimuli like physical reward and punishment. This theory focuses on the relationship between social characteristics of the environment. While asocial learning theory stated that how people learn by observing others and what they do. Furthermore, people experience on those observation of the others. “Additionally, learning theory elaborate that experiences play the role of learning rather than calculation and prediction of the action, daily action and reaction of the life construct of social norms values and rituals that affection the learning process and decision making. Learning theory gave the model of repetition of the actions not the prediction of the future because we learn from our experiences. Learning theory introduced two dynamics of learning one is Reinforcement Learning and second is Evolutionary Learning. “Reinforcement Learning, that the children learn from institutions and academic environment that give the meaning of rational thinking, self-esteem and self-confident it’s all about own choice to get reward or punishment to repeat their mistakes or correct, it is rational thinking about individual from their experiences and cognitive and social learning process. It is learning process that explain the way that how rational towards self and others. Reinforcement learning process gives the intended and unintended consequences of action because it is not prediction of the action.”

“Second dynamic is Evolutionary learning that introduced that people learn from their parents, peer group, experience and self-learning process and external environment, such as social norms, values and rituals that

influenced on their social action, interaction and experienced that are unpredicted. Learning theory elaborate that it's all about the balanced force between the reinforcement (individual, internal) and evolutionary (population, external) environment of the individual made them able to learn from their experiment and environment, learning is not only to the teachers, parents and external environment of the individual but also the individual intention to increase self-efficiency by self-learning.”

Moreover, what is happening in other lives while following the behaviors of others? Additionally, people try to take the others' behaviors in themselves and they compare that what happened to others. The principle of social learning theory is applied on social and behavior change during interactions with other people. The principles of social learning theory is used to define that how one can control the success and challenges. The social learning theory model defines the efficiency and social interaction. The efficiency defines that how individual feels empowerment to perform the particular behavior at social setting. Social learning theory is focusing on others while observing their behaviors and the results of those behaviors. More importantly learning can occur without change in behavior. While behaviorists define that learning is a permanent change in behavior.

In contrast behaviorists that social leaning theorists say that one can learn through observations alone and there is no need of performance of result from the learning. An awareness and expectation of punishment have the major role in people behaviors. Social learning theory is bridge between behaviorists and cognitive learning theory. Environment has more effect on life in the learning process. A person wants to change his or her group in order to be fit in that group like the dissolution of marriage due to feel

uneasy with his/ her partner. Punishment and reinforcement both has effects on learning process. Many behaviors are learned like children learn from his or her parents. They can take the same role of their parents. Additionally couples become aggressive when they live in violent environment. They can increase and decrease their appropriate behavior. In nutshell, learning theory has deep relation between cognitive, human behavior and environmental factors. In cognitive factors the personal behavior is highlighted such as knowledge, expectations and attitudes among partners. Moreover in human behavior factor the person's skills, practices and self-efficiency has developed. Finally in environmental factors are based on social norms, access in community and the ability to influence others. If these norms and roles are not fulfilled then the idea of depression would develop among partners therefore the separation takes place among both couples.

3.2 Application of the theory

The social learning theory reveals the importance of the both (gender, reinforcement) and (social, evolutionary) factors in the betterment of gender role playing of the partners. Individual learn from the internal, family and external social environment of the institution by the evolutionary and reinforcement learning process. It develops the cognitive process which enhance the self-learning, self-efficiency, self-satisfaction, self-esteem and self-confident by the evolutionary and reinforcement learning process. Reinforcement learning is short term learning process of internal environment of the family institution such as parents, brothers, sisters interaction, medium of instruction, culture of favoritism, nepotisms, and siblings labeling by reward or punishment. On the other hand learning theory introduced the second dynamic which is evolutionary learning. It's

depending on the long term learning process of the external environment of the family institution and social environment of the married couples which affected on the individual learning and understanding ability to live in harmony.

3.3 Model of the theory

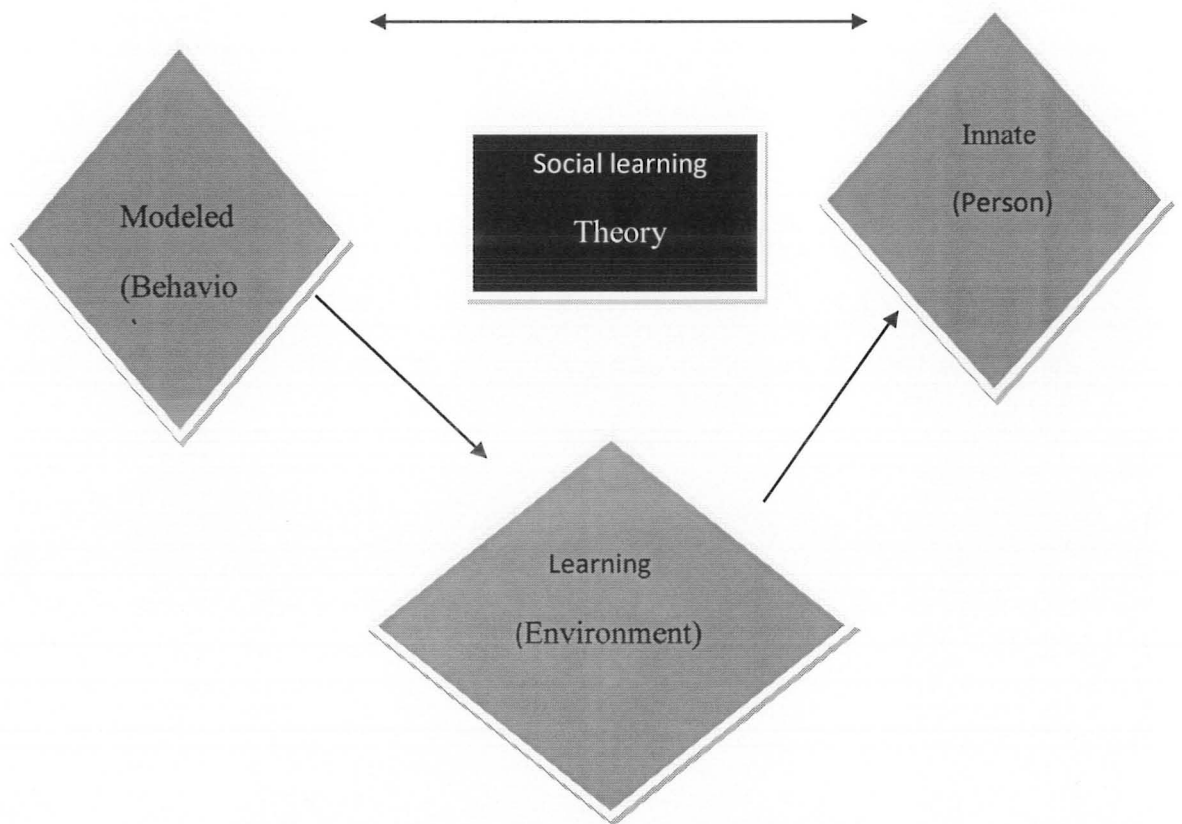


Figure No 3.1

Figure no 3.1. shows that the Demonstrates that the social learning hypothesis coordinated by behavioral and subjective speculations of

learning keeping in mind the end goal to give an exhaustive model of that can be measure of wide scope of learning encounters that is held in this present reality. Individuals gain from the behavioral of the others that occur in social setting. Learning includes perception extraction of perception from that data and settling on choice about the conduct of execution that is demonstrating. The hypothesis develops conventional, in which conduct is represented exclusively by fortifications, by setting accentuation on the imperative parts of different inward procedures in the learning person.

3.4 Preposition

1. People learn new thing from the other people like observing.
2. It is relationship between society and environment.
3. Children's learn from their parents family and academic institutions.
4. Children victim to isolation due to their parent's divorce.
5. When people adopt the behavior of other they compare themselves to their in everything that is happening with them.
6. Learning process is change with the interaction of different people.

CHAPTER NO 4

**CONCEPTUALIZATION AND
OPERATIONALIZATION**

4.1 CONCEPTUALIZATION

Conceptualization is the process of development and clarification of concept. When you understand some concept clearly you conceptualize it. In this research as a researcher I have two variable divorce and socialization. These both concepts are conceptualized here.

4.1.1 Divorce

According to Jalovaara (2001:123) defines as the divorce has been characterized as the legal severing of a relative connection amongst a couple which a court perceives as having existed.

Similarly Prokic (2009:16) divorce also known as dissolution of marriage, is the end of a marriage or marital union, the canceling and additionally rearranging of the legal obligations and duties of marriage, in a legal procedure, which may include issues of divorce settlement (spousal support), child guardianship, youngster appearance/get to, child rearing time, tyke bolster, dispersion of property.

According to Jalovaara (2001:110) described the process by which a human being beginning at infancy acquires the habits, beliefs, and accumulated knowledge of society through education and training for adult status.

When a male and a female get married, they supposed to get themselves officially registered to the court of law to record their stance in the society. According to the researchers, divorce is to completely finish off the relation bonds between the husbands and wife, to dissolve all the responsibilities that portion on each other. Divorce just like marriage registration is an official process, which gives the child custody to the deserving parents, distribution of property and income, and to look at out for any injustice on either on male or female.

4.1.2 Socialization

A procedure in which an individual obtains the states of attitude, behavior and information expected to effectively take part as an organization part. Marie (2009:29).

It is a learning procedure in which bunches communicate and learn social standards additionally build up his/her self. Fredricks (2005:15).

The lifelong procedure by which an individual turn into the correct individual from society and create human qualities. Luykx (2004:59).

Socialization starts from the birth of a child till its death. In terms of sociology, the agents of socialization are peer groups, school, home and other institutions. A human is the only living being which is always curious to find out about new things and to invent new ideas. Socialization is the attitude and behavior of an individual towards the society. It basically starts from home, if the parents are fighting all the time and end up being separated, the children are the only ones whose personalities are being affected. The environment in which the children are groomed matters a lot. The people who deal with those children comes up with complaints of them being aggressive, short tempered and careless. It is very important for the parents to keep the environment of the house pleasant; otherwise they could indirectly ruin a beautiful life and personality.

4.2 OPERATIONALAZATION

4.2.1 Divorce

Divorce is a phenomenon which deals theological conflict between the two families of different status of same society. Divorce is a great evil near to Allah. Divorce result in situation of when existing conflict between the behavior of spouses and there in laws. Roots of divorce are prevailing

gradually in Pakistan where spouses destroy their lives lack of mutual understanding. At the point when a couple can't live respectively because of a few reasons like absence of correspondence, struggle, between two people either not in two people bothered two groups of that kind of circumstance. When finishing a marriage lawfully through court arrange. Be that as it may, this radical conduct has lamentable effect on misled ladies who lost their mates and furthermore confront uncertainty in the public eye and furthermore confront social, monetary, mental issues.

4.2.2 Socialization

When a newly baby comes to the world, the baby don't know about your family, society, he/she don't know what is happening are happening in surrounding. In start an individual become a member of society when an individual interact with each other. For living in the public eye an individual requires more particular method and methods to influence his/her social life and turn into an individual from that society. Thus, it is the socialization procedure which forms an infant into a social individual of society. At the point when an individual goes to the world countenances numerous issues and difficulties. The individual learn different social standards amid his procedure which convey adjustment to these standards. Socialization is a continue and life long process begin with the to conceived till death like the finish of death. An individual learns dialect, culture, norms, values, attitude, behavior, and conduct which shape his/her identity turns into a social-being. This is the procedure when an individual build up his/her identity and self when an individual cooperate with other the individuals from his/her family, group, or gathering. Family is an a great deal more vital to the socialization in light of the fact that their folks influence his/her identity a considerable measure. Parents are the real wellspring of social indemnity of their children's.

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CHAPTER NO 5

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The researcher chose Islamabad for the project of research, because divorce in Islamabad is common. As a resident of that area it is easy for me to know about people circumstances and it is easy for me to collect data. Quantitative survey method was used to this research.

5.1 Research design

This researcher is being carried out by using quantitative research methods and techniques. The researcher used this quantitative research method because it was the need of the topic; by using this method huge data could easily be collected in a very short time the researcher can get the significant results according to the impact of divorce on children's socialization in Islamabad, Pakistan. Another major reason behind using this method was to find out the cause and effect relationship between the dependent variables and this design also helps to the hypothesis.

5.2 Universe of the study

This research was conducted in Islamabad was chosen for the research project Islamabad Pakistan. Islamabad was formally known as the capital of the Pakistan. Due to easily approach and frequent with the area researcher selected area of current research.

5.3 Target of the population

In this research the target population was mainly consisted male and female both. Unit of analysis was constructed to collect the data from the male and female both population of the age 16 to 50 years, who had ever experienced or had witnessed themselves.

5.4 Sample size

For the present study 120 close ended interviews were collected from present of the impact of divorce on children's socialization. The researcher

selected a representative sample of 120 divorced and separated couples belonging to katchery bar association of Islamabad.

5.5 Tools for data collection

Used a structured schedule was developed by which only close ended question was constructed. The data collection tools used both personally and distribution of questions papers. The behavior of a researcher was very polite with their respondent during the collection of data.

5.6 Tools for data Analysis

The statistical package for social sciences SPSS was used for data analysis. The researcher used this scientific approach to confirm the relevance and precise data was collected and presented in arranged method.

5.7 Pre-testing

The researcher had tested his questionnaire before to start data collection from particular respondents due to verifying the worth and accuracy of the questionnaire so, as a sample collects the data and questionnaire was filled by 10 respondents. The main purpose of the pre testing to check out the response of the respondents regarding issue as researcher make sure to enhance the quality of questionnaire and erase the irrelevant questions incase would be.

5.8 Techniques for Data Analysis

In this researcher went to the case study area and get the data through questionnaires which design accordingly people's perception of the respondents at the case study area, where questionnaires were filled through face to face interactions with the respondents due to respondents feel any trouble regarding questionnaire as properly guide them in order to get accurate information.

5.9 Limitation of the study

The major limitation of the study was shortage of time; the time for the data collection was too short to approach the exact respondent in short period of time creates difficulties for the researchers.

5.10 Ethical concern

Good nature is an important part for doing any kind of work. Ethical concerns are very important with the respondent to conducting research. Researcher should be must be confidential to know about all the personal information about the respondent. Researcher asked the questions to respondent in that way that he don't feel any kind of discomfort which is barrier to gain information.

CHAPTER NO 6

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

In this chapter the researcher displayed and explored the findings and results of the conducted research, this chapter has divided into two parts, first one is descriptive analysis and other is inferential analysis.

6.1 Descriptive analysis

Descriptive analysis is a statistical process that produces the numbers and figures that explains the collected survey data.

Table No.6.1.1 Gender

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Male	65	54.2
Female	55	45.8
Total	120	100.0

Table No.6.1.1 show that the number of the respondent were both male and female because of target married and divorced also. The percentage of male is 54.2% and female is 45%, male and female were respondent data had provided an accurate result.

Table N0.6.1.2. Age of the respondent

Category	Frequency	Percent
16-21	2	1.7
22-27	21	17.5
28-33	45	37.5
34 and above	52	43.3
Total	120	100.0

Table No.6.1.2 tells about the age of the respondents the highest number which 43% were 34 and above, because the respondent were mostly married and divorced. The respondents were in katchery (bars), household's men and women because both were affected.

Table No 6.1.3. Education of the respondent

Category	Frequency	Percent
Primary	7	5.8
Middle	2	1.7
Secondary	3	2.5
Intermediate	11	9.1
Graduation	29	24.2
Post Graduation	68	56.7
Total	120	100.0

Table no 6.1.3 explain the education of the respondent majority 56.7% were post graduated, 24.2% passed were graduated, 9.1% intermediate, while 2.5% were secondary, and 1.7% were middle passed, 5.8% were primary.

Table No 6.1.4. Marital status of the respondent

Category	Frequency	Percent
Married	69	57.5
Divorced	37	30.8
Separated	12	10.0
Widow/Widower	2	1.7
Total	120	100.0

Above table no 6.1.4 show that the marital status of the respondent they were total 120 in numbers out of which 57% were married while 30% divorced, 12% separated, and 2% were widow\widower. The highest number of respondent is married, and second highest is divorced because my research topic was related to the married and divorced respondents.

Table No 6.1.5. Financial Status

Category	Frequency	Percent
Dependent	56	47.3
Independent	64	53.7
Total	120	100.0

Table No 6.1.5 explain that the financial status of the respondent 53% highest number of the dependent, and the independent were 47%, because many of the respondent were independent they do jobs. Mostly respondent were independent because almost all respondent were married.

Table No 6.1.6 If-independent-Occupation

Category	Frequency	Percent
Employs	45	37.5
Government Employs	50	41.7
Labor	11	9.2
Any other	14	11.7
Total	120	100.0

Table No 6.1.6 tells about the occupation of the respondent among 120. 11.7 were any other, 9.2 were labor, 37.5 were employs, 41.7% were Government employs. The majority respondents were Government respondent because Government employs can easily financially support their families.

Table No 6.1.7 Family Structure of the respondent

Category	Frequency	Percent
Joint	59	49.2
Nuclear	41	34.2
Extended	20	16.7
Total	120	100.0

The above table illustrates the family structure of the respondents. As 49.2% were the highest ratio of the respondents lived over their joint family. The result of above table makes it clear that major proportion of respondents were divorced and married. So their structure of family has to live jointly.

Table No 6.1.8 Family income of the respondent

Category	Frequency	Percent
Less than 10000	16	13.3
10001-20000	41	34.2
20001-30000	30	25.0
above 30000	33	27.5
Total	120	100.0

Table No 6 the maximum number of respondent's family income is 10,001-20,000. The highest percentage is 34.2%. The result of the above table elaborate that the maximum number of the respondents having no source of income as they fulfill their basic needs for survival. Probably most of the respondents belong to lower and middle class family.

Table No 6.1.9 total family Member

Category	Frequency	Percent
1-4	29	24.2
5-8	72	60.0
9-12	17	14.2
13 and above	2	1.7
Total	100	100

Table No.6.1.9 representing numbers of family members of the respondents,60.0% respondents were have 5 to 9 family members and these numbers of family members representing the joint family system in the locale. The 14.2% of respondents had extended and nuclear family 14.0percent numbers of family members 1 to 4 and 13 and above are showing that low number of respondents were live with nuclear and extended family system.

Table No 6.1.10 Total no of children respondent family

Category	Frequency	Percent
1-4	38	31.7
5-8	41	34.2
9-12	32	26.7
13 and above	9	7.5
Total	100	100

Table No 6.1.10 represent the number of the children in respondent's family, according to high percent of respondent 34.2 percent had 5- to 8 children in family. However it is more difficult to take care of their more children in family, so children had impact of parents divorce.

Table No 6.1.11. When people marry, should stay together

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Not at all	22	18.3
A little	22	18.3
Somewhat	26	21.7
A lot	18	15.0
Very Much	32	26.7
Total	120	100.0

Table No 6.1.11 tells us about the respondent's marriage. The highest rate 33 were very much compromise about their family, they want live to gather or not, but they compromise for their own children. 18 said a lot, 26 said somewhat, 22 said a little, and 22 said not at all.

Table No 6.1.12. Try to improve their lives

Category	Frequency	Percent
Not at all	20	16.7
A little	28	23.3
Somewhat	34	28.3
A lot	22	18.3
Very much	16	13.3
Total	120	100.0

Table No 6.1.12 tells us about that the majority respondent were 28.3% tells us about the attitude of the divorce. They thought that if people are not happy to their marriage they should must separation. The lowest rate of the respondent 13.3% very much, while 18.3% were a lot, 23.3% a little, 16.7% said not at all.

Table No 6.1.13. “Till death do us part” represents a sacred commitment

Category	Frequency	Percent
Not at all	10	8.3
A little	19	15.8
Some what	31	25.8
A lot	29	24.2
Very much	31	25.8
Total	120	100.0

Table No 6.1.13 represent the somewhat, and very much categories both are same percentages 25.8%. According to some respondent that is prevailing in our society that marriage just death do separate to their relation, it's a people perception about the divorce it may be some time to somewhat or some time very much. A lot respondent's were 24.2%, a little were said 15.8%, and not at all said that just 8.3%.

Table No 6.1.14. The negative effect of Divorce on children

Category	Frequency	Percent
Not at all	11	9.2
A little	16	13.3
Some what	22	18.3
A lot	30	25.0
Very much	41	34.2
Total	120	100.0

Table No 6.1.14 tells us about the 34.2% the highest number of the respondent said that very much effected divorce on children's life. Negatively impact of divorce very much effected children's life. The

lowest number of respondent said that 9.2% said that not at all. Main while 25.0% said a lot, 18.3% said somewhat, 13.3% said a little.

Table No 6.1.15. Pakistani society harmed by the high divorce rate

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Not at all	15	12.5
A little	15	12.5
Some what	25	20.8
A lot	35	29.2
Very much	30	25.0
Total	120	100.0

Above table no 6.1.15 shows that majority of the respondent said that increasing divorce rate day by day, it's will be very dangerous for Pakistani society. Two lowest catteries results were same not at all, a little 12.5%. 29.2% respondent were said that divorced can be a lot harmed for our society. 25.0% respondent said that very much, while 20.8% said somewhat.

Table No 6.1.16. Sacrifices for the good of their families

Category	Frequency	Percent
Not at all	18	15.0
A Little	26	21.7
Somewhat	31	25.8
A lot	25	20.8
Very much	20	16.7
Total	120	100.0

Table no 6.1.16 represent the 25.8% respondent said somewhat, many people were get divorce because they can't sacrifice for their family, so

they gave divorce. The lowest number of the respondent said that 15.0% not at all.

Table No 6.1.17. If People not satisfied

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Not at all	21	17.5
A Little	21	17.5
Some what	38	31.7
A lot	21	17.5
Very much	19	15.8
Total	120	100.0

Table no 6.1.17 shows that majority of the respondent 31.7% said somewhat if some persons were marriage troubles so they should separation, because they were not satisfied their marriage. It's good for the respondent or the society also. Not at all and a little, a lot where same results found 17.5%. The lowest number was 15.8%.

Table No 6.1.18.If people are unhappy with their marriage

Category	Frequency	Percent
Not at all	16	13.3
A little	23	19.2
Some what	28	23.3
A lot	21	17.5
Very much	32	26.7
Total	120	100.0

Table no 6.1.18 represent the highest number of the respondent that the 26.7% said very much if people are unhappy with their marriage they

should improve it. 17.5% respondent said a lot, while 23.3% said somewhat, 19.2 response a little, 13.3% were said not at all.

Table No 6.1.19. The marriage vow “till death do us part”

Category	Frequency	Percent
Not at all	13	10.8
A little	27	22.5
Some what	28	23.3
A lot	22	18.3
Very much	30	25.0
Total	120	100.0

Table No 6.1.19 shows that the majority of the respondent says that 25.%were very much they think that the if couples are not satisfy their marriage, they should prefer to separation. 10.8% respondents were minority. 22.5% respondent a little, while 23.3% somewhat, 18.3% said a lot.

Table No 6.1.20. Negative effect on children

Category	Frequency	Percent
Not at all	9	7.5
A Little	15	12.5
Somewhat	37	30.8
A lot	23	19.2
Very much	36	30.0
Total	120	100.0

Table No 6.1.20 indicated that the negative impact of the divorced parental children throughout the life. The highest number of the respondent 30.8% said very much influence of parental divorce on

children personality, life, and socialization etc. The lowest number 7.5% said not at all, while 12.5% said a little, and 30.0% very much.

Table No 6.1.21. Unhappy marital relationship

Category	Frequency	Percent
Not at all	12	10.0
A Little	19	15.8
Somewhat	39	32.5
A lot	24	20.0
Very much	26	21.7
Total	120	100.0

Table no 6.1.21 tells us about the majority of the respondent somewhat 32.5% were to said that thief the individuals were not happy their marital relation, they should separation because it will be benefit for the individual and the society also. The lowest number of the respondent 10.0% said not at all.

Table No 6.1.22. Problem in their marriage

Category	Frequency	Percent
Not at all	11	9.2
A Little	12	10.0
Somewhat	28	23.3
A lot	39	32.5
Very much	30	25.0
Total	120	100.0

Table no 6.1.22 indicated that mostly people try to apply all the solution to stay in marital relation, but in that time it doesn't possible, the majority 32.5 % and remaining with 9.2% said not at all.

Table No 6.1.23. Children's personality

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	5	4.2
Disagree	9	7.5
Neutral	25	20.8
Agree	23	19.2
Strongly Agree	58	48.3
Total	120	100.0

Table no 6.1.23 illustrates that the highest number of the respondent were 48.3% strongly agree the divorce has negative impact on children's personality. Because they lived some time separate without their parents due to the parental divorce so their personality has automatically effect. The lowest numbers of the respondent were 4.2% said strongly disagree.

Table No 6.1.24. Performed criminal acts of such families

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	6	5.0
Disagree	13	10.8
Neutral	25	20.8
Agree	44	36.7
Strongly Agree	32	26.7
Total	120	100.0

Table No 6.1.24 shows that the majority of the respondent were 26.7% strongly agree mostly criminal are belong to divorced family. They are facing many problems without their parent. Due to less attention of family they perform that kind of act. The lowest of respondent 5.0% were said strongly disagree. 10.8% disagree, while 20.8% neutral and 36.7% agree.

Table No 6.1.25. The individual's decisiveness capacity

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	6	5.0
Disagree	11	9.2
Neutral	18	15.0
Agree	40	33.3
Strongly Agree	45	37.5
Total	120	100.0

Table no 6.1.25 represent the individual's who belong to affected families they are powerless capacity of decision making in his\her life any type of decision like (marriage, future) etc, the highest number of the respondent 37.5% were strongly agree and while the lowest number of the respondent 5.0% were said strongly disagree.

Table no 6.1.26. Effects on children's mental health

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	5	4.2
Disagree	7	5.8
Neutral	21	17.5
Agree	42	35.0
Strongly Agree	45	37.5
Total	120	100.0

Table no 6.1.26 shows that 37.5% of respondent strongly agree and also think about that the mental health of divorced parents affected. 4.2% respondent thinks that the mental health of divorced children does not affect.

Table no 6.1.27. Child's behavior

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	6	5.0
Disagree	8	6.7
Neutral	17	14.2
Agree	49	40.8
Strongly Agree	40	33.3
Total	120	100.0

Table no 6.1.27 indicate that the majority of the respondent 40.8% were agree the divorce trauma affect on child's behavior. Because if their face stress so they have be negatively. The minorities of the respondent 5.0% were strongly disagreeing, they think that the children does not affect due to parental divorce. 6.7 disagree; while 14.8% were neutral, and 33.3% were said agree.

Table no 6.1.28. Commit a suicide

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	8	6.7
Disagree	12	10.0
Neutral	41	34.2
Agree	35	29.2
Strongly disagree	24	20.0
Total	120	100.0

Table no 6.1.28 represent the highest numbers of respondent 34.2% were neutral they think that divorced parents child commit a suicide and the lowest number of respondent 6.7% strongly disagree. 29.2% were agree, while 10.0% were disagree, and 20.0% strongly agree.

Table no 6.1.29. Always feel inferior to others children

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	7	5.8
Disagree	9	7.5
Neutral	27	22.5
Agree	43	35.8
Strongly Agree	34	28.3
Total	120	100.0

Table no 6.1.29 represent that the majority of the respondents were 35.8% children feel inferior to other age fellows. Because they have one parent or sometime both are loss so those types of children feel inferior to other children. The lowest number numbers of respondents 5.8% strongly disagree.

Table no 6.1.30 Divorce can affect children in their social setting

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	6	5.0
Disagree	6	5.0
Neutral	23	19.2
Agree	48	40.0
Strongly Agree	37	30.8
Total	120	100.0

Table no 6.1.30 shows that 40.0% respondent were agree divorce can affect on their social setting. The lowest numbers of respondent were two categories same result disagree and strongly disagree 5.0%. 19.2% were neutral, while 30.8% strongly agree.

Table no 6.1.31. Impact on children physical health

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	4	3.3
Disagree	10	8.3
Neutral	21	17.5
Agree	57	47.5
Strongly Agree	28	23.3
Total	120	100.0

Table no 6.1.31 indicated the highest of respondent 47.5% were agree they think that the child has negative impact on their children physical health and the lowest number of respondent 3.3% think the divorce does not negatively impact on children physical health. 17.5% neutral, 23.3% strongly agree, and 8.3% were disagreeing.

Table no 6.1.32 Affects the academic performance of a child

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	4	3.3
Disagree	8	6.7
Neutral	24	20.0
Agree	48	40.0
Strongly Agree	36	30.0
Total	120	100.0

Table no 6.1.32 tells us about the 3.3% respondent were strongly disagree they think that divorce does not affect on the academic performance of a children. The majority of the respondent 40.0% agree they said that the divorce affected on the academic performance of their children.

Table no 6.1.33 Feelings insecurity

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	7	5.8
Disagree	13	10.8
Neutral	19	15.8
Agree	52	43.3
Strongly Agree	29	24.2
Total	120	100.0

Table no 6.1.33 tells us about the majority of the respondent 43.3% were agree they feel always insecurity among other age fellows. 5.8% the lowest number of respondent strongly disagree, while 10.8% disagree, 15.8% neutral, and 24.2% strongly agree.

Table no 6.1.34 Increase aggression level among children

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	7	5.8
Disagree	3	2.5
Neutral	18	15.0
Agree	55	45.8
Strongly Agree	37	30.8
Total	120	100.0

Table no 6.1.34 indicate that the 45.8% the highest number of respondent they think that the divorce parent's children increase aggression level as compare to other children. They are more aggrieving child. 5.8% the lowest numbers of respondent were strongly disagree. 2.5% were disagree, while 15.0% neutral, 30.8% were strongly agree.

Table no 6.1.35 Children's satisfaction disturbed

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	4	3.3
Disagree	8	6.7
Neutral	26	21.7
Agree	43	35.8
Strongly Agree	39	32.5
Total	120	100.0

Table no 6.1.35 shows that the 35.8% respondents were agree. They think that the highest level of satisfaction due to their parent's divorce. The lowest numbers of the respondents were 3.3%. They think that the level of satisfaction among children does not disturb due to their parent's divorce. 6.7% were disagreeing, while 21.7% neutral, and 32.5% were said strongly agree.

Table no 6.1.36 tells us about that 36.7% the majority of the respondent agree, they were said that the divorce of parents of divorce one of the major reason truancy, that is non-attitudinal behavior of the parents. The lowest value of the respondent 3.3%. 8.3% respondent disagree, while 21.7% neutral, 30.0% were said that the strongly agree

Table no 6.1.36 Divorce of parents is one of the major reasons of Truancy

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	4	3.3
Disagree	10	8.3
Neutral	26	21.7
Agree	44	36.7
Strongly Agree	36	30.0
Total	120	100.0

Table no 6.1.36 tells us about that 36.7% the majority of the respondent agree, they were said that the divorce of parents of divorce one of the major reason truancy, that is non-attitudinal behavior of the parents. The lowest value of the respondent 3.3%.8.3% respondent disagree, while 21.7% neutral, 30.0% were said that the strongly agree.

Table no 6.1.37 Decreases children satisfaction with their life

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	6	5.0
Disagree	13	10.8
Neutral	18	15.0
Agree	49	40.8
Strongly Agree	34	28.3
Total	120	100.0

Table no 6.1.37 shows that the respondent 40.8% highest number were agree they think that the divorce decrease children satisfaction with their life, 5.0% respondent were they think the divorce does not decrease

children satisfaction with their life. 10.8% respondents were disagree, 15.0% neutral, while 28.3% strongly agree.

Table no 6.1.38 Unable to develop strong relationships

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	6	5.0
Disagree	9	7.5
Neutral	26	21.7
Agree	45	37.5
Strongly Agree	34	28.3
Total	120	100.0

Table no 6.1.38 elaborated 37.5% majority respondent were agree, they think that divorced parents children are unable to develop strong relationship. 5.0% respondent were strongly agree, they think that kind of the act does not affect on children relationship in future. 7.5% respondent was disagreeing, while 21.7% respondent was said neutral, and 28.3%strongly agree.

Table no 6.1.39 Lack of trust and commitment

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	9	7.5
Disagree	10	8.3
Neutral	17	14.2
Agree	48	40.0
Strongly Agree	36	30.0
Total	120	100.0

Table no 6.1.39 shows that the 40.0% respondent were agree, they think that the lack of trust and less communication is a main reason of divorce. 7.5% the lowest numbers of respondent were strongly disagree, they think that the lack of trust and less communication does not affected. 8.3% respondent were disagree, while 14.2% were neutral, 30.0% respondent were said disagree.

Table no 6.1.40 Hypothesis Testing

Significant level 0.05

Most children of divorced parents experience negative effects of divorce for the rest of their lives .Most children of divorced parents experience negative effects of divorce for the rest of their lives. * A child of divorced parents always feel inferior to others children.

A child of divorced parents always feel inferior to							total
Strongly agree		Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly disagree		
Most children of divorced parents experience negative effects of divorce for the rest of their lives	Not at all	2	2	0	2	3	9
	A Little	0	1	2	5	7	15
	Somewhat	1	2	14	13	7	37
	A lot	0	0	4	12	7	23
	Very much	4	4	7	11	10	36
Total		7	9	27	43	34	120

The above table shows that highlight the majority of the respondent agreed with the hypothetical statement divorced parents children feel always inferior as compare to other children. The majority of positive respondent said that its major of parental divorce on children negatively.

Table no 6.1.41 Chi-Square Tests

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	26.300 ^a	16	.050
Likelihood Ratio	28.545	16	.027
Linear-by-Linear Association	.051	1	.822
N of Valid Cases	120		

a. 15 cells (60.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .53.

H0: There is no relationship between; the divorced parents children experience negative effects of divorce for the rest of their lives and a child of divorced parents always feel inferior to others children.

H1: There is relation between; the divorced parents children experience negative effects of divorce for the rest of their lives and a child of divorced parents always feel inferior to others children.

The above table illustrates that the Pearson Chi-Square Value is 26.300a Degree of freedom is 16 and Asmp. Sig .050. This is less then alpha value 0.05. Therefore, the value determined that is highly significant and the null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted. So is a strong relation between exist between starting the divorced parents children experience negative effects of divorce for the rest of their lives and a child.

Table no 6.1.42 Chi square

Most children of divorced parents experience negative effects of divorce for the rest of their lives. * Children of such parents are more likely to commit a suicide

		Children of such parents are more likely to commit a suicide					Total
Strongly Disagree		Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree		
Most children of divorced parents experience negative effects of divorce for the rest of their lives	Not at all	3	0	0	2	4	9
	A Little	0	1	8	4	2	15
	Somewhat	1	8	12	10	6	37
	A lot	1	1	11	5	5	23
	Very much	3	2	10	14	7	36
Total		8	12	41	35	24	120

The above table shows that majority of the respondent were neutral with the hypothesis of mostly divorced parents children negatively impact on the rest of the lives and such parents of children commit suicide. Due to parental divorce children's negatively impact throughout the life.

Table no 6.1.43 Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	30.892 ^a	16	.014
Likelihood Ratio	29.455	16	.021
Linear-by-Linear Association	.315	1	.575
N of Valid Cases	120		

a. 16 cells (64.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .60.

H0: There is no relationship between; the child of divorced parents experience negative effects of divorce for the rest of their lives and mostly they are commit suicide.

H1: There is relationship between; the child of divorced parents experience negative effects of divorce for the rest of their lives and mostly they are commit suicide.

The above table illustrates that the Pearson Chi-Square Value is 30.892a Degree of freedom is 16 and Asmp. Sig .014. This is less then alpha value 0.05. Therefore, the value determined that is highly significant and the null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted. So is a strong relation between exist between starting the divorced parents children experience negative effects of divorce for the rest of their lives and mostly they are commit suicide.

Table no 6.1.44 Chi Square
Most children of divorced parents experience negative effects
of divorce for the rest of their lives. * Divorce can affect
children in their social setting

		Divorce can affect children in their social setting					Total
		Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutra	Agree	Strongly Agree	
Most children of divorced parents experience negative effects of divorce for the rest of their lives.	Not at all	2	1	0	3	3	9
	A Little	0	0	5	6	4	15
	Somewhat	0	3	8	19	7	37
	A lot	0	1	2	8	12	23
	Very much	4	1	8	12	11	36
Total		6	6	23	48	37	120

The above table shows that majority of the respondent were agreed with the hypothesis of mostly divorced parents children negatively impact on the rest of the lives and divorce can affect of their children social setting. Affected children rarely set in their life they are always upset due to their parent's divorce.

Table no 6.1.45 Chi-Square Tests

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	26.246 ^a	16	.051
Likelihood Ratio	28.744	16	.026
Linear-by-Linear Association	.131	1	.718
N of Valid Cases	120		

a. 16 cells (64.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .45.

H0: There is no relationship between; the child of divorced parents experience negative effects of divorce for the rest of their lives and divorce can affect children in their social setting.

H1: There is relationship between; the child of divorced parents experience negative effects of divorce for the rest of their lives and divorce can affect children in their social setting.

The above table illustrates that the Pearson Chi-Square Value is 26.246a Degree of freedom is 16 and Asmp. Sig .051. This is less then alpha value 0.05. Therefore, the value determined that is highly significant and the null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted. So is a strong relation between exist between starting the divorced parents children experience negative effects of divorce for the rest of their lives and divorce can affect children in their social setting.

CHAPTER NO 7

DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

7.1 Discussion

In this research variable have been discussed that the people perception about the separation and its effect on kids' socialization. Separate rates have increment all through the Western nations and Pakistan past amid the most recent decades and these patterns are viewed as key part of family change. However these improvements have been uneven and happened at various circumstances in various nations; besides, in numerous nations separate rates have balanced out and even diminished in later years. Marriage is an standout amongst the most critical establishments in Pakistan. It assumes a noteworthy part in social relationship. All living creatures are conceived in sets, with the goal that they can survive and deliver off spring. Individuals are the most honored and super creatures of Allah, they likewise live in couples and deliver off spring however as super creatures, they require some legal, religious and social consent as "marriage". Conroy (1987:56)

A separation is a court judgment finishing a marriage. The court requires a "legitimate reason" for the separation. Divorce is the greatest threats to society because it destroys the most basic societal institution, the family foundation of the social life of any country is the family and the center of the family is the women. Men makes houses, but woman make home. Lambert (2008:12)

Separate has turned into a part of the family foundation and a reasonable plausibility which life partners need to contemplate while wedding.

Amato (1994:217) the separation makes worry in the lives of individual in both India and the United State. Both examples are practically same. At first, initially isolated individuals in both the United States and India

confront tantamount issues, including financial hardship (especially for ladies), absence of social mental pain, and issues with youngster raising and so on. The separation rate has balanced out amid the 1980's at around 20 divorces for every thousand relational unions. Directly 7 % of men and 9% of ladies report at their conjugal status. Socio-statistic differentials in separation rates among couples wedded some place around the 1939 and 1973. Age at marriage demonstrated an unmistakable negative association with partition for both sexual orientations, social unions of young and grooms developed 16-21 having been especially unsteady. Among adolescent ladies closeness improve conjugal unsteadiness, yet among ladies developed 20-24 and 25-29 being more prepared. Amid the late 1950s and by Anglicans in the midst of the late 1960s had more consistently completed in separation than those celebrated by Catholics.

Teachmen and Kathleen (1994:63) the financial impact of divorce on children and their families. The women's the youngsters encounter money related decay upon separation while separate moderately salary stay steady or even increase. After separation the monetary burden generally on the women's. The monetary circumstance of the separation ladies with kids has a high like hood of living in neediness: 39% of all separation ladies with their youngsters and 55% those with kids under six were in 1991. The quantity of family and their kids normal measure of youngster support got just \$3,143, child support payment include right around one fifth of the aggregate wage of separated mothers with kids.

The family is the building block of society, and marriage is its establishment. Separate has unavoidable debilitating consequences for children and on the majority of the five major establishments of society the family, the church, the school, the commercial center, and government

itself. Society's real organizations (family, church, school, commercial center and government) all have an incredible enthusiasm for decreasing separation to just about zero, the human limits of every worker, native, admirer, and understudy that it touches (Fagan and Aaron.2012:47).

7.2 Conclusions

The purpose of my research was to identify the people perception about the effect of divorce and its impact on children socialization in Islamabad. For this purpose, questionnaire was used and the result explored that the parental divorce impact the socialization process of the children.

The last two decades the divorce rate rise in Pakistan. During this study behind various reasons of parental divorce like that lack of communication, lack of sacrifice, forced marriages, joint family system etc. Divorce which is awkward decision which make by spouses due to difference reasons e.g. violence on women's, verbal abuse, physical assault, low economic status, it become different problems after separation in which social intensity and future of children who face multidimensional challenges due to their parents' divorce decision. Look after their children and want them not to think about their career. Parents should compromise for their families and children's future life, this situation become worse due to compromise among couples from both sides egoistical attitude. Lack of tolerance and also lack of compromise among play a vital role in increase in rate of divorce in Pakistan. Compromise is a key factor to happy for all the persons. Compromise is key also key factor which can easier and save destruction. Decision of divorce which is affects the couples, their families, their children and society in general. Divorce has negative effects on the socialization process of the children life such as shelter, clothing, education and health facilities. Divorce has economic as

well as physically, mentally health of children, and also social effects on the life of the children.

7.3 Suggestion

The study has been done in the area to find out the people perception about the effect of divorce on children socialization. Due to parents divorced/separation their children neglected throughout life. Marriage is important institution for the society, which is sensitive topic for every individual. Both parents should compromise for their families. The Parents should be compromise for their families. They should improve the strong communication between their families and children's. They should spend more time with their family. They should sacrifice for their children future. They should must think that about their children future.

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ANNEXURE

**THE IMPACT OF DIVORCE ON CHILDREN
SOCIALIZATION IN ISLAMABAD, PAKISTAN**

AfshanShehzadi

Informed Consent

I am student of M.sc sociology from, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad. Currently, I am working on my research. The topic of my theses is “People perception about the effects of the divorce on children socialization in Islamabad, Pakistan.”

The information provided by you will be treated as strictly confidential and will be used only for research purpose. None of the information you provide will be published and/or identified by your name. Your help/support and honest participation will be highly appreciated. If you are agreed to participate in the research please sign the form below.

Signature -----

Section I: Demographic profile

1	Name	_____
2	Gender	1. Male 2. Female
3	Age	_____
4	Education	1. Illiterate 2. Primary 3. Middle 4. Secondary

		5. Matriculation Intermediate 7. Graduation 8. Post Graduation
5	Marital status	1. Married 2. Divorced 3. Separated 4. Widow/Widower
6	Financial status	1. Dependent 2. Independent
7	If independent, then Occupation	_____
8	Family System	1. Joint 2. Nuclear 3. Extended
9	Family income	
10	Total family Member	
11	Total no of children	

Please respond to each of the following statements by encircling the appropriate rating on each scale

Attitude towards Divorce

1= not at all, 2= A little, 3= somewhat, 4= A lot, 5= Very much

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
1. When people marry, they should be willing to stay together no matter what happens.	1	2	3	4	5
2. If people are not happy in their marriage, they owe it to themselves to get a divorce and try to improve their lives.	1	2	3	4	5
3. The marriage vow "till death do us part" represents a sacred commitment to another person and should not be taken lightly.	1	2	3	4	5
4. The negative effects of divorce on children have been greatly exaggerated.	1	2	3	4	5
5. In the long run, Pakistani society will be seriously harmed by the high divorce rate.	1	2	3	4	5
6. Many people that get divorced are too weak to make personal sacrifices for the good of their families.	1	2	3	4	5
7. People should feel no great obligation to	1	2	3	4	5

remain married if they are not satisfied.					
8. Even if people are unhappy with their marriage, they should stay together and try to improve it.	1	2	3	4	5
9. These days, the marriage vow “till death do us part” is just a formality. It doesn’t really mean that people should stay in an unsatisfactory marriage.	1	2	3	4	5
10. Most children of divorced parents experience negative effects of divorce for the rest of their lives.	1	2	3	4	5
11. The fact that most individuals no longer feel that they have to stay in unhappy marital relationships will benefit society.	1	2	3	4	5
12. Most people who get divorced do so as a last resort, only after trying other solutions to the problems in their marriage.	1	2	3	4	5

Impact of Divorce on Children

1= strongly disagree, 2=Disagree, 3= Neutral, 4=Agree, 5=
strongly agree

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
1. Divorce has a negative impact on children’s personality.	1	2	3	4	5

2. Most of criminal acts are performed by those individuals who belong to such family	1	2	3	4	5
3. The individual's decisiveness capacity (power of making a decision) is affected greatly by such circumstances.	1	2	3	4	5
4. Parent's separation sue to divorce negatively effects children mental health	1	2	3	4	5
5. The divorce trauma negatively affects a child's behavior.	1	2	3	4	5
6. Children of such parents are more likely to commit a suicide.	1	2	3	4	5
7. A child of divorced parents always feel inferior to others children.	1	2	3	4	5
8. Divorce can affect children in their social setting.	1	2	3	4	5
9. Divorce has a negative impact on children's physical health.	1	2	3	4	5
10. Divorce affects the academic performance of a child	1	2	3	4	5