

Impact of Marital Breakup on Children
(A Case Study of District Haveli Forward Kahota AJK)



Submitted by

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Islamabad – Pakistan

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June 10th , 2022

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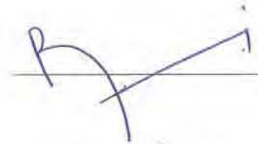
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Final Approval of Thesis

This is to certify that we have read the thesis submitted by Ms. Rana Rashad Rathore. It is our judgment that this thesis is of sufficient standard to warrant its acceptance by the Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad for the award of the Degree of M.Sc in Anthropology.

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Abstract

Impact of Marital Breakup on Children is my research topic and the objective for the selection of this topic is to highlight the issues that children face after their parents separation. The study primarily demonstrates a socialisation process that differs significantly from that of typical children. It is an attempt to anthropologically analyse the lifestyles of divorced children and hurdles they are facing in their daily life concerned with their careers. The research was done in union council Saangal in Haveli Forward Kahota AJK where divorce rate is high. Participant observation, In depth interviews and focus group discussions were conducted with the help of convenient sampling and interview guide. This study emphasizes the role of parents in child rearing. Some parents are dealing with big life upheavals, such as divorce. Children are the most impacted, and it can cause mental issues, suicidal thoughts, stress, and trauma. The lack of communication between parents and children results in weak bonds and relationships. Their education has been affected at the same time. Children in these conditions may engage in inappropriate behaviour, such as drug, alcohol, or sexual activities. It is an attempt to anthropologically analyze the lifestyles of divorced children and provide solutions to make their life easier and more ethical.

Key terms

Divorce, stress, drug addictions, sexual activities, grooming, health, separation, anxiety, locale, research, objectives.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction of topic

Marriage could be a universal phenomenon. It's a legal and formal relationship between two opposite genders. After getting married, both men and ladies enter into a replacement practical relationship of their lives like spouses. It's a legal contract for the assembly and maintenance of kids. The method of marriage makes them guaranteed to one another to satisfy their secret obligations for the birth of their children.

“ Marriage is a union between a man and a woman such that the children born to the woman are recognized as legitimate offsprings of both partners.”(Royal anthropological institute 1951).

Marriage provides a powerful base for a family. Five institutions exist within the world and among them, the family is one amongst the foremost important institutions. Marriage and family are related to one another. The family consists of three parts that are wife, husband, and youngsters. It's the place where children are born and live freely. They enhance their abilities, learn the way to measure in society, and also learn the norms of society from their parents. Our society could be a patriarchal society that gives a powerful social group during which males are dominant. Therefore, it's the responsibility of male members to supply all facilities to their families. These facilities include shelter, food, education, medical facilities, love, and care. The male member is that the Head of a family. Mostly women lodge in home and appearance after their children while the males go outside to earn. Being senior members of their family, parents are responsible to rearrange marriages for his

or her children. Parents guide their children within the right direction during any difficult situation and also provide shelter. Children share concern with their parents.

Divorce is also linked to marriage and family. This is a legal and formal process for permanently separating marriages. It terminates the marital status of the husband and wife. A large fraction of children experience the divorce or separation of their parents before they reach adulthood (Anderson et Al.2007). Union disruption is always a distressing event, and it is most consequential for couples with minor children. Even after their union ends, the ex-partners have to stay in contact to coordinate and negotiate their parental responsibilities. In most cases, separation and divorce means that the family splits into separate households. While women usually continue to reside with their children, men may find it increasingly difficult to maintain close contact with their children. (Albertini and Garriga 2011; Kalmijn 2015).

In addition, divorce and separation often lead to economic hardships and distress. Parents may adopt different strategies to overcome the adverse consequences of Divorce and separation. (Jansen et al. 2009).

Allah despises divorce, but allows it in some situations because it is the only option. Of course, this may be a difficult period for a family. Divorce is not only harmful to parents, but it also has a negative impact on their children. Divorce has varying effects on various children. Some children may act normally and adjust to the change in an understanding and natural manner, while others may struggle with the transition. These effects also vary with age and temperament. (Wallerstein and Blakeslee 1989)

Divorce is highly prevalent in the United States, according to Your Divorce Questions.org. Over half of all marriages end in divorce or permanent separation.

Researchers estimate that 40%-50% of first marriages result in divorce or permanent separation, while 60%-65% of second marriages lead to divorce. Divorce has indeed existed in American society, but it has grown increasingly popular in the previous 50 years. The reform in the legislation, in my opinion, has made divorce easier. The 1970s and early 1980s saw the highest divorce rates on record. Divorce rates have recently fallen, but they remain stubbornly high. . Researchers have identified certain factors that contribute to higher divorce rates over the years, such as young marriage, limited education and income, cohabitation before marriage, pregnancy before marriage, lack of religious affiliation, coming from a divorced family, chronic illness, infertility, disability, chronic illness, mental state problems, decreased trust and tolerance within the joint family system, unemployment, and financial stress.

1.2 Divorce Rate In Pakistan

Based on a recent Daily Times analysis, the divorce rate in Pakistan is increasing. This is the belief of 58% of Pakistanis. Most people feel that in-laws and their interference are the leading reasons of divorce. In Karachi, 11,143 instances were registered in 2019; 3,800 cases were registered within the first quarter of 2020, contrasted to 14,943 for the year and a half ending June 2020, of that which 4,752 were cleared of, affecting 2,000 women who divorced in 2019 and involving 2,100 children. The Rawalpindi District Judiciary kept track of 10,312 custody, divorce, and khula cases.

The country's population is increasing by the day. It is a societal problem that first impacts the family and later damages the country. Divorce has a large influence on global development.

Islam has also shown a dislike of divorce. This problem has a very high rate in urban areas of Pakistan, but now in rural areas there is a high divorce rate due to forced marriage due to family reputation. Higher education is also a big factor in accelerating divorce in urban societies. The power of women is increasing day by day due to their higher education. They are doing work and making money. As a result, they cannot give their husbands the attention they deserve. As a result, family status is disturbed and leads to divorce. Besides many other reasons, forced marriage is also responsible for the rising divorce rate in Pakistan.

1.3 Statement Of Problem

Marriage is a legal contract between two persons. They perform their marital obligations and establish a family. Family is a vital institution of society. Men are considered as the natural heads of their families. Pakistan is a patriarchal society where it is the responsibility of men to fulfill all the basic needs of the whole family. Men participate in economic activities while women play their role in domestic work. It is the custom of our society that children live with parents together. Both spouses look after their children. Divorce is the dissolution of a marital tie and also the breakdown of the family. After divorce spouses are separated from each other. Children live in one parental family. Divorce women and their children face many problems in society. Through this research, I found different reasons behind the divorce. I focused on the impacts of divorce on children who live in one-parent families. In this way, I knew how they face the problems and survive in society.

1.4 Objectives

Objectives of this topic has a very broader range. But here I want to discuss some of them.

Objective 1: to analyze the factors in divorced families that create difficulties for children.

Objective 2-To examine the effects of divorce on children's socio-economic success.

CHAPTER 2

METHODOLOGY

Each scientist employs a unique method for gathering information and figures. Anthropology employs a variety of unique approaches for gathering data from target cultures. Methodology is the systematic and theoretical examination of research methods, including the examination of methods and concepts connected to specific fields of knowledge. It incorporates paradigm notions, theoretical models, stages, and quantitative or qualitative methodologies.

A methodology is not intended to provide solutions to our difficulties. It is not a technique. However, it aids us in understanding the type of approach or collection of procedures and best practises to apply in a theoretical framework for a specific scenario.

The methodology was utilised to solve a specific social ill after acquiring information about that specific social ill. After completing several research methodologies, the data collection process would be completed.

In this case, the qualitative method was used for the investigation. This study employed a variety of methods. As a member of the community, I gathered information through participant observation and interviews. This report was created in collaboration with respondents. Many divorced families performed nearly 30-33 interviews.

To get meaningful data, focus group talks and participant observation are used.

The main group under scrutiny was a college student's group whose parents are divorced. People of various mentalities had expressed interest in participating in this study.

The study used the convenient sampling technique. It is intended to serve a function.

To familiarise anyone who will examine my research work in the future, I have explained these terminologies below.

2.1.1 Rapport building

Building rapport is critical for anthropological research. It is a link or relationship with someone. The researcher must instil enough trust in the respondent to obtain additional information and data about their work in a comfortable environment. The researcher creates a safe environment for them and then watches their activities, which is impossible without establishing a good rapport. It can arise naturally based on the researcher and respondent's shared interests. This is frequently how friendships begin. And it can sometimes be built consciously by finding common ground.

Because I conducted my study in my area, it was very easy for me to establish rapport because, as a researcher and respondents from the same area, our hobbies, language, and culture were all similar. So, without hesitation, the majority of them responded to me with high energy levels.

2.1.2 Participant observation

Using this strategy, the researcher can improve his chances of acquiring qualitative data from his research location. In participant observation, the researcher incorporates his lifestyle into the daily routines of a certain group.

Throughout my investigation, I had employed this strategy. I took part in and thoroughly studied every act of youngsters that was linked to my work. This strategy greatly aided my understanding of the true problem. I also play the role of a youngster from a divorced household for certain responders who were apprehensive to respond to me. However, it was quite difficult, but I did my best.

In qualitative research, participant observation has proven to be a particularly beneficial approach for gathering knowledge about specific social problems. A researcher must establish a deep contact and a strong understanding with the members of the group being investigated in order to do this.

2.1.3 Non-participant observation

It is also a useful strategy for data collecting during the early stages of fieldwork when the researcher is unable to participate in the activities of the chosen group. He notes the activities of respondents while being a passive spectator and draws conclusions from this.

It also aided me in the development of rapport. As several of my respondents who lived far away from my home did not feel at ease with me. I had initially observed their activity and listened to their talks while remaining silent. Following that, I devised some strategies for approaching people and gathering correct data for my research.

2.1.4 Sampling

It is the technique of selecting a few (sample) people from a larger group (targeted population) to predict unknown facts. A sample is a subset of the population of interest. The goal of sampling is to collect more data and information on a topic with limited resources and in a short amount of time.

It is tough for the researcher to conduct interviews with the entire community. Sampling protects the researcher's time and money.

Sampling has various types but here I used convenient sampling for my field purpose. In this sampling, I only involve those whom I could easily access. And I also took the sample of people involved in the life of divorced children. I have collected the direct aim of my research by convenient sampling.

2.1.5 Key informant

Key informants should be carefully chosen because their selection is critical. The researcher should be aware of key informants who can assist him in acquiring precise and valid data. They should serve as the researcher's sponsor and be extremely helpful throughout the research process.

During my fieldwork, I chose three important informants, all of whom I knew personally

2.1.6 Focus group discussion

This strategy is essential for cross-checking answers. It will be beneficial for the researcher to understand diverse points of view from different mindsets on the same subject. During my fieldwork, I held focus group talks. It was challenging for me at first since the youngsters were unfamiliar with me and were unwilling to share their opinions with me. They eventually started talking to me appropriately.

2.1.7 Jotting

I can't recall stuff for very long because of my bad memory. Jotting is the best way for me to recall things. Throughout the investigation, I carried a notepad with me at all times and recorded field notes on the spot.

2.1.8 Ethical considerations

Before conducting an interview, respondents must give their permission. The researcher must address all of the respondents' concerns and questions. Respondent interview recordings must be conducted with their agreement in order to establish a trustworthy relationship between researcher and respondent. If respondents are unwilling to share their identity, it should be kept private. Interviewees have the option to quit the interview and remove their opinions if they believe they are inappropriate. The researcher should be honest and keep the respondents comfortable during the information gathering process so that they do not leave the interview, but if they do want to leave, they should be permitted to leave.

Respondents in the current study were already aware that the research was being conducted for the Master thesis in Anthropology requirement at Quaid-i-Azam University Islamabad. Because my responders were reluctant to document interview sessions and photographs.

2.2 Research tools

Three research instruments Non-participant, participant observation, and interviews were all taken into account. I created an interview guide for interviews. Many divorced families of various types did interviews in my neighbourhood, with some divorcing after one year of marriage and others after spending a significant amount of time with one another. Kashmir Haveli Azad.

CHAPTER 3

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

3.1 Divorce

Divorce is the dissolution of married life or union. It is the canceling of the legal duties and responsibilities of a couple. In the past two months, 2300 women have filed for divorce in Lahore. On average, 150 divorce cases are brought to courts daily. The divorce rate is increasing day by day.

Through divorce, both spouses separate themselves from each other and then they can not live together. It is also the breakdown of a family. After divorce, they become free of their marital bond, responsibilities, and legal duties. The divorcee persons return to their original region. They are also free to get married to someone else. Divorce represents the end of the hopes and promises that two spouses had with each other. Divorced couples face unexpected situations. Their family members, friends coworkers, and relatives do not behave well with them, especially with the women. It is a more challenging period for them, therefore they need support and help from others who are a part of their life. The divorced rate is being increased all over the world nowadays. It is not only a stressful experience for the divorcee spouses but it also affects the whole family members, relatives, responsibility schedule, living structure or management, and financial issues. Mostly married couples have children but with the action of divorce, their children face many problems at each stage of development from childhood to adulthood. The divorce also affects their relations with their parents. They also live with one parental family. Here we will see divorce in the context of Islam.

3.2 Divorce in Islam

Divorce is allowed in Islam but it is very implausible in the eyes of Allah. Divorce creates many problems for divorced women and their children. A man has been given the right to divorce the woman but Islam does not permit divorce without any genuine issue. A man has the right to give three divorces to his spouse. A woman has also the right to demand a divorce from her spouse through the court if he is not ready to leave her voluntarily. If a man pronounces the word divorce three times, a woman gets divorced forever but Islam doesn't like three times divorce at a time. But it teaches men that if they deem necessary then they should divorce one by one after purification from menses. After three times divorced spouses separate for their whole life from each other. Our religion and court also give the right of a second marriage to divorcee women. Before second marriage a woman is obliged to spend her Iddah's period at home. The duration of Iddah is three months. They stay three months at home and avoid going outside the home except for necessary work. During this period, they can know the signs of pregnancy. If they are pregnant, they must not hide their pregnancy (Islamic Jurisprudence Muhammadan Law).

3.2 Impacts of divorce on children

Every study shows that, aside from maternal divorce, there are various other factors that influence children's adaption. Nonetheless, the relationship between these variables and expansion is extremely complex and, in many situations, poorly defined or understood. It is becoming increasingly clear that family processes that occur throughout marriage have a significant impact on children's mental adaptability, as do other types of losses. Ussi, B. H. (2013) contend that comparing groups of children from separated and intact homes is less informative than investigating variables that may intervene in post-divorce acclimation.

Amato and Keith reviewed the outcomes involving children in 1991 and discovered that children from separated households do worse on average than children from wedded families. These children struggle at the academy, have behavioural disorders, and have difficulty getting along with the musketeers and their families. This trend has continued in more recent exploration (Amato, 2001).

These children are more prone to be depressed and act accordingly. "It is widely established that psychosocial stressors pose a serious and persistent hazard to the internal health of children" (Velez,).

Divorce can have both physical and psychological consequences for children. Numerous studies have demonstrated the physical and mental health benefits of divorce on children.

Divorce impacts not only the children's total age, but also their majority. "it is well established that maternal divorce is associated with a wide range of problems for youth, including internalising and materialising issues, interpersonal difficulties, poor physical health, and substance abuse" (Sigel, 2012, 150).

Divorce or separation creates advanced situations of tension, fear, despair, and low self-esteem. One thing to remember is that children who are affected by their parents' divorce seek professional health care providers such as general interpreters, specialists, and psychiatrists.

Parents have an important role in their children's lives, and divorce has a significant impact on the child's status and sentiments. When children receive more positive

attention and support from their parents, their link with them grows deeper. This stronger bond leads to much stronger connections throughout the family.

"Because parents choose divorce, the circumstances that induce them to abandon their marriages may have a detrimental impact on children, resulting in erroneous linkages between divorce and child troubles" (Amato, 2014, 371).

According to Paul Amato (1993), numerous forms of pitfalls cause problems for children: maternal loss, lucrative losses, life stress, anxiety and sentiments, poor Maternal adaptability, lack of Maternal competency, and so on.

Parental divorce does hurt children and adult status and behavior.(Keith & Finaly, 1988) The outcomes of parental divorce have negative impacts, especially on the behaviour of children .parental divorce affects the lives of children.Children consider their parents as a model and they have a desire that parents give them love, care, and protection. They expect that their parents give them more attention. After parental divorce children are mentally disturbed because they deprive of the true love, affection from their parents.

They have negative behaviors toward parents because their parents don't think about their children's lives. They also have negative behavior towards others. They think all the people are wrong. Due to negative behavior, they can't keep good relations with others. They cannot achieve proper status among others. The effects of divorce also show from their behavior of them.

Lack of resolution to the conflict has also been related to negative affective responses such as anger, sadness, and distress in children (Katz & Woodin, 2002).

Conflicts between spouses also create negative effects on the behavior of children. Marital conflict and disturbance create negative feelings or emotions in children such as anger, sadness, and distress. They don't give importance to their children. They don't think about the effects of these conflicts on their children. They don't bear others whereas giving them advice. They miss their parents and siblings. They feel alone and don't forget the love of their parents and siblings. They become sad and don't satisfy with their life. Children have anger toward others. They need true love, care, attention, and affection from their parents. Their daily life activities are disturbed. Their thoughts and behaviors also changed. These negative effects destroy the children's life. They are always distressed about their future because they live separately from their parents.

Spinier and Castro especially note the economic difficulty that mother-child families encounter after divorce (Keith & Finaly. 1988).

After divorce, if children live with their mother then they face economic problems.

Most women have no strong financial background. Father doesn't take responsibility for children. While our society is concerned, it is the responsibility of the male members to provide all facilities to the family. They don't give money to his exspouse for the bringing up of their children. Mothers cannot live separately from their children. Now, it is the responsibility of the mother to provide all basic facilities. These basic facilities are food, shelter, medical facilities, and education. Mother must

play their role as fathers and mothers. They work outside and also perform the duties of house management.

McLanalian found that educational attainment was lower for young adults who had experienced parental divorce earlier in life

Children of divorced couples do not take interest in their studies. After separation from parents, they always think about their parents, siblings, and home. They don't concentrate on their study. Some children fail in events. Mostly children cannot access their purpose. They neither focus their intention on study nor prefer education. They do not struggle for higher achievements in education. Due to the separation of parents, they can't concentrate or focus on their studies. Most children leave their education. They do not satisfy with their life. They always think or miss their parents.

Glenn and Kramer (1985) also found diminished psychological well-being among adults whose parents divorced (Ibid)

The children of divorced couples don't satisfy with this life. They live separately from their parents. They suffer from a complex of inferiority. They always think about their parents. They don't decide their personal life. They think that they can't face others because they are separate from their parents. Their classmates do a critique them. They cannot enjoy the companionship of others and prefer to live separately. They are not satisfied with their life and feel lonely.

Children in disrupted families are less sociable. They have fewer close friends, spend less time with friends, and participate in fewer shared activities (Demo & Acock, 1988)

Children of divorced couples have no good relationships with peers. They are unable to create a friendly relationships with their friends, class fellows, and roommates. They don't like to participate in social activities such as birthday parties and school functions because all children come with their parents. They ignore meeting their friends. They have less social interaction with others. Children live alone in their rooms. Mostly children have no or less close friends if they have friends but don't spend more time with their friends. They don't like to play with their friends. They don't enjoy the company of others. They behave rudely and indulge in negative activities. They have negative feelings for everyone. They try to cheat the others. They have no good interaction with others.

Shaw factors out that these adolescents whose parents separated until now than they had been age six had greater adjustment troubles than people who had been older at the time of separation. Runyon and Jackson (1988) intent out that as shortly as one dad or mum departs and additionally the toddler is young, he/she will normally concern about the abandonment of the opposite parent. As an end quit result of this worry, youthful kids ought to refuse to tour as soon as appealing places like preschool and have to boost to be tearful and clinging. These youngsters can also moreover emerge as excessively worried with no longer being cherished or adored, and ought to experience responsible associated with the divorce, and as a result; blame themselves. This blame, in turn, must lead to a longing for parental uniting.

Spiegelman, and Eng(1994) determined that young human beings over age six United Nations employer had skilled divorce two years or increased on my own have been the simplest custom-demonstrating minimize stages of tension, aggression, and distress.

Poorer communication, better distance, plenty less affectionateness, and heat, and normally much less first-class emotions all signify the parent-Child relationship as shortly as the divorce includes a younger baby (Finest. Al).

(descendants of khilji) and their state Amb Darband, controlled by Malik Abdul Qadir, were the dominant force in this region at the time (founder of the free Amb movement after independence) Mir Jehandad Khan Tanoli was a tribal chief of the Tanoli tribe, and the state capital was in Darband. It is historically significant since it provided as a safe route between Poonch and Srinagar during the Mughal Empire.

4.3 Tourism in Haveli AJK

Haveli is surrounded by towering mountains, with the Narrabeta stream running through the centre. There are other easy street places, such as Bedori Peak (5230 metres above sea level). The most spectacular views are found in Hajji Peer Pass, Hillan Valley, and Ali Abad. In the summer and spring, visitors come from all over the country. The region is abundant in all types of rainfall fruits, crops, dried fruits, and pure honey. Forward Kahutta is the division's headquarters, with significant locations including Pelangi, South and East Hallan, Bedi, and Qaim Abad.

Figure 2 : Research locale



Source: Field data

4.4 Climate

My area's climate is incredibly refreshing. In the winter, it is excessively chilly, while in the summer, it is neutral. Even in some locations, people do not have fans in their homes. People have their castles live in planned areas during the winter. These people had lands on mountainous eras known as "dhok" in our language. And, at the onset of summer, they go with their cattle to their dhoks.

In July, the average temperature is 25 degrees Celsius. In the winter, the temperature is one degree Celsius.

4.5 Occupation

In haveli forward kahota, almost all amenities are present. Universities, colleges, and hospitals The district ranks 146th out of 148 in terms of facilities and infrastructure.

Most individuals have stores where they buy clothes, veggies, meats, and fruits. They cover their expenses through these shops. Because most people are not monetarily prosperous, agriculture is the primary source of income. Almost every family owns agricultural land. Some people who are uneducated own livestock. They watch after them. And they sell their milk to get money and meet their needs. They farm using their own natural fertiliser. Because literacy is so high in Haveli AJK, each family has one or two government instructors. The main culture is farming, however some people have served the country by joining the army, police, judiciary, civil bureaucracy, and politics. A large number of people are working in foreign countries to improve their country's earnings.

Table 1: Income Resources of Divorcee couples

Income source	Absolute	Percentage
Teaching	8	24%
Labor	16	50%
Family support	9	26%
Total	33	100%

4.6 Population

According to the census of 1998, its total population is 0.112 million. The annual growth rate is 2.00 %. According to the 2017 census, the population of district Haveli is 152,124.

Table 2: Population of focused community

The population of selected community	460
No. of households	90
People per household	6

In my selected community, the population is 460. Each household contains at least 6 members.

4.7 Culture

Haveli Forward Kahuta AJK residents are quite humble, cultured, and educated. Girls are particularly active in both housework and schooling. On occasions of sadness,

joy, and necessity, everyone comes together to manage all of the tasks. In my society, cleanliness is a top concern. People mostly wear shalwar and kameez and firmly adhere to their customs. They also carried Ajrak on their shoulders and wore it as a turban to shelter themselves from the sun's rays. When most women leave their homes, they don a burqa. Some young girls do not wear burqas, but instead wear chaddars or hijabs to observe "Pardah."

Young people are dressed in paints, jeans, and shirts. Everyone adheres to culturally constructed conventions.

4.8 Language

Pahari (a blend of Urdu and Punjabi languages) is spoken by 65% of the population, Gujari (a somewhat different language from Pahari) by roughly 30% (primarily by the Gujar class), and Kashmiri (5%).

4.9 Education

According to the Alif Ailaan Pakistan District Education Rankings 2017, the district Haveli Forward Kahota is ranked 33 out of 148 districts in education. The literacy rate of Haveli Forward Kahota is 60%. Following table represents the education of divorced mothers.

Table 3: Education of divorced mothers

Level of education	No of respondents
Nil	5
Primary	6
Middle	7
Matric	5
Intermediate	8
Bachelors	1
Masters	1
Total	33

4.10 Food Habits

The vegetables and pulses are mostly used by the poor while landlords and businessmen have meat and chicken in their diet. The poor only eat meat or chicken on Fridays because Friday is a half-working day.

In summer food is taken three times a day while in winter it gets down twice a day since in summer days are longer. Those who keep cattle use Lassi, dudh and makhan.

Fish is also consumed but mostly by the rich. The poor take fish only when the guests come. Fish is the preferred form of meat by the poor.

4.11 Housing Pattern

The housing pattern in my locale is generally of two forms “Pakka” and “katcha”. A typical Pakka house has a couple of rooms used for different purposes. It has a sitting room, a drawing-room, and a store used for keeping boxes and utensils.

The sitting room is used by the family members of the household while the drawing room is used for guests. It has an outside entrance. Pakka house has two or more bedrooms and a courtyard which is used for outdoor sleeping during summers. It has the kitchen, bathroom, and toilet in a row. It also has a cemented roof.

A typical Katcha house in my locale on the other hand only has one bedroom, a veranda, and a courtyard. It also has a bathroom cum toilet. It does not have a drawing-room. There is no separate kitchen in the katcha house. The kitchen is in the courtyard where food is cooked. It does not have a store, household belongings

i.e.boxes and utensils are kept in the bedroom or on the veranda. In a Kacha house, the bedroom is as large as the courtyard. It has a roof made out of a mixture of mud and bay locally called “garray waree chat”.

CHAPTER 5

FACTORS CREATING DIFFICULTIES FOR CHILDREN (WITH CASE STUDIES)

The couples with no children faced the problems whereas the children with couples had suffered from their mothers. After divorce, children are forced to live with one of their parents. Through this research, I sought the problems, a child had faced after parental divorce. In this chapter, details of these impacts are provided.

5.1 Residence problems

Children were living with their parents before their divorce. As parents are always the primary caretaker of their children. Children spend their quality time with their parents in their house and got attached to it. After parental separation, some of the children could not live with both parents. They were forced to live with one of their parents. It is the responsibility of parents to provide shelter and support to their children.

5.1.1 case study

Before my parent's divorce, I and my two siblings were used to living with them. But after their separation, my father did not allow us to live with my mother because of his ego problems. My father re-married after divorcing my mother. Our step-mother was very rude to us. And we were not happy with her. We are spending our days very hardly.

(Asma Habib, Age 12)

It is similar to other interviews.

During the in-detail interview, one of my respondents told me that she lived with her parents at their home before parental divorce with no residence problems. Her mother left her father's house after separation, left her children by saying that she had no proper residence for herself. Then my respondent and her siblings lived with her father at his house. In this way, she lived in one parental family and separated from her mother. She told that when her father divorced her mother, he did not think about their children that how they would live without a mother.

She had two other siblings. She was the eldest of them and had to look after her siblings. Her father got married again. He was very happy with his new spouse without thinking of her daughters. They used to go outside for picnics but always left my respondent with her siblings to take care of them. Her step-mother did not want to give them residence happily. She always kept her step-daughter's busy house chores.

When she told her father that she wants to meet her mother. He did not allow it. And her step- mother forced her spouse that he should leave his daughters with her mother. She could not look after her step-daughters anymore as they were not obedient. After going to their mother's house, they came to know that she is also married now. And she refused too to live with her daughters because her new spouse has also objections.

My respondent is not happy with her life and wished to live with her parents again.

5.2 Feeling of isolation

During the research, I came to know that children of the divorced families had faced many emotional ups and downs after the end of their parent's relationship. They have aggressiveness and rudeness in their behavior and were not mentally peaceful from their life. Because they were strongly attached with both of their parents.

5.2.1 Case Study

I was happy with my parents as they fulfill all my desires and gave me love, care, and attention. After their separation, we are living with our father. And my mother got married again. After the end of their relationship, both of them are not giving us proper time and attention. Both are busy with their problems. We have no one to share our thoughts with.

(Saira, Age 15)

2-3 other interviews have the same case. Children have a great feeling of isolation.

They can't talk with their father anymore. Because they were thinking that their father has done wrong with their mother.

5.3 Educational attainments

5.3.1 Case Study

Before the separation of parents, I was a topper in my class. My educational progress made happy all of my family members and teachers. Now, I got a fail in an exam because of a lack of interest in my studies. I am always looking for a reunion with my parents and a peaceful environment of a home. My teachers have supported me a lot.

They encouraged me to forget all my family problems and focus on my studies.

Despite all their focus, still I am not able to perform properly.

(Obaid, Age 17)

My respondent told me that he was an intelligent student in his class. He got a position in his class. His parents did help in his studies. His teachers and parents were happy with his educational achievements. He was also satisfied with his life because

his parents paid all his school fees and also afforded all expenses. After parental divorce, he got depressed. His father did not take responsibility for his son and mother. He is not happy with his maternal uncle's family because they taunt them every time by saying that they are surviving on their expenses. Obaid is living in a very disturbing environment. He is unable to focus on his studies.

But this was not the same with another case.

5.3.2 Case Study

Before a parental divorce, I got a position in my class. After their divorce, I was shocked for some days. And my residence was with my mother, so I promised to attain good academic achievements and again I took a position in my class. This was all because of my teacher's support as they focused more on my curriculum activities in comparison to other students. Now, my life aims to become a doctor in the future and give my mother a very peaceful life that my father could not do.

(Faiza, Age 18)

During the detailed interview, my respondent told me that after parental divorce, she was very upset. Her father did not provide financial support to her children. She had more than three siblings. Her father had again got married to someone else. He did not like girls and gave preference to boys. As her mother had no son because of this, her father divorced his ex-spouse. Her mother worked at different homes as a maid and paid her daughter's school fees. She was good in her studies but after observing her mother's sacrifices for her better future, she decided to work harder and accepted the bitter reality of life. She told me that she would support her mother as a son. She would also not miss her father.

.5.4 Financial problems

Before a parental divorce, children had no financial problems as their parents were the guardian of their needs. Parents look after and fulfill all the needs of their children. It was the responsibility of parents to facilitate their children. Many divorced families change residence which affects the study of children, relations with friends, relatives, child care, and other matters of life. Less money often leads to more disruptions which might lead to more problems for children.

5.4.1 Case Study

Before a parental divorce, I never faced any financial problems because my father fulfilled all our requirements in a good manner. I never depended upon others for my expenses instead my father. After the divorce, I was forced to live with my mother. In earlier months, my father had given money to my mother for my expenses but later he stop doing this and refused to give more support of money. My mother could not afford our expenses and we have much more financial issues.

(Fozia, Age 13)

My respondent told me that before parental divorce, she lived with their parents. Mother looked after her children. Father would go outside to earn money. Her father provided all basic needs to children. She had two siblings. Her father paid their school fee on time. Her parents were used to buying new things for children on special occasions. Her father also gave pocket money to their children every month. After parental separation, she went to her mother because her father denied taking custody of the children. Her father promised his ex-spouse that he would give money for their children and would afford all their expenditures. Her mother accepted this decision. Her mother received money from her ex-spouse at least for six months. She felt that

she belonged to a low class now. Her mother was not able to fulfill their needs properly. Due to lack of means, she had no appropriate living standard as she had before the parental divorce. Her mother couldn't bring up three children. Sometimes, they ate a meal for one time in a day. She did not buy dresses for special events such as Eid and school parties. She could not take her lunch to school and also had no money to buy things from a canteen. During break time at school, her classmates ate lunch and chips or take juices from a canteen. She used to sit in her classroom during break times. Her mother was also unable to pay their school fee. Her principal always pay her school fee from his pocket because her mother did not participate in economic activities. She was uneducated and had no professional skills.

They are facing many financial problems.

The same goes for another case.

5.4.2 Case Study

My father is a laborer. And he is not able to fulfill our requirements because he has another family now. And he can't afford to pay money for both of his families. Grandparents also have no proper resources for our support. So I and my mother ran the shop to meet our expenses and to resolve our financial issues.

(Awais, Age 17)

5.5 Lack of Confidence

Confidence is a major aspect of personality. Without confidence, nobody can succeed smoothly in society. In practical life, nobody can flourish without confidence. Children get confidence from their parents because they play a vital role in the development of confidence in their children.

5.5.1 Case Study

I had good confidence. I took decisions about personal matters. I had good relations with others because I was not a shy and hesitant person. After parental divorce, I lost my confidence and was not able to face others, frankly.

(Areeba Mir, Age 15)

My respondent told me that she was so confident girl. She took all decisions herself about every matter. She solved all problems with courage and confidence. Her friends discussed problems with her. She always tried to give good or proper solutions to their problems. They also gave importance to her suggestion. She talked to others confidently. She did not feel hesitation. When she met with new people, she didn't feel shy. She easily talked with her teachers, friends, parents, and siblings. She also developed good relations with others. She told me that she went to the bazaar with her parents. She bought her dresses according to her choice.

She was very shocked when her parents decided about divorce. She did not think that she will be separated from her parents one day. It was a strange and unexpected situation for her. She suddenly thought that now where she will stay. She will live in one Parental family or another place. After the divorced mother told her that she will live with her father because her mother can't afford her expenses. She resists that she can't live without her mother. She had 1 sibling who lived with her mother because her sibling was 2 years old. My respondent lived 2 months with her father. After 2 months, her father sent her to a hostel and went abroad for earning.

After the separation from her parents, she was not satisfied in a hostel. She was not happy about meetups with her classmates because they always ask her about her family and parents. This thing shattered her confidence a lot.

CHAPTER 6

REASONS FOR CHILDREN SOCIOECONOMIC FAILURE

The divorce rate is increasing all over the world in the present age. It is the dissolution of marital life. I agree with Pothen who defines that after divorce spouses are separate from each other. All types of divorce are practiced in Pakistan. Men have the right to divorce women three times and also follow the rule of court or religion in divorce. While in khula women have the right to demand a divorce from their spouse. A divorce is an implausible act from halala things, in the eyes of Allah. It is considered an unethical act in society. During in-depth interviews, I found that most men gave divorce to women.

I found many reasons for divorce that are dowry, gender preference, domestic issues, infertility, arrange marriage, being forced for sexual activities, lack of trust, excess of doubts, and bride exchange.

Each divorce has different reasons. Reasons for divorce are divided into 2 main groups. The first group is socio-cultural reasons and another group is economic reasons. Socio-cultural reasons are also divided into four subheadings. The first subheading is pre-marital reasons. In arranged marriage women and men are not interested in marriage. They are interested in someone else. Both spouses don't take interest in each other. In a love marriage, in-laws don't happy. They don't prefer a love marriage. Therefore, the groom's parents don't well behave with their daughter-in-law. In bride exchange marriages, the mistake of one couple destroys the lives of two families. Marriages in different family backgrounds create many problems for women. Upper-class families don't like the marriage of sons in the low class. They give more importance to the social status in society.

The second subgroup is post-marital reasons. Drinking is another reason for divorce. Men spend all their money on drinking and don't take interest in the family. They don't fulfill the basic needs of a family. Some people do marriages that take revenge on others. After marriage, they start violence against women. Domestic issues destroy the marital life of women. Groom's mother does not afford the sharing of her son. Extra marital affairs are another reason for divorce. Despite the first spouse, men have affairs with other ladies. They are neither interested in their spouse nor have a physical relationship with her.

The third subheading is marital incompatibility. The difference in age and education create problems between spouses. Their ideas and thoughts are different. They can't compromise with each other because the relation of marriage depends on trust but spouses don't trust each other which leads to the end of a relationship. The fourth subheading is pre-birth. People prefer sons to daughters. They think that in old age son will look after the parents and will provide financial support. Therefore, men do another marriage for the wish of a son. Infertility is a biological and natural process. But our society always blames women for this infertility.

There are Socio-cultural reasons. Economic reasons are the second group of the reasons for divorce. People always give importance to material things rather than good behavior. Groom's family wants dowry from the bride's family according to their choice. It is the responsibility of men that fulfill all the basic needs of the family. There are common reasons for divorce that are practiced in our society. It destroys the marital life of spouses and creates many problems for women and their children. Arrange marriage and unemployment are the main reasons for divorce.

Divorce is not only a stressful experience for divorcee spouses but also affects the household system, responsibility schedule, living structure or management, and finance issues. After divorce, women need the support of family members, friends, and relatives. They are unable to face this situation all alone. But they neither support nor contact them. They blame women for divorce and ignore the mistake of men. Their behavior is so rude to divorcee women.

After divorce, women face a lot of difficulties and financial problems. During the research, I also find out the factor of women facing financial difficulties. In our society, it is the responsibility of men to afford all the expenses of family and spouse. Men are dominant figures in our society. After divorce woman depends on her parents for financial support. But not all parents do this as some are poor and some have ego issues and social pressure. Most women have no job because of illiteracy and lack of professional skills. They can't fulfill their basic needs and also have the custody of children. Their ex-spouses don't take the responsibility of bringing up children.

Therefore they don't give money to the women for the children. It becomes the responsibility of the mother to fulfill all the basic needs of children. It is difficult for women that provide all facilities to the children. People don't give respect to divorcee women.

I agree with Wolfelt who defines the different effects of divorce that divorcee women faced. Some desires women can't fulfill without a life partner. Both spouses have special feelings and emotions for each other. Women need the love, care, and attention of their spouses. After the divorce, they can't fulfill their sexual needs. They can't express or share their feelings and emotions. They miss their marital life. They

had many expectations and hopes with their spouses. But now it is the breakdown of their hopes, dreams, and expectations. They feel alone and get sad without a partner.

They don't satisfy with this life. They cry all the time because they think about their ex-spouses and house. Their behavior is also changed.

I agree with Benokraitis that they don't participate in parties and different functions. They have less interaction with others. They don't meet with their friends and relatives. I agree with Wolfelt that their friends and relatives don't give them respect. They mostly ignore the divorcee women. Therefore they have a negative attitude towards their family members, friends, and relatives. They have anger towards others. They always quarrel with others. They neither develop good relations nor talk with others.

I agree with Katz and Woodin point out that positive behavior is associated with marital satisfaction. If they are satisfied from their marital life then develop good relations with others. All family members also give them respect. They don't decide their personal life. They always suffer from depression about their future. They feel shame and guilt that they live separate from their ex-spouses. People don't give respect to divorcee women and prefer that after marriage women should live with their spouses, no matter how many difficulties they are facing in marital life.

6.1 Effects of divorce on children socioeconomic success

6.1.1 Level Performance In Academics

Divorce is a painful decision for everyone in the family. Children can be confused and distracted by changes in family structure after their parents divorce. When their

daily focus is disrupted, the obvious consequences can be observed in their academic performance. The more distracted and confused the child is, the less likely they will be to focus on their academics.

6.1.2 Emotional Sensitivity

When a divorce is finalised, the entire family and children may experience a range of emotions. This change in family structure is the source of many emotions, including Worry, anger, uncertainty, and sorrow (Bailey,2012). The children then require someone to talk to them or listen to their emotions (Jackson,2015).

6.1.3 Destructive Behavior And Health Problems

Previous research has shown that youngsters who have witnessed parental divorce during the last 20 years are more affected and implicated in crime. It not only ruins their behaviour, but it also ruins their health (Uphold carrier and Utz, 2012).

6.1.4 Loss Of Faith In Family Unit And Marriage

The absence of secure interpersonal ties in a child's life has the greatest impact on his future interpersonal relationships. Previous research has found that children from divorced households are twice as likely as children from non-divorced families to divorce (Smith, Misca 2013)

6.1.5 Parental loss causes difficulty in the grooming of children

When parents are divorced and live apart from their children, it is obvious that their children have no concept of right and wrong. In older children and teenagers, inappropriate activities such as drinking, drugs, dares, and risky sex may become

more common. Most adults are uncomfortable talking to youngsters about their parents' divorce, and classmates are typically confused as well. Children from split households may be mystified as to how to communicate about these new and profound sensations. They may withdraw from others or isolate themselves. Without proper support, the overall effects on development, behaviour, and emotional adjustment can be significant.

The loss of a parent can have a significant impact on a child's ability to study and function at school. They frequently have difficulty concentrating. There are many distractions. It's understandable if schoolwork seems difficult or pointless. When good students' grades fall, they may be disappointed. Students who are already struggling in school may find their learning difficulties worsen.

6.1.6 Parental loss leads to economic loss for a child of a divorced family

Boys from divorced families have lower educational attainment, poor labor-force outcomes, and are more likely to die young. Girls from divorced families have lower educational attainment, but they are more likely to become mothers at a young age.

6.1.7 Divorce causes stress in the life of children of divorced families

Parental divorce has more persistent and negative effects on children. When they face the lack of attention and interest from the side of their parents or one of the parents then they will become frustrated, ill-mannered, and Uncivilized. Losing a mother or father during adolescence has major psychological consequences. Children who have lost a parent are more likely to have mental health problems (such as depression, anxiety, somatic complaints, and post-traumatic stress symptoms), have shorter

schooling, lower academic success, lower self-esteem, and engage in more sexual risk behaviors. Given the detrimental long-term consequences of parental loss, society must assist children in grieving in a healthy manner. On the other hand, cultural beliefs and misunderstandings frequently obstruct and harm children's access to needed support. The majority of people believe that losing a parent when they are young is the most difficult because losing an attachment figure is traumatic. If a strong support system is in place to help the child cope with their grief, they can still form a secure attachment and thrive.

Older or even adult children, on the other hand, may suffer greatly because it is a significant loss in their lives or they lack close friends to help them get through this difficult time. As a result, comparing is pointless.

6.1.8 Divorce has effects on children's socioeconomic success

Children's socioeconomic success is negatively impacted by divorce. In quantifiable words, divorce has an effect on schooling. A child's economic standing is influenced by education on several levels. Access to the labour market and occupation is the first dimension. Higher pay is linked to a good education or schooling, which translates to a better lifestyle and quality of life. Divorce and poor academic achievement have been found to be linked in studies.

Parents are the primary caregivers for their children. After a divorce, children face numerous residence issues. They were forced to share a residence with one of their parents. According to some case studies, the fathers of some children married, and the behaviour of their stepmothers was negative. In some cases, mothers of children marry for the sake of their children's future security. As a result, it became a problem

for the children who lived with their mothers. In my opinion, it is completely safe for a child to live with his mother if the mother is financially independent and does not remarry. However, if a divorced mother remarries, the child should live with his father rather than with his mother.

6.1.9 The information provided by adults i.e teachers etc to the children of divorced families

Teachers in my society have a special affinity for the children of divorced parents. They always try to groom such children through pure advice and sympathy. Teachers are always regarded as the backbone of any society. As a result, they always do their best for the betterment of society and want these children to come forward with full confidence because schools are in a unique position to provide strong support to students—often with little time commitment. Why do schools hold such a special place in the hearts of bereaved students from divorced homes?

For the majority of the day, schools see pupils. They have the opportunity to assess pupils' academic, social, and emotional progress. Students are free to ask questions and express comments that they might not otherwise share with their families.

Schools create a sense of security. I always want to remind educators that it is tough to watch children suffer. It may be good to recall that the anguish is caused by the student's loved one's death, not your discourse. These endeavors have an undeniable emotional component to them. Reaching out to children at such pivotal times in their lives is gratifying. It might also elicit melancholy and thoughts of past losses. This is especially challenging when we are experiencing challenges ourselves, such as a life threatening sickness or a recent tragedy affecting a family member.

It's important to remember that seeking aid from others is acceptable, as is delegating follow-up with a grieving kid to a colleague. Schools have the ability to track how kids cope and adjust over time. A youngster who has done well in the year or two following a parental loss may face additional obstacles, particularly during periods of transition, such as puberty or entering high school.

When parents live together in love and care, they groom their children according to each other's choices, which is better for the child's mental growth. When parents divorced and separated, it is clear that there is no love in their hearts for one another. The first possibility is that they will plant poison in their child's mind in order to attract the child to their own. Second, they may not groom their child in accordance with one another's wishes. These events have an effect on the child's personality, causing him to behave strangely.

Other children have a loving family who provides them with emotional support, financial security, and good health. While children in a family characterised by stress and conflict as a result of divorce have complexes and hesitation when interacting with others. All this discussion had covered my objectives.

CHAPTER 7

CONCLUSIONS

Marriage is important for men and women. It is a legal contract between males and females. After marriage, they enter into new relationships such as spouses and fulfill their sexual needs. Now women depend on their spouses rather than parents. They have special feelings and emotions for each other. They give love, care, and attention to each other. They establish a family that is a universal unit. Family is the place of children where they are born and live with their parents and siblings. It is the responsibility of men that fulfill all the basic needs and desires of the family. Male members go outside to earn money. Women perform their role in domestic issues. Parents' care, attention, and love are important for the children. In our society children lives with their parents. Parents are role models for their children. Children learn their roles, living patterns from their parents. They also learn from their parents how to survive or to live in society. In all societies, individuals are associated with family.

Divorce is the dissolution of marital ties. There are many reasons for divorce like unemployment, arrange marriage, domestic issues, extramarital affairs, etc. It is considered an unethical act because it destroys the lives of women and their children. They face many problems in society. Women separate from their partners. Their parents and family members do critique and taunt them. They blame women for this situation. They don't give respect and honor to those women who live separately from their spouses. Now divorcee women again depend on their parents. The behavior of

divorcee women also changed. They don't like social interaction. In their social circle, people don't give them respect.

Children's life also effects by parental divorce. They are obliged to live in a parental family or care center. Children don't concentrate on their studies. Their residence pattern, friends, and school also changed. Father doesn't take responsibility for their children. Most women can't afford the expenses of their children. Therefore children live in Kashana Center. They feel alone and unhappy without their parents. Both divorcee women and their children depend on others for basic needs.

After this research is my own opinion that increasing divorce rates and deterioration in the structure of the family have recently revealed the importance of the work to be done in a marriage. When you look at the divorce reasons, it attracts the attention that the biggest rate is the severe incompatibility. This is related to marital adjustment. In Pakistan, the divorce rate is increasing day by day. It creates many problems for women and children in society. Their future is dark because they can't fulfill their basic needs.

Women and children can't face society. Children's life badly affects by parental divorce because at the early stages of life they deprive true love and affection of parents. Both should respect each other and give space to their relationship as it is necessary to maintain family and mental peace to avoid the bitterness that leads to separation. In this way, their children become good citizens and also spend a happy life with their parents. Their future will also be bright.

According to the data, most teenagers aged 16 to 20 are more affected by their parents' divorce. Teenagers are not emotionally and psychologically stable or mature enough at this age to deal with such decisions and pressure, and they are the most

affected. There is no age group to children who deal with situations more intelligently than younger children.

Divorce introduces a massive change into the life of a boy or girl no matter what the age. If any of the parents maintain a healthy relationship with his children before the divorce, understand them, and help them even after the divorce by giving them more attention and time, the children are less likely to suffer from any of the emotional damage.

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ANNXURE

GLOSSARY

<u>Local terms</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
Manhoss	Bodiful
Nikah	Marriage
Haq-Meher	Dower
Meher Muajjal	Prompt
MeherMojal	Deferred
Talaq	Divorce
Iddah	Seclusion
Kafarah	Atonement
Jabria	Forced
FZ	Father's sister
MB	Mother's brother

GLOSSARY

<u>Local terms</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
FB	Father's brother
Ex-spouse	A former husband or wife
Spouses	Husband and wife
Siblings	Brother and sister

INTERVIEW GUIDE

Interview guide for parents

1: How many children do you have?

2: Indicate those people who are living with you currently.

3: Who decided on divorce?

4: During the divorce proceedings, do you think it would be helpful to have someone sit down with you and your spouse to work out a parenting relationship that would be the most beneficial for your children?

5: From both the parents, which have custody of the child?

6: Do you hold visitations arrangements for your child?

7: Are you currently working?

8: If you are working, then how much do you spend on your child?

9: What was the duration of your marriage?

10: What was the age of your child when you got divorced?

11: What are the changings took place in the behavior of your child after your divorce?

12: Have you ever counseled your child that how to behave with others as compared to other children?

13: If you are at work, then who takes care of your child?

14: Have you and your spouse ever held meetings to talk about your children's problems and their solutions?

15: Have you ever guided your children to set goals for their future and their careers?

16: If your child is mentally depressed then have you ever visited any psychiatrist with your child?

17: Your children are regular school going or not?

18: Your children are good at their studies or not? If not, then what efforts have you make for their improvement?

19: Did you re-marry? If yes, then what is the behavior of your new spouse with your children from ex-spouse?

Interview guide for Children

1. What is your age?
2. What is your name?
3. How many siblings do you have?
4. Did your parents quarrel in front of you?
5. With which parent do you live?
6. Do your other parent come to meets you here?
7. How much time does he/she stay with you?
8. What do you feel at the moment when he/she says “goodbye”?

9. Do you take interest in your studies?
10. Do you participate in games or any other activities?
11. What are the problems that you face after parental divorce?
12. Do you have friends?
13. Do you want that you and your parents live together again?
14. Do you miss your mother or father when you lived in one parental family?
15. Do you have step parent or not? If yes then how do they behave with you?