

An Assessment Of Quality Of Life Of Divorced Females Residing In Darul Aman (Abode) Swat, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan

Ahmad Ali

Department of Sociology
Abdul Wali Khan University

Mussawar Shah

Department of Rural Sociology
The University of Agriculture

Sameer Ul Khaliq Jan

Department of Social Work
Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University

Abstract

The study "An Assessment of Quality of life of Divorced Females" was carried out in *Darul Aman* in Swat, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan. A sample size of 210 respondents was randomly selected and data were collected through interview schedule. The collected data was analysed for simple frequency and percentages. The study revealed that the 59 % respondents marriage type was arranged marriages, 48% had no children, 53% were illiterate, 17% income was between 1500-6000 PKR, 50% were married in non-relatives, 1% were divorced thrice in life while 40% and 45% had ages 21-25 years at the time of divorce and marriage respectively. Furthermore, majority of them were suffered from physical, mental health as well as behavioural problem. Litigation, children adjustment, suicide attempt and death danger were the other challenges faced to those women after divorce. Divorce practice without any solid reason is a crime against females. The study recommends that, the Government may gave proper attention on early marriages practice, protection to woman after divorce from either Government and family side, proper documentation/registration for marriages, income source for woman and for their children, free health facilities, and employment opportunities for such women.

Keywords: Female, Divorce, Types of Marriage, Children Adjustment.

تلخیص

مطالعہ "طلاق شدہ خواتین کی زندگی کے معیار کا جائزہ" جو دارالامان سوات، خیبر پختونخوا، پاکستان میں کیا گیا ہے۔ جس کے لئے 210 افراد کا ایک نمونہ منتخب کیا گیا اور مواد انٹرویو شیڈول کے ذریعے جمع کئے گئے۔ جمع شدہ اعداد و شمار کا تجزیہ سادہ تعداد اور فیصد کے ذریعے کیا گیا۔ مطالعہ سے پتہ چلا کہ 59 فیصد جو اب دہندگان کی شادی کی قسم والدین کی مرضی سے تھی، 48 فیصد خواتین کے کوئی بچے نہیں تھے، 53 فیصد ناخواندہ تھیں، 17 فیصد کی آمدنی 1500-6000 روپے کی مرضی سے تھی، 50 فیصد خواتین کے کوئی بچے نہیں تھے، 40 فیصد اور 45 فیصد 21-25 سال کی عمر میں تھے۔

۶۰۰۰ روپے کے درمیان تھی، ۵۰ فیصد کی شادی خاندان سے باہر ہوئی تھی، ایک فیصد کی تین مرتبہ زندگی میں طلاق ہو گئی تھی، جبکہ ۴۰ فیصد اور ۴۵ فیصد بالترتیب طلاق اور شادی کے وقت عمر ۲۱-۲۵ سال تھی۔ مزید برآں، ان میں سے اکثریت جسمانی، ذہنی صحت کے ساتھ ساتھ روپے کے مسئلہ میں مبتلا ہو گئی تھی۔ طلاق کے بعد ان خواتین کو درپیش چیلنجز میں مقدمہ بازی، بچوں کی ہم آہنگی، خودکشی کی کوشش اور موت کا خطرہ شامل تھے۔ بغیر کسی ٹھوس وجہ کے طلاق خواتین کے خلاف ایک جرم ہے۔ یہ تحقیق تجویز کرتی ہے کہ حکومت کم عمری کی شادیوں کے عمل پر توجہ دے، حکومت اور خاندان طلاق شدہ عورت کو تحفظ دیں، مناسب دستاویزات / شادیوں کی رجسٹریشن، خواتین اور ان کے بچوں کے لیے آمدنی کے ذرائع کا انتظام، مفت صحت کی سہولیات اور طلاق یافتہ خواتین کے لیے روزگار کے مواقع فراہم کیے جائیں۔

کلیدی الفاظ: خواتین، طلاق، شادی کی اقسام، بچوں میں مطابقت۔

Introduction

In this paper the researcher identified some qualities of divorced females residing in abode. These qualities are as type of marriage, literacy, number of children, level of education, monthly income, congeneric relationship, age, times of divorce and age at the time of divorce are some of these qualities which are under discussion in this paper. In this way divorced women who are asylum in abode are passing under a hazardous situation. There is a threat to their social life as well as physical life in traditional and rural societies. Health issues, behavioural issues, family structure, enmity between the conjugal families, remarriage chances reduction, dower (*haq maher*) disputes, litigation, and children adjustment are some major concerns which affect directly and indirectly the qualities of their lives.

In spite of rapid advances in the standard of life of people around the world, the state of an area of our society still stays terrible, to be specific, that of widows and divorced women (UN Division for the Advancement of Women, 2000). Demise of the companion, or separation (lawful or something else), seems to influence both the genders in various ways and the psychological effect of these occasions is enormous. In many developing nations, the exact numbers of widows, their ages and other social and financial portions of their lives are ambiguous (Trivedi, 2009). In developed nations, widowhood is experienced basically by women, whereas in developing nations it also affects young women (UN Division for the Advancement of Women, 2000). Women are more probable than men to be widowed for two reasons. Firstly, women live longer than men (a reality highlighted by overall information in regards to contrasts in futures of men and women). Moreover, women have a tendency of wedding to older men (Lee, 2002). Widowhood exhibits a countless of social, financial and mental issues,

especially in the first year or so after the passing of the spouse. A major issue for both genders is the financial hardship. When the spouse was the principal breadwinner, his widow presently deprived of his pay and the core of the family is obliterated (Fasoranti et al., 2007).

Another issue related with widowhood is loneliness. They suffer the dread of being alone and loss of confidence as women, moreover, they face everyday problems associated with living alone. They feel the loss of social interaction and human relationship; in this way, they incline to withdraw and become unresponsive. A multiple factors have been quoted for opting out of marriages these days—increasing violence, adjustment issues especially in a joint family, character assassination, cruelty, alcoholism, extramarital affairs and growing individualism of the wrong type and the undesirable impact of the external world in terms of falling morals and absence of role models (Thara, 2002).

Divorced women in Pakistan experience so many stresses such as emotional violations, redundancies, emotional incidents, severe physical illness and problems with their own and in-laws families than married women (Donelly & Finkelhor, 2002). Single woman suffers from a feeling of rage, anger, poor self-identity after getting divorce. Most of the women feel ejection, insult, guilt, embarrassment, bitterness, nervousness and anger after their divorce. Financial constraints after divorce of husband are major stressors for the women to grow up their children and fulfil the basic needs of children such as three meals in a day, clothing, and school fee and the management of expenses. All these women's problems are associated with child future problems such as emotional, social, physical and behavioural (Kotwal & Prabhakar, 2009; Zafar & Kausar, 2014).

In this paper the researcher identified some qualities of divorced females residing in abode. These qualities are as type of marriage, literacy, number of children, level of education, monthly income, congeneric relationship, age, times of divorce and age at the time of divorce are some of these qualities which are under discussion in this paper. In this way divorced women who are asylum in abode are passing under a hazardous situation. There is a threat to their social life as well as physical life in traditional and rural societies. Health issues, behavioural issues, family structure, enmity between the conjugal families, remarriage chances reduction, dower (*haq maher*) disputes, litigation, and children adjustment are some major concerns which affect directly and indirectly the qualities of their lives.

Methodology

The present study was conceded out in Darul Aman (abode) Swat, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan to get information's about the Qualities of life of Divorced

Females. The realm of the study was restricted to type of marriage, number of children, literacy, level of education, monthly income, congeneric relationship with husband, number of times divorced, age at the time of marriage, age at the time of divorce and effects of divorce on divorced females. The total divorced cases which were registered with family court and sponsored by Social welfare (Darul Aman, abode) Swat were 395. According to (Sekaran, 2003) 210 sample size was a pre requisite for 395 population size. Moreover, $(n1 = K * n/N)$ formula was used for sample size distribution in various strata's (Chaudhry and Kamal, 1996). The primary data were collected through a well thought out and wide-ranging interview schedule. This schedule was designed, encompassing all the basic characteristics of the study. The data were collected by the researcher and trained female team under the supervision of the researcher. The collected data were coded and SPSS software (20th version) was used for its analysis. The Cronbach alpha test was used to indicate the underlying dimensions of the items consisting of an index. The coefficient was stood 0.74, therefore the data were found to be inside reliable. Uni – Variate or simple percentage test were carried out to check the answers on frequency and percentage basis.

Results and Discussion

Types of Marriage of the Sampled Respondents

Frequency and percentage proportion of respondents on the basis of type of marriage is given in table one. The results showed that majority of the respondents i.e. (59%) had arranged marriage, 24% had love marriage and 17% had marriage by elopement. Arrange marriage is culturally approved way of getting married which was the obvious reason for higher representation. Other types of marriages like love marriages, court marriages and elopement had little cultural endorsement and meet with high degree of social stigmatization and discontent. Due to least acceptance this marriage never got any societal approval rather mostly met with divorce and separation. Such findings were also evident from Lingam's (2012) findings that arranged marriage is still prevalent in societies, particularly in South Asia and Middle East to some extent. Such marriages have deep roots in royal and aristocratic families around the world. The cultural evidence of arrange marriage is rooted in economic reasons of safeguarding property and inheritance for not getting out from the familial land. All other types of marriages are out comes of cultural changes with varying degree of acceptability in different societies. Whyte (1990) however negated the stance held by defenders of arranged marriages that "love matches start out hot but grow cold, while arranged marriages start out cold but grow hot" i.e. stability in arranged marriage had higher degree while love marriage was declared otherwise. The obvious reason associated could be due to familial land with greater pressure, from parents and family ancestors.

Number of Children of the Sampled Respondents

Number of children after marriage is essential in delivering the family size, this contributes to overall estimation of population on annual basis. Number of children of the respondents is given in table two. It is evident from the table that majority of the respondents i.e. (48%) had no children, 47%) had one to three children and 5% had four to six children respectively. Having children is natural desire of human being. It not only helps in transmitting inheritance to biological hair but also strengthen the association of family and spouses. It could be detected from the data that majority i.e. 48% had no children. This leads to breakup of the family as children play major role in integrating the family as a unit. In traditional societies like the study area, having early children and high fertility was considered as an advantage for a large period of marital association. Inability to reproduce may lead to remarriage of males and even to divorce. In addition, problem in early years of marital life may lead to disengagement of marital bond before having any children. Federal Bureau of Statistics. "Women and Men in Pakistan a Statistical profile" Islamabad, Pakistan (1998) reported that total fertility rate of Pakistani women is four point eight, per women also validated by above results. Mehboob (1994) also showed that most of the females hide their children or abort their children when they do not want further stay in with their husbands. According to this survey, 35 percent of previously married women who divorced in 1983 had children under 18 years of age.

Literacy Status of the Sampled Respondents

Literacy has a significant relationship with a person's happiness and success. Moreover, it may be incapable of internalizing the societal values and their subsequent transmission to onward generation for providing stability and consistency to the prevalent social structure. Table three indicates the literacy status of the respondents in the study area. Majority i.e. 53% were illiterate while 47% had an illiterate background. It could probably be the obvious reason that most of the respondents had low apt of understanding the gravity of the fall out of divorce. It could also be attributed to their sentimental decision to go for divorce instead of taking the issue with cold mind while taking into consideration the social, cultural and religious outcomes for the family as a unit and individual as well. Mehboob (1994) reported higher proportion (61%) of illiterate women in Pakistan than the present finding.

Level of Education of the Sampled Respondents

Literacy is one of the key determinants of explaining the vision and anticipating skills of the people in any social situation. Table four explained the level of education of respondents. The results showed that people level of education was

low as depicted that (14%) had 10 years of education, (13%) of the respondents had eight years and (9%) had 12 years of education. Moreover, 6% had five years, (3%) had had 16 years and (1%) 14 years of education. Though literate, yet qualification of most of the respondents was very low, this could give a hint at indicating towards the causative aspect of divorce with low apt of understanding the social, economic and cultural repercussion associated with stigmatized act with little endorsement from society and religion. These findings were in support to Conger *et al.* (1990) reported that education promotes more effective communication between couples and helping them to resolve difficulties. A well-educated individual may hold high standards for marriage and expected a substantial level of emotional support, companionship, and personal fulfillment from their spouses because of these high standards. Relationship problems may trigger thoughts of divorce relatively quickly among well-educated individuals (White, 1990).

Monthly Income of the Sampled Respondents

Income is a major indicator of economic status of a person or group in a society. High economic status ensures higher satisfaction on material aspects of livelihood and more productive life with access to all amenities of life. Poor economic standings underpin low life satisfaction and psychological stress. Table five unveils the income level of the respondents. Majority of respondents i.e. 52% had no monthly income and 17% respondents' had monthly income in range of PKR 6001-15000, 14% respondents' monthly income was in range of PKR 3001-6000 and 12% had monthly income in range of PKR 1500- 3000. Monthly income of 4% of the respondents was less than PKR 3,000 while only (1%) of them earned more than PKR 30,000. The income level of the respondents indicated low economic status of women of the area. Gender based division of labor is a natural prerogative where male earn money and female control household chores. Moreover, low income status of women could also be attributed to weaker structure of patriarchy which does not allow women for greater performance in various spheres of life. The same patterns seem to continue after divorce with a slight variation in involvement of women economic earning. Despite of no earning or low earning the divorce females manage to sustain their life. This is probably due to prevailing mechanism of welfare and charity in society where poor people, especially the females and single parent families are helped by their relatives or other philanthropists. US Bureau of labor statistics (2013) examined that many researchers look at marriage in conjunction with a variety of outcomes. For instance, by estimating the relationships among marriage, divorce, work effort, and wage rates, researchers found that being married and having high earnings reinforce each other over time. Moreover, economic gains on the basis of educational attainments also facilitate the people to sustain in difficult hours (Voydanoff, 1991).

Congeneric Relationship of the Sampled Respondents with Husbands

Marriage is generally celebrated by selecting spouse from in-group or out group. The local culture support in-group i.e. arranged marriage; whereas out group marriage is also an emerging trend due to the rising attainments in literacy thus weakening the traditional bonds in mate selection. The table six shows congeneric relation with spouses' family. Majority i.e. (50%) of the respondents were married in non-relatives. 27% respondents married with in father relatives and the rest i.e. 23% married with mother relatives. It is obvious from these results that marriages with persons from out group families were more liable to failure. It could probably due to the higher level of influence for the marrying families are the new emerging families in the aftermath of marriage. Furthermore, love marriage and marriage by choice had little room in *Pakhtun* culture despite leniency in social and cultural traits of the society. The findings are supported by Bixler (1982) and Leavitt (1990) that the non-relatives marriages are often less successful than relative marriages because of cultural and societal set up or variations in the mind set up of both spouses and their families.

Number of Times Divorce of the Sampled Respondents

Remarriage of a divorced woman was uncommon in the culture of study area. However, practices of multiple marriages by male members were common. Table seven stated about the numbers of marriages disbanded by respondents during their life time. Out of total respondents 92% females were divorced once during lifetime, 7% were divorced twice and 1% was divorced thrice times. It could be due to the sudden death of male and disputes over rearing of children born by the divorced women and their earlier husbands. The other obvious reason could be the adoptability in attitude of women to marry and remarry than males as pointed by Browning, Chiappori, and Weiss (2011) that women are more likely to marry and to remarry than men. According to the US Bureau of labor statistics (2013) report marriages of women are more likely to end in divorce. Moreover, men enter second marriages faster than women, especially educated men (Svarer, 2004; Parisi, 2008).

Age at the Time of Divorce of the Sampled Respondents

Age and human interaction are major contributions in development of wisdom and bringing maturity in human beings. Young age reflect more emotions and low patience. Decision made in young age is therefore often based on emotions. Therefore age is considered as one of the important factors of divorce. Age composition of the respondents at the time of divorce is given in table eight. The results unveiled that majority of the respondents were i.e. 40% were within (21-25) age group at the time of divorce followed by 33% respondents were from (16-20) age group at the time of divorce. Moreover, 19% respondents had age (26-30) years while

4% respondents were from (31-40) years of age at the time of divorce. Furthermore, 3% respondents' age at the time of marriage was below 15 years almost. In summary 77% of divorce events were committed by persons before gaining 25 years age. It is probably the emotional eruption among spouses and strong stand on personal view points with low tolerance. Moreover, no children or less number of children with little social attachment also play a significant role disrupting of the families. Children with more ages play a very important binding role in getting together the familial hands. In addition, these (offspring's) are considered to be viable social and economic units for their respective families in terms of paying off. Furthermore, it also indicated a low level of control of the family elders over their married offspring's to tolerate their marriage as were beyond these wishes of sustaining this relationship within the social dynamics of the society. Moreover, poor performance by family elders in intervening issues on right time with fair stance. However, these findings were in total negative to Glick and Norton (1977) who reported that US once witnessed 20% divorces. The largest composition of men with the age of forty to fifty years have got either separated or divorced from the age group of thirty to forty years of age for women. However, US Bureau of labor statistics (2013) also identified that approximately 42% of marriages that took place between ages 15 and 46 ended in divorce which support the present findings.

Age at the Time of Marriage of the Sampled Respondents

The table nine identified the ages of respondents at the time of marriage. Majority i.e. 45% respondents ages were (21-25) years at the time of marriage, 33% age group was (16-20) years while 13% ages were below 15 years. Furthermore, six percent were (26-30) years old at the time of marriage. Similarly, ages of three percent respondents were (31-40) years. Data clearly indicated towards a high representation for young age group for opting marriages. It could be attributed to strict adherence to Islamic culture of preferring early marriages. The high divorce amongst the divorced couple in early ages could be the resultant factor of improperly understanding one another. Moreover, shouldering the economic responsibilities of earning and feeding could be another reality not to be overlooked. Frequency of early age marriages is high in the study area, which is also a probable reason of divorce. Kelly (2000) and Kitson (1992) also disclosed that the marriage at younger age has high probability for divorce. Individuals who married at a young age were more likely to report difficulties in "settling down". With respect to duration of marriage, divorces occur more often in the early rather than the later years of marriage and had a significant role in predictability negating the divorce in occurrence (Schoen, 1975).

Information about the Effects of Divorce from the Sampled Respondents

The table ten particularized the effects as under. Most of the respondents' i.e. 68% said that their physical health was affected, 87% said that their mental health was

affected while, 68% said that they suffered from behavioural disorder after separation. The above results are being supported by Boele and Woelki (2003) that Children involved in divorce are doomed forever. This dooming of children and non-acceptance in parental house affects their physical health as well as also creates depression, tension, anxiety and behavioural disorder.

Moreover, 77% clarified that family comprised of only one parent (children either with father or mother). In addition 69% viewed that after divorce enmity started between the two families which often resulted in children status as “Tragedy of common” Raof (1999) found that only in Lahore Family Courts 855 cases admitted for divorce. Most of them were in conflict with each other on children as with whom they prefer dwelling (either father or mother). In the long run children in stable/ Well-functioning single parent household are better adjusted in conflict ridden families. It is because that after divorce most of the conjugal families start enmity (Hetherington, 1982).

Remarriage is the right of divorced women but most of the people wanted to marry virgin women in the study area. In this way 74% of the respondents argued that due to divorce, remarriage chances are diminished while 72% stated that after divorce litigation started on *Haq Maher*, shared or personal property, which is common in *Pakhtun* society. Bramlett and Mosher (2002) disclosed that up to 50% of couples in the USA ended their first marriage in divorce or permanent separation but the couple is not officially divorced but they no longer live together or share assets which reduce their remarriage chances. It is evident from the results that usually dispute over division of property as Bradbury and Karney (2010) reported that People may be eager to remarry because they do not see themselves as responsible for the previous dissolution of marriage. Generally, they are more likely to believe their partner's behaviour caused the divorce but in USA this ratio dropped to 40% in last 20 years. However, most of the couples typically end their marriage because they are unhappy during the partnership and about 80% go on to marry again (Cherlin, 1992).

Furthermore, 68% respondents said that children adjustment created further evil even though 63% claimed that their children who were leftover, are affected due to their parent's separation. This is a very important issue after divorce. Love with children is a natural tendency but one of the parents can become their guardian as found in the study area which affected children in socio psychological even economic dimensions of life. This affects the children to a great extent. Hughes, (2005); Kelly and Emery (2003) also stated that children begin to have difficulties prior to divorce and some of these difficulties are associated with the conflict earlier to divorce. Post-divorce conflict has a strong influence on children's adjustment.

Furthermore, 69% respondents explored that they were in danger from both the conjugal families as this divorce was a stigma on them while 67% divorced women had attempted to commit suicide. Amnesty international (1999) reported that death danger is high for women compared with men all over the world especially in Asian region. It is because women position is subordinate and honour killing is being practiced openly. Even in US the suicide rate is high due to alcohol, tension, depression after separation due to cheating of the life partner. Children of divorced couples are more vulnerable to commit suicide (Alonzo et al, 2014).

Conclusions and Recommendations

The study was carried out through measurement of basic information's and effects of divorce on females. It was concluded that early age marriage breakup is prevalent as the age at divorce is the productive age for women not exceeding 40 years with arrange marriage in practice. Moreover, the divorcee had children and an illiterate background and had no income from either source. Divorce was found prevalent in all mother and father and non-relative families with the frequency as once, however, precedents of more than one time divorce had the occurrence as well. In addition, women's health after divorce was found to be deteriorating with specific relation to mental health. Clan and family feuds are noticed after divorce between the marrying families. Women with divorce had little chances of remarrying as divorce was considered as a social stigma. Moreover, children with divorced women were not being owned by paternal side, which enhances the chance of death to any co-partner in light of the emergence of enmity between the marrying couple with committing suicide on part of either member of the couple as well. Furthermore, living with children for a woman reduced her chances of remarrying as well. Application of divorce from either side effect both of the couple especially the women folk. Therefore, its practice without any solid reason is a crime against females. Guarantee to women after divorce from Government side as well as from family side, arrange marriages in relatives which is identical in caste and class and marriage documentation/ registration were recommended in light of this study.

Table: 1
Showing type of marriage of the sampled respondents

Type of marriage	Frequency	Percentage
Arrange	124	59%
Love	51	24%
Elopement	35	17%
Total	210	100%

Table: 2
Showing number of children of the sampled respondents

Number of children	Frequency	Percentage
No child	101	48%
1-3 children	99	47%
4-6 children	10	5%
Total	210	100%

Table: 3
Showing literacy status of the sampled respondents

Literacy status	Frequency	Percentage
Illiterate	111	53%
Literate	99	47%
Total	210	100%

Table: 4
Showing level of education of the sampled respondents

Level of education	Frequency	Percentage
Primary (five years of schooling)	13	6%
Middle (eight years of schooling)	28	13%
SSC (ten years of schooling)	30	14%
Intermediate (twelve years of schooling)	19	9%
Bachelor (fourteen years of schooling)	2	1%
Master (Sixteen years of schooling)	7	3%
Illiterate	111	53%
Total	210	100%

Table: 5
Showing monthly income of the sampled respondents

Monthly income (PKR)	Frequency	Percentage
Nil	110	52%
Less than 3000	9	4%
3001 to 6000	29	14%
6001 to 15000	35	17%
15001 to 30000	25	12%
More than 30000	2	1%
Total	210	100%

Table: 6**Showing congeneric relationship of the sampled respondents with husbands**

Relative	Frequency	Percentage
Father relatives	56	27%
Mother relatives	48	23%
Non relative	106	50%
Total	210	100%

Table: 7**Showing number of times divorce of the sampled respondents**

Number of Times Divorced	Frequency	Percentage
Once	194	92%
Twice	14	7%
Three time	2	1%
Total	210	100%

Table: 8**Showing age at the time of divorce of the sampled respondents**

Age at the time of divorce (years)	Wife	
	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 15	6	3%
16-20	70	33%
21-25	84	40%
26-30	41	19%
31-40	9	4%
Total	210	100%

Table: 9**Showing age at the time of marriage of the respondents**

Age at the time of marriage (years)	Wife	
	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 15	27	13%
16-20	70	33%
21-25	94	45%
26-30	12	6%
31-40	7	3%
Total	210	100%

Table: 10
Frequency and percentage distribution of effects of divorce on the sampled respondents

Effect of divorce	Response		Total
	Yes	No	
Your physical health was affected after divorce.	142(68)	68(32)	210(100)
Your mental health was affected after divorce	183(87)	27(13)	210(100)
You became behavioural patient after divorce.	143(68)	67(32)	210(100)
Family structure changed as to single parent.	161(77)	49(23)	210(100)
Divorce left enmity for both the conjugal families.	146(69)	64(30)	210(100)
Due to divorce remarriage chances reduced.	156(74)	54(26)	210(100)
After divorce litigation started on property division/ <i>Haq Maher</i> .	152(72)	58(28)	210(100)
Children adjustment created further evils.	143(68)	67(32)	210(100)
The children left being affected any way due to divorce.	133(63)	77(37)	210(100)
Threats to life (death danger) to any co-partner or any murder committed from either side.	130(69)	80(38)	210(100)
Committed suicide or attempted for suicide by any co-partner.	133(67)	77(37)	210(100)

Values in each cell indicate frequency and parenthesis value show percentages

References

- Amnesty International Annual Report (1999). Available on <https://www.Amnesty.org/en/documents/pol10/0001/1999/en/>
- Bixler, Ray H. (1982). Comment on the Incidence and Purpose of Royal Sibling Incest. *American Ethnologist*, vol.9:3, pp.580-582.
- Boele., K. B. Woelki, Braat & I. (2003). "European Family Law in Action. Volume I: Grounds for Divorce. Intersentia", Antwerp-Oxford-New York summer edition.
- Bradbury, T. N. & Karney, B. R. (2010). *Intimate Relationships*. W. W. Norton Company, New York.
- Bramlett, Matthew D. & William D. Mosher. (2002). Cohabitation, Marriage, Divorce and Remarriage in the United States. *Vital Health Statistics*, vol.23:22, pp.1-32.
- Browning, M. & P. A. Chiappori. Y. Weiss (2011). *Family Economics*. Unpublished Book Manuscript.

- Chaudhry, S. M. & S. Kamal (1996). Introduction to Statistical Theory Part-1 & Part-2, Illmi Kitab Khana, Urdu Bazar, Lahore, p.106.
- Cherlin, A. J. (1992). *Marriage, Divorce, Remarriage; Social Trends in the United States*. Cambridge, MA, US: Harvard University Press.
- Conger, Rand D., Glen H. Elder Jr., Frederick O. Lorenz, Katherine J. Conger, Ronald L. Simons, Les B. Whitbeck, Shirley Huck, & Janet N. Melby (1990). Linking Economic Hardship to Marital Quality and Instability. *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, vol.52:3, pp.643-656. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2307/352931>
- Donelly, T. & Finkelhor, J. A. (2002). Factors Related to Custody, Visitation, and Child Support for Divorced Fathers: An Exploratory Analysis. *Journal of Divorce and Remarriage*, vol.17, pp.23-42.
- Fasoranti, O. O. & J. O. Aruna. (2007). A Cross-Cultural Comparison of Practices Relating to Widowhood and Widow-Inheritance among the Igbo and Yoruba in Nigeria. *Pakistan Journal of Social Sciences*, vol.4:4, pp.525-533.
- Federal Bureau of Statistics. (1998). Women and Men in Pakistan a Statistical Profile, Islamabad, Pakistan.
- Glick, Paul C. & Arthur J. Norton. (1977). Marrying, Divorcing, and Living Together in the US Today. *Population Bulletin*, vol.32:5, p.1.
- Hetherington, E. Mavis. Martha Cox. & Roger Cox. (1982). "Effects of Divorce on Parents and Children." In *Nontraditional Families: Parenting and Child Development*, edited by Michael Lamb. Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum.
- Hughes, R. (2005). The Effects of Divorce on Children Department of Human and Community Development. University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign Ph.D. Thesis.
- Kelly, J. (2000). Children's Adjustment in Conflicted Marriage and Divorce. A Decade Review of Research. *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry*, vol.9:3, pp.693-785.
- Kelly, Joan B. & Robert E. Emery (2003). Children's Adjustment Following Divorce: Risk and Resilience Perspectives. *Family Relations*, vol.52:4, pp.352-362.

- Kitson, Gay C. & William Michael Holmes. (1992). *Portrait of Divorce: Adjustment to Marital Breakdown*. Guilford Press.
- Kotwal, A. & T. Prabhakar. (2009). Problems of Single Women after Divorce. *Journal of Marriage and Counselling*, vol.4, pp.77-267.
- Leavitt, Gregory C. (1990). Socio-biological Explanations of Incest Avoidance: A Critical Review of Evidential Claims. *American Anthropologist*, vol.92:4, pp.971-993.
- Lee G.R. Widowhood. (2002). Encyclopedia of Aging. [Accessed on 26 April, 2017]. Available at: <http://www.agis.com/Document/363/widowhood.aspx> .
- Lingam. R. (2012). Indiasutra www.indiasutra.co.nz
- Alonzo, Dana, Ronald G. Thompson, Mahlki Stohl, & Deborah Hasin (2014). The Influence of Parental Divorce and Alcohol Abuse on Adult Offspring Risk of Lifetime Suicide Attempt in the United States. *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, vol.84:3, p.316.
- Mehboob, S. (1994). Population and Family Planning Indicators; Findings of Contraceptive Prevalence Survey in Twelve Large Clusters. National Institute of Population Studies, Islamabad.
- Parisi, Lavinia. (2008). The Hazards of Partnership Dissolution in Britain: A Comparison between Second and first Marriages. *ISER, University of Essex*.
- Raof, Z. (October, 3. 1999). Totetai Ghar and Bikhartai Bachai. Sunday Magazine, Daily Jung, p.8.
- Schoen, R. (1975). California Divorce Rates by Age at first Marriage and Duration of First Marriage. *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, vol.37: pp.548-555. doi:10.2307/350518 www.scirp.org/journal/PaperInformation.aspx?paperID=16908
- Sekaran, U. (2003). *Research Methods for Business. USA, Hermitage Publishing Services*.
- Svarer, Michael. (2004). Is your Love in Vain? Another Look at Premarital Cohabitation and Divorce. *Journal of Human Resources*, vol.39:2, pp.523-535.

- Thara, M. R. (2002). Why is the Divorce Rate Climbing Up. *The Hindu, Metro Plus Kochi*. Online edition of India's National Newspaper Monday, Sep 23, 2002, <http://www.thehindu.com/thehindu/mp/2002/09/23/stories/2002092300290200.htm>
- Trivedi, J. K., Himanshu Sareen, & Mohan Dhyani. (2009). Psychological Aspects of Widowhood and Divorce. *Mens sana Monographs*, vol.7:1, p.37.
- UN Division for the Advancement of Women. (2001). Women 2000. Widowhood: Invisible Women, Secluded or Excluded. www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/public/wom_Dec%2001%20single%20pg.pdf
- US Bureau of Labor Statistics (2013). Marriage and Divorce: Patterns by Gender, Race, and Educational Attainment. Using Data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1979 (NLSY79).
- Voydanoff, Patricia. (1990). Economic Distress and Family Relations: A Review of the Eighties, *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, vol.52, pp.1099-1115.
- White, Lynn K. (1990). Determinants of Divorce: A Review of Research in the Eighties, *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, vol.52:4, pp.904-912.
- Xiaohe, Xu. & Martin King Whyte (1990). Love Matches and Arranged Marriages: A Chinese Replication. *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, vol.52:3, pp.709-722.
- Zafar, Nida & Rukhsana Kausar. (2014). Emotional and Social Problems in Divorced and Married Women. *FWU Journal of Social Sciences*, vol.8:1, p.31.

Dr. Ahmad Ali is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Sociology, Abdul Wali Khan University, Mardan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan.

Dr. Mussawar Shah is Professor and Chairman in the Department of Rural Sociology, The University of Agriculture, Peshawar, Pakistan.

Sameer Ul Khaliq Jan is Lecturer in the Department of Social Work, Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University, Sheringal, Dir (U) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan.