The Divergence of Divorce on the Divorcees Children in Tehsil & District Malakand, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Pakistan)

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Abstract

This research paper is based on the divergence of divorce on the divorcees' children in district Malakand, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan. A sample size of 130 respondents (divorcee) from the total population 600 was randomly selected from the three purposively selected union councils from the universe. The data were analyzed through frequency distribution along with indexing all the variables and got them operational through Binary Response Model (Logistic Regression Analysis). At bi-variate level the effects of four independent variables (illiteracy, arranged marriage, early marriage and endogamy) were tested vide effects of divorce on children. The model proved statistically significant (Chi-square = 10, P= 0.040). The grouping variables and prediction variables had weak relationship (Nagelkerke's R Square= 0.103). Moreover, 7 to 10 percent variations in effects of divorce on children were explained by grouping variables. Wald Test values showed only arranged marriage as significantly predicting effects of divorce on children (P=0.011). However, other variables (understanding meaning of divorce, early marriage and endogamy) were non-significant with relation to predicting effects of divorce on children. Exponential-β value for the arranged marriage was interpreted as; an increase in tendency towards arranged marriage increases the likelihood of negative effects of divorce on children by more than three times. The social stigmatization associated to divorce needs to be highlighted by religious scholars, highlighting provision of rights for both the genders to remarry specially for women folk, revisiting patriarchy in light of religion for equality of both genders and addressing the dilemma of owning of the divorcee children earlier to the division of marriage in terms of their asset to ownership rights along with the establishment of special treatment centers for the left over children to make them rehabilitate were some of the recommendations extended in light of study.

Keywords: Divorce effects on Children, Exchange Marriage, Endogamy and Arrange Marriage

Introduction

In legal term the breakup up of bonds between two opposite sexes united for the purpose of reproducing is known as divorce. This right to terminate the relationship is either matrilocal or patrilocal, but in most of the society with conspicuous reference to Muslims it is the right enjoyed

by the male. Presently it is a debatable issue that sound policies need to be design which could culminate the rise in such abnormality if divorce is a phenomenon goes on. (Block, & Gjerde, 1986; Wallerstein, Lewis, and Blakeslee,2000; and Marquardt,2005).According to National Center for Health Statistics, (2006) one of the half of all the marriages have met with breakup i.e. divorce in the United States. It could not be appropriate to mention that some forty years back divorce was descanted as cultural stigma till 1970, but in late 1960 attitude of the people got altered and divorce was legal phenomenon with little shift in the procedural arrangements, dictated in the cultural preview (Wallersteinetal.,2000). Women changing role as usually displaced is the main reason to this phenomenon, as the women role has witnessed an increased participation in the social and economic orbits of life, leaving little time for her to get adjusted with her life partner while concentrating on kids bringing up, home management, and marital needs and desire ought to be imparted on her (Thornton, 1985). Keeping the alarming situation a vision (2020) was envisaged by Mahathir Mohammad for establishing a caring society with a caring culture by focusing on community with the sole opportunity of providing facilities, material support, intellectual and moral assistance with centralized social control for the purpose of providing with damp (Children) to be the viable citizens of tomorrow (Timmerman,1975).

One of the big questions regarding the adaptability of kids of divorce remains unsolved. The present study tried to explore all the possible factors of divorce with the major considerations on the social and psychological status of the children in regard to their level of participation and role performance in the social system within the preamble of divorce effect on children with endogamy, literacy arranged marriages & early marriages.

Research Design

Tehsil Batkhela of District Malakand was the universe for this study. Three out of total union councils were selected, which had high divorce rate. A sample size of 130 were chosen as per criteria designed by Keslay & Kumar (1997).
By calculating the required sample and putting values,

$$N = \frac{K^2 V^2}{D^2}$$

Where
N= sample size
K^2 = literacy rate
V^2 = variance
D^2 = level of significance
Putting values,

$$N = \frac{(30)^2(1.96)^2}{(0.05)^2}$$

$$N = \frac{\left(\frac{1-30}{100}\right)^2 (1.96)^2}{(0.05)^2}$$

N= 129

The required sample size was distributed in the selected 3 Union Councils on proportional allocation basis through formula by Chaudry & Kamal (1996).

$$N = \frac{n_0 \times n_1}{n}$$

The required number of respondent from each Union Councils was randomly chosen.

Analysis of Data:

The collected data were analyzed through SPSS version 20. In the first stage frequency distribution and percentages were displayed. On the second leg of analysis Bi-variate analysis were carried out to measure the effects of independent variables on the dependent variable. This analysis was conducted through logistic regression model also known as Binary response model which is interpreted as

$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + e \ldots\ldots \text{ (Capps and Kramer, 1985).}$$

Y= Effect of divorce on children + α is Co-efficient constant

X1 = Early marriages is cause of divorce

X2 = literacy rate is cause of divorce

X3 = Endogamy is cause of divorce

X4 = Arrange marriages is cause of divorce

E = Error

This model was interpreted through a conceptual framework shown below;

Conceptual Frame work:

Independent Variables	Dependent variables
Early marriages is cause of divorce Literacy rate is cause of divorce Endogamy is cause of divorce Arrange marriages is cause of divorce	Effect of divorce on children

Results and Discussion

Arrange Marriages

Table-1 declared frequency and percentage distribution of respondents regarding arrange marriage means the decision of marriage on part of parents or copartners. The table showed that 86% respondents said that arrange marriage means the decision of marriage on part of parents of copartners long-lasting due to prolonged cultural practices. in the same way 63% respondents said that arrange marriage does not means stable and long lasting due to prolonged cultural practices whereas, 37% respondents said that arrange marriage means stable and long last due to prolong cultural practices.. Besides, 69% respondents said that marriage based on love and emotion is long lasting while, 31% respondents denied it. On the other side majority i.e. 60% percent respondents said that arrange marriage does not lead to the separation of couple in the shape of divorce although 40% respondents said that arrange marriage usually lead to the separation of couple in the shape of divorce. From the total i.e. 61% of the respondents said that arrange marriage ensures a stable relationship between the marriage couple families while, 39% said that arrange marriage ensures a stable relationship between the marriage couple families. The data showed that majority of 83% respondents said that choice is not given to bride and bridegroom while 17% respondents said that little choice is given to bride and bridegroom in the arrange marriage. Similarly 86%

respondents said that patriarchal system is the main source of continuity to arrange marriage. In addition, that women have little rights to express in the arrange marriage as supported by 88% of the respondents however, 12% respondents said that women have not limited rights to express in the arrange marriage.

On asking that women are assets not human beings 61% respondents said that men do not get delighted as having women as an asset and not a human being. While 39% respondents said that men get delighted as having women as an asset and not a human being. However, 52% respondents said that atrocities to women are not the direct outcome of arrange marriage while, 48% respondents said that atrocities to women are the direct outcome of arrange marriage. Likewise, 58% respondents in the data said that arrange marriage is usually the outcome of exchange marriage even though 42% respondents said that arrange marriage doesn't through exchange marriage. Majority i.e 75% of the respondents said that divorce in arrange marriage is the outcome of household disputes but 25% respondents decide it. More than half of the respondent's i.e 54% respondents said that arrange marriage is not the cause of divorce while, 46% respondents said that arrange marriage is the cause of divorce. From the total, among only i.e 77% of the respondents said that watta-satta is the cause of divorce while, 23% respondents said that watta-satta is not the cause of divorce. Majority of i.e. 85% of the respondents said that dowry is the cause of divorce while 15% respondents said that dowry is not the cause of divorce.

Table-1 Showing Respondent Perception on Arrange Marriage

S.No	Attributes	Response	
		Yes (f & %)	No (f & %)
1	Arrange marriage means the decision of marriage on part of parents of copartners.	112(86)	18(14)
2	Arrange marriage means stable and long-last due to prolong cultural practices.	48(37)	82(63)
3	Marriage based on love & emotions is not long lasting.	40(31)	90(69)
4	Arrange marriage usually lead to the separation of couple in the shape of divorce.	53(40)	77(60)
5	Arrange Marriage ensures a stable relationship between the marring couple's families.	51(39)	79(61)
6	Little choice is given to bride & bride groom in the arrange marriage	23(17	107(83)
7	Patriarchal system is the main source of continuity to arrange marriage.	112(86)	18(14)
8	Women have limited rights to express in the arrange marriage	115(88)	15(12)
9	Men get delighted as having women as an asset and not an human being.	48(39)	82(61)
10	Atrocities to women are the direct outcome of arrange marriage.	63(48)	67(52)
11	Arrange marriage usually an outcome of exchange marriage	75(58)	55(42)
12	Divorce in arrange marriage is the outcome of household disputes	58(75)	32(25)
13	Arrange marriage is the cause of divorce	60(46)	70(54)
14	Watta-satta is the cause of divorce	101(77)	29(23)
15	Dowry is the cause of divorce	111(85)	19(15)

Illiteracy

Table, (2) professed that literacy is one of the most important factor for the menace of divorce as the literate people always take a long profit decision. In this regard, majority i.e 79% of the respondents said that illiteracy is the cause of divorce while, 21% respondents said that illiteracy is not the cause of divorce. Furthermore unawareness of the rights of spouse's causes divorce, as indicated by 70% respondents while, 30% respondents said it is not the cause of divorce. On the basis of educational difference between the mates is cause of divorce (53%) respondents said that educational difference between the mates is not the cause of divorce while,47% respondents opposed likewise. On asking about the family planning majority 57% respondents said that family planning is not the cause of divorce while, 43% of the respondents said that family planning is the cause of divorce. Most of them i.e 60% respondents said that misunderstanding of infertility due to illiteracy is a cause of divorce although 40% respondents did not support it. Paul Holley (2006) also based it on intelligence that it has long been a predictor of behavior usually focuses on domains such as crime and delinquency, academic achievement, which are the outcome of illiteracy.

From the data it is clear that 50% of the respondents alleged that high expectation of couples from each other cause divorce while, 50% of the respondents said that high expectation of couple from each other do not cause divorce. From the total i.e 55% respondents said that couple non-adjustment is a cause of divorce while, 45% respondents whispered that couple non-adjustment is not the cause of divorce. In addition, 58% respondents said that economic empowerment is not the cause of divorce while 42% respondents said that economic empowerment is cause of divorce. On asking about women do not want to work as a subordinate majority i.e. 56% answered in positive while, 44 % respondents said that women want to work as a subordinate which led to divorce. According to David and Shaun (2011) also commented on divorce and education relation that educated couple always keep low expectations and the bond becomes more stable as compared to ignorant couple.

Table-2 Showing Perception of Respondents

S.No	Attributes	Response Yes (f & %)	No (f & %)
1	Illiteracy is a cause of divorce	103(79)	27(21)
2	Unawareness of rights of spouses causes divorce	91(70)	39(30)
3	Education deference between the mates is cause of divorce	61(47)	69(53)
4	Family planning is the cause of divorce	56(43)	74(57)
5	Misunderstanding of infertility due to illiteracy is a cause of divorce	78(60)	52(40)
6	High expectation of couple from each other cause of divorce	65(50)	65(50)
7	Couple non-adjustment is cause of divorce	71(55)	59(45)
8	Economic empowerment is cause of divorce	55(42)	75(58)
9	Women did not want to work as a subordinate, which led to divorce	73(56)	57(44)

Early Marriages

The following table (3) exposed information's about the early marriage as early marriage is one of the key factor of bond majority i.e. 53% of the total respondents said that early marriage is not the cause of divorce while, 47% respondents believed that early marriage is the cause of divorce. Majority i.e. 69% of the respondents said that intra-racial marriage at an early age is not mostly ended up with early break up although, 31% respondents said that intra-racial marriage at an early age is mostly ended up with early break up. From the total a majority i.e. 63% of the respondents said that culture of early marriage did not cause divorce while, 37% respondents supposed that the

culture of early marriage cause divorce. Furthermore, 68% respondents said that early marriage is arranged to rehabilitate addicted which ends up in divorce while 32% respondents said that early marriage arranged to rehabilitate addicted child ends up in divorce. Majority i.e. 78% of the respondents disclosed that early marriage is arranged to avoid deviance among children and does not break soon but 22% respondents did not endorse it. These findings are similar with Stack (2012) and David and Shaun (2011) who also focused on the youngest age marriages an agreeableness, liberalization psychological mal adjustment and delinquency are the responsible factors for divorce which often causes from putting responsibilities in low age on both genders. Moreover majority i.e. 84% respondents said that immaturity of children, married in early age, in understanding each other doe not causes divorce while 16% respondents said that immaturity of children, married in early age, in understanding each other causes divorce. Similarly most of i.e 85% respondents said that early marriages are caused due to faction and feuds are long lasting however 15% respondents thought it otherwise. In addition, 77% of the respondents said that marriage is arranged in early age to avoid division of poverty does not lead to divorce while 23% were not agreed with it. Likewise, 68% respondents said that least consideration of age factor of spouse is not a major cause of divorce however, 32% respondents said that least consideration to age factor of spouse is a major cause of divorce. Jeffrey Winking (2011) work is more related with the above results as. Early evolutionary explanations focused on the greater need of human children and mothers compared to other species and the consequent increased benefits available to investing fathers and pair-bonded husbands.

Table-3 Early Marriage Showing Perception of Respondents.

S.No	Attributes	Response	
		Yes (f & %)	No (f & %)
1	Early marriage is the cause of divorce	61(47	69(53)
2	Intra-racial marriage at an early age are mostly ended up with early break up	40(31)	90)69
3	The culture of early marriages cause divorces	48(37	82(63)
4	Early marriage arranged to rehabilitate addicted child ends up in divorce	41(32)	89(68)
5	Early marriages arranged in desire for large family causes divorce	29(22)	101(78)
6	Early marriages arranged to avoid deviance amongst children breaks soon	21(16)	109(84)
7	Immaturity of children, married in early age, in understanding each other causes divorce	19(15)	111(85)
8	Early marriages caused due to faction and feuds are not long lasting	30(23)	100(77)
9	Marriages arranged in early age to avoid division of poverty leads to divorce.	41(32)	84(68)
10	Least consideration to age factor of spouse is a major cause of divorce	61(47)	69(53)

Endogamy:
Table (4) explored that endogamy also influence the couple bond to a great extent. As endogamy is the cause of divorce opposed by 53% respondents while, 47% respondents said that endogamy is the cause of divorce. On ignoring children opinion in mate selection is the cause of divorce, majority 51% respondents said that ignoring children opinion in mate selection does not cause divorce while 49% respondents said that ignoring children opinion in mate selection is the cause of divorce. It mostly lets over with the problem of the decision regarding the custody of the children

which often resultantly influencing the behavior of all stake-holders in the negative direction. In addition it is time consuming as has been reported in most of the life cycle of the American with some geographic, demographic & other socio-economic factors (Jacobsen,2002).Majority i.e 86% respondents said that women do not demand her part of inheritance from parents is not the cause of divorce but 14% respondents declared it a cause of divorce. Wali (1991) found that in afghan rural areas people mostly distribute the property after their father death among male heirs and inheritance share for women is socially unacceptable. Regarding the joint family system is the cause of divorce majority i.e 84% respondents said that joint family system is not the cause of divorce while 16% respondents said that joint family system is the cause of divorce. Extended family system is the cause of divorce i.e majority of 77% respondents said that extended family system is not the cause of divorce while 23% respondents said that extended family system is the cause of divorce. Dallan (2005) probed out that high risk factors associated with divorce include cohabitation with large family composition the study also disclosed the economic factor lead toward divorce among spouses. When asked about that polygamy is the cause of divorce majority i.e. 53% respondents said that polygamy is not the cause of divorce while 47% respondents said that polygamy is the cause of divorce. Similarly a large number i.e 62% respondent said that female employment is not the cause of divorce while 38% respondents said that female employment is the cause of divorce. Women changing role as usually displaced is the main reason to this phenomenon, as the women role has witness an increased participation in the social and economic orbits of life, leaving little time for her to get adjusted with her life partner while concentrating on kids bringing up, home management and marital needs and desire ought to be imparted on her (Thornton, 1985).

Conflict with mother in law, father in law and sister in law lead to divorce was supported by 55% respondents said that conflict with mother in law, father in law and sister in law lead to divorce while 45% respondents said that conflict with mother in law, father in law and sister in law does not lead to divorce. Kitson; (1992) and Levinger (1966) discussed the same results that men are more likely than women to   blame the divorce on factors such as work or problems with in-laws

Table-4 Endogamy Table Showing Perception of Respondents

S.No	Attributes	Response	
		Yes (f & %)	No (f & %)
1	Endogamy is the cause of divorce	61(47)	69(53)
2	Ignoring children opinion in mate selection is the cause of divorce	64(49)	66(51)
3	Women not demanding her part of inheritance from parents is cause of divorce	18(14)	112(86)
4	Joint family system is the cause of divorce	21(16)	109(84)
5	Extended family system is the cause of divorce	30(23)	100(77)
6	Polygamy (again or 2nd marriage) is the cause of divorce	61(47)	69(53)
7	Female Employment & Job is the cause of divorce	49(38)	81(62)
8	Conflict with mother-in-law , father-in-law & sister-in-law is lead to divorce	71(55)	59(45)

Logistic Regression Analysis

Effects of four independent variables (understanding the meaning of divorce, arranged marriage, early marriage and endogamy) were tested on the effects of divorce on children. The model was statistically significant (Table 6) (Chi-square = 10, P= 0.040). The groping variables and prediction variables had weak relationship (Nagelkerke's R Square= 0.103), moreover, 7 percent to 10 percent variations in effects of divorce on children were explained by grouping variables (Table 6

). Wald Test values showed that only arranged marriage as significantly predicting effects of divorce on children (P=0.011). However, other variables (understanding meaning of divorce, early marriage and endogamy) were non-significant with relation to predicting effects of divorce on children. Exponential-B value for the arranged marriage was interpreted as; an increase in tendency towards arranged marriage increases the likelihood of negative effects of divorce on children by more than three times. These findings are the outcomes to similar socio-cultural conditions for both the partners however; making this bond ineffective for a longer period could be attributed to the same socio economic conditions, with little capacity to expand. Contrary, the success of inter-racial bonds (marriages) are conspicuously meant for demonstrations in the socio-economic status of the marrying couples with high success rate (Crano, 1997; Sear, 1997; Becker, 1965; and Gross-Shechtman, 1993).

Table- 6 Influence of understanding meaning of divorce, arranged marriage, early marriage and endogamy's relation with effects of divorce on children

Independent variables	Un standardized coefficient		EαP (B)	Wald test value	Sig	Omnibus test of model coefficients		Model summary	
	B	Std error				Chi-Square	Sig	Coα and Snell R square	Nagelkerke's R square
Meaning of Divorce	-.136	.485	.873	0.078	.779	10.0	0.04	0.074	0.103
Arrange marriage	1.165	.456	3.205	11.5	.011				
Early Marriage	-.242	.449	.785	7.5	.589				
Endogamy	-.634	.469	.531	5.0	.177				
Constant	-1.302	.424	.272	29.9	.002				

Conclusions and Recommendations
The study found that arrange marriage was a common phenomenon along with the prevalence of patriarchal system which restricted the women freedom of expression. Furthermore, the provision of rights to both spouses in case of divorce was limited due to the low literacy rate. The study found that arrange marriages proved to be lethal in leading to the occurrence of divorce having negative effects on the left over children. Divorce proved to be negatively affecting the children emotions as considered an economic liability for the both the divorcee thus having little room for the divorcee children to come up with excelling in educational attainments due to the poor mental health as they were faced with victimization and disgrace through the hands of others due to the social stigma of divorce on part of their parents along with social, moral and ethnic marginalization of these children. Religious support for evading social stigma associated to divorce, provision of right of access to both gender, revisiting patriarchy in light of religious teaching and determination of share in the ownership of the children earlier to dissolution of marriage were some of policy recommendations in the light of this study.

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