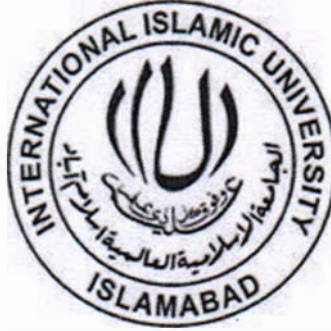# SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF DIVORCE IN RURAL PUNJAB

(A case study of District Faisalabad)

Submitted By:

Nada Lasan

99-FSS/MSCSOC/F09

A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment

of the requirement of the degree of

Master of Science

in

Sociology

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

INTENATIONAL ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY

ISLAMABAD, PAKISTAN

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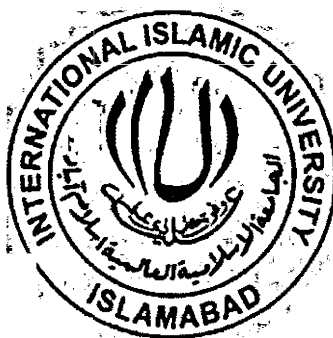1. Divorce - Sociology

2. Separation persons - family relationship

SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF DIVORCE IN RURAL PUNJAB

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Submitted by:

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Supervised by:

Mr. Hazir Ullah

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

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DEDICATION

To my dearest parents whose prayers and support are always with me and which made

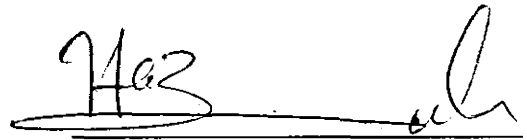the accomplishment of this thesis a reality

INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY, ISLAMABAD
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

It is certified that thesis submitted by Ms Nada Lasan, Reg. No.99-FSS/MSCOC/F09, titled *"Sociological Analysis of Divorce in Rural Punjab (Case Study of District Fasilabad)"* has been evaluated by the following viva voce committee and found that thesis has sufficient material and meets the prescribed standard for the award of Degree of "Master in Science" in the discipline of Sociology.

<u>Viva Voce Committee</u>

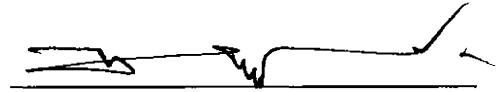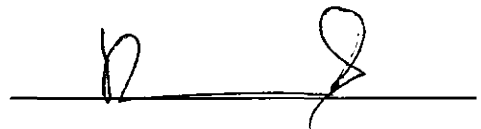**Supervisor:**

Mr. Hazir Ullah
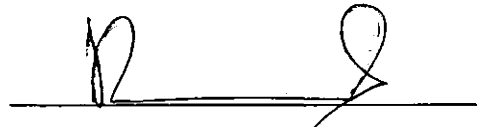
External Examiner:

Dr. Anwar Iqbal Shaheen

Internal Examiner:

Mr. Akhlaq Ahmad

Incharge Department of Sociology:

Mr. Akhlaq Ahmad

Dean Faculty of Social Sciences:

Professor Dr. Nabi Bux Jumani

ABSTRACT

The study aims at "sociological analysis of divorce in rural Punjab" The main objectives were to find out the reasons of divorce among rural population. The research was conducted under the quantitative and qualitative research design. Applying snow ball sampling technique, the relevant data was collected from 30 respondents through structured questionnaire and interviews. The relevant data was analyzed through SPSS and presented in tables; qualitative data has been represented as case studies in chapter four. The major causes of divorce in the study area were: financial issues, poverty, lack of emotional attachment among the couples due to forced and arranged marriages; Watta Satta , In-laws bad attitude and husband's illiteracy that used abusive language. An introduction through education and electronic media is suggested for improving institution in the area of family institution.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

All glory to Almighty Allah, the creator of this universe the most beneficent, the most merciful the most gracious and compassionate whose blessing gives me knowledge thought and opportunity to complete this study.

I wish to express my thanks to my supervisor, Mr. Hazir Ullah. This thesis would not have been completed without his expert advices and unfailing patience. I must appreciate his superior situation helping behavior throughout the course of this study.

I would like to express a special word of thanks to my parents and brother who encouraged me at the face of all difficulties.

I also thanks to my friends whose encouragement and motivation remain with me throughout my thesis.

Nada Lasan

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CHAPTER ONE

Introduction

INTRODUCTION

Family is a fundamental social group in society typically consisting of a man and a woman and their children. According to Mobsy (2009), group of people related by hereditary such as parents, children and siblings. The term may be broadened to include persons related by marriage or those living in the same house, who are attached emotionally and share concerns for growth and development of the group and its individual members.

The family structure is established on many grounds such as emotional satisfaction, biological need, economic and social security and reproduction of children. Structural functionalists claim that family fulfills many vital needs of humans such as material and emotional security, regulation of sexual needs, social placement and, therefore, considered as the backbone of society (Macionis, 1997).

Modernization, increased industrialization and factory system has reduced the importance of family as a producing unit and has provided jobs for women, freeing them from economic dependence on men.The increasing modernization and its impact on the traditional gender role threaten the family institution and weaken the marital relation and marriage tie. In the changed modern society, marriage is no more seen as lifelong commitment and sacred bound. This changing meaning of marriage and divorce is boasting the rate of divorce.

Industrialization brought about Urbanization by pulling people from rural area to cities and also through growth of population from inside. Thus industrialization breached. Urbanization is related to industrialization. Comparison of two countries is interesting since they have about the sane general culture. Sweden with divorce rate is industrialized while Norway with low rate is rural. Probably the main reason is that why city life is associated

with high divorce rate is that urban neighbors exerts less social control over one another conduct(Burgess and Locke,1953)

The traditional family structure and destabilizes the relationship in family which was based on common participation in productive activities and strong emotion. Industrialization caused commercialization of services. The commercialization of services has tended to reduce the number of cooperative activities in the home. The husband and father is probably still the chief executive in the most families but his authority is being exercised in a more and more restricted area and has therefore declined. All these results of industrialization are connected with high divorce rate. The divorce rate has been going up in all industrialized countries (Davis, 1950).

The rate of divorce is on increase in the last few decades. In the past, the word 'divorce' was unheard in Pakistani society and it was considered a stigma. Pakistan, especially rural societies are a conservative and the word 'divorce' comes with a stigma attached to it. Many couples who are unhappy will not opt for divorce because of the 'label' attached to it. Researchers found that predictors of marital satisfaction could change over time losing salience and others gaining relevance (Markens, 1984). Several researches have observed a tendency for perceived marital quality to have declined over the past several decades, a phenomenon that they suggest is associated with increased expectations of marriage and favorable attitude toward divorce (Glenn, 1998; Amato and Rodgers, 1999).

The most important factor which is contributing in high rate of divorce in Pakistan is financial independence of women, lack of compromise from both sides and intolerant attitude. Women are acquiring higher education and contributing their due share in every sector of society and they are not a burden anymore. Working women who are financially strong are less willing to work on their marriages and can quickly opt for divorce. When a woman is financially strong she doesn't feel the need to compromise on worst marital relationship. A number of researches have suggested that the types of marital complaints may reflect greater options available, particularly for educated women with higher status jobs or prospects, to leave or remain in an unhappy marriage (kitson and sussman, 1982; burns, 1984; Greenstein, 1995).

The consequences of divorce are bad, although some people believe otherwise. According to some people, staying in a bad marriage is worse than taking a divorce. Studies being done today suggest that divorce can have a lasting impact on your health. Adjustment to divorce is as being able to put the end of the marriage in enough perspective that one's identity is no longer tied to being married or to former spouse (Kitson, 1992)

Education has played a vital role in changing the backward mentality of people about women empowerment. Women are able to support their living without anyone's help. They are fully aware about their rights and know the way to defend them. The rate of divorce is higher among educated families, although such laws had been made which totally support women seeking divorce and the whole procedure has been made easier. Although Pakistan is a male dominating society and men want their wives to stay at home, look after

their children and want them not to think about their career. Contemporary expectations of marriage fulfilling the more modest and rigidity defined expectations associated with traditional bread winner husband and homemaker wife roles (Wolcott and glezer, 1989; Giddens, 1992; Harris, 1993).

Parents were also not supportive and when a girl was getting married the first thing they will induce in mind of a girl that you have to compromise no matter what the circumstances are. But things are not the same anymore, mind sets are changing. The most important factor which is contributing in high rate of divorce in Pakistan is financial independence of women, lack of compromise from both sides and intolerant attitude.

It is also suggested that spouses define certain behavior as problems only when they already given up on their marriages and are about to break up, any way (Amoto and Rogers, 1996).

According to Glezer and Wolcott, (1998) one of the reasonsfor a divorce is also because women don't take family life seriously and focus more on their own careers. If this can be looked into, many marriages would not break. Men too, in some cases have the same issue. Although, they are the ones who earn for the family, but still they need to give time and attention to it. Despite recent attention to increased pressures and hours of work in a competitive economic climate, and the effect on families attempting to balance and family life.

Media play a vital role in women empowerment. Media is connecting to high divorce rate. The role of social media sites in divorce has been two fold. Firstly, many

spouses find themselves back in contact with former person having relationship in past. Secondly, warning divorcing couples scour each other's profile to find evidence for divorce and custody proceedings (Jessmoss, 2010).

A subtle factor which is contributing its share is the glamorous world, where everyone is hunting for his or her ideal. This factor led us away from the facts of real life. That is why, while knowing all the disadvantages of divorce, people go with it. Globally speaking our world cannot afford gender imbalance which comes as a result of divorce. According to sinnett and Defrain(1985), strong families promote each other's welfare and happiness, show appreciation for each other, have good communication skills and talk a lot to each other, spend time together, have a sense of spirituality, and use crisis as an opportunity to grow.

Basically, all the 'causes' of divorce should be looked into and corrected. That is the only way, in which the divorce rate can come down. As I see it, there is only one solution and that is 'Compromise and Sacrifice for each other.' This will only lead to a happy marriage. Divorce is something that leaves a huge impact in your life. The consequences are bad. It is taken when one has no other option left. Working on your ties is important. The dominance of relational reasons may reflect the higher expectations of self-fulfillment decreasing tolerance of unsatisfying relationships observed by many researchers on marriage and divorce (Amoto and booth, 1997; coontz, 1997, counsil on families in America ,1995).

Studies of long- lasting marriages identify the following attributes of healthy couples; a sense of respect, trust and fidelity, good communication, shared values, cooperation and mutual support and enjoyment of shared time and the ability to be flexible when confronted with transitions and changes (kaslow and Robinson ,1996; levenson ,1993; wallerstein and blakeslee (1995).

Forced marriages and early marriages are a reality in Pakistan thus, this needs to be stopped. Marriage is a big decision in one's life, and should be taken, only when one is mature enough to handle all that comes with it. Warwick Hartin (1988) suggested formerly marriages were held together by external pressures, now marriages stand or fall according to the strength of the emotional bonds between the partners.

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Sociology of family is an important as domain of sociology. However, issues that resides and present in the family institution is rarely systematically studied. Keeping in view this neglected area of the discipline of sociology and the growing negative impact of modernization on the family institution in Pakistan, this study was conducted to spot light the reasons that cause divorce in our society and also the life that the couple have after that the study was carried out in the theoretical work of feminists scholarship and conflict perspective. The research was conducted with the help of following hypothesis and objectives.

1.3 HYPOTHESIS:

- Women with more economic independence are more likely to get divorced.

- Changing meaning of divorce is boasting divorce rate.

- Changing status and authority of spouse encourage divorce rate.

- Unfavorable family environment end the marriage in divorce.

1.4 OBJECTIVES:

- To know the socio-economic back ground of the respondents.

- To know the changing meaning of divorce.

- To identify the contributing factors of divorce.

- To highlight the effects of divorce on socio psychological and economic wellbeing of women.

- To examine the characteristics of individual couples and how they are associated with risk of divorce.

- To suggest policy measures for saving marriage and family institutions in our country.

1.5 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY:

This study is of great significance in term of scholarship as well as practical step to be taken for saving the institution of marriage and family. The study findings are great addition to sociological knowledge and sociology of family in Pakistani context. This has opened new area of debate in teaching andresearch.

The suggestion and findings of the study is very important for policy makers, especially media and education to come up with dramas and text in curriculum that encourage the protection of marriage and family instead of breaking it. The finding and suggestions are

important for those who intend to divorce or living in unhappy marriage they can decide better in the light of findings, keeping in view their socio economic family and cultural context in view.

CHAPTER TWO

Literature Review

Literature Review

Review of literature is an important step of research process. It provides details about the work done on the same issue and also helps to narrow down the topic of research.

Married partners have regular, guilt-free intimacy and provide emotional support to each other. Their marriage is recognized by the law as well as the society and both of them have clearly defined rights and obligations. Marriage also creates a warm and secure home where children can be reared into mature and emotionally healthy adults. Stable and satisfying marriages contribute to men's and women's improved physical and psychological health and longevity as well as their material wealth and to better outcomes for children's wellbeing (Waite,1995 ; Silburn et al. ,1996).The protective benefits of marriage for adults and children appear to apply only in marriages that are not highly conflictual (Amato and Booth, 1997) .

Divorce is the legal dissolution of a marriage. There has been an increase in the incidence of divorce since 1960s with a corresponding increase in social and psychological problems (Bennet, 1987). It is very uncommon for both members of a couple to decide together to separate (Kelly, 1982). Usually one spouse is trying to close the door on a marriage (Margaret, 1993).

It is also cautioned that some marriages may result in no benefits and even harm the family members. Despite all the formidable benefits that a marriage provides; it is also a fact that divorce rate has reached astronomical proportion in some, western countries, as many as half of all new marriages are destined end in divorce. This shocking statistics raises the question-is the institution of marriage on the decline? So many divorces

also have implications for future social stability. But why has divorce rate become so high? There are many reasons for this. There are several factors that affect divorce rates education, career or disinterest in formalizing a living together relationship(Glick and Norten,1977).

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In recent year, feminist theory has pushed its way through traditional theory to become recognized.Feminist theory teaches women that they do not need to depend on men for emotional and, financial support, or even to give them status in society, rather, feminist theory taught independence. Some forms of feminist theories have established that women do not need men to survive. Gloria Steinem says "a woman needs a man like a fish needs a bicycle." These backs up the idea that women do not need men to function, and this can be seen as a cause for a higher divorce rate. Some feminist theories are seen as extreme and Eva Figes displays the radical feminist theory when she says, "either one goes on gradually liberating the divorce laws, until marriage stands exposed as a hollow sham in which no one would wish to engage, or one takes a short cut and abolishes marriage altogether" (Figes, 1972, p-121).

A second theory on the rise of divorce rates is the theory of individualism. William J. Goode says that "In our time people have been reducing their personal investments in the collectivity of the family." This statement accurately portrays the idea of individualism as it is saying that people of the past few decades have stopped emphasizing the collectivity of society, and on a smaller scale family, and have begun to focus on personal gain and investment.(Goode, pg. 9, World Changes in Divorce Patterns, 1993)

The modern world is characterized by individualism.In rural society, a person is considered an insignificant unit of the society. Personal wishes and aspirations are to be suppressed in favor of what the society or relatives demanded from the person. The individual have hardly any control on his or her life and self-sacrifice is the rule. Now due to social change, the individual is recognized as a living independent unit of the society and personal rights and his/her wishes and aspirations began to be considering sacrosanct.The acceptance level of society has become very high and today, thumbing one's nose at social norms has become fashionable. Divorce is now considered a personal matter of two people and the society does not interfere at all in the process. A tendency for perceived marital quality to have declined over the past several decades, phenomena that they suggest is associated with increased expectations of marriage and favorable attitude toward divorce (Glenn, 1998; Amato and Rodgers, 1999)

This shift from cultural values to individual values has put major pressure and stress on existing ideas about the meaning of marriage. It is this stress that leads to many splits; therefore, one can presume that individualism correlates with divorce. Goode believes this may be a reason for the rise in divorce rates. He argued that, one might also suggest that the culprit has been the incorrigible romanticism of this population, cherishing the dream of romantic life in marriage, believing in the individual's right to pursue happiness, so that the grubby reality of daily married life seems to many a personal defeat.(Goode,1993)

The points listed above are solid arguments to support the fact that divorce rates do correlate with the feminist movement. The same can be said for dual income families. One can see that there is a correlation with the movement from traditional families and an increase in divorce rates. Again, the same can be said for individualism. With society

moving from collectivism into individualism, the sense of family solidarity can be lost. This is why all three theories are applicable to the rise of divorce rate, and these rates will continue to rise as societal value changes.

The etiology of marital relationships is very complex and the factors involved operate at different levels. In some marriages a given set of circumstances constitutes a threat which brings deterioration in the relationship, while in others it calls forth a positive response and a strengthening of the ties between the couple (Thompson, 1960).

There are many different reasons that could lead married couples to opt for divorce. According to panse, (2007),the most prominent reasonsof divorce are: lack of commitment to the marriage, infidelity, abandonment, alcohol addiction, substance abuse, physical abuse, lack of maturity, falling out of love etc.

Panse further claims that lack of communication is often considered as the prime cause for divorce. Major disagreements occur due to lack of communication, which eventually forces two partners to move towards the court for legal separation.Lack of communication builds anger, frustration with little room for agreement on any subject matter. A marriage is on the rocks when the lines of communication fail. Any one can't have an effective relationship if either won't discuss feelings, can't talk about mutual or personal issues, will keep resentments simmering under wraps, and expect other partner to guess what the whole problem is about.The leading cause of divorce in these modern times is lack of communication between man and wife. A marriage fails when there is failure to express emotions or discuss personal issues while expecting one another to be able to read

each other's minds. This lack of communication usually stems from failure to discuss expectations before marriage which would in turn lead to less willingness to work on their problems and so they look for a quick-fix solution which is divorce (Panse, 2007).

Divorce is undoubtedly one of the greatest stresses a human being can experience. It is second only to the distress suffered from the loss of a loved one through death. We must acknowledge that the pain of divorce is understandable and normal. Anyone approaching divorce with calm and composure is probably not facing the situation realistically. The decision to terminate an unhappy marriage through obtaining a divorce is almost never an easy decision. It is usually reached only after other options and alternatives have been carefully considered and then rejected as non-viable solutions to the problems that have developed between the spouses. In a survey conducted by Thibaut and Kelly, 500 previously divorced respondents listed one or more reasons why they felt their marriage had failed and of these 500, 168 listed infidelity on the part of the spouse as the most important reason (Emery,1999).

Cheating definitely hurts. Males cheating on their wives and vice versa have unfortunately become a prominent feature in our modern society. An extra marital affair, once revealed can destroy a long lasting relationship. The sinking feeling of betrayal eventually takes control over other matters, finally ending up in a court dispute. Most often, it was the husband who became involved with another woman and was unable or unwilling to terminate the relationship. Researchers report very different experiences for men and women in terms of frequency and type of extra-marital involvement. For example, three-

fourths of the men and one-fourth of the women indicated that they had been involved in an extra-marital affair. For men, the first occurrence was usually early in the marriage without the awareness of the wife. Serious emotional involvements usually did not occur until the middle years and these affairs resulted in some important personality and behavioral changes. These changes were consequential in precipitating the divorce action. The risk of marital dissolution is highest when spousal opportunities for developing alternative relationships exist (Loyld, 1995).

Spousal abuse in rural Pakistani society is common. Verbal abuse, using improper language, shouting and threat are also the reasons for divorce usually done by in-laws or male partner. Any form of abuse can seriously damage a marital relationship. Physical and mental abuse can leave behind long lasting pain, which cannot be easily forgotten. There is nothing more miserable in life than spending your time with an abusive partner. Once the tolerance level is tested, divorce becomes an inevitable choice to surpass the ongoing misery. Major risk markers for intimate violence include violence in the family of origin; socioeconomic factors; personality variables such as low self-esteem; substance abuse; biology; and situation factors related to life course. A particularly risky period for women in violent relationships occurs when they try to leave (Ellis: 1987, Feld & Straus; 1990). In particular, risks for lethal violence may be greatest when individuals try to leave relationships (Browne, 1987; Wilbanks, 1983; Wilson& Daly, 1993).

In rural areas many cultural practices lead to unhealthy marriages that ultimately lead to increase in divorce rate i.e. *Wattasatta* is a tribal custom in Pakistan of exchanging brides between two families. At the time of marriage, both families trade brides. That is, both families must have a daughter and a son and be willing to betroth them to a daughter

and son of the other family. For example, in order for one to marry off his son, he must also have a daughter to marry off in return to the same family.

WattaSatta is a practice more common in rural areas than in urban areas of Pakistan. In a survey carried out in 2004, in 178 villages of Punjab and Sindh, almost 92% marriages took place as a result of this practice. *Wattasatta* is more than just an exchange of daughter (Jacobi and Mansuril, 2005).

Panse also claim that some time people get marry and think this will solve all their problems. Sometime people are married; each individual is experiencing his or her own problems. They believe that marriage will be a solution to their issues. In reality, marriage often adds to their problems, making their lives even more complex and confusing. Someone who gets married with the idea of having another person who is able to fix their problems while at the same time figure out their own lives is unrealistic and will most likely lead to a divorce (Panse, 2007).

Expectations, whether realistic or not, can be severely tested over the course of married life when couples are confronted with the reality of caring for children or elderly parents, managing work demands, paying bills and doing mundane household tasks. When these more ordinary events are compounded by employment insecurity, low income or illness, there can be added strain on the marriage (Karney and Bradbury, 1995).

One of the major reasons of divorce is the early marriage and in expression of the couples.Panse (2007) argues that shorter marriages could be the result of younger couples who do not have enough experience to deal with unexpected life challenges. Also, they might not have patience, so they easily give up." People who get married between the ages of 23-27 are more likely to stay together than people who get married in their teens.Apart from this, age differences between the couples have also been noticed to haveinfluence on marital adjustment. Partners with higher age difference have experienced greater adjustment problems culminating into marital dissolution.

Incompatibility is judged as one amongst the foremost factors for divorce. Incompatibility often depicts less understanding and emotionless living conditions between them. Couples may experience sexual, physical, emotional and spiritual incompatibility. Traditionally, feelings of incompatibility, changed interests, unfair division oflabor, or no longer feeling romantically attached as reasons for leaving a marriage were consideredmore likely to be the province of those in higher socio-economic status positions whilepartners with lower socio-economic status would require more dire instrumental reasons,such physical violence, alcohol abuse or lack of financial support, to leave a marriage. The personality traits may have impact on couple behavior that lead to marital dissolution(Karney and Bradbury 1995).

Since many marriages that appear to be unhappy or have elements of dissatisfaction still remain intact, the process that contributes to marital unhappiness may not necessarily be the same ones that result in divorce (Gottman, 1994, Wallerstein, 1996).

Alcohol is becoming a huge problem for a lot of people. Nobody wants to be married to someone who has an addiction. Drug or alcohol addiction cause physical dangers that not only can happen to the wife, but also with his or her erratic behavior, which could lead to violence and ultimately leads toward problems in marital life. Alcohol facilitates aggression in many ways, including pharmacological effects that interfere with reasoning, perceptions, calculations of the consequences of behavior and perceptions of threat. Alcoholism can cause major life-threatening, mental, and emotional problems which often lead to both parties feeling anxious, depressed, confused and frustrated. This can lead to stress and other negative feelings within the relationship. A range of personality characteristics and behaviors attributed to oneself or, morefrequently, one's spouse are reasons for marriagebreakdo end due to alcohol and drug use problems, jealousy,dominance, immaturity, gambling, physical and emotional violence, and mental illness.(Thurnher et al,1983;Burns ,1994;Wolcott,1984, Amato and Rogers, 1997).

Shrum(1998) explains how heavy television viewing has been linked to greater perceptions of the prevalence violence, perceived danger, greater anxieties and fearfulness, interpersonal mistrust, heightened perception of the prevalence of divorce, prostitution, drug/alcohol addiction and ownership of expensive products. Therefore, these fears and anxieties lead to feelings of unhappiness and to divorce.

Bruni and Stanca have found extensive evidence that television viewing has a profound impact on relationships within the family that leads to less communication, interaction and participating in social and relational activities that are beneficial for life satisfaction (2006).

Media promotes low satisfaction with financial situation, place more importance on affluence, fell less safe. Frey(2005) concluded that heavy TV viewers report lower satisfaction with their financial situation, place more importance on affluence, feel less safe, trust othersless and think that they are involved less in social activities than their peers. This is becausebased on all the evidence; we found that consumption of television programming has significantly more negative consequences on life satisfaction, well-being andhappiness than positive on family. These false perceptions are attributed to the cultivation theory in which television consistently sends distorted images of reality in which viewers translate to be true. Programming is filled with socio-cultural scripts that limit freedom of thought and provide misleading cues on how we are supposed to interact with each other causing damaging to family life.

According to Payne (2007), financial problems are often considered as the acid test for many relationships in our life. Most couples fail to maintain peace when they find themselves strangled in some financial problems. Failing to cope and adjust with the financial crises often results into blame game, and invites further troubling factors. In the modern society, a financial mess has become a leading cause for divorce.

Payne further argued that many couples fail to openly discuss financial situations before marriage such as individual debt, spending habits, salary information, etc. This can lead to one partner thinking the couple is living within their means, while the other partner sees the couple as financially spinning out of control. Also many couples fail to establish feelings of who should do the bread-winning or if the task should be split. A common

situation is one from a wife who was socialized to believe the husband is the breadwinner, while the husband beliefs they should share financial responsibilities. It is crucial to form prenuptial agreements prior to marriage because it can protect either partner against financial ruin should the relationship fail.

Panse (2007) asserts that in Asian countries where familial and social opinion cause higher stress. Through globalization these countries are catching up divorce rate from western societies, where individual freedom is given higher stress. Women with access to higher education and higher salaries are less willing to perform traditional roles and expectations. There are many different and complex causes and reason for divorce, each of them specific to that particular couple's marital relationship, their individual experiences and personal problems.

Male domination in rural society is important factor for divorce. Men want their wives to stay at home, look after their children and want them not to think about their career. Equitable distribution is built upon the assumptions that spouses make different in particular, when a bread winner husband works full-time earning income for the family and a less employed homemaker wife works equally hard taking care of the children and the home, but her work is not counted as valuable and rural patriarchal society creates problem when specially women is educated (Fortes, 1958; foster, 1978; Parry, 1979).

Cooper(1994) argue that the men over see the agricultural or business activities of the family, women, directed by the mother in law see the running of the household, the preparation of foods, and the care and raising of the children. Among peasant farmers, women as well as men do the agricultural workers or at other manual labor. Role conflict

exists when there is scarce time to be divided between work and family. Gary L. Cooper and Suzan Lewis (1994) say when people feel torn between the needs of their children and the demands of work, the subsequent conflict can be very distressing.

This is essentially saying that with the incorporation of new family ideas comes a change from traditional roles, that, in turn, may produce a lack of actions or support that has grown to be the norm in society. This can cause many problems as dual income situations may remove comfort areas of a relationship and, by doing this, a more stressful situation is created, which may eventually lead to divorce. This distress can, and often does lead to separation, or, in some cases, Divorce. Cooper and Lewis go on to say that Problems may arise if partners lack the time and energy to provide the practical or emotional support associated with having a homemaker wife (Cooper, 1994).

In rural areas arranged marriages are given preference. May be couple are forced to indulge in that kind of marriage in which they were not interested having involvement with someone else. Marriages are arranged by the parents of the boy and girls and each community follows its own marriage rituals and customs. Few institutions are as pivotal as marriage in their implications for abroad range of social processes. Its links to the character of family life and societal fertility levels are firmly established (Fox, 1967; Smith, 1983).

Dowry is also a reason in rural area for divorce. Obligatory Jahez takes a heavy toll on the family of the bride. Dowry is a multi-faceted deep-rooted gender issue with social, economic and health consequences. In spite of a consensus on disliking the practice, only a few have the courage to disown. Estimate of the percentage of women who experience

domestic violence in Pakistan range from 70-90%. According to the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (HRCP), the extreme form it took included driving a woman to suicide or engineering an accident through infamous "Stove burning" usually when the husband, often in collaboration with his side of the family, felt (or made to believe) that the dowry or other gifts he had expected from his in-laws were not forthcoming or he wanted to marry again. So may lead to divorce in rural area.

When divorce has happened, it leaves many troubles which affect the family. The couples who divorced each other think that divorce would affect just them; however, it is not just them who are affected. It will affect the people who are around them, especially their children. In essence, the parents will face hard times temporarily, but the children of those parents are the real victims of their actions. The consequences of divorce impact almost all aspects of a child's life, including the child's emotions and behavior, and educational skills (Eleoff,2003).

In accordance with these levels of societal influence, there are also several individual influences within the socio-psychological perspective on divorce that conclude that several micro-level factors are much stronger influences than attachment relationships. Research has shown that persons whose parents have divorced are themselves more likely to divorce. This is because of the negative long term consequences associated with divorce in children and their ability to learn and model their own parents' behaviors. In relation to this fact, age at marriage has been correlated with divorce rates.

According to writer Gallagher(2000)marriage at younger age leads to higher rate of divorce. Additionally, the presence of children in the family situation as well as how similar the partners are to one another correlate with the decision of divorce. Couples who have children are less likely to divorce. This does not mean, however, that these marriages are happy. People seem to stay in unfulfilling relationships and marriages because they feel that it is best for their children, though it is not necessarily best for them. Though this might have beneficial results for the children, it has also been seen as a reason for later year divorces, those that occur much later in the course of the marriage.

Although children can sometimes prevent divorce from occurring, research shows that similarity between the partners in a marriage is by far the most conclusive factor in the decision to divorce. When spouses have similar socioeconomic characteristics, they are less likely to divorce. Such similarities include age, religion, ethnicity, social status, and income. Couples who share a great deal of dissimilarities face increased stressors and complications because of the variations between one another. They may have different morals and values with respect to relationships. Financial and ethnicity stressors can also cause marital complications (Warner &Seccombe, 2003).

Thus, although attachment theories may represent one view on the correlation between relationships formed in childhood and adulthood and how these attachments affect and react to divorce, there are other views, including socio-psychological factors that seem to be more prevalent in the correlation between society, personality, and divorce decisions. These factors exhibit correlations between societal influences and individual variations that

can cause decisions to divorce, and although there are correlations between attachment styles and divorce effects, they do not explain the reasons for decisions to divorce.

Sweet & Bumpass (1987) argued that divorce is likely to be followed by remarriage. Statistics indicate that three out of every four divorced men and two out of three divorced women eventually remarryand almost 60% of second marriages end in divorce, which therefore indicates that divorce, is more likely following a second than a first marriage(Glick, 1984). In 1990, the average number of years of a first marriage that ended in divorce was approximately 8 years, but the average was five to six years for second marriages and about two years less than that for third marriages (National Center for Health Statistics, America) unlike America, remarriage in Pakistan after divorce is a rare phenomenon.

Family Consequences by Christina E. Eagan discusses the emotional effects of separation from an attachment figure as seen through various strands of attachment theory, there lacked discussion as to why such separations are prone to occur in society and why they have done so more frequently over the last 40 years. In addition, although the types of attachments formed early in life can influence subsequent attachments on into adulthood, new research suggests that the long-term correlation between early and later attachment is low-to-moderate at best. Thus, it is apparent that many other social factors shape the quality of adult marital relationships, as seen in macro and micro-levels of societal perspective, and it is these factors that might considerably affect decisions to divorce.

Sundry factors associated with society at large are correlated with changing divorce rates. First among these macro-level factors is that of variations in divorce laws. Whereas divorce used to be hard to obtain because of the nature of the law itself that one parent had to file suit against the other and the cases filed needed to consist of an extreme measure that made the marriage unbearable in the eyes of the courts--during the 1960s, amendments created the in divorce ruling. This allowed couples with irreconcilable differences to end their marriages more easily. This correlates with the fact that society has changed considerably its views and attitudes towards divorce over the last 45 years (Nakonezny, Shall, & Rodgers, 1995). These attitudes have changed because divorce has become more common. As divorce becomes less controversial, unhappy couples who feel marriage might solve their problems view marriage more as a "semi-permanent" situation and view divorce as "ending a bad decision." In other words, if partners enter into marriage with the idea that it might end, it is more likely to do so (Nakonezny, Shall, & Rodgers, 1995).

Other factors considered to be social cues to the reasons for divorce include variations in cultural norms and changes in women's employment options. Traditionally, women were dependent on men's ability to support and sustain a marriage and/or family financially. Over the past 60 years, however, an explosion occured in employment of women, especially women with children. This change enabled females more easily to support themselves financially; thus, the desire to rely on a male counterpart diminished. This factor also correlates with a variation in cultural norms. Given that America is a melting pot of cultures, it is apparent in cross-cultural studies that men are more likely to

adhere to traditional family values, whereas women are more likely to adopt the mainstream views of society, especially on the topic of financial providers in a marriage. This differing view can become a major needle in the pincushion of marriage and this can often lead to divorce (Nakonezny, Shall, & Rodgers, 1995).

Compromise means to give up one thing and stand in exchange for concession of something from the other side. Compromise is the key word to save marriage. Most of the women compromise only because of their children whereas in majority cases men do not compromise in our society. An examination of the reasons given by men and women for their marriages ending can contribute to efforts at both national and community levels to assist men and women develop the knowledge and skills that may enable them to achieve more satisfying couple and family relationships, and ameliorate the tensions and distress that can lead to relationships breaking down. The emphasis can be on strengthening relationships as much as preventing relationship breakdown (Markham Etal, 1997). In addition to the children, men if compromise they do it for the family honor and name.

Society some time creates misunderstanding among couples rather than struggling for resolving issue. Society should provide an alternative to unsatisfactory marriages within the community, an ideological emphasis on personal growth, individual rights and choice may thus conflict with an ethos of responsibility, compromise and commitment (Bellah, 1985, McDonald; 1988).Here it can be argued that community should create environment in which the couple when divorce can live with dignity and without stigma.

Muslims believe that the marital dyad is crucial to the survival of the ecology of the family and the community. It is believed that these systems (i.e., family and community) are dependent upon the unity that is maintained in Muslim marriages (Sakr, 1991). Additionally, the extended kinship established through marriage creates an even larger network that should enhance marital quality (Ninji, 1993). Thus, the Islamic view of marriage identifies this institution as the central element of Muslim communities.

Islamic injunctions do not allow women and men are not free to date or intermingle as it practiced in modern western society and culture. However, it gives the couple choice of willingness and selection as per the guideline given in hadiths. The vast majority of marriages are arranged marriages; that is, parents or guardians select appropriate mates for their offspring and bring them together for matrimony. The amount of choice and acceptance of these potential partners varies from culture to culture and sometimes by class and educational status. In Important characteristics in choosing a worthy mate are faith and chastity as demonstrated in Quran. As in most religions and cultures, marriage in Islam is a legal contract promoting love and harmony as well as procreation between a woman and a man (Higab, 1983). This concept of sacred commitment is strongly rooted in the Quran. But if the purpose of marriage is not fulfilling then Islam has given right of divorce and khula to the slim men and women. Divorce is a sensitive one because of the cultural forces that color divorce negatively and therefore, the subject of divorce is "taboo" in nature.

This negative stigmatization of divorce in Muslim communities is a strictly cultural one because divorce under given circumstances have been permitted in Islam. Nonetheless,

the cultural force remains strong as many Muslims are hesitant to speak about it. This along with the fact that divorce is always a difficult time may deter divorced individuals from speaking about their experiences. In most cases, the rural wives are deprived of the right to divorce. Studies of gendered behavior in other contexts also increasingly pay attention to the role of religion. Research on attitudes toward divorce, for example, reveals the extent to which these attitudes are reinforced through interaction with like-minded persons in religious settings, while studies of the family, in which new questions are being raised about the role the consequences of divorce, show that how behavior varies considerably depending on patterns of religious involvement (Luker,1984; Ginsburg, 1998; Wall etal,1999;Wilcox, 1998).

It is important that both partners have their own style of upbringing, values and beliefs. Both have experienced life in their own perspective till they got married. It is impossible for both to think and do alike in all matters. Respect each other's views and compromise where ever necessary to retain domestic and mental peace. Individuals often take an 'inventory' of the advantages and disadvantages to marital dissolution these costs and benefits may be both psychological and social in origin (Udry, 1981).

Government plays an important part in divorces. When the judiciary branches of a society place little or no penalty to get a divorce, this can especially encourage people to jump ship when they experience marital problems. "This has become an industry where the so-called solutions actually create and perpetrate the problems they are designed to fix (Buethe, 2008). People of judiciary system see that marriage and divorce laws are fair for the couples who have problems, but by the courts laws, they also destroy the families' lives.

In fact, if we observe each story of marriage and divorce happening in the courts, we will note that it often results with an extreme disadvantage to the husbands and favors wives. (Buethe, John, "Government Encouraged Divorce." National Writers Syndicate 20 Feb, 2008).

According to Lenore (1974) when a marriage breaks up, urgent tasks confront everyone in the family husband, wife, children, and kinfolk. The couples sever marriage contract and all of their habits of living together. They must adjust to living apart and to financing two households. They must go about healing their wounds of their broken marriages, helping their children to adjust to disrupted family patterns and their relatives to accept their changed status. Their social life must be adapted to the new situation, which is difficult, mixed feelings of failure, defensiveness guilt, regret , recrimination , and relief are expressed or repression. Often there is speculation about which the injured party is and why the union broke up (Duval, 1977).

CHAPTER THREE

Methodology

Methodology

Sociology uses various methods of empirical investigation and critical analysis to develop and refine a body of knowledge about human social activity, often with the goal of applying such knowledge to the pursuit of social welfare.

Sociology is a very broad discipline and applies both quantitative and qualitative research methods to the understanding of social phenomena. Quantitative designs approach social phenomena through quantifiable evidence and often rely on statistical analysis of many cases to create valid and reliable general claims. Qualitative designs emphasize understanding of social phenomena through direct observation, communication with participants or analysis of texts and may stress contextual and subjective accuracy over generality. This research used quantitative research technique for collecting and analysis of relevant data.

3.1 Research Design

There are various research designs which are used in social sciences. Qualitative and quantitative researchers conduct their research in different ways. Nevertheless, the overall methods they employ share the same general structure. Since research design guides the researcher to conduct the research study step by step ensuring that each step is complete before moving to the next. This was conducted under natural experimental research design.

3.2   Local of the study

The problem of the current research stressed the researcher to conduct the study at increasing rate of divorce in rural Punjab. Since the study divorce in the entire rural Punjab was not possible, therefore I restrict my study to district Faisalabad city. For greater precision, the study Nankana sahib to tehsil shahkot.

3.3.1   Population and sampling

In Social sciences population refers to the people who are the focus of research. In sampling, this defining the population from which our sample is drawn. A population can be defined as including all people or items with the characteristics the researcher wishes to understand. Because there is very rarely enough time or money to gather information from everyone and everything in population, the goal becomes a representative sample (or subset) of that population. I will take 30 respondents as the sample size in this study.

3. 3.2   Sampling

Studying and covering the entire study universe is not possible due to resources and time constraints. Therefore, the researcher in majority cases employs sampling technique. According to Neumann (1998), sampling is a process of systematically selecting cases for inclusion in a research project. Sample then refer to the individual unit of observation intended to represent the population to be studied. Keeping in view the nature of the study and non-availability of proper list of divorce people, this study will employ snowball sampling

3.4   Snow Ball Sampling:

In sociology and statistical research, snowball sampling is a technique for developing a research sample where existing study subjects recruit future subjects from among their acquaintances. Thus the sample group appears to grow like a rolling snowball. As the sample builds up, enough data is gathered to be useful for research. This sampling technique is often used in hidden populations which are difficult for researchers to access; example populations would be drug users. As sample members are not selected from a sampling frame, snowball samples are subject to numerous biases. For example, people who have many friends are more likely to be recruited into the sample.

3.5   Sample size

30- Divorced women

3.6   Methods/tools of data collection:

Following sociological and anthropological tools and methods of data collection methods/tools for gathering the relevant data. A brief description of these tools is given gathering as follows:

3.6.1   Data Collection:

In social sciences data (plural of datum) means groups of information that represent the qualitative and quantitative attributes of a variables or set of variables. Data collection demands immense care and research skills. For data collection of this research, great care was taken to ensure both validity (the extent to which operational definitions measure what

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they are intended to measure) and reliability (the extent to which different studies come up with similar results). Data for this researchwas collected with the help of the following selected quantitative data collection tool.

3.7   Questionnaire and interviews

A questionnaire is a research instrument consisting of a series of question and other prompts for the purpose of gathering information from respondents. Although they are often designed for statistical analysis of the responses, this is not always the case. Questionnaire has many forms such as structured, unstructured, and semi-structured. In this research, structural questionnaire was used for collecting relevant data from the selected respondents through interview method. A total of 40 respondents through snowball sampling were approached for collection of relevant data.

3.8   Data Presentation and Analysis:

Quantitative analysis involves crunching numbers and it is usually done for hypothesis testing. For analysis of quantitative data, computer was used which facilitate the researcher in more than one ways such as time saving, reduction of large amount of data to basic pattern etc. The widely used Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) was used for analysis.

3.8.1   Univariate:

Univarate analysis explains each variable in a data set separately. It looks at the range of values as well as the centered tendency of the values. It describes the pattern of the

responses to the variable. It describes each variable on its own. Presentation of data in this research is univariate with simple frequency and percentage.

Bivariate:

Bivariate data is that which involve two different variables whose value can change. Bivariate deals with relationship between these two variables. The purpose of bivariate data is to analyze and explain this relationship.

3.9 Statistical Techniques:

The study employed scientific methodology for validity and precision and various statistical tools and techniques were used for the collection, analysis and interpretation of results.

3.10 Percentage:

Percentages were worked out in simple and cross tables for the purpose of making comparisons. The formula will used to calculate the percentage is an under:

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100$$

Where, p= percentage

F= Frequency

N= Total number of frequencies

3.11   Finding and Suggestion:

Analysis and finding of data is the most important steps in scientific research for drawing conclusion. The ultimate goal of scientific research is the generalization of study finding. In social sciences research, findings which are generalization to a considerably large number of situations and cases can only contribute to the knowledge base of social practice. Without analysis and interpretation of data generalized and prediction cannot be achieved which is target of all scientific research. After careful analysis and presentation of data, I gave comprehensive summary and discussion in chapter 5 for the use and consumption of scientific community, academicians and policy makers.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION

DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION

In this chapter, the research focuses on the analysis and presentation of relevant data collected from the study locale. Since the study is located in quantitative research as well as qualitative research, therefore, SPSS was, used for analysis of primary data. The data then has been presented in tabular form with explanation, description and interpretation. Keeping in view the objectivity of the study, the research has tried to present data without incorporating her liking and disliking. However at the end of each explanation below the table, the researcher has deconstructed the statics which depicts the researcher personal opinion and more or less subjective approach. Moreover , the qualitative data has been presented in the form of case studies.

The chapter consists of 18 tables. Each table represents statistical and descriptive information. The analysis covers both univariate and bivariate analysis. Univarate refer to the simplest form of quantitative analysis, univariate analysis, involves describing a care in term of a single specifically, the distribution of attributes that comprise it.

In contrast to univariate analysis, sub-group comparisons involve two variables. In this respect sub-group comparisons constitute a kind of bivariate analysis-that is, the analysis bivariate analysis of two variables simultaneously. However as with bivariate analysis, the purpose of sub-group comparisons is largely descriptive. Most bivariate analysis in social research add another element; determining relationships between the variables themselves. Thus, univariate analysis and sub-group comparisons focus on

describing the people (or other unite of analysis) under study, where bivariate analysis

focuses on variables and their empirical relationships.

4.1 Age of the respondents

categories	Frequency	percent
20-30	11	37
31-40	7	24
41-50	5	17
51-60	5	17
60-70	2	7
Total	30	100

The above table shows age status of the respondents.

The data reveals that 37 percent of the respondents were in the age group of 20-30.Similarly, 24 percent were in the age group of 31-40.A considerable majority (17%) were in the age group of 41-50 and 51-60 in each age group. Only limited number (7%) fell in the age group of 60-70

4.2 Age of respondents and her ex-husband at the time of marriage

	Age of respondent at the time of marriage	Ex-husband age at the time of marriage
	Frequency(% age)	Frequency(%age)
20-30	17 (57)	14 (46)
31-40	13(43)	14 (46)
41-50	--	--
51-60	--	2(7)
Total	30	100

The above table demonstrates age of the respondents (divorcee) and their ex-husband age at the time of marriage.

The responses received from the respondents unpacked that marriages in the study locale took place as per the tradition age gap. The data revealed that 57 percent women and 47 percent men were in the age group of 20-30 at the time of their marriages. Similarly, marriages in the age group of between 31-40 are also common in study locale as 43 percent women and 47 percent men were in this age group.

Deconstructing data and results it is argued that the age stereotypes regarding marriage still persist in the study locale. Family get their sons marry with girls younger than their sons. Similarly in 50s women have less chances of getting marriage while men do it.

4.3 Educational level of respondents, and their parents

Categories	Respondent's education	Respondent's Mother education	Respondent's father education
	Frequency (% age)	Frequency(% age)	Frequency (%age)
illiterate	27(90)	30(100)	28(93.4)
primary	2(7)	--	--
middle	1(3)	--	2(6.7)
Total	30(100)	--	30(100)

Table 4.3 demonstrates comparison of respondents' education and their parents.

The table shows that (90%) of respondents were illiterate and (7%) were educated up to primary level while (3%) were middle educated up to.

The tables further reveal the educational status of the respondents' parents. The results show mothers as 100 percent illiterate whereas fathers were told 93percent illiterate.

Interpreting the statistics it is argued that there is an invisible change as 10 percent respondents are literate as compared to their mothers.

4.4 Educational status of the respondent's ex-husband and his parents

Categories	Respondents ex-husband education	Respondents ex-mother in law education	Respondent ex-father-in-law education
	Frequency(% age)	Frequency (% age)	Frequency(% age)
Illiterate	25(83.3)	30(100)	30 (100)
Primary	2(6.8)	--	--
Middle	1(3.3)	--	--
B.A	1(3.3)	--	--
MA	1(3.3)	--	--
Total	30	30	30

Table number 4.4 depicts the occupational status of the respondent's ex-husband and their parents.

Table 4.4 demonstrates that respondents ex-husband were illiterate (7%) were fell primary while in (1%) were in middle and (3%) were in graduation and (3%) at M.A. Table further demonstrates that ex-mother in laws were illiterate.

4.5 Occupational status of the respondents and their ex-husband

Categories	Respondent s Occupation	Ex-Husband occupation
	Frequency (% age)	Frequency(% age)
House wives	--	--
House women	23(76)	--
Private job	--	6(20.0)
Self employed	7(23.3)	--
farming	--	20(66.7)
Government job	--	4(13.3)
Total	30 (100)	30 (100)
	Frequency	percent
Help from family after divorce	30	100

Table number 5 displays the occupational status of the respondents and their ex-husbands.

The data revealed that majority (76%) of the respondents were house women and only 24 percent were doing some sort of private job. The data in front of house wives is implying as they are no more wives. However, during data collection they were asked about this indicator and 100 percent said they were full time house wives when they were in the marital tie.

Interpreting the results it is argued that the study locale is still gendered long the public and private domain where the former belong to men and the later.

4.6 Occupational status of the respondent's mothers and mother-in-law

Categories	Respondent's mother Occupation	Ex-mother in-law occupation
	Frequency (% age)	Frequency(% age)
House wife	--	--
House women	30 (100)	30(100)
Private job	--	--
Self employed	--	--
farming	--	--
Government job	--	--

This table shows the occupational status of respondent's mother and mother in-law.

Table demonstrates that (100%) respondents were house women. The data reveals that in the study locale woman's illiteracy is wide prevailing and female education is still neglected.

Table further illustrate (100%) respondent mother-in law were illiterate.

4.7 Occupational status of the respondent's father and father- in-law

Categories	Respondents father Occupation	Ex-father in-law occupation
	Frequency (% age)	Frequency(% age)
Private job	4(13)	--
Self employed	--	2(7)
farming	24(80)	28(93)
Government job	2 (7)	--
Total	30(100)	30(100)

This table shows the occupational status of the respondent's father and father in-law.

Table illustrates that (13%) respondents' fathers were doing private jobs and (80%) were farmer. Only (7%) were doing government jobs.

Table further demonstrates the respondents' father in-law job/occupational status. 7 percent of father in-law wereself-employed more (93%)were farmers either working on their fields or the land of their master.

4.8 Type of family

Type of family	frequency	percent
Join	27	90
Nuclear	3	10
Total	30	100

This table shows type of family in which the respondents lived when they were in marital relationship.

The table demonstrates that 90 percent respondents were living in join family and only 10 percent were living in nuclear family.

Interpreting the data it is claimed that joint family system is still a norm in rural Pakistan.

4.9. Type of marriage and emotional attachment of the couple

Type of Marriage	Emotional attachment of ex-husband with ex-wives			Emotional attachment of ex-wives with ex-husbands		Emotional attachment of spouses with someone else		
	Yes	No		Yes	No	Yes	No	Total
	f(%age)	f(%age)	f(%)	f(%)	f(%)	f(%)	f(%)	f(%)
Love	2(7)	2(100)	0	0	2(100)	0	2(100)	2(100)
Arrange	21(70)	3(15)	18(85)	9(43)	12(57)	8(39)	13(61)	21(100)
Force	7(23)	7(100)	0	0	7(100)	0	7(100)	7(100)
total	30(100)	12	18	11	19	8	22	30

This table displays type of marriages and emotional attachment of the couple.

This table shows that (70%) of marriages were arranged, (23%) were forced marriages, (7%) were love marriages.

The table demonstrates that emotional attachments with ex-husband with their wives were 100 percent in love marriages.

The table reveals that emotional attachments with ex-husband with their wives were 15 percent in arranged marriages. And emotional attachment of ex-wives with their husbands was 43 percent. And emotional attachment of spouses with someone else was 39 percent in arranged marriages.

The table further displays thatemotional attachments with ex-husband with their wives in case of forced marriages was 100 percent where as emotional attachment of ex-wives with their husbands and involvement of spouses in extra marital affair was totally absent in forced marriages

Forced marriages, including *watta Satta* create dispute among couple. These sorts of marriages can never be a source of harmony in society. Forced marriages may be due to landed status of families. Arranged marriages in study locale were widely practiced. Love marriages cases claimed that their marriage were intra cast so that was issue for their in-laws. The argument was that they belong to different cast which is considered as damaging aspect for family honors. Deconstructing the data, it is argued that lack of emotional attainment is due to: a) forced marriages, *watta Sstta*, and interference of in-laws that rarely allow the couple to have maximum time with each other.

4.10 Causes of divorce in the eyes of respondents

Causes	YES		NO		Total
Lack of interest in job	26	86	4	14	30(100)
Lack of trust	4	14	26	86	30(100)
Extra marital affair of any one of the spouse	7	24	23	76	30(100)
Bad habits (drinking, smoking)	3	10	27	90	30(100)
Forced marriage	7	23	23	77	30(100)
Beating of wives	30	100	0	100	30(100)
Conflict with in-laws	30	100	0	100	30(100)
House hold task	5	16	25	83	30(100)
In-laws interference in marital life	23	77	7	23	30(100)
Male domination	19	64	11	36	30(100)

This table shows the various reasons of divorce.

86 percent respondents explained that their partners were not interested in jobs and they were facing financial problems so their marriage ended in divorce. (14%) respondents said that lack of trust was also a reason for divorce.

24 percent respondents claimed that their ex-partners were emotionally involved with someone else and. (10%) respondent discussed that factors like addition (i.e. smoking, drug addiction) were factors for creating problems in marital relationship.

(76%) referred to in laws interference as the cause of divorce. (64%) complained about male domination.

23 percent respondents said that forced marriages can never be a source of harmony and satisfaction among couple.23 percent respondents' marriage were forced marriage (100%) respondents complained of domestic violence beating or spousal abuse as common phenomena in rural Punjabi society.16 percent respondents said that too much house hold chore indulge them in dissatisfaction that they are not being helped by their mother in-law and they think of themselves as servant.

4.11.Level of intimacy during marital life

categories	Yes		No		Total
	frequency	percentage	frequency	percentage	F(%age)
Spending appropriate time	9	30	21	70	30(100)
Sharing of love and involvement with other before marriage	0		30	100	30(100)
Sharing information with wife about involvement with other	0		30	100	30(100)
Outing together	2	6	28	93	30(100)
Objection on sms	2	6	28	93	30(100)
Sharing of house chore by husband	5	16	25	83	30(100)

This table revealed very important information about intimacy in marital life and the role it keeps in maintaining and cementing the tie.

Spending time together by the couple is one of the major aspects of good and successful marriage. The data presents a very dismaying picture as a great majority (70%) of the respondents revealed that their husbands did not give them appropriate time.

Similarly, sharing of information is one of the key elements in marital relation. This keeps the couple in confidence and help in building trust in each other. Sharing of information was totally absence as 100 percent respondents told that their husbands never shared their life activities and job related issues and progress with them.

Outing and entertainment give a good and free time to the couple away from the eyes of the elder to know each other. This is totally obscure in the study locale as 93 percent of the respondents told that they never had outing together.

Similarly, sharing and helping in house hold activities by husbands give wife a touch of satisfaction and she can have great love for the husbands. This was not happening in their study locale; though the prophet (PBUH) helped his wives in domestic chores 83 percent of the respondent said that their husbands never helped them.

Deconstructing the statistics, it is argued that family basis and interaction in the study locale is neither based on Islamic values and injunctions, nor it is built on any other good and working ethics.

4.12.Religious practices of couple during marital tie

categories	x-wife		x-husband		
	yes	No	yes	No	Total
	F (%age)	F (%age)	F (%age)	F (%age)	F (%age)
Prayers	25(84)	5(16)	5(16)	25(84)	30(100)
fasting	30(100)	.	20(90)	10(10)	30(100)
Quran recitation	30(100)		5(16)	25(84)	30(100)

This table shows the religious practices of the couple.

This table displays majority (84%) of respondents were offering prayers when they were in marital tie.100 percent respondents said that they were fasting and were reciting Quran when they were in marital relationship.

The table further reveals that religious practices of ex-husband of the respondent's ex-husbands of the respondents.84 percent were not offering prayers when they were in marital life. 90 percent were fasting .and only 5 % were recitingQuran when they were in marital relationships.

Destructing the statistics it is cleared that ex-wives were more religious than ex-husband.

4.13. Communication of negative feelings toward ex-spouse

	frequency	percent
Bad terms	4	14
Temporary social boycott	4	13
Going your parents' house	22	73
Total	30	100

This table displays the respondent's negative communication with their ex-spouse.

14 percent respondents said that they had very bad terms with theirex-spouses.

13 percent respondents said that they temporary boycott with theirex-spouses.

73 percent respondents said that they showed their feeling negatively by going their parents' house.

4.14. The decision of divorce

Categories	yes	No	Total
	F (%age)	F(%age)	F(%age)
Divorce was the right and good Decision	5(17)	25 (83)	30(100)
Faced opposition from relatives	30	100	30(100)

This table demonstrates the opinion of the respondents about the right and wrongness of decision of divorce.

The date revealed that majority (83%) of the respondents said that the divorce was not the right decision.

Similarly, 100 percent respondents said that they faced opposition from their family and larger society

4.15 Remarriage

Remarriage	Frequency	percentage
Waiting for appropriate proposal	5	18
Bad experience	9	30
Having children	16	52
Total	30	100

This table reveals remarriage of the respondents.

18 percent wished for remarriage and they were waiting for appropriate proposal.

30 percent respondents were so scary and said that their previous experience was bad.

However, 52 percent did not wish to remarry and were engaged in child rearing.

4.16 Children and financial support for children, custody of children

Children	F(%age)	Financial support F(%age)	Custody of children	
			Custody	F(%age)
Yes	16(54)	2 (7)	you	14(93)
No	14(46)	28(93)	Your husband	2 (7)
TOTAL	30(100)	30(100)		16 (100)

Table 4.16 depicts the life of divorce after their divorce and the custody of children.54 percent respondents had children; (46%) were not having children. This was very dismaying that majority (93%) were not receiving financial support from their ex-husbands for their children. This injustice with women as in 93percent cases the children were with mothers.

4.17. Rate of divorce in study locale

Year of divorce	Frequency	percent
1955- 1965	1	3.3
1985-1995	4	13.4
1995-2005	7	23.3
2005-2011	18	60
Total	30	100

This table shows the rate of divorce in study locale. Majority (60%) of respondent got divorced in 2005-2015.

This table displays that 23.3 percent of respondents got divorce 1995-2005.

The table also demonstrates that 13.4 percent respondents become divorced in1985-1995. Only 3.3 percent respondent got divorced in 1955- 1965.

These statistics shows that with increasing modernization the rate of divorce increases in society as clear from this study locale

CASE STUDIES

Case study#1 (Extra marital affair)

Name ………   Razia

Age ………..   36 years

Gender ……….   Female

Razia's marriage was arranged. Razia lived in marital relationship for about 14 years. She was having two daughters. Razia's ex-husband was soldier in army. . Razia's ex-husband was posted away from rural Punjab where he was living without his family (wife and children). At that place he got emotional attachment with someone else. The relationship was established on illegal grounds. His behavior was totally changed with Razia and children and even with his parents. He refuses to bear expenditure of family and started ignoring his all family roles as a husband, as a father and as a son. Razia was very upset then she comes to know about the reason for the strange attitude of her ex-husband. The old friend of her ex-husband told about the established relationship of her ex-husband to Razia. He was eye witness and was also posted on that area. Where Razia's ex-husband was posted. He advices Razia to involve elders. This all was very painful for Razia. She got worried about her family life and especially for her daughters then she decided to discuss that matter openly with her ex-husband. She did so but her husband was not realizing the seriousness of the situation that his relationship with someone else is going to distort his family life. She involved her parents and elders from in-laws in this matter. They all tries for the resolution of the problem. Razia's ex-husband accepted his involvement with someone else and he refuses to with draw from his affair but this was intolerable for Razia. She was

having two options to compromise or to opt for divorce. She took decision for divorce that she could rear her children separately in peaceful manner. Razia's in-laws were also supportive. The only reason for her divorce is extra marital affair. Her ex-spouse keep his affair more prevalent than family. This was more painful for Razia .Now she was living in parents' house. In-laws are supporting her socially and financially. And her ex-husband had never asked for meeting with daughters. Marital relationship may lead to dissolution if chances for alternative relationship exist. This is clear from this case study.

Case study#2 (Wattasatta)

Name............. Tahira

Age 38

Gender .... Female

Tahira was 38 years old. She got arranged marriage and got divorced. The main reason for her marital break down is watta satta which is very common practice in study locale. She was living a normal marital life in joint family .The complications started when her sister-in-law got married to her brother. She was not fulfilling marital responsibilities and was not involved in house hold tasks it is important to note here that she was not mature enough to come up with in laws expectation. Her marital dissolution created too much problem for Tahira. Tahira faced too much domestic violence and threats from in laws. She tries to manage all difficulties to save her marriage for the sake of her children but all her efforts went in vain and finally got divorced without having any solid reason. It shows that traditional practices like *watta satta* is one of the key reason for family conflict and marital bad life. These traditional and ill created norms destroy two families at the same time. This not only forced two women to divorce but created enmity in two families.

Case study#3 (Childlessness)

Name .... Sajida

Age 30

Gender .... Female

Sajida was living in Tehsil Shahkot .She got married with a person who was involved in bad activities like drug addiction. Her ex-husband was not fulfilling his marital responsibilities and was not interested in any kind of job. He some time become very violent when she complains about utility bills and house hold items. Her in-laws were also not supportive and they did not try to resolve issues between their son and daughter in-law. Sajada's ex-husband was not keeping good company that was very much disturbing factor for her. Besides all these problems the main reason for divorce was childlessness. Childlessness was taken very harshly by her in-laws. Sajida was very depressed in that situation and got a psychological dis order. In that situation she was not in position to suffer more from those unfortunate events, the elders of her family supported her in psychological treatment. Keeping all these unfortunate aspects in mind her parents decided for her divorce. Her husband was not in favor to divorce her but her in-laws were taking all aspects very negatively specially her mother in-law. From this case study it is clear that in study locale female are taken as for granted that in any case, they are not tolerated with having any

disorders regarding health. And male are accepted with respect even if they are involved in

bad activities.

Case study#4 (Age Differences)

Name .... Rehana

Age 22

Gender .... Female

Rehana is 22 years old. Rehana got married with old person her marriage was force marriage. The problem inRehana marital life was age differences. Communication gap was too much. Rehana ex-husband was very dominating. She was indulge in this relationship forcefully no one was supportive in her family. Rehana faced too much opposition from her brothers.Rehana had no emotional attachment with her ex-husband.Rehana was not satisfy and was interested in getting education. But female education is not given any importance in Rehanafamily. Rehana ex-mother in-law forced her to work in fields and in-laws behavior was very rude. They beat her frequently and spousal abuse was also torturing for her.Rehana was not ready to make any compromise. Rehana faced too much criticism by her family her brother's .they was considering her decision as damage to family honor. They even threat to kill her. Then baradari was involved they decided in favor of Rehana and elders convinced her brothers to realized that she was living in unhealthy marriage finally she got khula now she was living with her parents and she is young but in their culture remarriage is not allowed for divorce women. From this case study it is clear that emarriage should be based on emotional bond not on external pressure.

Case study#5

Name .... Shazia

Age 32

Gender .... Female

Shazia was living in Tahsil Shahkot. Shazia's marriage was arranged. She got divorced due

to encountering religious issue and her ex-husband belonged to different sect from which

Shaziafaced troubles in marital life. Shazia follows different religious group from that of her

husband. Shazia considers her husband religious views as superstitious believe.Shazia

considered her husband as a psychological patient. Shazia belonged to very religious family.

But her in-laws objected on her veil and religious practices. She was teacher in quran

institute. And was not ready to withdraw her religious activities.Besides that she also faced

too much interference of in laws in her martial life. Father- in-law was verydominating and

strict. Between Shazia and her husband misunderstanding were created by in-laws. She lived

in marital relationship in two months but did not adjust herself in marital life and got

divorced. From this case study it is clear that intra faith religion may lead to dissolution of

marital relationships.

CHAPTER 5

Findings, conclusion and suggestions

FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter I am going to wrap up this research study and share the findings with social scientists as well as policy makers.

This study has been conducted with reference to Pakistani society under the title"Sociological analysis of divorce in rural Punjab"

After extensive review, related data was collected through appropriate research methods (discussed in detailed in chapter 3). The data was analyzed with the help of statistical package (SPSS)and presented in chapter 4 in detail. The main findings of the study are summarized in the succeeding text.

Findings:

1. The data reveals that majority (37%) of respondents were in age group of 20-30.
2. The data demonstrates that majority (90%) of respondents and (100%) of their mothers and (94%) fathers of respondents were illiterate.
3. The findings also displays that (84%) respondent's husbands were illiterate and 100% of ex-mother in-laws were totally illiterate same were the incase of the respondents father in-laws.
4. Majority (76%) of the respondents were house women.

5. The data demonstrates that (100%) of respondents were helped and supported by their family.

6. Majorities (80%) of respondent's fathers were farmer and majority (94%) fathers in-law were also farmer.

7. The data also reveals that majority (70%) of marriages are arranged

8. Majority (100%) of respondent's cases complains about domestic violence and in-laws interference in their marital life.

9. The findings show that majority(63%) consider male dominance a main reason for divorce.

10. The data illustrates that their ex-husband never helped them even when they were sick.

11. The data demonstrates that majority (70%) never spend time with each other.

12. The data shows that majority (93%) never has outing together.

13. The findings reveal that majority (83%) consider their divorce decision wrong due to cultural stigma attached to divorce.

14. The data reveals that (100%) respondents faced relative opposition.

15. The findings also displays that majority (52%) were having children.so they would never even think about re-marriage.

16. The data demonstrates that majority (93%) respondents were not getting any financial assistance for children from their ex-husband.

17. The data displays that majority (94%) respondent had child custody.

CONCLUSION

To sum up the study, it is argued and concluded that divorce rate is on increase in Pakistan in the last few decades. This is quite contrary to the past when divorce in our society in general and rural Pakistan in Particular was attached with a stigma. Many people who were unhappy did not dare to opt for divorce because of the negative label attached to it. Nevertheless, today not only in cities but also in rural society, couples who are not satisfied with their marital relationship go for divorce. The right of divorce, unlike the past, is no more husbands' right to impose on their wives, but women do exercise it on a considerably greater ratio as the study's result revealed. There are/were many factors of divorce but the most prominent shared by respondents were: forced marriages in the area, lack of emotional attachment among the couples, unnecessary intervention of the in-laws, abusive language of the husbands and in-laws, and *watta Satta*. It was also unpacked by study findings that spending of less time together by the spouse was one of the major reasons for marital dissatisfaction among the couple. The study further reveals that majority respondents asserted and accepted that the divorce was the wrong choice that either they had of imposed on them. Nevertheless, majority of the respondents were not interested in remarriage in case, either with the previous husbands or any other with reasons that they had bad experience. Unfortunately, the burden of child rearing was on their shoulders and ex-husbands in very few cases supported their divorced wives in rearing of children.

Suggestions

On the basis of study findings, following suggestions for good and functional families in the study locale.

1. Most of the marriages suffered from lack of emotional attachment of couple with each other. Willingness of the girl and boys at the time of marriage, they should be provided opportunity to spend appropriate time with each other so that they develop better understanding and emotional attachment.

2. To save marriage from bad end like divorce, the couple should have outing together and should develop a sense of appreciation for each other even on minor things.

3. An intervention through education and electronic media is suggested for improving family.

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APPENDIX: A

QUESTIONNAIR

Questionnaire

Q 1: Personal Information of the respondent

Age	Gender	Age at the time of marriage	Ex-husband age at the time of marriage

Q2 (a) When did you get married? Mention year ....

Q.2 (b) when did you get/ give divorce? Mention year..

3)Educational Level of Respondent's								
Literate	Illiterate	Primary	Middle	SSC	FA	BA	MA	Any other

4)Mother's Education								
Literate	Illiterate	Primary	Middle	SSC	FA	BA	MA	Any other

5)Fathers Education's								
Literate	Illiterate	Primary	Middle	SSC	FA	BA	MA	Any other

6)Respondent Occupation/ Profession				
Government Servant	Private Employee	Business	Any Other	Specify the Occupation

7)Father Occupation/ Profession				
Government Servant	Private Employee	Business	Any Other	Specify the Occupation

8)Mother Occupation/ Profession				
Housewife	Government Employee	Private Employee	Any Other	Specify the Occupation

9)Ex-Husband's Educational Level				

Literat e	Illiterate	Primary	Middle	Matric	FA	BA	MA	Any other

10)Ex-Mother In-law Education's

Literat e	Illiterate	Primary	Middle	Matric	FA	BA	MA	Any other

11)Ex-Father In-law Education's

Literat e	Illiterate	Primary	Middle	Matric	FA	BA	MA	Any other

12)Ex-Husband's Occupation/ Profession

Government Servant	Private Employee	Business	Any Other	Specify the Occupation

13)Ex-Father In-law Occupation/ Profession

Government Servant	Private Employee	Business	Any Other	Specify the Occupation

14)Ex-Mother In-law Occupation/ Profession

House Wife	Government Employee	Private Employee	Any Other	Specify the Occupation

15. Were you married into?

- Joint family
- Nuclear family

16. What do you think are the factors for creating problem in marital life?

- Forced marriages
- Early marriages
- Male domination

17. Do you think of your marriage as?

- Love marriage
- Arranged marriage
- Forced marriage

18. Did you have emotional attachment with your husband?

- Yes
- No

19. Do you think your ex- spouse had emotional attachment with you?
- Yes
- No

20. If No, was he emotionally involved with someone else?

- Yes
- No

21. Do you have any social support on getting divorce?

- Yes
- No

22. Do you think your husband spent enough time with you?
- Yes
- No

23. Did your husband shared with you about life before marriage?

- Yes
- No

24. Did he tell about involvement with any one before getting married to you?

- Yes
- No

25. What do you think are/ is the reason/s for your divorce?

Low education of your ex- spouse		Lack of interest in marriage and giving you less time	
Lack of interest in income generating activities		Lack of trust	
Dealing with financial crisis in business or agricultural activities		Do not fulfilling marital responsibilities	
Interference from in laws		Abuse language,	
Extra marital affair of any one of the spouse		Bad habits (Drinking, smoking etc)	
Difference of status and income between families of ex- spouse and yours		Communication gap	
Preference to career over you		Your preference to career over your spouse	

26. Were there any barriers or attractions that appeared particularly strong in getting divorce?

- Family
- Media
- Friends
- NGO

27. To what extent did you communicate negative feeling toward your ex-husband?

- Bad term
- Temporary disconnectivity
- Going your parents' house
- Any other

44. Who has the custody?
   - You
   - Your husband
   - Any other
45. If with you, do you get financial support from the ex-husband for the children?
   - Yes
   - No

46. In any case, do you allow children to meet the either you or the father?
   - Yes
   - No

47. Did you have interaction before marriage?
   - Yes
   - No
48. If yes, did you ex-husband share everything about his family with you?
   - Yes
   - No

49. Did you encounter any religious/ ethical issue in marriage that leads to your divorce?
   - Yes
   - No
50. Do you practice religion?
   - Yes
   - No

51. If yes,
   - Prayers
   - fastening
   - Quran recitation
   - Other Islamic activities... (Please mention)

52. What about your ex-partner religious practices?
   - Prayers
   - fastening
   - Quran recitation
   - Other Islamic activities... (Please mention)

53. Did you people try or wish to remarry?
   - Yes
   - No
54. If yes, than why not?
   ....
   ....
55. Do you thing that divorce was the wrong decision that you did or imposed on you?
   - Yes
   - No
56. How do you manage life after divorce?
   - Independently
   - Help from the family
   - Help from friend
   - Help from relative
57. Do you think of remarriage with someone else?

   - Yes
   - No
   58. If No, why ....
   59. If Yes, why not...