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Community Perception Regarding Socio-Economic Causes of Increasing Divorce among Females: A Sociological Study in District Muzaffar Garh

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Abstract

Marriage and separation are societal problems as well as reserved distresses. Divorce is a lifetime stressor for an individual, complicated with theoretically harmful values for the emotional and physical fitness of all fellows of the household. The simple determination of this assessment is to deliver detailed information around the influence of separation on peoples' lifespan. The objectives of study were i) to study the socio-economic characteristics of the respondents, ii) to investigate the socio-economic causes of increasing divorce among females, iii) to study the perceived adverse effects of parent's divorce on the children, and iv) to suggest some measures how to minimize the divorce rate in community and its negative effects on the children. This research was investigated in District Muzafar Garh, in South Punjab & 180 community peoples were selected from 1 selected tehsil through multistage sampling technique. The results indicated that majority of participants (51.1%) were females, their age ranges from 40 to upto 53 years old (60.0%), were married (87.7%), had been completed upto matriculation level (56.1%), and their spousal education was upto matriculation level (58.9%). A mixed results were found majority (55.0%) were housewives, and daily wage labourers, are belonged to lives in nuclear family system, and their family income ranges from 20,000 to upto 50,000 rupees in per month (62.8%). The results investigated the socio-economic causes of increasing divorce among females i.e. majority (68.9%) said that divorce rate is increasing among females day by day in society to some extent. A significance proportion of participants (90.0%) were agreed domestic violence is a cause of increasing divorce among females, societal pressure contributes to the rising divorce (47.2%), problems with in-laws (51.1%), lack of communication skills leads to higher divorce (48.3%), extra-marital affair of husband (92.8%), female infertility status (95.0%) and agreed with the statement husband's impotence is a cause of divorce among females (86.6%). The results were found economic causes i.e. majority (89.5%) of participants were agreed financial instability is a leading cause of divorce among females, unequal financial contributions pressure marriages (86.7%), unemployment leads to marital stress and divorce (91.7%), financial disagreements factors (91.7%), financial instability due to factors like job loss (85.6%), financial independence (83.3%) and one-third (36.7%) of the respondents were agreed that husband's low income to meet household needs is a cause of divorce among females. According to this objective to study the perceived adverse effects of parent's divorce on the children, the results showed that majority (89.5%) of respondents were agreed children of divorced parents suffer from emotional distress, parental divorce negatively impacts children's academic performance (91.7%), parental divorce leads to behavioural problems in children (91.7%), children of divorced parents often feel neglected (89.4%), children of divorced parents struggle with trust issues (70.0%) and a huge majority (63.9%) of participants were agreed that divorce contributed feelings of inferiority in children. The study was concluded that the hypothesis testing showed there was a positive relationship between lesser the spousal education and divorce increased among females in society ($\chi2 = 19.841$, probability = 0.031). There was a positive association between divorce increased among females in society and community people hates the divorcee female ($\chi2 = 33.749$, probability = 0.000). The result of these assumptions showed extra-marital affairs of husband ($\chi2 = 15.845$, probability = 0.045), husband's impotence ($\chi2 = 32.272$, probability = 0.000) and unemployment leads to marital stress ($\chi2 = 19.841$, probability = 0.031) cause of divorce among females in society. So, all these hypotheses are significant and accepted.

Keywords: *Community Perceptions, Female, Divorce, Marriage, Parents, Children*

Introduction

Marriage is an important factor in any society as it helps to generate population and the existence of society. Therefore, marriage is considered an important phenomenon in all societies in this world. Also, marriage is made human relationships among people and primarily these relationships make massive role to society. While marriage can bring many benefits to individuals and society, the decision to divorce can have negative effects on both society and the family (Karunarathne, 2021). Divorce, well-defined in simple term, is the termination of wedding. It is last cessation of marriages that results in the termination of all the lawful obligations and responsibilities of marriages. Laws concerning separation might vary through nations; yet, in a majority of countries, divorce needs authorization of a legal authority such as court. The entire procedure of separation may also comprise concerns such as maintenance, child care and maintenance, separation of property etc. (Soomro and Qureshi, 2012). Spouses' personal lives are profoundly impacted by the success or failure of their marriages. People who find themselves at a crossroads in their separation impact not just their own self but also their families, kids, relatives, and communities (Chen *et al.,* 2022). Divorce has become a serious issue for both partners, especially for women in patriarchal societies like Pakistan. Divorced women in Pakistani society experience numerous challenges and stress in their readjustment in society and even in their personal life. After divorce, women feel an inferiority complex, rejection, guilt, bitterness, and embarrassment for themselves and their families among others (Nashwan and Alzouabi, 2023; Asghar & Mumtaz, 2024).

A high divorce rate is observed globally and this trend is more alarming in poor and developing nations (Saeed *et al.,* 2022). Due to the rigid normative system, divorce is considered taboo, which creates chronic troubles, especially for the woman's adjustment after divorce (Qamar and Faizan, 2021). There are multidimensional reasons behind this increased number such as poor economic conditions, lower education and socialization, lack of understanding, patience and immature behavior among many others (Shabbir *et al.,* 2022). Moreover, the reasons behind divorce differ based on the socio-cultural and ritual background of societies but there are some common reasons such as lack of patience, tolerance, understanding and spousal respect among others (Waseem *et al.,* 2020). In poor countries arranged marriages, underage or child marriages, psycho-physical instability and mismatch of spouses, sociocultural conflicts and interference of other family members are the common practices, which are the leading factors toward marriage dissolution (Muzamil and Muzamil, 2022).

The consequences of divorce for women have deleterious and long-lasting effects such as socio-cultural taboo, worse levels of psychological issues, lower personal attainments, poor social adaptability, and economic and adjustment issues among others (Zahl-Olsen and Thuen, 2022). Moreover, divorced women experienced a myriad of issues and difficulties in society after the divorce compared to men. Normally, they face a sense of isolation and social stigma, because of people's questions about their dissolution of marriage. Women blame their divorce and their views regarding separation are considered baseless and inferior (Rubab and Alam, 2022). Divorce rates have significantly increased during the past few decades everywhere, but especially in developing and impoverished nations like Pakistan. Divorce is viewed as taboo in Pakistani culture because of patriarchy, sociocultural norms, and religious beliefs. This causes many women to experience lifelong misery as they transition to society following their divorce. Therefore, in Pakistani culture, the societal integration of divorced women poses numerous social and cultural challenges (Tahira *et al.,* 2023). Some divorce cases can be attributed to domestic and gender-based violence. Divorce may result from abuse

committed against a married woman by her spouse or in-laws, particularly in this day and age of gender justice. Violence can take many different forms, such as verbal, sexual, economic, emotional, or physical (Eyo, 2018). The age of the child during the divorce greatly influences the outcomes of the divorce. A child's gender, personality, level of conflict with parents, and support from family and friends all impact how divorce affects them. Children often feel angry, sad, and embarrassed. To manage the situation and handle it well, children need to participate in activities with their peers. At this age, it is quite typical for children to have the wish that their parents will reunite in the future (Mattoo and Ashai, 2012). The most common causes of divorce are communication problems, a lack of conflict management skills, falling out of love and not being committed to marriage, financial difficulties, alcohol addiction, a lack of maturity, and physical abuse (Damota, 2019).

In a country where marriage is excessively admired, the announcement of divorce causes initial concern but eventually fades into the excitement of upcoming weddings. However, with a rising number of couples ending their marriages, society needs to reevaluate its flawed concept of everlasting happiness. Over the last five years, the divorce rate in Punjab's 36 districts has surged by around 35%, with Lahore, the provincial capital, having the highest proportion. Furthermore, women initiated divorce at a rate 25% higher than men (Rashid, 2024).

The rising number of divorces among women in District Muzaffar Garh can be linked to socio-economic factors, which means things related to money and society. For example, when families face financial problems or when there are difficulties in earning a stable income, it can put stress on marriages. In District Muzaffar Garh, the conditions of people's lives, like their jobs, wages, and social standing, play a big role in whether marriages stay strong or not. Sometimes, societal expectations and cultural norms also affect how people see divorce. So, the socioeconomic reasons, which involve both money and the community, are important factors contributing to the increasing trend of divorces among females in this district.

Objectives
- ❖ To study the socio-economic characteristics of the respondents.
- ❖ To investigate the socio-economic causes of increasing divorce among females.
- ❖ To study the perceived adverse effects of parent's divorce on the children.
- ❖ To suggest some measures how to minimize the divorce rate in community and its negative effects on the children.

Material and Methods

Methodology pertains to the systematic approach or method used in carrying out research or problem-solving tasks. It serves as the basis for rigorous and structured evaluation across various fields, extending to the social sciences disciplines (Kumar, 2019). Muzaffar Garh district holds a unique position due to its culture and civilization, agriculture and industry, politics and commerce, literature and geography. It has four tehsils: Kot Addu, Muzaffar Garh, Alipur, and Jatoi. The Chenab River flows to its east and the Indus River to its west. With a population of over 4 million, the total area of this district is 8,250 square kilometers. Besides the local Saraiki language, Punjabi and Urdu are also spoken here. The study's population resided in the area of Muzaffar Garh, consisting of five union councils. These countryside union councils comprised UC # 68 "Sharif Chhajra", UC # 70 "Gull Qaim Mastoi", UC # 72 "Baseera", UC # 73 "Karam Dad Qureshi", UC # 74 "Gull Wala". In this investigation, sample of 180 respondents (community peoples) were designated finished

multistage sampling method. In this study, the researcher randomly selected one tehsil out of the four tehsils in District Muzaffar Garh. From this chosen tehsil, five rural union councils were selected through a simple random sampling technique. The selected union councils were included: i) Sharif Chhajra; ii) Gull Qaim Mastoi iii) Baseera iv) Karam Dad Qureshi and v) Gull Wala. These selections provided a representative sample for the study. In this stage, 36 respondents (community people) were chosen from each selected union council by convenient sampling technique.

Results and Discussion

The data for the present study "Community Perception Regarding Socio-Economic Causes of Increasing Divorce among Females: A Sociological Study in District Muzaffar Garh" was collected, organized, and analyzed using the scientific methodology described in the previous chapter. Analysis and interpretation of the data are crucial steps in scientific research, as they enable generalization and prediction, which are the ultimate goals of all scientific studies. In this chapter, the data have been recorded in the form of tables, and statistical methods were employed for their presentation.

Table–1: Distribution of respondents based on their socio-economic and demographic characteristics, presented with frequencies and percentages

Socio-Economic Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage
Gender of respondent		
Male	88	48.9
Female	92	51.1
Total	180	100.0
Age of respondent		
26-32	26	14.4
33-39	31	17.3
40-46	43	23.9
47-53	65	36.1
54 & above	15	8.3
Total	180	100.0
Marital Status		
Married	158	87.7
Divorced	9	5.0
Widowed	10	5.6
Separated	3	1.7
Total	180	100.0
Qualification of respondent		
Illiterate	27	15.0
Upto Primary	50	27.8
Upto Matric	51	28.3
Upto Intermediate	26	14.4
Upto Graduation	6	3.3
Post-Graduation	20	11.2
Total	180	100.0
Spousal Qualification		
Illiterate	27	15.0
Upto Primary	58	32.2
Upto Matric	48	26.7

Upto Intermediate	17	9.4
Upto Graduation	12	6.7
Post-Graduation	18	10.0
Total	180	100.0
Occupation of respondent		
Housewife	70	38.9
Unemployed	3	1.7
Govt. Employee	14	7.8
Private Employee	26	14.4
Farmer	13	7.2
Daily Wage Labor	29	16.1
Shop-Keeper	25	13.9
Total	180	100.0
Family type		
Nuclear	106	58.9
Joint	48	26.7
Extended	26	14.4
Total	180	100.0
Family Monthly Income		
Upto 20,000	51	28.3
20,001-35,000	75	41.7
35,001-50,000	38	21.1
50,001-65,000	11	6.1
65,001-80,000	4	2.2
80,001 & above	1	0.6
Total	180	100.0
Divorce rate is increasing among females day by day in our society		
To great extent	48	26.7
To some extent	124	68.9
Not at all	8	4.4
Total	180	100.0

Gender has been defined as a public intuition that structures the organization of other intuitions such as labor market families as well as social relations of everyday life. In every field of life both are participant and competent. Table 4.1 data depicted that the majority of participant 92 (51.1%) were female while 88 participants (48.9%) were male respectively. The even representation of both genders in the current study is also helpful in better generalization of research findings to the society. Gender composition Associates humanity and immigration character of given population. Delivery design of male and female in population affect relative characters and financial associations. Majiet and Africa (2015), there are dissimilar tools to ration gender justice in a population. Masculinity is additional a significant demographic variable. Age is the length of time a person or thing has existed or been in existence.in this table different age persons were given who give respond about divorce. Table 4.1 demonstrated that the majority (36.1%) were age group (47-53) whereas, among (23.9%) of the respondent were age group between 40-46 years 17.3% of the respondents were age group between 33-39 years and 14.4% of the respondents 26-32 years moreover 8.3% of the respondents were of the age group between 54 and above years. The result indicated the majority (60.0%) of the respondent was of age group from 40 to upto 53 and years old as compare to the others are categorized. Age is a significant demographic

variable. Dissimilar age collections have dissimilar opinions, so the product can be decided very simply age delivery in people educate the relational numbers of individuals in consecutive age groups in an agreed population. Really the age delivery amid states mainly since level differenced and drift of fruitfulness (Preeti and Kaushik, 2018). Marital status refers to the relationship status of an individual with respect to marriage or civil union. Table 4.1 demonstrated that the respondent's percentage of married were about (87.7%) widows were (5.6%). The respondent's criteria about divorced women were (5.0%) and about (1.7%) respondents were separated. So the majority was (87.7%) percent and they were married. In the fallowing research the causes of divorced are under observed. Marital position is the lawfully defined wedded national. There are many types of married location: solitary, married, widowed, divided, and, in certain case registered company. Not ever wedded people are societies who not always got wedded in concordance finished legal rules (Puciato and Rozpara, 2021). Qualification refers to the credentials, skills, or academic achievements that certify someone's capability or eligibility for a specific role or position. Table 4.1 criteria about qualified respondent the illiterate ratio was (15.0%) primary education ratio was (27.8%) matric ratio was near about (28.3%). In the fallowing research the causes of divorced are under observed. The percentage of intermediate respondents was (14.4%). Moreover, the respondent's criteria about qualification up to graduation were (3.3%). Same as the respondents of post-graduation were (11.2%). So, the criteria about qualified respondent the majority was (56.1%) in between primary to matric qualified respondent the majority was (56.1%) in between primary to matric respondents in investigation mentions to persons or collections of persons who donate in an education or review by info or response queries. They are the contributors or topics of the investigation and are designated founded on exact standards their requirement is after uneducated and up to pole advancement that are related to the learning (Ojera, 2016). Spousal qualification refers to the credentials or skills of one's spouse, often relevant for legal or financial matters. The illiterate suggestion was (15.0%). Moreover, the respondents according to qualification were primary level it was about (32.2%). Same as the spousal respondents having qualification up to matric was (26.7%) and the spousal qualification up to intermediate was (9.4%), but the level of respondents about up to graduation was (10.0%) and majority was in qualification in between primary to matric was (58.9%) regarding this research. According to Usoroh *et al.* (2010) studied the females were married for at smallest a year before his passing a couple is wedded, regardless of gender. The data was collected by following members who took part in responding The respondents were house was (38.9%) same as the unemployed respondents were about (1.7%) same as Govt. employed respondents were about (7.8%) private employees respondents were (14.4%) Farmers respondents were about (7.2%) and daily wage labor, unemployed (16.1%) and shop keepers ratio was (13.9%) in this regard the majority were housewife and Daily Wage Labor females (55.0%) in this regard Overall, work-related location can be supposed of as the dissimilar role that a being classifies finished contribution in the applicable job. Specialized standup may be embraced by additional details such as socioeconomic. One cause for this is struggle in quantitatively creating "profession" for study. This article defines one process that can be cast-off to quantitatively portion import, a chief indicator of job. But, in extensive, it is existence betrothed in occupation for salaries (Hasselkus and Dickie, 2021). Nuclear family comprises of a marital pair and their dependent on broods. The extended family is the most shared type of family in the world, include at least three generations: grandparents, married offspring, and grandchildren (Mayberry and Osborn, 2012).

Table 4.7 the respondents about family type was nuclear and majority was (58.9%) and the joint family type respondents was 26.7%. Moreover, the extended family type their respondent was 14.4% and majority was (58.9%) in this regards. Income is the cash or profits

that a person or organization gets, usually from work, investments, or other avenues, during a specific timeframe. Current income budget for a laborer in 2024 would outline their expected earnings and expenses for the year, detailing income from wages or hourly pay, possibly supplemented by any additional benefits or overtime, balanced against essential living costs such as housing, food, utilities, and other necessary expenses. Table data also shows that Upto 20,000 income ratio was (28.3%) common of (Upto 20,000–35,000) is (41.7%) same as (35,001–50,000) is near (21.1%) according to the respondents, moreover (50,001–65,000) was (6.1%) in the same way (65,001–80,000) it is the income of the respondents and their percentage is (2.2%) same as (0.6%) respondents had their regular revenue in variety of (80,001) & above. So in this regard the majority (62.8%) of the respondents replied their family income from 20,000 to upto 50,000 rupees in per month. Monthly income can remain related in the setting of crowd funding stages, anywhere makers can crowd fund a regular salary through affiliation stages. In the standard souk, monthly salary is examined to study their presentation and liken them with souk yields (Hanmer and Cherepanov, 2016) exposed about the once-a-month salary of the defendants in instant the results on regular salary of the defendants. The increasing of divorce refers to the rising incidence or rate at which married couples legally end their marriage through divorce proceedings.

Table 4.1 to some extent the majority was near (68.9%) were highly observed, in the same way according to the table the great extend was about (26.7%) but in case of the respondents were answered not at all were (4.4%) who explained about the increasing divorce day by day, so the majority was about (68.9%), answered to some extent. Most of past, females could not permission a bad wedding without opposite a life of shortage. Unfluctuating if they had the income to get a separation (and no fault divorce is recent, you used to have to show abusive levels of vehemence) they couldn't permission since they had no method to provision themselves or their broods (Mortelmans, 2020).

Table–2: Distribution of respondents' perspectives on the social factors contributing to the rise in divorce rates among females, presented with frequencies and percentages

Social Causes of Increasing Divorce among females	Frequency	Percentage
Domestic violence is a cause of increasing divorce among females		
Strongly agree	126	70.0
Agree	36	20.0
Neutral	7	3.9
Disagree	5	2.8
Strongly disagree	6	3.3
Total	180	100.0
Societal pressure contributes to the rising divorce rates among females		
Strongly agree	29	16.1
Agree	56	31.1
Neutral	75	41.7
Disagree	12	6.7
Strongly disagree	8	4.4
Total	180	100.0
Problems with in-laws is a cause of increasing divorce among females		
Strongly agree	27	15.0
Agree	65	36.1
Neutral	48	26.7

Disagree	28	15.5
Strongly disagree	12	6.7
Total	180	100.0

Lack of communication skills leads to higher divorce rates among females

Strongly agree	22	12.2
Agree	65	36.1
Neutral	50	27.8
Disagree	25	13.9
Strongly disagree	18	10.0
Total	180	100.0

Extra-marital affair of husband is a cause of increasing divorce

Strongly agree	136	75.6
Agree	31	17.2
Neutral	6	3.3
Disagree	3	1.7
Strongly disagree	4	2.2
Total	180	100.0

Female infertility status is a cause of divorce among females

Strongly agree	140	77.8
Agree	31	17.2
Neutral	6	3.3
Disagree	3	1.7
Strongly disagree	0	0.0
Total	180	100.0

Husband's impotence is a cause of divorce among females

Strongly agree	114	63.3
Agree	42	23.3
Neutral	14	7.8
Disagree	7	3.9
Strongly disagree	3	1.7
Total	180	100.0

Domestic violence refers to abusive behavior, physical, emotional, or psychological, typically occurring within a domestic or familial relationship, where one person seeks to exert power and control over another. (Table 2) it was mostly discussed that domestic violence is a cause of increasing divorce among females were strongly Agreed, comment was in about (70%) and agreed reviewers were (20%) same as the neutral reviewer were about (3.9%) and the disagree ratio was near (2.8%) and disagree were (3.3%) the majority level was (90.0%) who concluded that domestic violence is a cause of increasing divorce among females. The sustained abuse of themselves and their children is a concern for many mothers leaving intimate partner violence perpetrating husbands using analytic induction (Zeoli *et al.,* 2013). Women's strategies to protect themselves and their offspring from exploitation complicated setting limits to govern their connections with ex-husbands. Table 2 data also shows the respondent's opinion about strongly agree was about (16.1%) the persons regarding agree were about (31.1%) same as the results regarding neutral were about (41.7%) more over the opinion regarding disagree were about (11.1%) so in this research the societal pressure contribute to the rising divorce among females was contributed in the majority about (47.2%)

in this regard. It was also reported that divorcees found it difficult to accept and believe that a different creature was asking them to marry. Divorce according to Qamar and Faizan (2021) has negative effects on both men and women, including financial hardship, mental health problems, and emotional failure. It was concerned about that the problems with in-laws is a reason of cumulative divorce among females the strongly agree were opinion was that (15%) respondents regarding agree were near (36.1%) same as the neutral were (26.7%) moreover the disagree ratio was about (22.2%) so Disagree ratio was strongly disagree ratio (6.7%) was (15.5%) the majority opinion was that (51.1%) Interviews were directed via email, phone, or direct conferences. After the meetings, it was discovered that the most frequent reasons for divorce were reliable unsuitability, in-laws' nosiness, husband asset, and fleshly dysfunction. In addition, loneliness and sadness, as well as housing and money concerns, were expenses associated with divorce (Harasankar, 2015).

Another major issue that was discovered was childrearing, where males are typically required to hand up their offspring to their mothers. The idea that youngsters must also finish mental subjects after their parentages separate was developing (Khan *et al.,* 2019). Communication skills are crucial for interpersonal relationships, professional interactions, and personal development. Table 2 also shows the lack of communication skills leads to higher divorce rates among females the opinions were observed that strongly agree were (12.2%) and agree persons were near (36.1%) and the neutral ratio was about (28.7%) moreover the disagree comments were about (23.9%) the majority was (48.3%). The history of wedding can be drawing spinal to the start of past. Through past, bridal has been one of the greatest exciting and difficult proceedings everyone's lifetime. But as time passed, problems appeared in the relationship between husband and wife, which reduced the love and affection between them and reduced life gratification (Jafari *et al.,* 2021).

According to table 2 extra-marital affair of husband is a cause of increasing divorce among females the respondent's strongly agree was (75.7%) like as the neutral ratio was near (3.3%) and the results regarding the disagree ratio was about (1.7%) and strongly disagree were (2.2%) so the respondent's majority was (92.8%). In this survey families, the consequences of investigation educations conducted foreign cannot be completely occupied to Iranian relations. The classes were shaped based on the ciphers succeeding some assessments and summarizations on the root of parallels. By the flora, these theoretical and immaterial refrains were called in three. Female infertility refers to the inability of a woman to conceive or carry a pregnancy to term after actively trying for a certain period (usually one year) without success. This can be due to various factors such as hormonal imbalances, ovulatory disorders, structural issues in the reproductive organs, age-related decline in fertility, or underlying medical conditions. It discussed about to agreeing that female infertility status is a cause of divorce among female the strongly agree results concluded about (77.8%) of the respondents. And the agree ratio was about (17.2%) that infertility is a cause of divorce. Same as the neutral respondents were about (3.3%) moreover disagree were (1.7%) about that the infertility was a cause of divorce. the majority results concluded about (95%) of the respondents agreed that infertility is a cause of divorce. In developing nations, children are extremely appreciated for communal, national and financial details many faiths and confidences put a countless stress on fruitfulness and childbearing (Amiri *et al.,* 2016). Husband's impotence refers to the inability of a man to achieve or maintain an erection sufficient for satisfactory sexual intercourse. The results regarding husband impotence was the cause of divorce so the majority concluded the result of (63.3%) in casa of agree ratio was near (23.3%) and the neutral were near (7.8%) moreover the respondents were disagreeing about this regard were about (5.6%) so the majority concluded the result of (86.6%) was

observed.

Table–3: Distribution of respondents' perspectives on the economic factors contributing to the rise in divorce rates among females, presented with frequencies and percentages

Economic Causes of Increasing Divorce	Frequency	Percentage
Financial instability is a leading cause of divorce among females		
Strongly agree	23	12.8
Agree	138	76.7
Neutral	10	5.5
Disagree	8	4.4
Strongly disagree	1	0.6
Total	180	100.0
Unequal financial contributions pressure marriages and lead to divorce among females		
Strongly agree	33	18.3
Agree	123	68.4
Neutral	17	9.4
Disagree	3	1.7
Strongly disagree	4	2.2
Total	180	100.0
Unemployment leads to marital stress and divorce among females		
Strongly agree	40	22.2
Agree	125	69.5
Neutral	11	6.1
Disagree	2	1.1
Strongly disagree	2	1.1
Total	180	100.0
Financial disagreements are a significant factor in the rising divorce rates		
Strongly agree	39	21.7
Agree	126	70.0
Neutral	8	4.4
Disagree	4	2.2
Strongly disagree	3	1.7
Total	180	100.0
Financial instability due to factors like job loss leads to divorce among females		
Strongly agree	33	18.3
Agree	121	67.3
Neutral	14	7.8
Disagree	6	3.3
Strongly disagree	6	3.3
Total	180	100.0
Financial independence encouraged divorce among females		
Strongly agree	26	14.4
Agree	124	68.9
Neutral	18	10.0
Disagree	7	3.9
Strongly disagree	5	2.8
Total	180	100.0
Husband's low income to meet household needs is a cause of divorce among females		
Strongly agree	17	9.4
Agree	49	27.3

Neutral	63	35.0
Disagree	34	18.9
Strongly disagree	17	9.4
Total	180	100.0

Financial instability refers to the precarious or uncertain financial situation experienced by individuals, households, or entities. Financial instability is a leading case that rising divorce rates among females was observed the ratio of strongly agree was near opinion was concerned about (12.8%) and the opinion regarding agree was near (76.7%) same as the neutral concerned about (5.5%) the moreover (5.0%) were showing disagree opinions. majority concerned was seen about (89.5%) was observed. This is not the circumstance for men, where wedded closure frequently principals to a better financial normal of alive (Tolorunleke, 2014). Unequal financial refers to disparities or inequalities in financial resources between individuals, groups, or entities. The table data also shows unequal financial contributions pressure is a leading case that rising divorce rates among females was observed the strongly agree ratio was near opinion was concerned about (18.3%) and agree were (68.4%) same as the neutral concerned about (9.4%) the moreover (3.9%) were showing disagree opinions. majority concerned was seen about (86.7%) was observed. we propose that the socioeconomic rank disturbances that shadow separation signify a reasonable fundamental pathway and highlight the essential for additional mental discipline in this part of study (Sbarra and Whisman, 2022). Unemployment refers to the state of being without a job or livelihood, typically when someone actively seeking employment is unable to find work. The data regarding unemployment leads to marital stress is a leading case that rising divorce rates among females was observed the (22.2%) response regarding agree were (69.5%) opinion was concerned about (91.7%) same as the neutral concerned about (6.1%) the moreover (2.2%) were showing disagree opinions. majority concerned was seen about (91.7%) was observed. By examining if SES has comparable impacts on first and second marriage entrance, one can shape first and second marriages. According to Shafer and James (2013), there is a remarkable correlation between gender and SES and the decision to marry for those who have never married or who have married before.

Financial disagreements raise to conflicts or disputes between individuals, usually within a family or a couple, regarding money matters. Table 3 also shows the financial disagreements are a significant factor in the rising divorce rates among females, was observed the strongly agree opinion was concerned about (21.7%) same as disagree ratio was near (70%) and neutral were about (4.4%) moreover, the concerned about disagree were (3.9%) so the majority opinion was concerned about (91.7%) in this regard. As supreme number of broods live in relations experiencing divorce, investigators have industrialized progressively multifaceted clarifications for the penalties associated with marital dissolution. Current accounts focus on changes to family moneys, damaged childrearing does, elevated parent conflict, and deterioration of the parent–child relationship, to explicate the bearing of split-up. A less calculated elucidation inducements consideration to teen-agers weakened psychosocial security ensuing divorce (Potter, 2010).

Financial instability refers to the condition where an individual, household, business, or economy experiences fluctuations or uncertainty in their financial situation. The table data also reveals the agreeing that financial instability due to factors like job loss leads to divorce among females was observed the strongly agree were opinion was concerned about (18.3%) same as agree ratio was (67.3%) and neutral were about (7.8%) moreover, the concerned about disagree were (6.6%) so the majority opinion was concerned about (85.6%) in this

regard. Although the amount of unconfident jobs has augmented significantly over the new decades, comparatively slight is recognized around the fitness penalties of job anxiety, their global design, and issues that may adapt them. Financial independence refers to the state of having sufficient financial resources and assets to sustain one's desired lifestyle without being reliant on others for financial support. The financial independence encouraged divorce among females was observed the strongly agree was (14.4%) and agree ratio was (68.9%) opinion was concerned about (83.3%) and neutral were about (10.0%) moreover, the concerned about disagree were (6.7%) so the majority opinion was concerned about (83.3%) in this regard. Females are increasing up with a solo paternal and males undergoing a wobbly family conversion to paternity early, mainly to nonresidential fatherhood for men (Hofferth *et al.,* 2010). Table 3 also data illustrated that husband's low income to meet household needs is a cause of divorce among females was observed the strongly agree ratio opinion was concerned about (9.4%) the agree ratio was (27.3%) and neutral were about (35.0%) moreover, the concerned about disagree were (28.3%) so the majority opinion was concerned about (36.7%) in this regard. The domestic is a continually altering organization. In the last half period, nuptial and fruitfulness rates have tumbled, separation rates have increased, and the charm of marriage has altered.

Table–4: Frequency and percentage distribution of respondents' views on the perceived adverse effects of parent's divorce on the children

Adverse effects of parent's divorce on the children	Frequency	Percentage
Children of divorced parents suffer from emotional distress		
Strongly agree	131	72.8
Agree	30	16.7
Neutral	13	7.2
Disagree	0	0.0
Strongly disagree	6	3.3
Total	180	100.0
Parental divorce negatively impacts children's academic performance		
Strongly agree	138	76.7
Agree	27	15.0
Neutral	8	4.4
Disagree	3	1.7
Strongly disagree	4	2.2
Total	180	100.0
Parental divorce leads to behavioral problems in children		
Strongly agree	107	59.4
Agree	58	32.3
Neutral	8	4.4
Disagree	5	2.8
Strongly disagree	2	1.1
Total	180	100.0
Children of divorced parents often feel neglected		
Strongly agree	86	47.8
Agree	75	41.6
Neutral	12	6.7
Disagree	5	2.8
Strongly disagree	2	1.1
Total	180	100.0

Children of divorced parents struggle with trust issues

Strongly agree	80	44.4
Agree	46	25.6
Neutral	20	11.1
Disagree	28	15.6
Strongly disagree	6	3.3
Total	180	100.0
Divorce contributed feelings of inferiority in children		
Strongly agree	79	43.9
Agree	36	20.0
Neutral	17	9.4
Disagree	13	7.3
Strongly disagree	35	19.4
Total	180	100.0

Emotional distress refers to a state of psychological discomfort or anguish experienced by an individual due to intense emotions such as sadness, anxiety, anger, or fear. Table 4 also data shows the children of divorced parents suffer from emotional distress females was observed the strongly agree ratio was concerned about (72.8%) same as agree ratio was near (16.7%) and neutral were about (7.2%) moreover, the concerned about disagree were (3.3%) so the majority opinion was concerned about (89.5%) in this regard. Rapid, lively change is characteristic in this civilization, and relations are by no income resistant to it. Children often skill divorce as an anti-child incident that arouses an intelligence of fault, uncertainty and not being wanted; and numerous adolescents vent their reaction to such informally intolerable behavior (Smit, 2010). Academic performance refers to how well a student performs in their educational pursuits, typically measured by grades, test scores, and achievement in academic subjects. Besides, the table data illustrated that parental divorce negatively impacts children's academic performance was observed the strongly agree opinion was concerned about (76.7%) same as agree ratio was noted (15.0%) and neutral were about (4.4%) moreover, the concerned about disagree were (1.7%) and strongly disagree (2.2%) so the majority opinion was concerned about (91.7%) in this regard. Parental divorce is associated with lower grade attainment and a larger schooling gap, demarcated as the numeral of years a child is late in school midst progenies presently presence university (Sophia, 2016).

Parental divorce states to the legal dissolution of a marriage between parents, resulting in the termination of their marital relationship. The table data also demonstrated that parental divorce leads to behavioral problems in children that was observed the strongly agree opinion was concerned about (59.4%) agreed opinion was (32.3%) and neutral were about (4.4%) moreover, the concerned about disagree were (2.8%) strongly disagree ratio was (1.1%) so the majority opinion was concerned about (82.7%) in this regard. The current learning use facts from the Delicate Folks and Child Comfort Schoolwork (Sarbu and Pacurar, 2015). Neglect ion refers to the failure to provide adequate care, attention, or support that is necessary for someone's well-being and development. Children of divorced parents often feel neglected was observed the strongly agree opinion was concerned about (47.8%) agree opinion were (41.6%) and neutral were about (6.7%) moreover, the concerned about disagree were (3.9%) so the majority opinion was concerned about (89.4%) in this regard. The study verified the dependability and rationality of the four-factor model by taking rational health specialists code monographs representing a blend of occurrence and nonattendance of the factors (Baker, 2020). Erosion issues refer to difficulties or hesitations in believing or relying on others due to past experiences of betrayal, deception, or disappointment. Table 3 data shows that children of divorced parents struggle with trust issue, was observed the strongly

agree opinion was concerned about (44.4%) same as agreed ratio was near (25.6%) and neutral were about (11.1%) moreover, the concerned about disagree were (18.9%) so the majority opinion was concerned about (70%) in this regard Forensic communal effort specialists employed in domestic law court will frequently be called upon to measure domestic subtleties, deliver treatment to decrease maladaptation post-divorce, and counsel disconnecting parentages as they circumnavigate the difficulties of law court (Deck *et al.,* 2023).

Inferiority in children refers to feelings of inadequacy or low self-worth that children may experience, often resulting from comparisons with others, criticism. Table 4 also depicted that children of divorced parents often feel neglected was observed the strongly agree opinion was concerned about (43.9%) same as the agreed ratio was about (20.0%) and neutral were about (9.4%) moreover, the concerned about disagree were (26.7%) so the majority opinion was concerned about (63.9%) in this regard. The supposition in abundant of the prose on the belongings of wedded fight on children's conduct is that fight is a negative development that may lead to split-up, and, finally, cause snags in families. Lessons of split and disputed matrimonies have confirmed that high levels of discord are connected to high levels of child trouble.

Hypothesis Testing

Hypothesis–1: Less will be spousal education; more will be divorce increased among females in society

Table–5: Association between spousal qualifications about divorce rate is increasing among female's day by day in society

Spousal Qualification	Divorce rate is increasing among females day by day in society			Total
	To great extent	**To some extent**	**Not at all**	
Illiterate	13	12	2	27
Upto Primary	16	40	2	58
Upto Matric	11	37	0	48
Upto Intermediate	2	14	1	17
Upto Graduation	3	9	0	12
Post-Graduation	3	12	3	18
Total	**48**	**124**	**8**	**180**

χ^2 = 19.841 (p - value = .031)   DF = 10
γ = .281 (p - value = .018)

Table 5 also displays, Chi-Square (19.841) value in table explores a statistically significant (p = .031) association between the variables. The Gamma value (.281) shows a positive correlation between the variables (p = .018). Keeping in mind obtained hypothesis quantitative figures spousal qualifications about divorce rate is increasing among female's day by day in society the primary and matric level ratio runs about 96%.

Hypothesis–2: More will be divorce increased among females in society; more will be community people hates the divorcee female

Table–6: Association between divorce rate is increasing among females day by day in society about community people hate the divorcee female

Divorce rate is increasing among females day by day in society	Community people hate the divorcee female			Total
	To great extent	To some extent	Not at all	
To great extent	23	17	8	48
To some extent	17	91	16	124
Not at all	1	3	4	8
Total	41	111	28	180

χ^2 **= 33.749 (p - value = .000)**   **DF = 4**
γ **= .435(p - value = .002)**

Table 6 also shows, Chi-Square (33.749) value in table explores a statistically significant (p = .000) association between the variables. The Gamma value (.435) shows a negative correlation between the variables. (p = .002). Keeping in mind obtained hypothesis quantitative Association between divorce rate is increasing among female's day by day in society about community people hate the divorcee female So, the hypothesis is statically accepted and less than at 0.01 level of significant.

Hypothesis–3: More will be extra-marital affairs of husband; more will be divorce increased among females in society

Table–7: Association between extra-marital affairs of husband is caused of increasing divorce among females about divorce rate is increasing among females day by day in society

Extra-marital affairs of husband is caused of increasing divorce among females	Divorce rate is increasing among females day by day in society			Total
	To great extent	To some extent	Not at all	
Strongly agree	32	99	5	136
Agree	12	18	1	31
Neutral	2	4	0	6
Disagree	0	2	1	3
Strongly disagree	2	1	1	4
Total	48	124	8	180

χ^2 **= 15.845 (p - value = .045)**   **DF = 8**
γ **= -.163 (p - value = .338)**

Table 7 also shows, Chi-Square (15.845) value in table explores a statistically significant (p = .045) association between the variables. The Gamma value (.0163) shows a negative correlation between the variables but significant (p =` .338). Keeping in mind obtained hypothesis quantitative figures the researcher can say that if Extra-marital affairs of husband is caused of increasing divorce among females So, the hypothesis is statically accepted and less than at 0.01 level of significant.

Hypothesis – 4: More will be husband's impotence; more will be divorce increased among females in society

Table–8: Association between husband's impotence is a cause of divorce among females about divorce rate is increasing among female's day by day in society

Husband's impotence is a cause of divorce among females	Divorce rate is increasing among females day by day in society			Total
	To great extent	To some extent	Not at all	
Strongly agree	33	78	3	114
Agree	9	31	2	42
Neutral	2	11	1	14
Disagree	3	4	0	7
Strongly disagree	1	0	2	3
Total	**48**	**124**	**8**	**180**

χ^2 = 32.272 (p - value = .000)   DF = 8
γ = .184(p - value = .213)

Table 8 also illustrated, Chi-Square (32.272) value in table explores a statistically significant (p = .000) association between the variables. The Gamma value (.184) shows a negative correlation between the variables but non-significant (p = .213). Keeping in mind obtained hypothesis quantitative figures the researcher can say that Husband's impotence is a cause of divorce among females. So, the hypothesis is statically accepted and less than at 0.01 level of significant.

Hypothesis–5: More will be unemployment leads to marital stress; more will be divorce increased among females in society

Table – 10: Association between unemployment leads to marital stress and divorce among females about divorce rate is increasing among females day by day in society

Unemployment leads to marital stress and divorce among females	Divorce rate is increasing among females day by day in society			Total
	To great extent	To some extent	Not at all	
Strongly agree	9	29	2	40
Agree	35	87	3	125
Neutral	3	6	2	11
Disagree	0	1	1	2
Strongly disagree	1	1	0	2
Total	**48**	**124**	**8**	**180**

χ^2 = 17.209 (p - value = .028)   DF = 8
γ = -.015 (p - value = .925)

Table 10 also depicted, Chi-Square (17.209) value in table explores a statistically significant (p = .028) association between the variables. The Gamma value (-.015) shows a negative correlation between the variables. But, the gamma value is non-significant (p = .925). Keeping in mind obtained hypothesis quantitative figures the researcher can "Unemployment leads to marital stress and divorce among females. So, the hypothesis is statically accepted and less than at 0.01 level of significant.

Summary

Divorce and marriage are both private and public affairs. For celebrities, divorce is one of the worst stressors in life, and it may have detrimental effects on all family members' psychological and physical health. This assessment's primary goal is to provide specific evidence on the impact of separation on individuals' lives. Public insights concerning socioeconomic reasons of cumulative separation amongst females this education was showed in District Muzafar Garh, South Punjab 180 respondents (community peoples) were selected from 4 tehsils. The present study numbers that separation meaningfully interrupts the teaching of the progenies. In this respect, an investigation study showed domestic and weddings are general social organizations that realize several significant roles, which are important to both different and civilization. Social foundations such as wedding and private provide persons with socio-economic and psychosomatic funding, controls sexuality in socially accepted way, provides mental gratification, enlarge social relations, and assistance in delivery of financial provision. Objectives of the study were to study the socio-economic characteristics of the respondents. Investigate the socio-economic causes of increasing divorce among females.to study the perceived adverse effects of parent's separation on the children. In case of findings it was seen a significance impact of spousal illiterate ship due to which divorces were seen same as monthly income was a major cause of divorce among females in this study Thus the conclusions established that separation is careful when it originates to females; while, men can fix as they satisfy. The philosophy of *Talaq* provides a gentleman the control to irrevocably effect a lady's lifetime by just saying a few arguments; in this circumstance, the answers revealed that notwithstanding lawful exclusion, the repetition was still ordinary. Moreover, divorce-specific classification and gendered judgment grounds huge difficulties for females in the long-run.

Discussion

It is like a stain on a being's attractiveness or identity, as acknowledged in one of the melodies; separated women also knowledgeable character elimination and our development does not receive stigmatized women easily. Divorce consequences in many communal, economic and psychological obstacles for the unglued females. Further discoveries indicate that mainstream of the unconnected female's knowledgeable limits in upholding their communal relatives. They are exclusively blamed for the dissolution of their marriage in patriarchal structure of the development. Thus, it principals to the bad perspective of the society to the divorced women and how they spend their lives after separation. As our answers fairly tell to literature such as "Divorced women would also be excluded and rejected by the family and friends. The answers of this investigation study disclose that the rural parts of the north part of south Punjab area are unsafe for the females. The females are alive in the powerlessness and extremely bitter conditions at the mercy of their male family members. There is no concept of humanoid rights and females' rights at all. Demographical data disclose that females have no tutoring and fun activities over nearby. These are restricted in obverse of their domestic heads. Not a lone issue is answerable for this illness, but manifold features are answerable for this state. For instance, early nuptial taking place since of the faith-based philosophy compulsory by the native spiritual go-betweens. They understand that the lassies are shaped for inside home activities of reproduction and nurturing the children, work in the agriculture lands in any disorder. They further expounded it that women are sub-ordinate of male associate of society. Other than this, joint family organization has rewards as well as hitches. The marriages are announced based on male personal head. Whichever he resolves it would be final and unamendable. No one can tussle and stand against his decisions

once decided. Divorced women are more unprotected due to their separated rank. Such status careful ill-fated and unlucky. Divorcee women are blamed for failing her nuptial leaving behindhand the unbearable conceits of male (husbands). It is witnessed that women are sent during pregnancy to agriculture lands in seasons of crop cultivation and cutting. However, their male domestic members performing their duty as an ombudsman. They always are found in the state of implausibility everywhere their companions, but; they themselves enjoy extra-marital relations normally.

Conclusion

Findings of the present research study showing that actuality a divorced woman is stigmatic in society. Women have no right to life but round the clock hard work compels them to bear the unbearable cruelties being hammered by their male family heads. They are killed in comprehensive day light mercilessly in the name of integrity. Females are obedient mostly due to the financial dependency on their masculine family heads that govern them and retains under their controller. According the answers, females in rural areas existing in hell-like life below the fear of parting or divorce. The male members enjoy fully their lives. They possess four wives and spare marital relatives. They send their women in the farming fields for monetary purpose. Socially, women are completely detached from the city generation. The life of divorcee in country areas is miserable. Aloneness isolation, financial dependency has made them susceptible. The study was concluded that the hypothesis testing showed there was a positive relationship between lesser the spousal education and divorce increased among females in society (χ^2 = 19.841, probability = 0.031). There was a positive association between divorce increased among females in society and community people hates the divorcee female (χ^2=33.749, probability=0.000). The result of these assumptions showed extra-marital affairs of husband (χ^2=15.845, probability=0.045), husband's impotence (χ^2=32.272, probability=0.000) and unemployment leads to marital stress (χ^2=19.841, probability=0.031) cause of divorce among females in society. So, all these hypotheses are significant and accepted.

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