

A STUDY OF PSYCHO-SOCIAL AND CULTURAL FACTORS LEADING TOWARDS DIVORCE IN MUSLIM SOCIETY

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Abstract

“The married life’ rules, in Islam are strong and in synchronization with standing human nature. In deliberation of the physiological and psychological set-up of man and woman, both have equivalent rights and privileges on one another, excluding for one responsibility, that of leadership. This is a difficulty which is natural in any shared life and which is reliable with the nature of man. Man has the right of giving divorce to his wife, and woman has the right to ask for Khula from husband if she is not happy with her husband. Although divorce is allowed in Islam but it is still considered most disliked in Islam and in the sight of Allah. Hence it is really need for several studies to evaluate and sum-up the factors leading towards divorce in Muslim families. The foremost objective of the present study is to explore psycho-social and cultural factors leading towards divorce in Muslim women. The field based exploratory type of study uses the quantitative method of research and has been weighted from data collection. A structured interview schedule was used as tool for data collection. Descriptive and inferential statistical techniques and scientific hypothesis were used for the purpose of result’s interpretation. The research results indicate that lack of mutual co-ordination among married couples was the most cited cause of divorce.”

Keywords: Woman, Divorce, Family, Causative Factors, Muslim.

Family (Bidwell, L. & Vander Mey, B. 2000) is a collection of people related to each other by marriage, ancestry, adoption, or affinity who have a commitment to each other and a unique identity with each other. This collection forms an economic unit. The adults in the collection have varying degrees of responsibility for young members that might be a part of the collection. Islam paid a great deal of attention to implanting the

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principle of respect for men and women in the forms of fathers and mothers, taking care of them and obeying their commands until death. Allaah says: “And your Lord has decreed that you worship none but Him. And that you be dutiful to your parents. If one of them or both of them attain old age in your life, say not to them a word of disrespect, nor shout at them but address them in terms of honour” [al-Isra, surah:17, verse 23]

The social institution of family plays paramount role in the socialization of children. It is an admitted fact that the socialization of children largely depends on environment provided by the family. Role of family is fundamental in the life of human beings. Family not only nourishes children but is also source of physical and social survival. It fulfills most of the needs of social life from love affection and emotional security to socialization. Family (Matson: 2010) not only socializes the children through parenting them but also provides chances to married couples to lead an interconnected life.

The importance of marriage is considered a well-known sacred sanctity in all cultures. It is a socially and legally approved social bond between male and female. This relation is considered sacred in many cultures. According to Duran Bell (Bell, D: 1997) a cross culturally valid concept of marriage must begin with the definition of husband and wife, and with a distinction between spouses and lovers. He defined “Marriage is an institution by which men are provided (socially sported) rights to women and marital happiness (White and Booth: 1991) is a strong predictor of marital stability.

Role of women as member of this important institution of marriage is of paramount importance. Through marriages, women not only gains acknowledgement of their adulthood but also enjoy the freedom to act in their life in their own way. But all marriages do not meet successful marital lives for women, and sometimes turn into marital disruptions and divorce. Islam honors women as sisters, daughters, mothers and much honor as wives. It was narrated from Abu Sa’eed al-Khudri that the Messenger of Allaah (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) said: “Whoever has three daughters or three sisters, or two daughters or two sisters, and takes good care of them and fears Allaah with regard to them, will enter Paradise.” (Saheeh Ibn Hibbaan, 2/190)

Islam gave women their privileges of inheritance and other rights. It gave women privileges like those of men in many compasses. The Prophet (Peace Be upon Him) said: "Women are the twin halves of men." (Sunan Abu Dawood, 236). Islam boosts men to treat their wives well. It was stated that 'Aa'ishah R.A said: the Messenger of Allaah (Peace Be upon Him) said: "The best of you are those who are best to their wives, and I am the best of you to my wives." (Al-Tirmidhi, Hadith No. 3895).

The spouses should avoid divorce as much as possible. If they have difficulties and problems, they should be patient and forbearing. They have to try to work out their differences and seek help from their relatives, friends or professional counselors.

For the reason to the sacredness of the marriage bond, Islam asks together the husband and the wife to retain and respect this link. Hence, each partner in this consecrated relationship must delight the other kindly and properly. A man necessarily not divorce his wife to carry harm upon her, as this creates an act that beats this noble formation, breaks the woman's heart, and perhaps part company the woman from her children without any cause. Thus, the leave-taking between a man and his wife (without just reasons) was measured one of the major and serious sins, and one of the most adored actions of Satan, as was described in a number of hadiths. This is, of course, a procedure of domination which is completely prohibited in Islam.

Divorce is probably one of the most painful events that people may experience in their personal life. The Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) said: "The most hateful permissible thing (al-Halal) in the sight of Allah is divorce." (Abu Dawud, Hadith 1863, Ibn Majah, Hadith 2008). Divorce has long been perceived as a single phenomenon that affects two individuals without considering the framework conditions in which it occurs, with the increase in divorce rates in the past decades, researchers have changed their perspective and have concentrated on the view of divorce as a personal experience that is greatly affected by the social and economic environment.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Islam as a religion lays great emphasis on its followers to marry after reaching a certain age. Islam considered the marriage as a foundation of family. It also pursues that strong bond and sound relationship of the married couples has pleasant effects on

whole family but weak and problematic relationships cause suffering for married couple and equally for children.

But the existing economic system, government policy, community resources and social infrastructure have much importance in fulfilling the needs of families. The Islamic republic of Pakistan is striving to improve its economic and social policies making better its infrastructure and is currently aiming to allocate more resources for the community but there are budgetary constraints and pace of this development process is slow. This has adverse effects on the lives of people because this also hampers development at individual and family level and overall quality of life gets down. The Islamic republic of Pakistan is a predominantly a patriarchal society where women are trained and directed to subjugate their personal interests and wishes to the family. They (Dyson, T. & Moore, and M.1983) are also guided to suppress their wishes especially with regard to marital choice. But in spite of this, there is a prominent increase in the rate of divorce. It is considered that divorced people experience high level of depression and low level of life satisfaction while faced more health problems rather than married people. (Amato, P. R. (2000). This drastic picture calls for serious consideration to have the deep study of the problem which motivated the researchers to do work on the topic.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

- To know about the personal profile of the divorced woman
- To know about the psycho-social and cultural factors of divorce

HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY

The following hypotheses have been formulated for present study,

Hypothesis # 1

There is a significant relationship between the divorced women and post-divorce support by friends.

Hypothesis # 2

There is a significant relationship between the divorced women and lack of mutual coordination with spouse

Hypothesis # 3

There is a significant relationship between the divorced women and exchange marriages.

Hypothesis # 4

There is a significant relationship between the divorced women and lack of dowry.

CITED LITERATURE

FACTORS CONTRIBUTING IN DIVORCE

In present research, we are interested in to know that why many marriages end in divorce. For said purpose, we have to focus on the causative factors of marital instability. It is considered that many factors are responsible for marital instability and study to these elements; we have to need a theoretical concept that takes the complexity of the phenomenon into account.

The complex phenomenon of divorce can be viewed from multiple perspectives .For example, in sociological research (Bumpass, Martin & Sweet, 1991) structural and life course predictors of marital disruption, such as social class, race, and age at first marriage are primarily focused.

In Psychological research (Gottman, J. M. 1994) dimensions of marital interaction, such as conflict management or on personality characteristics, such as antisocial behavior or chronic negative affect is focused (Leonard, K. E., & Roberts, L. J. 1998).

But the Hoper (Hopper, J. 1993) have the view that this approach is uncommon, and illustrate that only few studies of this topic have found in research literature during the past decade.

Studies also shows (Voydanoff, P. 1991) that income and education facilitate marital success while the stress (Conger,R. D, et al. 1990) generated by economic hardship increases disagreements over finances, makes spouses irritable, and decreases expressions of emotional support. White has the view (White, L. 1991) that socio-economic status has interlinked with the risk of divorce.

Kitson found (Kitson, G. C. 1992) that high-socio-economic status individuals, following divorce, were more likely to complain about lack of communication, changes in interests or values, incompatibility, and their ex-spouses' self-centeredness.

Studies also reveals that for these reasons (Albrecht, Bahr, & Goodman, 1983) wives are more likely than husbands to initiate divorce. It is not surprising that researchers (Cleek &

Pearson, 1985; Kitson, 1992; Levinger, 1966) have documented differences between men's and women's accounts of divorce.

Different researcher have the view that women appear to be more likely than men to refer to relational or emotional issues, such as basic unhappiness and incompatibility (Cleek & Pearson, 1985), former spouses' personalities (Kitson, 1992), and a general lack of love (Levinger, 1966).

Some studies presents that men are more often than women, blame the divorce on external factors, such as work or problems with in-laws (Kitson, 1992; Levinger, 1966). Former husbands also are more likely to report that they do not know what caused the divorce (Kitson, 1992).

Many studies (Cleek, M. G., & Pearson, T. A. 1985) results also reveals that former wives provide longer and more complex explanations for their divorces than do former husbands.

Bumpus says (Bumpass et al., 1991) that individuals who marry at younger ages tend to report more marital problems and experience a greater risk of divorce than individuals who marry at older ages while some researcher(White, 1991) of the view that divorces occur more often in the early rather than the later years of marriage. Studies (Johnson, D. R., Amoloza, T. O., & Booth, A. 1992) have also shown that marital duration is associated with long-term declines in marital happiness, stability and developmental change in marital quality.

EFFECTS OF DIVORCE ON SOCIETY

Dr. Fauzia Khursheed et al (2012) on her marvelous research work has describe the following effects of divorce on society,

“Divorce can cause damages not only on children but also on the society as a whole. It has become easy and common. There are various reasons pertaining to this change in society. The dignity and sanctity of marriage has gone down with the passage of time. People do not believe in the importance of marriage as they did before. Marriage is considered a social taboo; people follow certain rituals to run the contract of agreement somehow, even if they fail to make it a very successful marriage.

In current times, our society has changed its views about divorce. Now divorce is part of family life. It does have some

major negative effects also. Divorce rate is increasing day by day and it is the case with emotional instability, lack of respect for the relations and family.

The increase of crime rate in the society has very evident linkages with increased divorce rate. Divorce is a direct threat to the society; and it is spreading like a disease. It affects children badly. It can cause damage to their emotional, psychological, cognitive, and physical development. Separation of parents deprive them from the love of parents, they have to love separately from one parent and sometimes from both of them.

They keep on longing for the family life and for the love of both the parents. The moral support is missing out in a divorced family. The faith and trust vanishes away. Hollowness prevails in a divorced family situation, which can weaken the mental stability of children.

Lack of attention from the parents in case of divorce would lead children to moral degradation and disrespect. Divorce can leave a deep scar of the minds of children and can destroy their whole personality. These effects may become persistent trait of their personality.

Data from researches shows that the children from divorced families got indulged in robbery, theft and street crimes. Children from broken and divorced families start using drugs and sometimes get involved in drug trafficking too due to lack of finances. The divorced partners also go through a tough time, which is sometimes prolonged for one or the other partner. The emotional trauma and depression may lead to other social problems. The disheartened spouse may resort to drug abuse. The joint family system in Asian and Muslim countries is sighted as a cause of divorce. It is considered a cause of interference in the affairs of husband and wife. The presences of elder family members may council the young couple and help prevent divorce and becoming another statistic. Ironic though it may be, but the rising number of divorce cases in itself is a cause for the lack of confidence in the institution of marriage and may be causing the domino effect.

METHODOLOGY

Methodological techniques are very important for analyzing sociological problems empirically. Sound methodology is vitally important to establish chain for

knowledge and empirical verification of hypothesis. A cross-sectional research design has been used for present study. The whole population from which a sample is selected for a study is known as a universe of the study. The concept of universe and population also refers to the individuals and groups that will be included in the study. The geographical universe of the present study is kallur kot city while human universe is comprises of those divorced muslim women having the age between 18 to 42 years and were divorced during the period from 1st January 2013 to 31th March 2013. The obtained data from total ten union councils of the local government department of kallur kot showed that 99 divorce cases of muslim women were registered during the said period. 33 respondents out of total 99 respondents were selected through simple random sampling procedure with lottery method as a sample size of the study. Data was collected with the help of a well structure interview schedule. Collected information's were analyzed through SPSS software. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used for data analysis.

Reliability

The provision of exact information has a key significance consideration for any researchers. For the collection of reliable and accurate data requires the competence of interviewer. The reliable data should be homogenous, equal and stable which brings very practical results. Therefore, a scale or test is reliable to the extent that repeat measurement made by it under constant condition will give the same result (Moser, C.A. & G.Kalton 1989).

The following elements are indication to reliability of this study having the same result after repetition,

- It basis on scientific way properly (accuracy, precision, objectivity).
- The sample design should be repeated and recorded (verifiable).
- The meaning of the questions as understood by the respondent must be the same in the both studies.
- Actual changes in the factors being studied may occur.

Validity

Validity is also defined as the degree to which the researcher has measured what he has set out to measure (Smith, Herman W.1991).

Reflection of concept and evaluation of concept is accomplished by the validity. The scientific study always gives more importance on the validity of instrument.

By the critical issue of validity, the researcher takes the following facts and figure for the maintenance of validity in the research process.

- Questions from general to specific are arranged properly and simply.
- It is dire need for deeper probe interviews to distinguish facts from fictions.
- The respondent's cooperation is much more necessary for the attainment of the exact and defect less answers.
- Validity would be checked by cross questioning.

UTILITY OF THE STUDY

- This comprehensive analysis may fill some research gaps on the basis of sociological knowledge in the area of women rights, since a very little research has been done in this area of study (divorced Muslim women) in Pakistan.
- Social workers, sociologists, researchers, policy makers, women welfare agencies, NGOs and all other who are endeavoring for the empowerment of women would get advantage from this study.
- This study will induce awareness among the people of Pakistanis society about causative factors of divorce.
- The finding of this study may be used to start some welfare program for divorced women and this is also helpful to control some problems which may be created otherwise.
- This study will be help full for GOs and NGOs to promote and protect women rights in Pakistan.
- This study will open new horizons for social researchers for further intensive and extensive studies

LIMITATION OF STUDY

This research has a broad sphere and utility and need to be propagated at a large scale. But it is not possible due to the following reasons,

- The large scale sample size study is not possible owing to the limitation of the sources.
- It is one of the limitations that the suitable as well as perfect probe questioning about sensitive matters was too difficult, it needs rapport for long time to solve this problems.
- A very little work has been done to address the said problems, therefore access to the relevant and related material and literature is one of the constraints.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Table# 1: Background of the respondents

Age (in years)	Frequency	Percentage
18-22	07	21.2
23-27	11	33.3
28-32	09	27.2
33-37	05	15.2
38-42	01	3.0
Total	33	100
Number of siblings	Frequency	Percentage
1-5	12	36.3
6-10	17	51.6
11 and above	04	12.1
Total	33	100
Geographical Background	Frequency	Percentage
Urban	19	57.6
Rural	14	42.4
Total	33	100
Birth order	Frequency	Percentage
1 st	05	15.2
2 nd	03	9.1
3 rd	07	21.2
4 th	09	27.2
5 th	04	12.1
6 th or above	05	15.2
Total	33	100
Ethnic Background	Frequency	Percentage
Migrated (Urdu speaking)	04	12.1
Punjabi	07	21.2
Saraakee	20	60.6
Pashton	02	6.1
Total	33	100

Above table indicates that 21.2 percent of the respondent's had 18-22 years of age, while 33.3 percent of the respondents had 23-27 years of age and 27.2 percent of the respondents had 28-32 years of age. While 15.2 percent of the respondent's had 33-37 years of age and only 3.0 percent of the respondent's had 38-42 years of age. Table also presents the number of siblings of the respondent. As the siblings play an important role in the life of children so the numbers of the siblings of the respondents were asked. 36.3 percent of the respondents had the siblings varying from 1-5 in number while a majority i.e. 51.6 percent had the siblings from 6-10 in number and 12.1 percent of them had the siblings 11 and above in number. Table also depicts that a majority i.e. 57.6 percent of the respondent's family belonged to urban areas while 42.4 percent of the respondent's family belonged to rural areas. Table further depicts that 15.2 percent of the respondents had 1st birth order while 9.1 percent of the respondents had 2nd birth order and 21.2 percent of the respondents had 3rd birth order. More than one fourth i.e. 27.2 percent of the respondents had 4th birth order while 12.1 percent of the respondents had 5th birth order and 15.2 percent of the respondents had 6th and above birth order. Table also reveals that 12.1 percent of the respondents had migrated (Urdu speaking) ethnic background while 21.2 percent of the respondents had Punjabi ethnic background and 60.6 percent of the respondents had Saraekee ethnic background. Whereas only 6.1 percent had Pushtoon ethnic background.

Table # 2: educational status & level of the respondents

Educational Status	Frequency	Percentage
Literate	15	45.5
Illiterate	18	54.5
Total	33	100
Education level	Frequency	Percentage
Below primary	04	12.1
Primary	02	6.1
Below Middle	01	3.0
Middle	01	3.0
Below Matriculation	02	6.1
Matriculation	03	9.1
Above Matriculation	02	6.1
NA(Illiterate)	18	54.5
Total	33	100

Table shows the educational status of the respondents. It illustrates that a significant majority i.e.54.5 percent of the respondents were illiterate while 45.5 percent of them were literates. Table shows that 12.1 percent of the respondents were below primary and 6.1 percent of them were primary passed. About 3.0 percent of the respondents were below middle and 3.0 percent of them were middle passed. While6.1 percent of the respondents were below matriculation and 9.1 percent of the respondents were matriculated, whereas the 6.1 percent of the respondents had above matriculation.

Table # 3: Activities of respondents before marriage

Activities	Frequency	Percentage
Studying	02	6.1
Working (job)	07	21.2
Do Nothing	24	72.7
Total	33	100

Above table presents the activities of the respondents before marriage. Data indicate that only 6.1 percent of the respondents were studying before marriage while a significant majority i.e., 72.7percent of the respondents were do nothing and remaining 21.2 percent of the respondents told that doing job before marriage.

Table # 4: Married life duration of the respondents

Years	Frequency	Percentage
Up to 1	05	15.1
2 to 4	16	48.4
5 to 7	10	30.3
8 and above	02	6.1
Total	33	100

Table shows that 15.1 percent respondents reported they had lived married life up to one year while little less than half i.e. 48.4 percent had lived married life from 2 to 4 years. Whereas. 30.3 percent had 5 to 7 and 6.1 percent had lived married life form 8 and above years

Table # 5: Children of the respondents

Children	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	21	63.7
No	12	36.3
Total	33	100

Table reveals that more than half i.e. 63.7 percent respondents had children while 36.3percent respondents had no children.

Table # 6: Number of respondent's children

Number of children	Frequency	Percentage
1 to 3	19	90.5
4 to 6	02	9.5
7 to 10	00	00
Total	21*	100

*(See Table # 5)

Table shows that a huge majority i.e. 90.5 percent respondents had 1 to 3 children while only 9.5 percent respondents had 4 to 6 children in number.

Table # 7: Family system of the respondents

Family system	Frequency	Percentage
Joint	26	78.8
Extended	03	9.1
Nuclear	04	12.1
Total	33	100

Table shows the family system of the respondents. Table indicates that a majority i.e.78.8 percent of the respondents were living in joint family system while only 9.1 percent of the respondents were living in extended family system and 12.1 percent of the respondents were living in nuclear family system.

Table # 8: Family size, earning and dependent members of the respondents

Family size (Nos.)	Frequency	Percentage
1-6	07	21.2
7-12	21	63.6
13 and above	05	15.2
Total	33	100
Earning family members	Frequency	Percentage
One	17	51.5
Two	09	27.3
Three	07	21.2
Total	33	100
Dependent family members	Frequency	Percentage

1-5	05	15.2
6-10	19	57.6
11 and above	09	27.2
Total	33	100

The size of family is an indicator of economic growth. Family members include all the persons (adults and children) living in a house. Respondents were asked about the number of family members. Data in table indicate that a huge majority i.e.63.6 percent of the respondents had 7-12 family members while 15.2 percent of the respondents had 13 and above family members and only 21.2 percent of the respondents had 1-6 family members.

Table also shows the earner family members of the respondents. Table depicts that a major proportion i.e.51.5 percent of the respondents had one earning member while 27.3 percent of the respondents had two earner family members and remaining 21.2 percent of the respondents had three earner family members. It indicates low economic status of the respondents' family.

Table also presented the dependent family members of the respondents. Table shows that huge majority i.e. 57.6 percent of the respondents reported that had6-10 dependent members in their family while 27.2 percent of the respondents said that 11 and above family members were dependent and only15.2 percent of them told that 1-5 family members were dependent.

TABLE # 9: Total family income of the respondents

Income (Rs.)	Frequency	Percentage
Up to 5000	16	48.5
5001- 10000	11	33.3
Above 10000	06	18.2
Total	33	100

Table presents the approximate family monthly income of the respondents. Table depicts that slightly less than a half i.e., 48.5 percent of the respondents had up to Rs. 5000 family monthly income while about one-third i.e., 33.3 percent of them had Rs. 5001- 10000 monthly family income and only 18.2 percent of the respondents had above Rs. Above 10000 monthly

family income. Above table presents the picture of poverty among the respondent's family.

TABLE # 10: Causes of divorce

Causes of divorce	To great extent		To some extent		Not at all		Total	
	Freq.	%age	Freq.	%age	Freq.	%age	Freq.	%age
Exchange marriage (Wata Satta)*	06	18.18	02	6.06	25	75.76	33	100.0
Forced marriage	04	12.12	00	00	29	87.88	33	100.0
Lack of dowry	07	21.21	12	36.36	14	42.42	33	100.0
Second marriage of the husband	02	6.06	00	00	31	93.94	33	100.0
Nonfulfillment of basic needs	17	51.52	11	33.33	05	15.15	33	100.0
In-laws behavior	13	39.39	10	30.30	10	30.30	33	100.0
Lack of sexual satisfaction	09	27.27	06	18.18	18	54.55	33	100.0
Lack of mutual co-ordination	19	57.58	09	27.27	05	15.15	33	100.0
Infertility(respondent)	03	9.09	01	3.03	29	87.88	33	100.0
Infertility(Husband)	05	15.15	01	3.03	27	81.82	33	100.0
Addiction	10	30.30	06	18.18	17	51.52	33	100.0
Chronic disorder	01	3.03	00	00	32	96.97	33	100.0
Any other(fall in love with another person)	05	15.15	02	6.06	26	78.79	33	100.0

*local term

The above table indicates that 18.18 percent of the respondent said that “Exchange marriage” was a great extant cause of their divorce and 6.06 percent of them mentioned that it was some extent cause while 75.76 percent of the respondent replied that it was not a cause of their divorce. The above table also reveals that 12.12 percent of the respondent said that “Forced marriage” was a great extant cause of their divorce and 87.88 percent of them mentioned that it was not a cause of their divorce. The above table also depicts that 21.21percent of the respondent said that “Lack of dowry” was a great extant cause of their divorce and 36.36 percent of them mentioned that it was some extent cause while 42.42 percent of the respondent replied that it was not a cause of their divorce. The above table also shows that 6.06 percent of the respondent said that “Second marriage of the husband” was a great extant cause of their divorce and 93.94 percent of them mentioned that it was not a cause of their divorce. The above table also illustrate that 51.52 percent of the respondent said that “Nonfulfillment of basic needs” was a great extant cause of their divorce and 33.33 percent of them mentioned that it was some extent cause while 15.15 percent of respondent replied that it was not a cause of

their divorce. The above table also reveals that 39.39 percent of the respondent said that “In-laws behavior” was a great extant cause of their divorce and 30.30 percent of them mentioned that it was some extent cause while 30.30 percent of the respondent replied that it was not a cause of their divorce. The above table also shows that 27.27 percent of the respondent said that “Lack of sexual satisfaction” was a great extant cause of their divorce and 18.18 percent of them mentioned that it was some extent cause while 54.55 percent of the respondent replied that it was not a cause of their divorce. The above table also depicts that 57.58 percent of the respondent said that “Lack of mutual coordination” was a great extant cause of their divorce and 27.27 percent of them mentioned that it was some extent cause while 15.15 percent of the respondent replied that it was not a cause of their divorce. The above table also shows that 9.09 percent of the respondent said that “Infertility (respondent)” was a great extant cause of their divorce and 3.03 percent of them mentioned that it was some extent cause while 87.88 percent of the respondent replied that it was not a cause of their divorce. The above table also illustrate that 15.15 percent of the respondent said that “Infertility(Husband)” was a great extant cause of their divorce and 3.03 percent of them mentioned that it was some extent cause while 81.82 percent of the respondent replied that it was not a cause of their divorce. The above table also reveals that 30.30 percent of the respondent said that “Addiction” was a great extant cause of their divorce and 18.18 percent of them mentioned that it was some extent cause while 51.52 percent of the respondent replied that it was not a cause of their divorce. The above table also shows that 3.03 percent of the respondent said that “Chronic disorder” was a great extant cause of their divorce while 96.97 percent of the respondent replied that it was not a cause of their divorce. The above table also depicts that 15.15 percent of the respondent said that “Any other (fall in love with another person)” was a great extant cause of their divorce and 6.06 percent of them mentioned that it was some extent cause while 78.79 percent of the respondent replied that it was not a cause of their divorce.

ANALYSIS OF HYPOTHESES

Simple linear regression analysis is applied on the collected data in order to find out the degree of association between the dependent and independent variable. For this

purpose software called Statistical Package for Social Sciences 16 version was used

Hypothesis # 1: There is a significant relationship between the divorced women and post-divorce support by friends.

Variables Entered/Removed ^b				
Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method	
1	Divorced women ^a		. Enter	
a. All requested variables entered.				
b. Dependent Variable: post-divorce support by friends				
Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.262 ^a	.069	.039	1.011
a. Predictors: (Constant), Divorced women				

The value of regression coefficient R is 0.262 which shows medium weak significant relationship between the divorced women and post-divorce support friends.

Hypothesis # 2: There is a significant relationship between the divorced women and lack of mutual coordination with spouse.

Variables Entered/Removed ^b				
Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method	
1	Divorced women ^a		. Enter	
a. All requested variables entered.				
b. Dependent Variable: lack of mutual coordination				
Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.234 ^a	.055	.024	1.154
a. Predictors: (Constant), Divorced women				

The value of regression coefficient R is 0.234 which shows medium weak significant relationship between the divorced women and lack of mutual coordination with spouse.

Hypothesis # 3: There is a significant relationship between the divorced women and exchange marriages.

Variables Entered/Removed ^b			
Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	Divorced women ^a		. Enter
a. All requested variables entered.			
b. Dependent Variable: exchange marriages			

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.022 ^a	.000	-.032	1.257
a. Predictors: (Constant), Divorced women				

The value of regression coefficient R is 0.22 which shows highly strongest significant relationship between the divorced women and exchange marriages.

Hypothesis # 4: There is a significant relationship between the divorced women and lack of dowry.

Variables Entered/Removed ^b			
Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	Divorced women ^a		. Enter
a. All requested variables entered.			
b. Dependent Variable: lack of dowry			

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.081 ^a	.007	-.025	1.123
a. Predictors: (Constant), Divorced women				

The value of regression coefficient R is 0.81 which shows a stronger significant relationship between the divorced women and lack of dowry.

The following table shows the order of strongest to weakest association between the variables.

Sr. No	Independent Variable	Dependent Variable	Regression coefficient
01	Divorced Women	Exchange Marriages	0.22 (Strongest)
02	Divorced Women	Lack of Dowry	0.81(Strong)
03	Divorced Women	Lack of Mutual Coordination	0.234
04	Divorced Women	Post-Divorce Support by Friends	0.262

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