



RESEARCH PAPER

Reconstructing Lives: Emotional and Social Adaptation of Divorced Women in Lahore, Pakistan

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ABSTRACT

The current study delved into the impact of divorce on the social adjustment of women, recognizing divorce as a prevalent psychological event with widespread effects on individuals' lives. The hypothesis centered on divorced women encountering heightened emotional challenges and encountering more social issues compared to married women. Additionally, it postulated a correlation between emotional and social problems in women, with social support and socioeconomic status serving as potential predictors of these issues. Using a convenient sampling method, 60 females from distinct areas of Lahore—Cantt, Mughalpura, and Shalimar—were selected for the research. Several scales including the Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scale (DASS), Loneliness Scale, Social Interaction Anxiety Scale (SIAS), State-Trait Anger Expression Inventory (STAXI), Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support, and Socioeconomic Status Scale were utilized for data analysis. The study focused on divorced females residing in Lahore and employed a semi-structured interview schedule for assessment. Data analysis involved percentages and graphical representations. The findings revealed that divorced women experienced heightened levels of depression, anxiety, stress, loneliness, social interaction anxiety, and state anger. Specifically, the study aimed to explore the potential relationship between a divorcee's socioeconomic status and their social adjustment, encompassing factors such as income and education. Furthermore, it investigated the contributing factors leading to divorce in Pakistan and examined the societal status of divorced women.

Keywords: Adjustment, Divorcee, Emotional Problems, Lahore, Women, Socio Economic Problems

Introduction

In Disassociated women in Pakistan experience so numerous stresses similar as emotional violations, redundancies, emotional incidents, severe physical illness and problems with their own and in laws families than wedded women(Donnelly & Finkelhor, 2002). The divorce is a legal dissolution of marriage bond. It's a kind of protestation that the marriage cooperation has failed so there's an end. Divorce occurs at the time when mates cannot carry their connubial relations satisfactorily. The proposition is made particularly about womanish divorcees, but it's constantly extended indeed to the children involved in the divorce. All these women ' problems are associated with child future problems similar as emotional, social, physical and behavioral(Kotwal & Prabhakar, 2009).

Divorce is an end and a beginning. It's an end of marital life & beginning of a new life. After the divorce, there is a start of new life with many challenges & problems where adjustment is a major problem faced by divorcee. Adjustment can be social or economic. There is no universal response to the end of a marriage, although there are many common threats found in the experiences of certain individuals. The dissolution of marriage holds profound significance, triggering extensive emotional, social, and cultural implications, especially within regions marked by distinct socio-cultural norms. In Pakistan, the

intricacies of divorce experiences for women entwined with societal expectations, familial structures, and entrenched cultural beliefs.

Lahore, renowned as a city emblematic of Pakistani culture and society, forms the contextual landscape for this investigation. Within Lahore's societal fabric, post-divorce repercussions often pose substantial hurdles for women concerning their emotional well-being and adaptation within social spheres. This research endeavors to illuminate the distinctive journey of divorced women in Lahore, delving deeply into the emotional turmoil they encounter subsequent to divorce. It encompasses a spectrum of emotions, including depression, anxiety, stress, and navigates the intricate terrain of social challenges such as loneliness, social interaction anxiety, and anger within this demographic. A statement is generally made & easily accepted that the divorcee is rejected by society. The proposition is made particularly about female divorcees, but it is frequently extended even to the children involved in the divorce.

According to Gilman, Schneider and Shulak (2005) negative effects of divorce hurt women more than men because usually the custody of child becomes women. Social adjustment refers to that type of relation between personalities, groups, cultural elements & cultural complexes that are harmonious and mutually satisfactory to the personalities and groups involved (Gallagher, 2000). Moreover, social adjustment of divorcee means that she is acceptable to the families, friends and society at large and does not feel herself misfit in the family & in her surroundings. A woman often experiences financial distress after divorce, because her husband's salary lost for her family also (Spillman, Lorenz, & Wickramma, 2006). Divorce brings enormous difficulties for the separating couple, and the major one is financial hardship, which particularly effect females. According to a survey, 2/3 of newly divorced women could not afford to keep their homes and 85% did not receive anything from their family. Economic adjustment is a problem varies from class to class (Latey, 2000).

Divorce can be a learning experience for divorcee in making her emotionally strong but it all depends on her attitude & how she act. After the divorce, divorcee not only has to cope with social & economic re-adjustment but also have to pass through emotional phase. For some females, divorce is a mourning process accompanied by feelings of helplessness, anger, depression, guilt, loneliness & as well as reduces physical and mental health and for some females divorce becomes a process of rehabilitation, when she not only gains a physical and mental health but also feels liberty, peace & calm in her life.

Divorced females face many problems & issues like negative attitude of the family & financial hardships which increased when a divorcee having children. Separations and divorces are often trauma for children and they often experience many of the same feelings as adults. Children can grieve for a long time (Ahmed, Muzaffar, Javaid, & Fatima, 2015). They can unconsciously grieve on the loss of their parents' relationship & maintain a fantasy that their parents will one day reunite. Divorce is a stressful period for children, but some of them recover soon and return back to normal & healthy life. As with most life transitions, marital separation can be liberating, depressing, frustrating, exciting, traumatic or any combination of these emotions for divorced females. Divorce does not affect all social class equally. There are different points of views of experts about divorce. On the one hand, family expert says that it is far better for a child to grow up in a loving home with one parent than a battlefield with two parents. On the other hand, many fears, psychological stress, economic hardships etc are attached with the concept of divorce which affects the personality of grown up children as well as single parent.

In Pakistan, divorce is a legal and religious dissolution of valid marriage as in many but even then in Pakistani society divorce is often disliked, disregarded & degraded. Here remarriage of divorcee is not emphasized as compare to widow. It is often conceived that divorcee is no more capable to fit again in marital relationship which she already could not

handle. Situation of divorced female in Pakistan is not satisfactory. In Pakistan 95% of people are Muslims. Islam is a religion which treats every human being equally. Islam has clearly defined rights of divorcee, reasons for giving divorce but even then misconceptions are there in Pakistani society & the major reason behind this is illiteracy & influence of Hindu society (Patel, 2003).

Disassociated women witness a lesser number of stressful events similar as reductions, layoffs, critical ails and problems with their own parents than did wedded women. (Spillman, Lorenz, & Wickramma, 2006). Gerard, Krishna kumar and Buehler (2006) conducted a longitudinal exploration on post-divorce conflict, depression, and maladjustment in 30 separated women. Over three times they set up strong positive correlation between post- divorce conflicts, depression and maladjustment. The primary aim of this study was to explore the potential correlation between the socio-economic status of divorced individuals and their adaptation within social settings. Socio-economic status, encompassing factors such as income, education, and occupation, was analyzed in relation to the social adjustment of divorcees. This adjustment involved aspects like their integration within family dynamics and their effectiveness in fulfilling roles within new social environments. Furthermore, the research investigated the various contributing factors to divorce occurrences in Pakistan and delved into the societal status of divorced women, seeking to understand their standing and roles within the broader social fabric.

Literature Review

The post-divorce adjustment of women encompasses intricate emotional and social dimensions critical for comprehending the ramifications of marital dissolution (Amato & Keith, 1991). Emotional adaptation involves navigating through the complex landscape of grief, stress, and anxiety arising from the end of the marital bond, with research suggesting an initial phase of distress followed by potential resilience and adaptive coping strategies over time (Amato & Keith, 1991). However, prolonged emotional struggles can significantly impact mental well-being in the absence of adequate support structures (Stack & Eshleman, 1998). On a social level, divorced women encounter challenges such as societal stigma, isolation, and reshaped relationships, highlighting the necessity for robust support networks (Stack & Eshleman, 1998). Factors such as financial independence, custody arrangements, and societal norms significantly influence this adjustment period (Wallerstein & Blakeslee, 2003), with autonomy and self-efficacy emerging as protective factors (Wallerstein & Blakeslee, 2003). Interventions like counseling, legal guidance, and community-based support have proven effective in facilitating their adaptation (Amato & Keith, 1991; Wallerstein & Blakeslee, 2003), emphasizing the pivotal role of comprehensive support systems for enabling successful post-divorce adjustment.

The post-divorce adjustment journey for women is a multifaceted process intertwined with emotional turmoil and societal challenges that necessitate comprehensive understanding and support (Amato & Keith, 1991). Emotional adaptation involves grappling with the spectrum of emotions, from grief and stress to potential resilience and adaptive coping mechanisms that evolve over time (Amato & Keith, 1991). However, extended emotional distress without adequate support mechanisms can significantly impact mental health, underscoring the importance of tailored interventions (Stack & Eshleman, 1998). Socially, divorced women confront societal biases, social ostracization, and reconfigured social connections, highlighting the imperative need for robust support networks (Stack & Eshleman, 1998). Factors such as financial autonomy, custody arrangements, and cultural norms profoundly shape the adjustment process (Wallerstein & Blakeslee, 2003), emphasizing the significance of empowering elements such as autonomy and self-efficacy (Wallerstein & Blakeslee, 2003). Interventions such as counseling, legal guidance, and community-based support offer substantial assistance in aiding their adaptation (Amato & Keith, 1991; Wallerstein & Blakeslee, 2003), emphasizing the pivotal role of comprehensive support systems in navigating the post-divorce landscape

successfully. Moreover, the journey of emotional and social adaptation post-divorce is a dynamic process that demands a nuanced understanding of the challenges faced by women in rebuilding their lives (Amato & Keith, 1991).

Emotional adaptation encompasses a rollercoaster of emotions, from the initial distress to potential resilience and adaptive coping strategies, shaped by individual circumstances and available support structures (Amato & Keith, 1991). Nonetheless, prolonged emotional struggles in the absence of effective support systems can significantly impact mental health outcomes (Stack & Eshleman, 1998). Socially, divorced women encounter societal prejudices, isolation, and redefined relationships, highlighting the crucial need for robust social support networks (Stack & Eshleman, 1998). Factors like financial independence, custody arrangements, and cultural norms play pivotal roles in shaping the adjustment process (Wallerstein & Blakeslee, 2003), with elements of autonomy and self-efficacy emerging as key protective factors (Wallerstein & Blakeslee, 2003). Interventions such as counseling, legal guidance, and community-based support have demonstrated effectiveness in fostering their adaptation (Amato & Keith, 1991; Wallerstein & Blakeslee, 2003), stressing the indispensability of holistic support mechanisms for facilitating successful post-divorce adjustment.

Material and Methods

The population for the study was consisting of divorced females living in Lahore. By convenient sampling method, 60 females from three areas of Lahore i.e. Cantt, Mughalpura & Shalimar had been selected. A semi-structured interview schedule been developed. A semi-structured interview schedule been developed.

According to WHO(2002) fifty five percent of women get disassociated every time. In Pakistan, the trend for divorce is adding due to profitable pressures and societal demands. Increased problems in diurnal lives are making people frustrated and tolerance position of couple is veritably low. The present delved aimed to assess emotional problems like depression, anxiety, stress and social problems like loneliness, social commerce anxiety, and wrathfulness in separated women. The study also aimed to compare two groups of women i.e. disassociated and married, to see whether they differ on emotional and social problems. farther exploration aimed to probe whether social support and socio- profitable status prognosticate emotional and social problems.

It hypothecated that separated women are likely to report further emotional and social problems as compared to wedded women; social support and socio- profitable status are likely to prognosticate emotional and social problems in women. Various studies conducted on divorce revealed that divorce rate are increasing in every year all over the world like other countries the divorce is also increasing in Pakistan but the rate comparing other countries is slow. In a survey conducted at Family court of Lahore, it revealed that every year the percentages of divorce are increasing. In 2003 the cases of divorce filed in family court are 4059. In 2004 the rate increase with 4685 and in 2005 the rate of divorce according to lawyer at family court was 5071. Among the pre-Islamic Arabs the power of divorce possessed by the husband was unrestricted and unlimited. They knew in a mannered no rule of humanity in treating their wives.

It is against this background that the law of divorce promulgated by Islam in the early 7th century conferring substantial rights on the wives appears to be a great blessing and mercy for humanity particularly for the females. However, in the modern world, almost many nations have liberalized their divorce laws conferring many equitable and humanitarian rights on the women (Chaudhary, 1991). annually in Pakistan, one of the countries with the highest syringe consumption rates (WHO, 2014). Over 15 million people in Pakistan been affected by hepatitis, which is likely to rank as the third most serious illness there (Aziz, 2014).

Pakistan is the second highest chronic disease burden in the world, according to the WHO. About 8,6 million people in Pakistan are still stigmatized with hepatitis C which is the third most prevalent disease in the country with one in every 10 people suffering from the virus. The prevalence of syringe reuse, the lack of blood and blood product screening, and the spread of virus generally via contaminated drinking water are contributing factors to the poor sanitation in the country. The prevalence of viral disease in the family system is a contributing factor to the poor standard of living in Pakistan, especially in rural areas.

Gender difference is a term used to describe the differences between men and women, particularly as reflected in communal, government, logic, social, and economic achievements and attitudes. Gender variance is a difference between men and women in physical appearance and biological appearance, usually related to men and women of the same species as a whole. As in the case of hominids review, socio-political awareness in disputes increases in order to order whether a gender difference results from the biology of genders or not. Gender disparity is an exploration of the difference in earnings and incomes among men and women, as well as in additional movements, such as safety health and malaises, thus sickness masculinity discrepancy. It also observant to the modification for differences between males as well females as regards the contagion formed.

Women's exclusion from education or from public life, for example, affects their knowledge of health and how to treat and manage health problems. In most of the world, women are treated as second-class citizens by men, leading to a division of roles between men and women and their separate roles in the home and in the public life. The prevalence of this position varies across countries and depends on geographic or cultural factors within countries. But it is most prevalent in developing countries. Let's take nutrition as an example of how gender plays an important role in social determinants of health and hence on health outcomes.

Results and Discussion

Data Analysis

The research endeavored to assess a range of difficulties including depression, anxiety, stress, and various social challenges such as feelings of loneliness, social interaction anxiety, and anger among women who have experienced separation. Moreover, the study aimed to conduct a comparative analysis of emotional and social adversities between two distinct groups: women who have undergone divorce and those who are currently married. Further investigation aimed to determine whether social support and socio-economic status could predict emotional and social issues. It was hypothesized that separated women would likely report more emotional and social problems compared to married women. The study also posited that social support and socio-economic status would predict emotional and social problems in women. The research indicated a rising trend in divorce rates in Pakistan, echoing global patterns of increasing divorce rates. However, compared to other nations, the rate of divorce in Pakistan appears to be slower in its progression. A survey conducted at the Family Court of Lahore revealed an escalating trend in divorce cases. The statistics showed an increase in divorce filings over the years: 4059 cases in 2003, 4685 cases in 2004, and 5071 cases in 2005.

Historically, in pre-Islamic Arab societies, husbands had unrestricted power over divorce without considering humane treatment towards their wives. However, Islam introduced divorce laws in the early 7th century, granting substantial rights to wives, signifying a significant blessing and mercy for humanity, particularly for females (Chaudhary, 1991). Despite this, many modern nations have liberalized divorce laws, aiming to confer equitable and humanitarian rights upon women.

Data is collected through interview schedule. The data is about sixty respondents of different areas. Data is analyzed in the tabulation form and graphs been made to explain it. According to Table 1 Result shows age of respondents. In 20-25 years category, 17% respondents were present. In 26-30 years category 48% respondents were present while in 31-35years there were 25% respondents. Ten percent respondents were in age category of 36-45 years. The data show that majority divorcees were 26-35 years of age.

Results and Discussion

Table 1
Age of Respondents

Age (in year)	Frequency	Percentage
20-25	10	17
26-30	29	48
31-35	15	25
36-40	5	8
41-45	1	2
Total	60	100%

Respondents' Age at Marriage

Data shows that half of the respondents got married at the age of 21-23 years, 32% were married where they were below 20 and marriages after 24 were only 18%.

Marriage Type of Marriages

More than half of the total respondents (55%) had an arrange marriage. Eighteen percent of the respondents had love marriage. There were 27% respondents who had love & arrange marriage. Four percent of divorcees said that their love marriages were the main reason of their divorce.

Table 2
Types of Marriage

Working status	Frequency	Percentage
Arrange	33	55
Love	11	18
Love & arrange	16	27
Total	60	100%

Source of income after Divorce

This was multiple response question, more than half of the respondents (60%) were self-earned. Fifty-five percent of the total respondents' source of income was parents and family support. In Zakat category total 10 respondents was present. It shows that majority of the respondents were self-earned or they had parents/family support.

Demand for Maintenance by Respondents from their ex-husbands (if not given)

There were 54 respondents who had not received maintenance during iddat period. When they were further asked that they demanded for it, 5% of the total respondents had a positive answer that they demanded maintenance. There were 75% respondents who did not demand for maintenance. Rest of the respondents (10%) were not aware that they can demand for maintenance.

Table3
Demand of Maintenance by Respondents

Demand of Maintenance	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	3	5

No	45	75
Don't Know	6	10
Total	60	100%

Procedure of getting Divorce

It was found that 40% of respondents got divorce at once from their husbands. There were only 10% respondents who got divorce in 3 months, which is the right procedure according to Islamic injunctions. Half of the respondents (50%) got paper divorce among them three percent answered that they even had no any conflict with their husband and they were not expecting divorce.

Attitudes of family, relatives with whom Respondents are living

There were 42% respondents who responded that the attitude of family/relatives was good. Twenty-three percent of the totals respondents said that the attitude was bad towards them. Thirty-five percent said that the attitude of family/relatives was reasonable

Table 4
Attitudes of family, relatives

Attitude of Family	Frequency	Percentage
Good	22	42
Reasonable	18	35
Bad	12	23
Total	60	100%

Respondents' number of Children

Most of the respondents (48%) had no child while there were 31% respondents who had 1-3 number of children. Eighteen percent of the respondent had 4-6number of children. Only 2% respondent had 7-9 children.

Effect of Divorce on Children and Respondents

Effects on the personality of children

There were different effects of divorce on the personality of children. Most of the respondents (61%) observed that their children became violent or upset because of the separation of their parents while only 10% said that their children were happy. Twenty-nine percent of the respondent had children below one year of age.

There were 3 respondents who said that their children were happy because their fathers' attitude was abusive towards them.

Eight percent of female answer that comparing those children effect most after separation and one of them suggested the decision of separation should be taken before the birth of child.

Table 5
Effects on the personality of Children

Effects on personality	Frequency	Percentage
Become happy	3	10
Violent behavior	14	45
Upset	5	16
Infants under (1year)	9	29
Total	31	100%

Effects on Personality of Respondents

A little more than half of the respondents (51%) were mentally relaxed after separation from their husbands.

There were 35% respondents who said that divorce increase their tensions while 7% said that there are other personal problems which effect their personality after their divorce and same number of respondent 7% had no any effect in their personality after their final separation. Four percent of divorcee said that domestic violence during their marital life changed their personality and they loss their confidence.

Co-operation of Family and Friends after Divorce

Most of the respondents (81%) had co-operation of family and friends while 19% had no co-operation from the family & friends. Three percent respondents said that their friends fully cooperated after their divorce and never let me alone.

Table 6
Family and Friends Co-operation

Family and Friends Co-operation	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	32	53
No	11	19
Not Much	17	28
Total	60	100%

Effects of divorce on social status of Respondents

Forty-two percent of the respondents said that their relatives' way off from them after divorce. According to 20% respondents their relatives come closer after their separation while 38% answered that their divorce did not affect their relations with their relatives. Most of females answered in regard to this question that our society not accepts the divorced female. stable after their divorce while with the little difference 38% of the respondents faced economically instability after their divorce. Twenty-five percent faced no any effect financially after their final separation from their husband.

Table 7
Effect on Economic Status

Effects on economic Status	Frequency	Percentage
Stable	22	37
Un Stable	23	38
No any effects	15	25
Total	60	100%

Initial Problems faced after divorce

Respondents had to face different problems after their divorce 48% had to face residential problem or taking care of children while 32% had to face financial problem and the same number (32%) had problem of social attitude. Twenty-seven percent became psychologically disturb after their divorce.

Initial Problem faced after divorce

Attitude of Society

The data shows that 67% respondents replied that the attitude of society was positive or mix one while rest of the respondents (33%) had to face negative attitude of

people. Many of the females said that the divorce become difficult even impossible when society is male dominant.

Remarriage of Respondents after divorce

The data shows that majority of respondents (83%) did not remarry while seventeen percent of total respondent got remarry. Two percent females remarried after divorce and with severe conflicts again got divorce. Most of females avoid remarriage after divorce and many times society avoid divorcees to remarry.

Table 8
Remarry after Divorce

Respondents Remarrying	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	10	17
No	50	83
Total	60	100%

If not, Reasons

Majority of 40% respondent did not remarry due to their children. Thirty five percent not remarry because of financial hardship. According to 33% respondents they did not Remarry due to know any good proposal or some other personal reasons.

Respondents' opinion about their divorce

Eight-five percent of the total respondents were satisfied about their separation while 15% said that it was not a good decision. The level of satisfaction was higher (95%) in upper class and lower (85%) class as compare to middle class where 25% was not happy with this decision.

Table 9
Respondents' opinion about their divorce

Opinion about divorce	Frequency	Percentage
Separation is not good decision	9	15
Separation is good decision	51	85
Total	60	100%

Life after divorce

It was open ended question and respondents were asked to express their views about life after divorce, from the total respondents (22%) had to face lots of negative attitudes of people or they had hatred for all men. According to 23% of the respondents they had feelings of loneliness, failure, hopelessness or a life like punishment while 13% said that their divorce was best decision or they said that life was difficult but peaceful. There were 5% respondents who said that personality if children remains incomplete.

Table 10
Life after divorce

Life after Divorce	Frequency	Percentage
Divorce is not solution of all problems	2	3
Life is difficult without partner	3	5
Feelings of loneliness	5	8
Hatreds for all men	7	12
Life destroyed & parents are responsible	1	2
I feel I am Unlucky and failure	4	7
Life is difficult but peaceful	2	3

Feelings of hopelessness	3	3
Personality of children remain Incomplete	3	5
Lots of negative social	6	10
My support are my children	5	8
Feeling of freedom & happiness	4	7
Remarry & again suffering	1	2
Living a life like punishment	3	5
Divorce is a best decision	6	10
No response	5	8
Total	60	100%

Results and Discussion

The study aimed to explore the social adaptation of separated ladies. Interview schedule was used as a tool of research and data collection. The interview schedule had both open end and close- concluded questions, covering different aspects about social adaptation of the separated ladies. The study was carried out in the megacity of Lahore. Since it wasn't possible to cover the whole population thus Shalimar, Mughalpura and Cantt were named to conduct the study. The specific objectives of the study were

1. Mindfulness position of Muslims in Pakistan about divorcee's right given by Islam.
2. Factors, which are directly or laterally responsible for circumstance of, divorce in Pakistani society. 3. Status of separated women in Pakistani society.
3. Station of society towards divorcee.
4. Part of families & musketeers in the adaptation of divorce women.
5. Goods of divorce on children.

The sample of 60 separated ladies was named through accessible slice fashion. The data was anatomized in the form of probabilities & graphs.

Findings

1. Majority(48) of the total replier were 26- 30 age group.
2. Half of the total repliers(50) age at marriage was 21_23 times.
3. 3. further than half(62) of the total repliers got education from matric to master position
4. 33 of repliers were housewives and 60 were working.
5. Further than half(55) had arranged marriages as compared to love & arrange marriages.
6. Majority(70) of repliers' duration of marriage was2_6 times.
7. maturity of the repliers were tone- earned or they had parents family support.
8. The most important factor in divorce was the gratuitous hindrance by in laws(48) followed by character suspicious by the misters, with nearly the same value for domestic violence, gravidity was a reason of divorce in 17 of the cases.

9. According to 37 of the total repliers the right way of divorce regarding Islamic injunctions was 3 Talaq at a time, which isn't a right way. The mindfulness about right way of divorce was come from(18) of the total repliers.
10. 31 repliers had children 1- 3 and 48 repliers had no child.
11. Half of the repliers(50) got paper- divorce from their hubby.

Dower, Dowry and Maintenance Related Issues

1. maturity of repliers(90) entered no conservation during their iddat period due to no mindfulness or abomination from their misters.
2. According to collected data 75 repliers did know any demand for conservation during their iddat period and 10 repliers indeed didn't know about their right to demand during iddat period.
3. further than partial repliers(58) not remit their dower after divorce. demand for their dower after their final separation from their misters.
4. According to collected data 62 the half of repliers didn't got their dowry. of the aggregate demanded for dowry from their misters.
5. Majority(70) of the repliers after divorce living with their parents.
6. 42 repliers facing good stations of whom they're living with Collected data revealed that 40 children were living with replier.
7. In part of conservation of children by ex-husbands of repliers it was revealed that 18 repliers out of the aggregate(24) entered no conservation for children. goods OF DIVORCE ON Repliers AND THEIR CHILDREN.
8. There were different goods of divorce on the personality of children where maturity(61) children come violent or worried after separation from their fathers.
9. 27 children have their attachment with their father so after separation children fell sick utmost of the time.
10. Data showed that 47 families come solicitude on divorce of replier. of the total repliers tried numerous times to compromise before divorce.
11. further than half(51) of the total repliers mentally got relaxed after final separation with their misters.
12. Fifty- three percent repliers' family & musketeers cooperated with them after their divorce.
13. Divorce created significant gap(42) of repliers from their cousins.
14. Thirty- eight percent of the total repliers endured fiscal insecurity after divorce.
15. According to 40 repliers their routine life didn't prompt at each after their final separation with their misters. 31. further than half(67) from the total repliers faced positive or mix stations from society.
16. Collected data showed that after divorce maturity 83 repliers not marry. repliers for the sake of their children didn't marry after divorce.

17. Eighty- five percent of the total repliers were satisfied about their separation.
18. In response of open concluded question about the repliers' life after divorce mixed stations were expressed where(22) had to face lots of negative station of people or they had abomination for all men. According to 23 of the repliers they had passions of loneliness, failure, forlornness or life of discipline.

Conclusion

The study was conducted to probe the social adaptation of separated women from named areas of Lahore. On the base of collected data it's concluded that a utmost of separated womanish takes further time in process of adjustment at all situations. From the conducted study it was revealed that there are numerous causes, of divorce.

Major common reasons faced by divorcee substantially dubitation of hubby, hindrance of in- laws, and domestic violence. These conflicts substantially end up on divorce. The status of divorcee according to study isn't satisfactory and the conducted study also finds out relationship between the socio- profitable status of divorcee and her social adaptation. Divorce among some ladies is accepted & so no significance time was taken by them to readjust in a society and at the same time situation was also bad among some repliers. So after taking major decision of connubial life, family & musketeers in some cases condemn divorcee and her luck rather of giving support. In result disassociated ladies were face numerous cerebral, fiscal & social problems. Divorcees who had children with them had also problems of adjustment of children. The position of mindfulness regarding Islamic way of divorce among named population wasn't good. Only many repliers knew the right way of divorce and others believe that prompt way of ending connubial status is the injunctions of Islam. The study revealed and hence concludes divorce goods on children that disjoin not only affects the divorcee but also her children, it changes the personality of children at different aspects while in some cases no any significant effect set up in children after final separation from their fathers. A separated lady after passing iddat period have a right like an unattached lady to marry but it's delicate for a Pakistani separated lady because of wrong supposition of society to considering defective a womanish in connubial bifurcation & so veritably many proffers come after divorce especially in families which are fiscal unstable. Although all divorcees face difficulties during the process of their adjustment in the society. But the some divorcees face further difficulties in their social adaptation as well as for getting their introductory requirements of life. They make numerous struggles to acclimate themselves and their children because they've a veritably little support from their family & musketeers.

Recommendations

1. There's a need to change station of the society towards divorcee through proper education at academy position about rights & respect of the ladies.
2. Family & musketeers should cooperate in social & profitable adaptation of the divorcee rather of condemning & demeaning.
3. There's need of special attention by all NGO's & Welfare departments for improvement of status of divorcee at social & profitable position.
4. There's need of immediate opinions on the part of bar regarding dowry, dower and conservation related issues.
5. The children of divorcee should given free education according to their status.

6. Society should discourage negative stations, which lead to the insulation of divorcee & add problems in her adjustment.
7. Vocational houses especially at government position should open for the divorcees & widows, so that they may gracefully maintain themselves & retain their status in society.

Future Directions

Future research in the domain of the emotional and social adaptation of divorced women in Lahore, Pakistan, could encompass multifaceted avenues. Longitudinal studies tracking the post-divorce trajectories of women over extended periods would provide invaluable insights into the evolving nature of their emotional well-being and social adjustments. Additionally, employing qualitative methodologies such as in-depth interviews or ethnographic approaches could yield a deeper understanding of the nuanced experiences and diverse challenges faced by divorced women within Lahore's societal context. Future research endeavors could focus on developing and evaluating tailored intervention strategies aimed at providing effective support mechanisms for these women, including counseling services, support groups, or skill-building workshops. Furthermore, exploring the influence of cultural factors, legal reforms, and community perceptions on the emotional resilience and societal reintegration of divorced women in Lahore remains a promising area for future investigations.

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