

Socialization Of Children Of Broken Families In Rawalakot Ajk, Pakistan

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ABSTRACT

The definitive broken of a marriage, which revokes all legal obligations and liabilities and dissolves the bonds of matrimony between husband and wife, is called a separation. Everyone in the family often finds it difficult to deal with the situation when a family splits up, but kids are frequently the ones who suffer the most. There are many compelling reasons to be concerned about how the dissolution of the family will affect the kids in future. They experience insecurity, depression, and a sense of helplessness as they witness their family disintegrate. The current study intends to determine how parental separation affects children's ability to socialize. The several Rawalakot communities were the purposefully selected research location. Data was gathered from 50 women who are members of divorced households using a questionnaire. The reports' analysis of the data leads them to the conclusion that children from broken homes are particularly susceptible and require special attention for the growth of their minds, bodies, and spirits. They were need special care and support.

Keywords: Broken families, socialization, depressed, insecure, vulnerable.

INTRODUCTION

The family is the smallest, most delicate, and significant social organization that society as a whole provides for and facilitates. Another social structure that forms the basis of the family is marriage. Divorce is the legal term for the ending of a legally binding marriage between a man and a woman, whether by a court order or a legislative decree. The child's first experience with the outside world is with their family. As a result, the child gains first. Parents and other important family members may educate and socialize their children (Agulana 2000).

Throughout a child's whole growth, a family sets the psychological, moral, and spiritual basis. Families and houses can be either structurally shattered or intact. In this sense, a broken home is one that isn't

fundamentally sound due to a parent's death, divorce, separation, or illegitimacy (Frazer, 2004).

The major causes of psychological home situations include parental neglect, broken households, divorce, and illegitimacy of children. Such unusual household settings are likely to have a negative impact. Regarding the child's academic achievement, he makes a claim. Life can be hard for both the parent and the child in a single-parent household or in a broken home. Some households struggle with having little financial means (children defense; 2004) It has been noticed that when teenagers from stable households and those from unstable homes are contrasted, it becomes clear that the former have more social, intellectual, and emotional issues.

According to Rochlkepartain (2003), the family and its structure have a significant effect. Family is the primary and most important socialization unit for children, and this has an impact on their academic success. It is crucial for children's socialization (Sotoudeh, 2004). A kid needs their first social interaction in order to grow up in a family and acquire various behavioral patterns, social standards, and values that are crucial for a member of the community. Parents are unable to effectively socialize their children, which negatively influences both their personality and conduct. The foundation of a man's existence is his social origin and social components of infant development. The foundation for a child's development of excellent character is their family and the necessary social, psychological fitness, enjoyment of social skills, self-esteem, and social adaptability. Parents, start at least from the moment you consider nurturing a family and pursuing an education.

The book serves as a lesson and an example for the kids as well as one of the most important components of their social development because of all the eyes, all the walking, and everything directly and indirectly voluntary and involuntary. These kids do, in fact, learn right from wrong in their home. As a result of parents fostering their children's growth and development, children acquire qualities from their parents (Shariatmadari, 1970). Family social standing, economic circumstances, attitudes, customs, and beliefs, as well as the socialization of children, are all significantly influenced by life and culture. Children's conduct is significantly influenced by the aspirations of parents and their degree of education (Atari, 2012).

If the family is given the proper atmosphere to develop in, a healthy child has the most growth potential when they are born. He or she was formed at their finest, and they are capable of receiving the best training and achieving the highest perfection. Through the experience of pleasurable social interaction,

children from socially desirable growth should profit. Parents always have an emotional and close contact with their children, and by fostering social harmony, energy, and play with them, they help youngsters learn how to interact with others and engage in social activities. On the other hand, kids who see their parents' absence as authoritarian conduct and commanding others to behave do not exhibit a strong desire to socialize. Parental and kid anxiety, shyness, wrath, and violence may be signs of socially acceptable pest proliferation.

Sweet recollections of their relationship with their parents should stay in the thoughts of youngsters as they establish their social connections to help them feel socially satisfied for their pleasant interactions and relationships with others. According to what was allegedly recognized about the family's function in children's socialization. This study seeks to better understand how families affect children's socialization.

On such area of neglect is socialization of children in the families which are broken. Cultural context because of migration of the family to another society or broken in terms of their demographic composition through temporary dislocation of a parent, or because of divorce or death of a spouse. In addition, there also be instances of incomplete families such as these of 'unwed mothers' living with their children or 'live-in' couples. There are other types of incomplete families such as a conjugal unit or non-familial units. But these are not relevant for a study of socialization. For those interested in the phenomenon of incomplete nuclear family, a useful reference is A.M. Shah's book, the household dimension of the family in India. In each of these cases, the socialization of a child may differ, even the role of agencies other than the family in child socialization may have special significance in the context of incomplete families. It also remains to be seen whether the absence of a parent always had negative consequences. Instances can be cited from

migration studies where male migration remittances helped a poor family (Nosh, 2010).

According to the Electronic Law Library's Lexicon, separation is the dissolution of a marriage that was entered into by a man and a woman, either via the decision of a court of competent jurisdiction or through a legislative act). Originated from the word *divert*, meaning to leave one's husband. Every year, some 1.25 million marriages in the U.S. end in divorce, plunging over a million children under the age of 18 into life in a broken family, thereby, breaking the bond between the parent and child, and leading to negative and traumatic consequences for a child (Gottfried and Gottfried, 1994).

This can socialize the child to be less trusting or low confidence. In Rawalakot and globally, family members have different goals and values that result in conflict, marriage and family problems go through stresses and strains of modern society. Today, it is just as likely that a man and woman would stay together, then get married and have children, but ultimately ends up getting divorced (Gottfried and Gottfried, 1994). When a parent loses touch with their children, the youngsters also lose the parent's knowledge, abilities, and resources. Increased life stress, changing living circumstances, such as schools, child care, and residences, among other factors, force kids to adjust to shifting friendship and extended family dynamics. In the United States of America, 60% of all marriages end in divorce and two-fifths of the children experience the break-up of their parents' marriage before they are 18 years old (Kelly and Emery, 2003).

Many theories have been given as reasons for high separate rates today. The affective disorder theory blames separation to inability of parties to separate their childhood issues from their relationship with their spouses and therefore not getting what they want from their spouses. The women's biological re-engineering theory blames the rising

testosterone levels in women for creating separation. These are the hormones that stimulate the sex aggressive drive and rise when one is dominant as opposed to subjugated, a position more working women find themselves in as they continue becoming bosses (Frolick, 2010).

The urban anomie theory argues that urbanization weakens and destroys kingship bonds and severs extended family ties leading to alienation and anonymity of every individual. This has put enormous strain on long-term family commitments. According to the structural incompatibility hypothesis, 80% of all relationships are essentially unhappy because of their structural and emotional incompatibilities, which prevent true compromise (Raleigh, 2008)

Abuse is one of the justifiable reasons for divorce. No woman or man wants to stay with somebody who physically or emotionally abuses them. Women no longer hold onto failed and abusive marriages (Bums and Scott (1994), However, think that marriages are faced with turbulence as societal norms and values are changing. Quoting the U.S Census Bureau, they say that it is the mother rather than the father with whom "file children reside after separation as men, who tend to benefit more from marriages, particularly in terms of resources, run away (Maingi and Shauri, 2010). On the other hand attribute the increasing separation rates to changing society and, that women are out to prove a point. Separation can also be passed from separation parents to their children.

Among adult children of separation among the separated and divorced peers, 40% of divorces are due to childlessness (Gikonyo and Hart, 2010). Who argue that the more children you have, the less likely you are to divorce and the more sense it makes to stick together. Other common reasons attributed to high divorce rates include lack of communication where couples do not keep the channels of communication open with their spouses, and

extra marital affairs, normally compounded by the attempt to hide it, and unwillingness to talk about it (Florick, 2010). Emotional and physical abuse where one spouse inflicts either, verbal, emotional, physical or a combination of abuses can eventually lead to divorce (Raleigh, 2008).

The African Muslim divorce rate is on the increase and stood at 31.14% in the early 1990s (Yunus, 2000; Majid, 2000). Reasons for divorce among Garissa couples are numerous, varying from infidelity, early marriages, incompatibility, desertion, cruelty, insanity, rape, breakdown of communication, among others (Kattman, 1989).

Couples in Garissa, despite their religion (Islam) encouraging parents to have as many children as they can since “Wealth and children are an adornment of the life of this world” (Koran 18:46), the divorce rate is still very high.” 78% of divorces, according to a 2005 Aphia 11 evaluation of the Kenya Sexual Network in Garissa, are attributed to religion. In Garissa, 44% of relationships end in divorce or separation (Kahutho et al., 2005).

It is explained that the fact that verses 65.1 and 5 of the Quran permit men to divorce their wives so long as they follow the Koranic guidelines. Having received three talaks, a lady is unable to return to her husband (Koran 2:230).parents, only 60% marry, with 40% eventually divorcing, compared to 80% of adult children from intact families who marry and only 9% end up divorcing .

Talking of the nature-nurture issue of children, argued that a newborn was in a blank state (*tabula rasa*) because the individual experience of the child can be written from scratch. This is because the environment acted as the sole influence on development of the infant. Young children's reactions to separation are influenced by their limited social and cognitive skills, their reliance on their parents,

and potentially their characters (Hetherington and Hogan, 1995).

Young children, whose parents were divorced may later benefit from their cognitive immaturity, which causes them great suffering in the near run. Almost one-third of the impacted children still expressed resentment over not being able to grow up in an unbroken, never-separated household ten years after their parents' divorce.

Ten years after their parents' divorce, in their early adult years, those who were teenagers at the time of their parents' split were more likely to recall the turmoil and stress that it caused (Pfeffer, 1981) All children have distinct duties after separation as they progress through various developmental stages, which has been argued to indicate that the kids would likely experience some sadness. She said that when parents become more adept role models and advocates for the child's ego after separation and divorce, the development of the child's individuality may be encouraged (Wongs, 1985).

An evaluation of children and adolescents six years after the divorce of their parents, found that, adolescents adjust poorly in father-custody families (Maccoby & Dornbusch, 1998). It also established that, living with a mother who did not remarry had long-term negative effects on boys' right from kindergarten to adolescence (Hetherington & Hogan, 1995). Early growing girls from divorced households reported more difficulties in heterosexual relationships at the beginning of adolescence than other groups. These girls also frequently argued with their moms, acted out of line, and had poorer self-esteem. The parent's requirements are revealed to the kid by a competent child. While a kid without a father is sometimes assumed to be the result of a promiscuous relationship, a competent youngster receives the experiences it requires from both the world of mothers and that of dads (Erickson, 1950).

In determining adult qualities, childhood experiences are crucial. It is abundantly obvious from research on kids of depressive parents that adjustment issues are linked to parental depression. Particularly with regard to their children, depressed women use less forceful management techniques and may display aggressive and unkind behavior. This is because parental depression or marital turmoil could be a key factor to children's adjustment problems. (Hammer, 1993)

In single-parent households, "life stress children" are more likely to quit school or get pregnant while still adolescents. They experience greater difficulties in school, more behavioral issues, more negative self-concepts, greater difficulties relating to their classmates, and greater difficulties with their parents. Sometimes the children drop in performance because they cannot concentrate. Some play truant because to them school is meaningless. The drop could also be attributed to stress and anxiety (Hammer, 1993).

A study by Kim (2010), determined that children whose parents diin the area of Mathematics. Kim (2010) determined that the impact on academic and social skills did not begin to manifest itself until after the parents had initiated divorce proceedings and identified primary reasons for the decreased school performance as anxiety associated with fighting parents, unpredictable living arrangements, economic insecurity and time spent apart from each parent as the likely culprits for the decreased performance. Given that academic success or failure has long-lasting effects on people's quality of life, the types of jobs they get, who they marry, and how much money they make, the effect of divorce and remarriage on children's academic progress has become a major policy issue and research focus in particular (Evans and Jonathan, 1995), both of whom support the argument by people believed to be pessimists that, Children from divorced or separated families will not fully benefit from their parents' resources due to disorganization,

lack of parental authority, and financial constraints connected with divorce (Crowder and Teachman, 2004).

Compared to kids from two parent intact households, such kids will do worse in school. A child's chances of performing poorly in school are further increased by the challenges that a single parent encounters in raising children. Divorce affects a child's chances for a good education and a career in a statistically tiny but substantial way (Biblarz and Raftery, 1993; Cherlin, 1992). Lauglo (2008) claims that the academic performance of divorced Norwegian children is lower than that of married Norwegian youngsters. According to a study of marks awarded to classes of 16-year-olds over the course of a year, children of married parents performed better academically than children of separated parents. The kids believed that their continual transition between the residences of their separated parents distracted them from their academic obligations (Lauglo, 2008).

In the North Eastern Province of Kenya, less than 20% of girls are ever enrolled in school (Malini and Zamab, 2006). Parents prefer marrying their girls off to older men in exchange for animals. Women and girls are seen as "inferior" to men. A woman can get married but at the end when there is a divorce, she does not get her right. People many and divorce anyhow leading to many divorces and neglected children (Osman, 2009). The children of divorced parents among Muslims are usually split according to gender. The wife takes the girls and the husband the boys. A child needs both parents for both social and academic attainment. Many women in Garissa, and North Eastern Province of Kenya, have been left destitute after divorce and any of them succumb to threats and hostility and live in abject poverty, and cannot afford to take their children to school (Center for Rights Education and Awareness, 2011).

METHODOLOGY

The methodology that was used simple quantitative method with the aim is to analyze the effect of broken families on socialization of children by using sociological tool and techniques. Researcher chooses the area Rawalakot, Azad Kashmir. For this study quantitative techniques and procedure were applied for the collection, analysis and interpretation of the data. This present study consists on the effect of broken families on socialization. And the sample of 50 respondents selected through purposive sampling. Questionnaire have 37 questions was constructed which was pretested before launching few questions were changed after pretesting because some questions are qualitative and respondent cannot gave answer of these questions so I change these question's and include quantitative question for collecting data. Then data were collected through personal interview.

The research design, study population and unit of analysis, sample population, sampling technique, and research site are all described. A research design is an investigational plan, structure, and strategy created to find solutions to a research issue or problem. The research's overall design or programme is referred to as the plan. It outlines the steps the researcher will take from developing the hypotheses and considering their operational ramifications through doing the final data analysis (Kerlinger, 1986).

A quantitative approach to data collecting was applied in the study's purposive

design. Using survey questionnaires, the quantitative data was gathered. The SPSS version 17 program was used to clean, code, and analyze quantitative data. The results are given as frequency and percentage tables and charts. We use questionnaire for data collecting questionnaire consist on thirty-seven questions.

The questions are quantative for the collection of data survey method declared and data is collected according to the questionnaire. Pretesting was essential for the researcher to know that the questionnaire was understood for the target population and initial response of respondents. Through pretesting researcher modify and make some improvement in the questionnaire.

A challenging undertaking for researchers with limited time is to investigate the entire population. As a result, the researcher chose a sample size of 50 responders to make things as simple and as feasible. All 50 respondents to the 37 questions comprised the study's sample. Pakistan's Rawalkot AJK is the subject of the study. Rawalakot served as the study's geographic focus. The Per Panjal Range contains it. Its other name is Pearl Valley because, in the summer, when viewed from a mountain, the valley's abundance of almond blooms appears to be covered with scattered pearls. One of the most picturesque valleys in Jammu and Kashmir is Rawalakot, which is 80 kilometres between Rawalpindi and Islamabad.

TABLE :1 Broken family and effect on children

	Frequency	Percent
Disobedient	12	24.0
Anxiety	15	30.0
Psychological disorder	23	46.0
Total	50	100.0

RESULTS

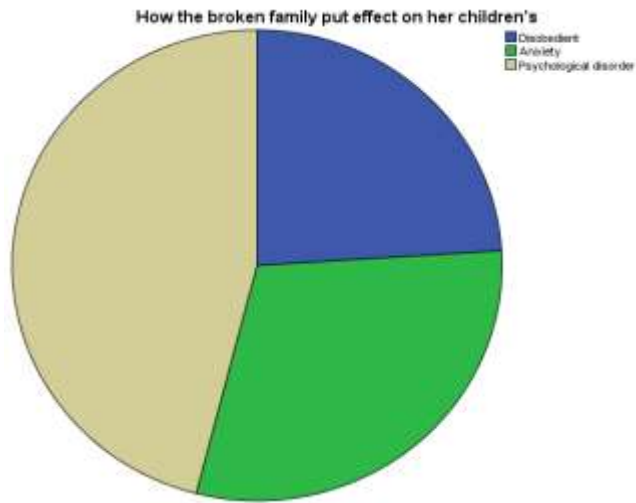
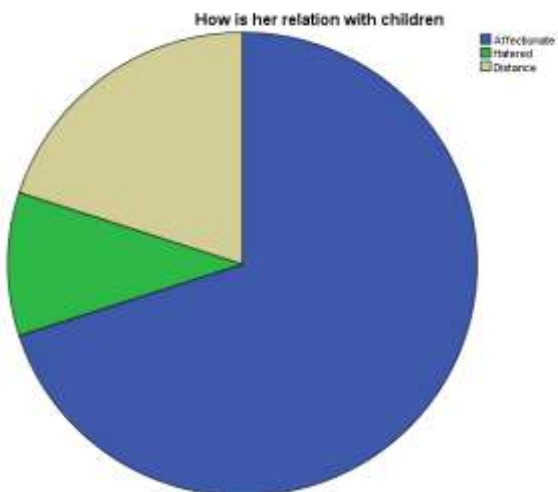


Table no 1 indicate that 24% of respondents gave responses about disobedient. 30% of them

gave answers about anxiety and 46% gave answers about physical disorder.

Table No: 2 How is her relation with children

	Frequency	Percent
Affectionate	35	70.0
Hatred	5	10.0
Distance	10	20.0
Total	50	100.0



This table indicate 70% respondent gave answer about affectionate 10% respondent gave

answer about hatred and 20% respondent gave answer about

Table No: 3 How often she participates in her child school activities?

	Frequency	Percent
Some time	26	52.0
Regularly	22	44.0
Never	2	4.0
Total	50	100.0

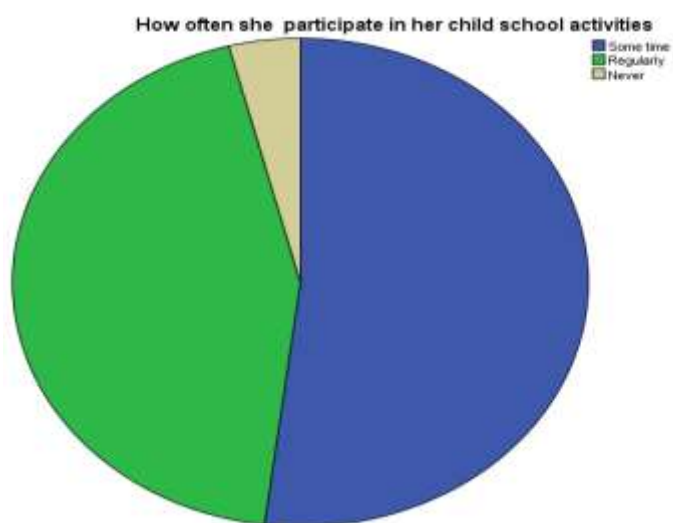


Table no 3 indicate that 52% respondent's response about some time.44% gave answer

about regularly and 4% gave answer about never.

Table No. 4 Nature of job

	Frequency	Percent
Part time	18	36.0
Full time	3	6.0
None	29	58.0
Total	50	100.0

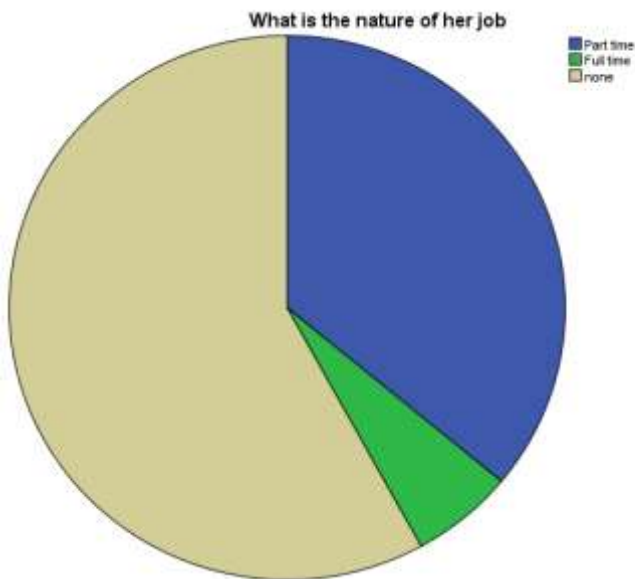


Table No 4 indicates 36.0% Respondent reply about part time 6.0% reply about full time and 58.0% says none.

Table No: 5 Effect of broken relationship on child performance at school

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	30	60.0
No	20	40.0
Total	50	100.0

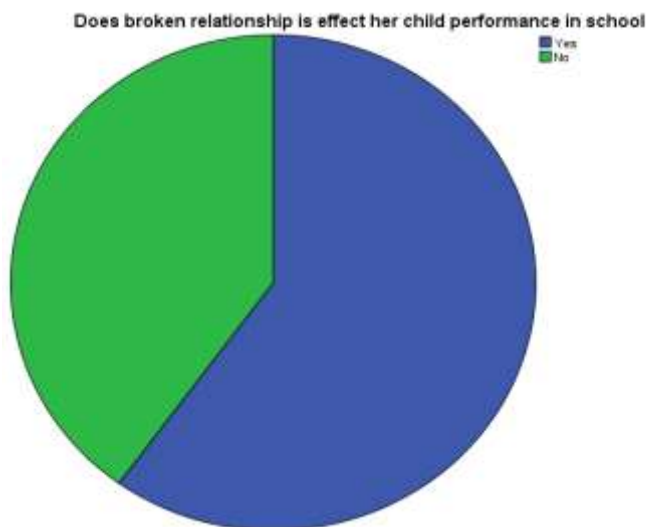


Table No 5 Indicates 60.0% respondent says yes and 40.0% says no.

Table No: 6 Level of sharing personal problems

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	36	72.0
No	14	28.0
Total	50	100.0

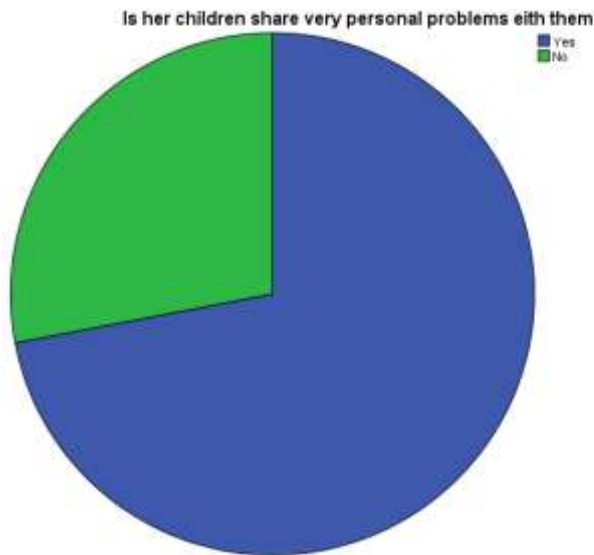


Table No 6 indicates 72.0% respondents say Yes and 28.0% says No.

Table no: 7 Opinion of women about broken families

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	50	100.0
No	0	0.0

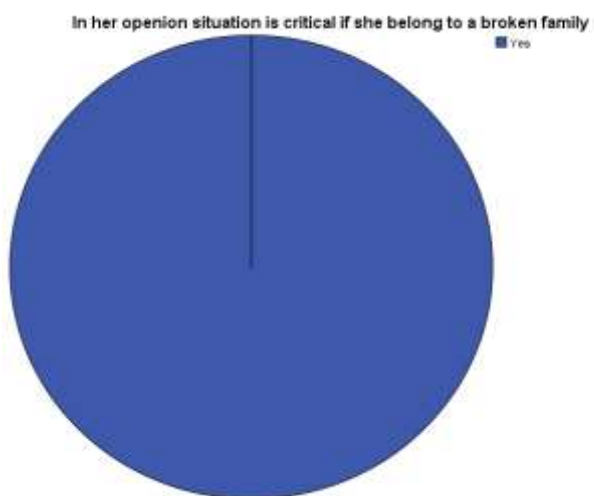


Table No 7 Indicates That 100% respondents says situation is critical when families are broken.

Statistical Results

	What is the impact of separation on her children life	What is the impact of separation on her life
Chi-Square	.160 ^a	2.640 ^b
df	2	3
P-values	.923	.451

- a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 16.7. They are unable to connect with their classmates, neighbors, or other family members, which leaves most of them constantly frustrated.
- b. 0 cells (.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 12.5.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Family life of children needs care, patience and peaceful environment for their positive, but if the couple is not able to show the proper handling of family problems, then family life suffers and even meets with breakage. The separation is more common in people who are less educated, living in rural areas, poorest, less access to media, single decision maker, and conservative and from poor socio economic background. Lack of commitment to the marriage, working women family conflict are the main cause of separation an separation is badly effect the socialization of children. Children take less interest in studies and less interest in daily activities and less attention towards social life. Shortly children affected in strong mental health due to parent separation. The children of broken families in Rawalakot lose their confidence and cognitive activities resultantly.

In the discussions, the findings of the research were related to existing literature or research. Conclusion contained the summary of the research and in suggestion; actual measure of different features of the problem was to combat the problem. In modern civilizations, family breakdown is a typical occurrence. Children in our nation encounter a variety of issues as a result of financial instability when

their parents separate. The majority of people lack access to healthcare, educational, and other resources due to extreme poverty. They are unable to connect with their classmates, neighbors, or other family members, which leaves most of them constantly frustrated.

Most of the crimes they commit are related to smoking and drug abuse. Thus, it is imperative to reduce the rate of family dissolution. If a family splits up after having a kid, both the father and the mother should be more concerned with the overall development of their offspring, in this section, the findings are interpreted to show how divorce affects child socialization. The discussions compare the findings from the research and what exists in the literature review.

The conclusions are drawn from findings of the research and recommendations made from the different views given by both the informants and participants. In this research, some of the findings show lack of commitment by fathers who are supposed to remit allowance to their children because they know the authorities concerned lack tire means (mostly funds) to follow them up. Some men resign from work when compelled to pay attention the children's allowances.

In this study, rural urban and from semi urban areas belonging respondents are under research study. Their qualification level is also different some are illiterate some primary education some technical education and some higher education. Some are love marriages and some are arrange marriages some says love marriage is positive effect and some says negative effect

of love marriages 13 respondents says arrange marriage create conflict in family and 17 respondents disagree from this. 14 respondents says her husband is the head of the family and 16 respondents says her father in law is the head of the family. 32 women doing job and 18 cannot doing job. Some says her job is the reason of her separation and some says not. Some says personal differences are the cause of her separation some says psychological problems. All respondent says they feel sadness when there family is broken. Some respondents belong broken family from 2 years some 3 years and some above three years. 23 respondents says her behavior were changed after separation and 37 says her behavior cannot change after separation.

Some respondent have one child some have 2 some below five and some are above five. When I ask about the effect of her broken relationship some says her children become disobedient some says they suffering psychological disorder. Then I ask about her relation with her children after separation some says her relation with her children is affectionate some says hatred and some says distance .75% children share very problems with her parents and 25% cannot share her problems with her children.

The reason of separation between couples mostly reported are because of shyness some communication gap and some cannot share because there is no close relation between her parents and him. Some parents says thy go regularly in her child school and participate in child school activities some go sometime and some never participate in her child school act ivies. Some children take concluding help from her parents and improve her studies and make him more confident. Some parents says broken family have advantages for her children they become more confident more responsible more attentive and more caring, but some says broken family has disadvantages because the children become more aggressive they take less interest in her

study separation also impact on financial issues and also impact on her socialization

Separation also effects the relation of other family members they lost closeness and feeling hurts for each other. Respondents says situation is very critical when family is broken some respondents handle this type of situation is in very good way and some are ignore this type of situation. Separation is badly effect the life of the women they hardly survive in this society disturbance began in her life and she face many economical also face social issues. Separation is also affect her children life thy take less attention towards studies they take less interest in social life and also take less attention in daily activities.

The recommendations show that there are number of changes which are necessary to combat with the separation. Many cultural and traditional are supplying contributor to separation.

All these cultural and traditional factors of separation should be changed by information; sensitization and education mental health providers can play a critical role in preventing separation. Then we control separation we save the life of our children and also make them good citizen and we socialize them bitterly because both father and mother are essential for good socialization of her children's absents of any one is badly effect the socialization of children. Parents should pay full attention to their children after separation. Government should give the scholarship for such children who belong to broken family, so that they continue her education. Society must be concentrating on their studies and helps to become good citizens. People should behave in a good manner with such children.

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