Vol. 5, No. 4 (Fall 2024)

p-ISSN: 2791-0245

• DOI: 10.55737/qjssh.113553557

Open Access

Pages: 28 – 37





e-ISSN: 2791-0229

Early Marriage Brides; Survival Tactics of Young Brides within their In-Laws Families: A Case of Pakistan

Asim Zubair ¹ Muhammad Rashid ² Sadaf Aurangzaib ³ Sonia Fatima ⁴

Abstract: One of the many social structures created to regulate and control human life is marriage. It is the accepted social model in which a family is formed by at least two individuals. However, a marriage that does not follow the traditional path or that disregards fundamental human rights standards raises fundamental social difficulties with complex consequences. The present examination explores different causes and results of early marriage in Pakistani society. The aim to acquire or maintain power and control over a personal conflict is characterized by harsh conduct, such as aggressive behavior at home. Aggressive behavior reception and psychological pattern square measure practices utilized by one individual in a relationship to manage the opposite place or other relatives. This research study was conducted in Layyah, Punjab, Pakistan. For data collection, a specific range of people were targeted to get the best results, and then SPSS was used to analyze the data. Mostly, young brides were not in favor of early marriage. They said that in early marriage, they have to face many social, economic, psychological, and physical problems. They said they were not ready to hold this kind of responsibility at a young age.

Key Words: Young, Education, Early Marriage, Livelihoods, Survival, In-Laws

Introduction

Wedding services in provincial structures under conventional examples are standard in nature that put compel on a few individuals while the others are infrequently sane so as to take the choice and exercise their correct where snatching likewise assumes a vital part. Such a provincial structure is exorbitantly found in creating nations, especially in South Asia (Naz et al., 2015). Marriage is a social establishment that joins individuals legitimately and frames the premise of family arrangement during sexual and conceptive association. It is a common, religious, and conventional practice recognized by the general public. In the majority of them create social orders, marriage is considered as a socially all right association of two individuals and fundamental reason for getting hitched is considered to have youngsters. Offering young ladies in their youth is considered as an early marriage (Japhet, 2024).

It has been discovered that certain variables have a strong correlation with the length of time that women marry. Training, private aspects (country urban), and financial standing seem to be positively correlated with marriage age among these factors. As education rises, so does the average age of marriage. In general, the risk of marrying their young women at a younger age decreases with a family's financial standing (education, wealth, and company) (Bajracharya & Amin, 2012). In numerous districts of the world, particularly in creating countries, marriage at an early age is generally honed, and most females are offered at exceptionally young ages without thinking about their physiological capacity to hold up under a wedded life and additionally bearing a kid (Ahmed et al., 2013).

Email: rashidani44@gmail.com

¹ PhD Scholar, School of Public Administration, Hohai University, Nanjing, China.

² MS Scholar, Institute of South Asian Studies, Sichuan University, Sichuan, China.

³ Lecturer, Department of Management Sciences, Capital University of Science and Technology, Islamabad, Pakistan. Email: sadafaurangzaib525@gmail.com

⁴ Master's Scholar, School of Public Administration, Hohai University, Nanjing, China. Email: soniafatime135@gmail.com

Corresponding Author: Asim Zubair (asimzubairmalik@gmail.com)

To Cite: Zubair, A., Rashid, M., Aurangzaib, S., & Fatima, S. (2024). Early Marriage Brides; Survival Tactics of Young Brides within their In-Laws Families: A Case of Pakistan. Qlantic Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities, 5(4), 28-37. https://doi.org/10.55737/qjssh.113553557

The hazard of early marriage is so profoundly established in the social legend of Pakistan that the performing artists fell prey to it beyond a shadow of a doubt and at last capitulate to its repercussions by and large. Marriage, a reason for festivity around the globe, turns into a dark gap of wretchedness when youthful youngsters are hitched. Childhoods is a period of blamelessness, immaturity, a period of tempest, and stress, the two phases where the kid needs care and improvement openings. The condition that these kids are subjected to in these fragile stages perpetually scars their selves. The issue is genuine, and it is present all around Pakistan (Jones et al., 2014).

There is a predefined age for young ladies' age for marriage in the majority of the social orders while now and again, as far as possible, it is neglected by physiological expeditiousness for childbearing. Ladies in Pakistan confront a few distinct sorts of issues on the regular schedule, of which aggressive behavior at home without a doubt best the rundown. As per numerous examinations, around 70 percent of the ladies are defrauded by this social abhorrence (Ali & Gavino, 2008).

Pakistani society underpins the presence of the high event of this very wonder in our general public. An examination directed on the male orderlies in a tertiary care healing facility in Pakistan have demonstrated that every one of them has been associated with verbal manhandle of their spouses, over 75 present of them have been occupied with non-consensual sex with their wives, and a decent number of them have even Psychologically hurt their wives in the past.

Suggest accomplice savagery amid pregnancy is very normal; it is expressed that around 3 to 13 percent of ladies are its casualty worldwide and around one million pregnant ladies endure. As indicated by a cross-sectional examination led in Karachi, it was uncovered that around 44 percent of ladies confront aggressive behavior at home on a consistent schedule, verbal mishandling being the prevailing method of brutality (Fikree et al., 2006). Marriage, as an institutional example, is specific for bringing unanimity and reliance for keeping up the familial undertakings. Also, it mirrors that marriage is an all-around rehearsed design that is ingrained through citizenly acts and social and conventional functions of the general public. The decision of a marriage accomplice is a standout amongst the most genuine choices individuals confront. In the contemporary world, this choice, more often than not, takes after a long learning period amid which individuals participate in more casual and regularly polygamous connections (Walker, 2012).

Abusive behavior at home against ladies is perceived as a standout amongst the most difficult issues that ladies confront everywhere throughout the globe. Research shows that one out of each three ladies has encountered it once in their lifetime. The custom of early marriage is regular in the majority of the provincial belt of the creating nations and winning because of certain causative variables, which set down destroying impacts upon females and families (Kabir et al., 2019). All through the globe, a wedding is viewed as an exposure of celebration and some extent of reference in grown-up life. Tragically, the act of early wedding provides no such reason for celebration. Intolerably overtimes', the burden of a wedding assistant upon a child implies that a file or kid's adolescence is stopped and their key rights area unit imperiled (Gupta, 2012).

The term aggressive behavior at home incorporates a wide range of verbal, passionate, Psychological, and sexual viciousness. Despite the fact that the issue has been looked by ladies the whole way across the globe for quite a long time and it has been related with most noticeably awful wellbeing results, at the same time, it's been just a long time since it has been perceived as a noteworthy issue for ladies. Along these lines, the rare research writing is available on this point (Kishor & Gupta, 2004). Women's ability to make their own decisions about marriage is restricted by social constraints and needs. Early marriage can have detrimental effects on a woman's life due to the presentation of real personal and societal obstacles, ranging from social adaptability to health concerns. Women who marry younger will more likely become parents earlier in life and are more likely to experience delayed abusive behavior at home. (Gangadharan, & Maitra, 2000).

This is in spite of the presence of worldwide and native instruments that each one in all the States in Asia has affirmed. Governments within the space, in addition, settled upon eighteen years because the base lawful age at wedding. Be that because it might, they're overtimes' either unfit to uphold existing laws or right contrasts between national laws and non-secular laws. Overtimes' early wedding is taken into account as a family matter and controlled by faith and culture that affirm its coherence. It remains,



consequently, a typically forgotten infringement of the privileges of young women and young men (Dhital, 2000).

The custom of child marriage is outdated and has persisted over the years, having a profoundly negative impact on the woman's life, the lives of her family, and society as a whole. The majority of studies indicate that child-parent relationships are typically most developed in households that are undervalued financially. Child marriage is more common in lower-class families, among people with lower levels of education, and in vulnerable areas that experience frequent disasters. It is crucial to note that the issue of child marriages is not resolved by marriage; rather, it leads to sex-based violence. (Mughal & Awan, 2020).

Early Married Brides

The majority of Asian women are married before turning eighteen; it is a fact. Asian countries have a connection between customs, culture, and child marriage. Usually, it entails exchanging daughters, paying off debts, or transferring money. The need to protect family honor and manage women's bodily rights, social and gender disparities, financial difficulty, and ignorance of the negative effects of child marriage are common motivating factors. Endurance of the fittest implies that the durable will succeed, and so the weak shall turn. The 'fittest' square measure aim into be victorious which they shall imperative the weaker as a result of they are the fittest to do to so. The setup of the 'fittest' was applied to what the most successful society valued: market economy and political power. The leaders of the capitalistic world, the Rocked fellers, the Carnegie, and much more, further took hold of this concept and applied it to themselves. Social theory of evolution is the applying of one interpretation of the law of evolution; those who reach society were superior to those who did not succeed.

Statement of the Problem

The wedding has not been consonant with it. Child relational unions show itself absolutely on the guise of destitution, absence of education, and sex contrast. The Psychological, social, mental, and monetary outcomes of child wedding territory unit young ladies, WHO zone unit generally constrained out of the essential and instructive movement and a great deal of conceivable go up against Psychological, enthusiastic and sexual savagery. The Asian country is inside the inside of statistical change, and a monster part of the populace incorporates adolescents. This 'adolescent lump', while not abundant open doors, represents a danger to the social material if not handled fittingly. An overwhelming consideration is required to rebuild this lump into a beneficial future asset for the nation, given that this part of the populace is accurately guided and taught amid a solid and valuable environment.

Overall Objectives

Here in this research, my motive was to explore the psychological reasons to get married so early and then to check the Socio-economic status of early marriages and its impact on in-laws. Most importantly, it explores the relationship between early marriage and violence faced by them.

Literature Review

According to (Daraz et al., 2014), ignorance, unconsciousness, and emotive local nationalism further contributed to the early marriage trend in Pakistani society. Pakistani families, for the most part, come from poorer socioeconomic backgrounds and are eager to marry off their children young in order to reduce their financial burden. It specifically opposes human rights law and law on kids' rights. Early marriage is a marriage without the assent of the youngster. This might be on account of the kid being compelled to concur specifically, most likely in light of the fact that the kid is excessively youthful, making it impossible to have the power and judgment to settle on a choice. For this situation, indiscriminately present the kid's blameless consistency as proof of his acknowledgment.

According to (Lindsay, 2007), early marriage is a standout amongst the most essential types of savagery against youngsters' rights. It can prompt parting ways with relatives at an exceptionally young age, and afterward, the youngster can live freely. It limits singular flexibility and limits the privilege to take after solid exercises. Early marriage can likewise prompt fortified work, subjugation, and aggressive

behavior at home. Early marriage is likewise frequently separated from the spouse, separation, and partition (Zabin et al., 2005). As it was by wedding them at a lower age, they need to be disposed of and made individuals from the family's pay, in light of the fact that for the most part, the tyke does not feel in charge of the family. Notwithstanding, at times, Pakistani society has a tendency to wed right on time to build the participation of their families so as to have a superior impact in their place.

Said by (Fussell & Palloni, 2004), early-wedded young men are additionally confronting genuine dangers that reason social unfriendly impacts. Some early-wedded young men take a veering off conduct, and they pick the wrong method to keep up financial soundness and mental fulfillment. According to (Jensen & Thornton, 2003), negative outcomes identified with early marriage and dropout may influence the individual settling on the choice, as well as influence her kids and others in the public arena. For instance, high separation rates low wages, and additionally bigger family sizes, increment the quantity of youngsters living in neediness and getting state help. The moms of young moms have brought down birth weights and higher baby manslaughter rates, regular casualties of tyke mishandle and disregard. Schools have scholastic and conduct issues and will probably take part in criminal exercises.

As (Niaz, 2003) said, in Pakistan, which has never been raised as an imperative issue, since ladies here, we don't view that violation of their fundamental human rights and in this manner never question it. Another imperative account behind being under the cover for quite a while is to view aggressive behavior at home as an individual matter of a man, so even the individuals who witness such occurrences won't intrude on, stop, or report any such episode. This is additionally exacerbated by the way that South Asian culture is universally a male-commanded society.

Radical Feminism Theory

In general, the women's activist movement that emerged in Europe and North America in the late 1960s included radical women's liberation as one of its substrates. This strand's emphasis on the role played by male aggression against women in the development and maintenance of sexual orientation inequality was unmistakably its own. Keeping in mind that a minority of radical women's activists were aggressive to men, radical women's feminism was substantially more influential in producing far-reaching support for crusades around issues, for instance, Psychological attacks, abusive behavior or domestic violence at home, and sexual harassment. Radical feminism focuses on highlighting the root cause of oppression for women; most of the time, that root is patriarchy. There are most often other ways of oppression that run to avert women from attaining freedom and equality, such as race and class; patriarchy is found everywhere.

Application of Theory

The theory is closely associated with the current study's empirical evidence. The radical feminism approach is based on oppressing women, particularly in economic aspects. The present study is conducted in the area of Layyah, Pakistan, which has also been analyzed in an economic context with the research tool of a questionnaire that carried the questions regarding economic dependency; here, due to rural settings, most of the women found economic dependency on men, which exploits them. Such connection could also be seen that due to traditional patriarchal societies, women were not allowed to get an education and come up with knowledge and awareness; such preconditions of vulnerabilities stop women from earning from their survival, and they have no option left but economic dependency. Another aspect from the theoretical approach is that if women are not supposed to get an education, what else are they supposed to do? That's what social pressures on the family emerge, and they involve them in the martial system at very early ages. This causes oppression for sure as with early age and least education girls are into a confirmed threat to exploit for a lifetime.

Radical feminism approach as came up with the consequences of a patriarchal system in which the family hierarchy is led by men and women are just to obey it. Such situations are highly applicable in the study area of Layyah, where early brides have to be exploited and abused by in-laws due to no personal identity and reorganization. It reflects the point that early brides already have little participation in society at their parents' home, which turns into null when they enter marital life with no exposure to challenges. Early brides have to survive long with their lost self-esteem in their in-laws and have to stay alive with economic dependency for a lifetime.



Materials and Methods

The quantitative system approach, which was inherently measurable, was used for this investigation. Each logical train has an arrangement of tenets and strategies, which must be followed in leading compelling examination. An information–gathering research approach was employed as part of the review investigative strategy.

Study Universe

A crucial first step is population selection and specification. The data used in the current study was gathered from child brides in Layyah, Punjab, Pakistan.

Analysis Unit

In this study, the target population for child brides was limited to young people between the ages of 14 and 30. This study was limited to issues faced by new brides' marriage knowledge of youth brides and their participation in survival in in-laws.

Sample Technique/Sampling Design

A purposive sampling technique was used for the present survey. The purposive sampling is where the researcher selects the respondents based on certain purposive in mind, which were filled by the child brides from District Layyah, which comprises Chaubara Tehsil, Karor Lal Esan Tehsil, and Layyah Tehsil. The response came from both rural and urban areas of Layyah, Punjab, Pakistan, and represented a variety of cultural backgrounds. The study included 120 respondents, the majority of whom were in the 14–30 age range. Because there was little to no fluctuation in the respondents' responses in the data that was obtained, the sample size of 120 respondents was deemed sufficient. A structured questionnaire was created for the research investigation.

The respondent received it in order to gather pertinent and appropriate data. Face-to-face data collection and questionnaire distribution and completion were the methods used in this study. The female respondents, both literate and uneducated, were able to read each question with ease and shared their thoughts on the subject. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to appropriately analyse the data. Data analysis tools included Microsoft Office and SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences).

Results and Discussions

Most of the respondents were within the 20 to 30 years of age cluster, which was 55.0 percent. The age group of respondents who were between 30 and 40 years old accounted for 27.5 percent of the total. Additionally, 17.5% of respondents fit into the 10- to 20-year-old age range. As indicated by an examination, fourteen million women under the age of eighteen are offered each year. Child wedding has unfriendly Psychological, psycho-social, and wellbeing consequences for women, stopping their general improvement and can bring and it closes young ladies' youth, besides as training and business openings (Nour, 2006). Besides, it will expand their danger of savagery and misuse. Regardless of these unfavorable outcomes, kid relational unions proceed seriously. This can be so a matter of grave concern and it needs enactment and substantial activities. Table One.

Table 1Age of respondent

Age group	Frequency	Percent
10-20	21	17.5
20-30	66	55.0
30-40	33	27.5
Total	120	100.0

Source Data, 2024

This table indicates that the uppermost number of early on wedded age belong to 16 to 18 years of age group females belongs to 70 percent. The second higher number of respondents has married, which has formed 30 percent of the population. Early marriages have entirely different effects on women and boys. From a rights standpoint, the most important factors surrounding child marriage are the loss of childhood and emotional stability, reduced personal autonomy, positive health growth, and educational opportunities. Various studies have shown that education has a direct relationship to the age of marriage; the relationship between a girl's years of education and the delay of her wedding is well-established by demographic and fertility studies. (Hallaq, 2009).

It is important to understand that young boys and women, in particular, are unable to speak out against their marriages due to sociocultural norms and economic dependency (Ayotola & Karim, 2015). The idea that a good child would never turn down a call from their parents is rather prevalent in Pakistani culture. Table Two.

Table 2Age at marriage

Marriage Age	Frequency	Percent
13-15	36	30.0
16-18	84	70.0
Total	120	100.0

Source Data, 2024

The respondents' educational attainment is shown in this table. With a ratio of 38.3 percent, it appears that the largest percentage of respondents only receive matriculation education. 33.3 percent of respondents, the second highest percentage, are illiterate. The respondent with the third-highest digit had completed middle school, giving them a background of 28.3 percent. Families often link women or women's incapacity to earn a living and contribute to the family's financial gain with low quantity. Thus, in the language of economic science, they are viewed as "non-earning people" in the rural context. Though evidence from several developing nations indicates that getting married early actually makes the intergenerational financial condition cycle worse, early marriage is nevertheless perceived as a means of escaping the cycle (Singh & Samara, 1997). Conversely, in situations where women view earning money as a means of reducing their financial circumstances, especially in cities, early marriage may also be postponed due to the increased income. Table Three

Table 3Respondent's level of education

Education	Frequency	Percent
Illiterate	40	33.3
Middle	34	28.3
Matriculation	46	38.3
Total	120	100.0

Source Data, 2024

This shows the respondent's profession. The highest number of respondents were jobless, which shaped a ratio of 25.0. Another maximum amount of respondents was the housewife's; it's created a 21.7 percent. The third highest people of respondents were civil office workers, it is 14.2 percent. And 13.3 percent of respondents were labor workers. Then 8.3 percent and 5.0 percent of respondents belong to self-employed and farmers. Two firmly related clarifications are that teenagers have time-conflicting inclinations for arbitrators or projection predisposition. These models clarify why teenagers take part in risky practices, for example, drinking, smoking, sedate utilize, unprotected sex and criminal movement, regardless of whether they do have a genuine negative effect over the long run. As said by (Simister, 2012), Gender-based violence usually refers to threats, corruption, rights, and deprivation, one of which is primarily the physical, sexual, or psychological pain of women. Early marriage creates conditions that expose married girls to poverty and violence.



According to (Sullivan, 2009), marriage is a relationship between a man and a woman, and children born to women are regarded as the rightful descendants of both. It is a crucial institution for both people and society at large. For individuals, it is the most crucial starting point for the development of a family and a significant and necessary event in their life cycle (Briere et al., 2003). Though socially and economically connected as ever, this is also the start of a rite that signifies a person's separation from a parent. It represents the formation of a unit for the exchange of goods and services as well as a unit for production and consumption, uniting multiple people from various families for the benefit of society as a whole. The prevalence of child marriage varies across national borders. When it comes to the number and extent of young people in romantic relationships, South Asia and sub–Saharan Africa stand out the most. The following ten countries have the most startling rates of child marriage: Bangladesh, Guinea, Mozambique, Mali, Burkina Faso, South Sudan, Malawi, Niger, Chad, and Central African Republic. India leads the world in the number of young marriages due to its large population, and babies make up 47 percent of all marriages. Table Four.

Table 4Occupation of respondents

Occupation	Frequency	Percent
Jobless	30	25.0
Housewife/Househusband	26	21.7
Farmer	6	5.0
Labour worker	16	13.3
Civil office worker	17	14.2
Private office worker	15	12.5
Self-employed	10	8.3
Total	120	100.0

Source Data, 2024

The below table shows the respondent who was in front of many times of Psychological violence by their husband in one month. The highest number of respondents do have Psychological violence in one month frequently, which formed by 35.8 percent. The second highest number says that affected by Psychological violence in one month, not often, which is formed by 34.2 percent, while 18.3 percent of respondents affected Psychological violence some time, and then 11.7 percent of respondent says they don't have Psychological violence within one month but one time in years. Findings show that the majority of respondents have no choice of life partner. Even the Majority of the respondents mostly faced violence, like they were affected by Psychological violence, and then we also came to know that the highest number of respondents faced Psychological violence in one month frequently. Findings also show that the majority of respondents face many health issues because of Psychological violence. In this case, highest number of respondents have shared their violence with mothers. Even many female respondents faced emotional blackmailing by their in-laws. Table Five

Table 5Psychological violence on you in one month

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Frequently	43	35.8
Some time	22	18.3
Rarely	41	34.2
No	14	11.7
Total	120	100.0

Source Data, 2024

It is not feasible to handle a kid's wedding lightly or quickly due to its created factors and difficult circumstances. It takes time and effort to fully establish and implement policies to address issues with poverty and illiteracy. There is no doubt that a significant financial commitment is needed to address the

culturally enriched views that people have about women's traditional roles and their dependence on males. Gender inequality and stereotypes in society have led to a proliferation of gender-based violence against women and girls, making child marriage a socially unacceptable issue. Therefore, preventing child marriage in Pakistan can be greatly aided by continuously promoting education for everybody. Certainly, education offers a remarkable environment in which individuals can improve their abilities and standard of living. Information on their rights and obligations will be obtained by them. As there is a correlation between each component, a woman's education will actually cause her to postpone her wedding. The state and non-governmental organizations should make further investments in education and offer compelling incentives to fathers to encourage their daughters to continue their studies. A comprehensive media effort should be sponsored by the government to educate the public about the harm that early marriages cause to their children.

The fact that the relevant laws are out-of-date and ineffective is another factor contributing to the function's continued existence. Laws that encourage or force child marriage must be changed immediately in order to penalize those who do so. The government and public society should greatly increase economic chances for women to become wage earners who can reduce their reliance. Handicrafts are also heavily introduced in rural areas for that reason, along with other particular skills development programs like industry. A woman receiving an associate's degree in nursing would have more influence over family matters and be less financially dependent overall. It could provide her wiggle room to postpone her wedding. Negative influences on early marriage and child marriage are caused by parental and communal engagement. Girls' education that prevents them from being involved in adult social, economic, and political life. The study focused on opportunities, challenges, and policy recommendations for increasing women's involvement in national development. Young mothers were the target demographic. Thirty women who were victims of early marriage because they were married before turning eighteen were the focus of the study. The study included both primary and secondary data. Primary data came from field analysis, while secondary data came from reports that were still kept as faculty records, books, policy documents, conventions, and registration. Primary data was gathered via questionnaires and scheduled interview schedules. Results showed that opinions towards early marriage are influenced by people's perceptions of high-quality education. The enforcement of laws and policies that protect and defend objectionable historic and cultural traditions is either lax or not challenging in elevation. The research suggests reviewing current legislation to establish a minimum wedding age and to reinforce legal and regulatory frameworks through adherence to the Registration of Marriages.

Recommendations

The issue of child marriages inside Asian governments should be addressed by NGOs, political figures, and spiritual leaders.

- 1. Change the current rules to forbid anyone under the age of eighteen from getting married and to impose harsh penalties and punishments on those who engage in disruptive behavior.
- 2. Build a mechanism to register all marriages.
- 3. Create a law to require the consent of each of the people concerned in the weddings.
- 4. Laws ought to be created to see exchange marriages (Watta-satta), Swara or vani, vulver, and weddings with religious writing.
- 5. Validate the human rights organization instruments to discourage menaces like kid wedding and kid labor and government ought to show commitment to the international community.

References

- Ahmed, S., Khan, S., Alia, M., & Noushad, S. (2013). Psychological Impact Evaluation of Early Marriages. *International Journal of Endorsing Health Science Research (IJEHSR)*, 1(2), 84–86. https://doi.org/10.29052/ijehsr.v1.i2.2013.84–86
- Ali, P. A., & Gavino, M. I. (2008). Violence against women in Pakistan: a framework for analysis. *The Journal of the Pakistan Medical Association*, 58(4), 198–203. https://www.archive.jpma.org.pk/article-details/1372
- Ayotola, K. K., & Karim, Z. A. (2015). Socio-Religious and Socio-Cultural Perspectives of Delayed Marriage. *Academic Research International*, 6(2), 210-221.



- Bajracharya, A., & Amin, S. (2012). Poverty, marriage timing, and transitions to adulthood in Nepal. *Studies in family planning*, 43(2), 79–92. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1728-4465.2012.00307.x
- Briere, B., Hallman, K., & Quisumbing, A. R. (2003). Resource allocation and empowerment of women in rural Bangladesh. Household decisions, gender, and development: A synthesis of recent research, 89–93.
- Daraz, U., Naz, A., & Khan, W. (2014). Early Marriage: a developmental challenge to women in Pakhtun Society. FWU Journal of Social Sciences, 8(1), 91-96. http://sbbwu.edu.pk/journal/FWU Journal Summer2014,Vol.8,No.1/14 Early Marriage A Developmental Challenge (revised).pdf
- Dhital, R. (2000). Child marriage in Nepal. https://www.wvi.org/sites/default/files/Child%20Marriage%20in%20Nepal-%20Report.pdf
- Fikree, F. F., Jafarey, S. N., Razia Korejo, Anjum Afshan, & Durocher, J. M. (2006). Intimate partner violence before and during pregnancy: experiences of postpartum women in Karachi, Pakistan. *PubMed*, *56*(6), 252–257. https://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/document?repid=rep1&type=pdf&doi=8f63f92f5234a59091a0c67eea06a14b8b2ae9f2
- Fussell, E., & Palloni, A. (2004). Persistent marriage regimes in changing times. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 66(5), 1201–1213. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.0022-2445.2004.00087.x
- Gangadharan, L., & Maitra, P. (2000). The effect of education on the timing of marriage and first conception in *Pakistan*. Monash University.
- Gupta, P. (2012). Child Marriages and the Law: Contemporary Concerns. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 47(43), 49–55. https://www.jstor.org/stable/41720300
- Hallaq, W. B. (2009). Sharī'a: Theory, Practice, Transformations. Cambridge University Press. 158-221. https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9780511815300
- Japhet, M. (2024, October 22). *Arican literature: in honour of african writers : 1. Bayo adebowale ------ BY.*MWL. JAPHET MASATU. Blogspot.com. https://japhetmasatu.blogspot.com/2014/05/arican-literature-by-mwl-japhet-masatu.html
- Jensen, R., & Thornton, R. (2003). Early female marriage in the developing world. *Gender & Development*, 11(2), 9–19. https://doi.org/10.1080/741954311
- Jones, N., Tefera, B., Stephenson, J., Gupta, T., Pereznieto, P., Emire, G., & Gezhegne, K. (2014). Early marriage and education: the complex role of social norms in shaping Ethiopian adolescent girls' lives. Country Report: Shaping policy for development, 1–103.
- Kabir, M. R., Ghosh, S., & Shawly, A. (2019). Causes of Early Marriage and Its Effect on Reproductive Health of Young Mothers in Bangladesh. *American Journal of Applied Sciences*, 16(9), 289–297. https://doi.org/10.3844/ajassp.2019.289.297
- Kishor, S., & Gupta, K. (2004). Women's empowerment in India and its states: evidence from the NFHS. *Economic and Political weekly*, 39(7), 694–712. http://dx.doi.org/10.2307/4414645
- Lindsay, L. A. (2007). 13 Working with Gender: The Emergence of the "Male Breadwinner" in Colonial Southwestern Nigeria. *Africa after gender?*, 154–241.
- Mughal, S., & Awan, A. G. (2020). Effects of early marriages on girls, education. *Global Journal of Management*, Social Sciences and Humanities, 6(4), 876–894. https://gjms.b-cdn.net/2020/Volume%206/Issue%204,%202020/Saima%20Mughal%20(1).pdf
- Naz, A., Sheikh, I., Khan, W., & Saeed, G. (2015). Traditional wedding system and marriage by elopement among Kalasha Tribe of District Chitral, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan. FWU Journal of Social Sciences, 9(1), 59-69. http://www.sbbwu.edu.pk/journal/Journal%20June%202015/9.%20Traditional%20Wedding%20System%20And%20Marriage%20By%20Elopement%20%20Among%20Kalasha%20Tribe%20Of%20District%20Chitral,%20Khyber%20Pakhtunkhwa,%20Pakistan.pdf
- Niaz, U. (2003). Violence against women in South Asian countries. *Archives of Women's Mental Health*, 6(3), 173–184. https://doi.org/10.1007/s00737-003-0171-9
- Nour, N. M. (2006). Health Consequences of Child Marriage in Africa. *Emerging Infectious Diseases*, 12(11), 1644–1649. https://doi.org/10.3201/eid1211.060510
- Simister, J. (2012). More Than a Billion Women Face "Gender Based Violence"; Where Are Most Victims?. *Journal of Family Violence*, 27(7), 607–623. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10896-012-9457-x

- Singh, S., & Samara, R. (1997). Early Marriage Among Women in Developing Countries. *Studies in Family Planning*, 28(1), 76. https://doi.org/10.2307/2137980
- Sullivan, A. (2009). Same-sex marriage: Pro and con. Vintage.
- Walker, J. A. (2012). Early marriage in Africa-trends, harmful effects and interventions. *African journal of reproductive health*, 16(2), 231–240. http://dx.doi.org/10.1201/b13821-7
- Zabin, L. S., Emerson, M. R., & Rowland, D. L. (2005). Childhood sexual abuse and early menarche: the direction of their relationship and its implications. *Journal of Adolescent Health*, 36(5), 393-400. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jadohealth.2004.07.013