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ISSN: 3006-6557 (Online)

ISSN: 3006-6549 (Print)

Vol. 3, No. 1 (2025)

Pages: 117-125

Key Words:

Female Adolescent; Pregnancy;
Women Empowerment; Customary
Practices; Feudal; Patriarchal System

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Abstract: *The focus of the study is on adolescent pregnant females and customary practices related to early marriages when they are studying at schools and colleges. Children are capital and investment of society, and adolescent pregnancy is against the spirit of ethnography. Early marriages and anti-child marriages are rising phenomena in the entire world. In this modern era, women's empowerment is a globalized subject. It's become a hot issue because adolescent girls have a baby at the same time, and they have to go to school to get an education. Pakistani culture and norms impede women's basic rights, and women's seclusion (in the shape of Pardah) exists because the roots of hierarchy, feudal, and patriarchal systems are still strong. Various traditions jeopardize Pakistani culture in the contour of (Vani, lanai, Swara, and Sang Chati), etc. A qualitative research study was conducted, and 12 cases from Punjab, Pakistan, were analyzed using a purposive sampling technique. The result and findings revealed that customary practices are imposed on female adolescents and make them extensive adolescent mothers in Pakistani society. On behalf of common customary practices, adolescent mothers have to face domestic violence like children, abuse, financial, economic, and psychological misuse, and sometimes resolving feuds and conflicts. Adolescent girls suffer from different kinds of tribulations regarding their education and career. For example, their classmates and teachers consider such girls injudicious and stereotyped. The present analysis concluded that adolescent mothers knobbed gears during their education and also did every chore of the household. The phenomenon of adolescent girls and pregnancy is crucial, and the worst consequence of pubescent mothers is hurting the global movement for women's empowerment.*

Introduction

A meticulous intimidation always exists for the women in every epoch of the world (Haider, 2014). Among these threats, adolescent young mothers widespread phenomena are rising in Pakistan and its prevailing all over the country under the umbrella of poverty, illiteracy, religious beliefs and cultural norms and social pressure is promoting this tremendous practice, most of adolescence girls get married and lose their childhood by their parents and guardians enforcement. Early motherhood is not an easy task, it has wide responsibility regarding maternal and child care. Over the previous 50 years momentous enhancement has taken place in confrontation of early marriage issues. Today, after fifteen years further steps are required for better life of Pakistan's future mothers and their children. Women empowerment is now an imperative issue in this globalized world, but anti-women practices are still an impetus in Pakistani society due to the counterfeit religious scholars' delusion scriptures. Today Pakistani women are one of the slightest empowerment segments of society. She is playing a role as a subservient or subordinate person in the Pakistani society. Women are the 49.2% of the total

population in Pakistan, but feudalistic, political, economic and socialistic system of government undermine the basic rights of the women in such kinds of atrocity system where women folk have to face adolescence pregnancy, marriage with Quran, rape, acid throwing, honor killing, early marriages, and forced prostitution, on this foundation the system is proving to be an obstacle in the revival of women empowerment in Pakistani society. In this scenario, civil society, NGOs, media, and intellectuals are not playing a smart role for the women empowerment in Pakistan (*Pakistan Population clock*, 2016). Teen pregnancy phenomena are not the only raising in developing countries. It is also spreading issue in developed countries. According to a TV show 100 teens are pregnant in one hour in America; a web survey is conducted among the 10,000 people across the America 64 % teen Girls Having sex and 15 % want to become teen mom some interesting reasons behind this, mostly girls want to get pregnant by inspiration of any celebrity, some are pregnant they love baby they like to do their work like diaper changing, taking shower, feeding, and want to play game, majority of teens are pregnant by chance without using any contraception while having sex (Titelbaum, 2008).

Often societies claim that adolescences are responsible of getting pregnancy. But the situation is different in real because mostly pre-mature girls are not willing to fertilize, under some crucial conditions they have to take initiative for survival in this men dominated society. A survey is conducted through the U.N population fund (UNFPA) some hilarious figure come into an assessment 7.3 million adolescence, young girls become pregnant in one year in developing countries among these 7.3 million pregnant girls 2 million are under (14 or younger), and 70,000 teen girls died at the time of adversity of delivery. It's an alarming situation in the developing courtiers (Williamson, 2013).

Situation of adolescent young mothers is globalized concern; these younger girls aren't having an idea to take care of a child being a mother. They have to persistently suffer different kinds of issues regarding their health, education, financial problems, and psychological problems because the motherhood responsibility is not compatible with their fragile bodies. The fertility rate is 16 million in every year in developing countries which are married (Edilberto Loaiza, 2013) such kinds oproductst arena impedimentnt to social progress of young girls.

Global requirement is to make sure that adolescent young mothers don't leave the school and continue their study. For this purpose different kinds of enlistment programs are started in developing countries, providing them an economical incentive, financial support, child and mother care centers, developed countries realized that these girls are prolific part of the society, but in underdeveloped countries women are already abysmal circumstances are facing where adolescent pregnancy deem to be a menace. Consequently, every day 20,000 young mothers give birth, but in developing countries this condition is very trivia (Boutayeb, 2024). In this modern age her uniqueness are demolished by using different name enlightenment in developed countries and customary practices in under developing countries. Pakistani society is embraced to that kind of archetypal society where girl's births are not highlighted in the society (Baig, 2011). The parents of girls still believe that the girls are symbols of disgrace and dishonor to us even in this modern time. In such circumstance it is easy to comprehend where the stance of adolescent young girls in Pakistani society. The picture is so awful and horrible 42% girls are married before 18 and 8 % teen girls are already mothers in between 15 to 19, in such kind of shocking scenario how the Pakistani culture and norms desolate the adolescent's education career (Rizvi et al., 2024).

Educated Society and Adolescent Mothers

Worse situation of early mothers is not only uncomfortable for society or community it is also dejected by school teacher and educated community, they should welfare and take care of such kinds of teen mothers even provide them sexuality education in the school, they are supported less from their peer groups, teachers and parents (*Developing an Education Sector Response to Early and Unintended Pregnancy*, 2014), before fertility they are the part of the community, society, family and peer groups when they become adolescent mothers due to any social defiance the jeopardize always survive on the teen mother and her neonate because they become vulnerable parts of the society ("Child marriages," 2008). In this new era, these adolescent young mothers deserve the empowerment in the society which is not possible without the insurance of educated people. Unfortunately, some traditionalist forces in

Pakistan always resist against attending juvenile school. So, the positive gesture of the society almost covers under the dominance of the conservative force (Ebrahim, 2014).

Seized Educational Career

Early mothers, career is not priority in any society because they are a mismatch with the schoolgirls, concluding school as a mom is a tricky task both responsibilities are not that easy for the flimsy body. Almost 1 million teen having babies every year, seven out of ten leave their school before completing high school fewer two percent hardly goes on to obtain college degree ("Finishing School as a Mom," 2009). In this situation some developed countries are offering such school while having adolescent education facility under the platform of the adolescent girls and parenting education like St. Paul Public School providing education adolescent girls and child caring center (Pelt, 2012). For instance, Pakistan girls education is worse and they are the prey of honor killing and physical violence (Nazirullah et al., 2022; Rahman et al., 2023). The adolescent young mothers already suffering, some solemn obstacles like deficiency in their medical treatment, hardly recovery from the early pregnancy, lack of safety of their neonate baby and lack of support from the parents and teacher side, if any teen mother argued that she want to continue her education after birth the community mull over her thought is awkward and stereotype hence the 7.27 million adolescent out of school along with 3.8 million are females (Nazirullah et al., 2023; Ullah et al., 2022). The study used qualitative research design for exploring the issues of early marriages of the school and colleges mothers.

Research Design

Choose a qualitative research design that best suits to the study's objectives. For example, qualitative designs and case study method was used to know the personal experiences of the adolescent mothers in the schools. For instance a case study design was used to explore an in-depth analysis of a few cases of adolescent mothers.

Sampling

The study used purposive sampling method and further explore more real cases with snowball sampling technique. The sample size of the participants were twelve (N=12) schools and colleges students at Punjab Pakistan.

Data Collection Methods

The research applied in-depth interviews data collection methods and further conducted semi-structured or unstructured interviews to gain more detailed information.

Ethical Considerations

The researchers ensure the ethical standers and take proper informed consent from the school and colleges head. Secondly, confidentiality were the top priority of researcher and after transcription all conducted interviews recording and narration were deleted. Pseudonyms were used for each participants. Lastly, ethics and ethical approval were taken from both institutions and adolescent female mothers.

Validity and Reliability

The study used triangulation technique and verify the data sources and methods to cross-check information. For example, peer debriefing technique was apply to gain feedback and insights of the all interviews transcriptions.

Data Analysis

Data analysis method was narrative analysis and accounted stories and personal narration of adolescent mothers. The study evaluated 12 cases and narrated their personal stories to explore the early marriages of adolescent mothers at schools and colleges.

Prologue - Adolescence, Girls Losing Their Childhood in Every Epoch

The researchers conduct a case in this section which discovered a 13 year old girl early marriage story in Kasur government school. Her name was Nasira who is married to a 30 year old man on that basis that her brother has a sexual relation with her groom's sister. When the relation got revealed in the village's Panchayat they decide to tie a knot between the boy's sister and the girl's brother on (Watta & Satta) basis for solving disputes, those who did this misconduct both are young more than 18+ but criminal boy's sister is just 13year old and studying in a primary school in 4th class. It was a dreadful and awful attempt against 13 year old adolescence girl she was just 13 years old and studying well. On

discrimination basis, she married to a man she screamed for help but vain. As Panchayat has decided without concern of her desire, unfair decision devastates her educational future and she lost her delightful and golden era of childhood, next year when she goes to school after married, her friends look at her strangely, nobody talk to her, nobody cooperate with her, because every girl is provoked by the parents and guardian do not share or play anything with Nasira. Because she is not among you, most people start passing comments about her when she comes to school. Approximately one week she faced viciously discriminations without any guilt at last this innocent teen cannot suffer more social boycott and insufficient behavior from the society and run off the school oh! It's a horrible and atrocity step of the culture. And it's the dark side of the Pakistani ethnography because now she spends her whole life as a punishment of her brother's sin, just because she has six sisters more, but the brother is only one therefore her parents take this step and deprive him from her rights, after three years her guilty brother gave divorce to his wife because they do not have any child but she is still there with one baby, her mourning is looking into her eyes and tears suddenly comes out of her eyes. This is a discreditable act by the respective social order which leads to an ultimate conspiracy of silence towards women empowerment in Pakistan.

Dilemma of Adolescent Young Pregnant Mothers

Most early mothers postpone their education, career due to the conservative forced and cultural reason behind the some traditional practices which is not drafted by their will. Because they do not have any support group, media group, NGOs, or any government policy, which argue to highlight their rights and remove illicit hampers from their way. But the civic sense is totally vanished from the Pakistani culture especially in this matter because when these adolescences young girls try to go to school the society gives them torment in silhouette of domestic violence, psychological violence, social and economical violence, and some time in bullying shape, at this time flimsy prettiness not having any stance against this vanity of the society, so they have to terminate their educational future and those who want to continue their academic career they daily have to face cruel conduct of their fellows in different modes like in class boycott and non cooperated policies are used in the class because their children mind set are designed by their guardian and parents against the motherhood in childhood. In this position they cannot protract the educational career and they have to run off the school forever. Alas! This is the ghastly segment of the society and the brutal backlash of the culture, norms and values.

Vani is a dismal tradition, it began 400 years ago in result dispute resolution. Under this sullen tradition girls are married to a decade older men for solving clash among two opposite parties this tradition is practiced in KPK, Sindh, North East Punjab, a case history is important to discuss here, which we reveal during our exploration, in Mianwali, Nosheen is a 10 year old girl studying in primary school near her village. Her family has disputed within the family on property basis the quarrel has started both parties attacked on to each other, one side 2 person are murdered and from the other side one is injured, but the quarrel is as it is at least "Jirga" take the initiative against this clash and decided that those who killed two sons of one family they have to confer a girl to victim party as a plenty in the sense of Vani for the sake of resolution and peace. There is no appeal no remedy in such kind of bleak decision every party has to follow the traditional outlaw practices. Under this grim decision Nosheen is married to a decade older man who is approximately 30 years old and she is just 10 years old girl studying in class three she had a smiling face girl before marriage, but her smile of the face proves an end echo of her happiest life, Pakistani traditional values kill an innocent teen through the dreadful culture. Alas! It's again a black shadow of the culture which still exists in Pakistani society. After her marriage of two years one day she goes to school on occasion of the result announcement when she enters into the school everyone looks at her very strangely no one want to talk to her no one want to welcome in the school because she carried a baby into her lap she is very disappointed when she exposed her desire that she want to continue her education from 4th class, every teacher in the staff room suddenly silent and among one of them slowly said, Nosheen you should stay at home take care your baby, what you do after completing your education? In your appearance student will not feel comfortable that time she decided she will not continue her further education, this is poor fragment of the community regarding juvenile girls she is blameless in every respect.

Prevailing Social Security Dilemma Leads To Ignorance By School-Mates

Most communities always craft some difficulties in different nature for the purpose of dent in women empowerment in Pakistani area, according to this dilemma a case study is worth to narrate here which is interviewed in district Sheikhu Pura from Ruksana a 13 years old pubescent girl studying in class 3. She is silent faced innocent girl; she is betrothed with a 28 year old male. The reason behind is her mother has blood cancer, she want her daughter to get married in her life. She is the only daughter of her parents expect a son, therefore she wants social and economic protection of her daughter after her death, therefore she has taken such sort of step, but nobody care what Ruksana has desire, 13 years old girl is going through these circumstances just like a mature woman and never hesitate against the last wish of her mother and act upon her decision without being reluctant. Her marriage is fixed within the family, after two years of her marriage (a mother of single child) she asked for her father please encourage my husband's family for continuation of my education in school again. An unremitting discussion took place with her husband and in-laws are convinced for her further education, she joins the school once again, but she realizes that the school picture is totally opposite of her mindset, she feels here as an alien in the school nobody like to talk to her in a clear manner everyone is avoiding her appearance, the new situation is proving a mental shock for her because she was not expecting like that. Then she thought that might be their fellow's response is strange because she does not attend the school for a long time and sudden appearance with the stigma of early marriage and adolescent mother of a child make them shocked because they are not mentally prepared how to react with her as their parents also forbid them to talk to Ruksana.

Physical Health of Childbearing Teen Mothers

Although childbearing mother's basic body fitness is standardized in stipulations that how the body should physically robust? A piece system of the body consist on the basis of mandatory middling when any appendage is not performing healthy and what kinds of snag child bearers have to face? The following systems should be efficient like, Blood circulations, eyes, Immune systems, and Metabolism, each part and progression obligatory at the time of pregnancy, supplementary detail is pointed out in medical libraries in this context. Unluckily Pakistan has the utmost rate of newborn deaths and stillbirth deaths at 40.7 percent per 1000 births. Adolescent pregnancy is linked with elevated rates of first day deaths and stillbirth deaths for the reason that induced hypertension and low weight of neonates teen mothers stumble upon more trouble during pregnancy as compared to older women (Shaikh, 2015). Subsequent to manage the early pregnancies or consideration during pregnancy, apt utilization of contraceptive service can control the neonate raising deaths rate in Pakistan.

Discussion

Under the recommendation of World Health Organization (WHO, 2021) an adolescent defining age is deemed to be (10 to 19) years, it is the most critical and prevention period of mental sickness every individual have to face until their puberty. There are more 176 million individuals in Pakistan and regarding 20 % are adolescents who are derelict in mental health care. Among these schools going teens are encountering emotional and behavioral problems in their daily life subsequently apiece adolescent suffering internalizing and externalizing problems. (Internalizing problems mean, over controlled, sign of depression, anxiety, social withdrawal, and somatic complaints. Externalizing problems, under controlled, overt behaviors, including violence, acting tendencies, disruptive, defiant, hyperactive behaviors) (Sadia Saleem, 2013). Psychological troubles at the time of pregnancy are connected with insufficient antenatal heed, low birth weight whilst in the postpartum is linked to diminished sentimental concern ignore and antagonism towards neonate (Veena A. Satyanarayana, 2011). Due to the community taboo reproductive open discussion is secret especially amid the young generation limited health education regarding puberty and sex information, according to a survey majority of Pakistani adolescent young girls do not have any idea about menstruation complication elucidate the position of early mothers in Pakistani society consider a stain and stress, anti social behavior make them unprotected in the society and they have to dropout the school ultimately this change increase the level of stress, high level of stress lead to boost the psychological and behavior problems. Nobody denies that the female adolescents are the source of optimism for future generations but current situation is not in

favor of adolescent's young mothers in Pakistan (Parpio, 2013).

Although this phenomenon is crystal clear in mostly cases girls are immature they are not ready for motherhood social pressure and family pressure compels them to take unintended Burden into her feeble shoulders. In such cases fathers prove irresponsible they continue their education social interaction and career after stigmatize the adolescent pregnant (*Developing an Education Sector Response to Early and Unintended Pregnancy*, 2014). Sometime death of husband boost up snags in her life because the unexpected alter the behavior of her husband's family become stiff and rigorous towards her survival and existence even nobody induce her diminishing hypertension in her destitution time (Deven, 2014). Obvious dilemma of Pakistani ethnography on the basis of so called honor system the adolescent have to endure in law's family even after death of her husband (*Child Marriage in Pakistan: A Taboo*, 2007), variety of poignant violations mental and physical infirmity become the part of her life after her spouse's demise (Nida Zafar, 2014). Meanwhile a jeopardize stigma formulate bitterness and nervousness in her life, When she re-marry with an older man on behalf of customary practices "Swara" for the sake of economical benefits and political allegiances without any assent to her (*Child Marriage in Pakistan: A Taboo*, 2007).

Conclusion

The study concluded that prevailing cultures in Pakistan are not only contradicting to the scenario of women empowerment but also creating worse problems in the life of adolsence mothers at different schools. This research paper has tried to for identifying miserable and momentous condition of adolescent young mothers and their earlier marriages in Punjab Pakistan. The conclusion indicates that traditional behaviors are enforced on female adolescents, leading to a prevalence of teenage motherhood in Pakistani culture. Adolescent mothers, following conventional customs, are subjected to domestic violence, including child abuse, financial exploitation, economic hardship, psychological manipulation, and sometimes, dispute resolution issues. Adolescent females have several challenges concerning their education and household activities. For instance, their peers and educators deem such females imprudent and stereotypical. The current investigation indicated that teenage mothers manage their educational responsibilities while simultaneously doing all domestic activities. The phenomenon of teenage girls and pregnancy is critical, and the adverse consequences for adolescent mothers undermine the worldwide drive for women's empowerment. The study recommended that the Federal Ministry of National Health Services Regulation of Pakistan and the National MNCH Program arrange an awareness program for the parents and the general public. Secondly, a welfare program should be carried out to ensure that such cultural practices are prohibited and do not prevail anymore in Pakistan, which is contradictory to the agenda of women's empowerment and sustainable development goals.

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