




LEGACY AND DISAGREEMENT: INHERITANCE DISPUTES AND THEIR IMPACT ON CHILDREN'S EDUCATION IN DISTRICT DIR UPPER

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KEYWORDS	ABSTRACT
Inheritance Disputes, Family Education, District Upper Dir, Children's Education, Educational Outcomes	This study explores the impact of inheritance disputes on family dynamics and children's education in the District Upper Dir, KP. The research aims to uncover the motivations behind the intergenerational inheritance conflicts and their influence on familial relationships, with the specific focus on how these disputes disrupt children's academic progress. Using a quantitative survey method, data was gathered from 400 respondents across four tehsils, and analyzed through the descriptive & inferential statistics. The findings reveal that inheritance disputes, often linked to property ownership, are exacerbated by the socio-economic conditions like low family income and complex joint family structures. Education emerges as a significant factor in resolving disputes more efficiently as families with the higher education levels experience shorter conflict duration. Moreover, inheritance disputes negatively impact children's school attendance & performance, with many respondents acknowledging psychological stress & increased dropout rates among the affected children. The results offered significant information for reaching the desired conclusion & findings highlight standing of addressing familial conflicts to improve education outcomes & inform policy initiatives in the region.
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INTRODUCTION

In family contexts, the transmission of goods or services from one generation to the next, referred to as intergenerational transmission, plays a crucial role (Nassar, Iliyasu, Song, Bashir & Latif, 2020). A significant aspect of this transmission is inheritance, key mechanism for transferring wealth across generations. The inheritance involves the transfer of property and other assets from one's ancestors at various lifecycle stages, including birth, death, marriage (often involving dowry or bride wealth),

and retirement from work (Cooper, 2010). The intergenerational inheritance rights refer to rights & claims that individuals or generations have over inheritance or transfer of assets, wealth, or property from one generation to next within a family. These rights typically pertain to passing down of assets or wealth from parents or grandparents to their children or grandchildren and involve distribution of property, financial resources, or other valuable possessions. Intergenerational inheritance rights can include many aspects, including property ownership, financial family business, assets, personal belongings, cultural or traditional rights, etc. Inheritance rights in Pakistan are not merely question of the socio-economic equity rather they arguably as crucially represent social justice and gender equality. Seven women from Sindh build a mosque to ensure 'delayed' inheritance for daughters, for women, these rights are gateway to empowerment & economic independence ensuring them equal stake on family assets.

The problems such as honor killings and dowry are among the factors that affect the distribution of inheritance in Pakistan, but influence attitudes people & behavior due to cultural norms. Frequently such customs importantly impact the decision-making of women about inheritance rights (Ahmad, Batool & Dziegielewski, 2016; Fatima, 2020). Abbassi Rizwana, and Safdar's (2021) study adds new insight to issue of land disputes in Pakistan. The system's ponderous and unclear procedures serve only to add to the extent of these hardships. In turn, delay in resolving land-related disputes often has severe negative effects on mental and economic well-being of family heads. The legal process for land-related disputes in Pakistan is drawn out and indefinite. This places intense emotional and financial pressures on families especially children (Afzal, 2016). Negative impacts on family head, according to Afzal (2016) include leads to mental depression, stints of social tumult, dire economic conditions and a general lack of trust. All of the legal procedures and adversities that beset family members are considered as symptoms in themselves which, if left unchecked or uncorrected, may well worsen to point that relation between them must be destroyed (Ali, 2006). These controversies have indirect consequences for the education and general quality of life of family members (Nasir & Khan, 2019).

Family business inheritance-related intergenerational conflicts are a complex and ramified issue. Such conflicts arise from generational gap between modern family members in terms of thinking and behavioral patterns, largely among management concept, levels of education, and mentality in business orientation. The Hindu Succession Amendments for The Hindu Succession Act, that sought to do away with gender bias in property rights, have resulted in more educational opportunities for girls. They did not result in better educational outcomes for sons as well when looking at national average. This suggests it was tough to persuade boys to stay in school and study so hard. The paper uses a difference-in-differences strategy to analyze the impact of reform, which is that it increased women education but decreased sons' education pointedly for all household groups (except where mothers are better educated than fathers). The paper examines that how reform affected children's education levels through empirical study, finding that decrease of education for younger children applies to both male and female offspring (Pearson statistics provided by Liao et al. (2001). In a one-child family with both the genders where, the firstborn girl in such families has more education than her brother shows a departure from traditional norms on education preferences among poor families (Bose & Das, 2017).

Traditional elders in Kenya with community knowledge are grouped to councils of elder groups to assist the resolution by addressing local disputes, especially land and marriage dispute. In Kenya, Kalenjin and Maasai elders gained access to training around new constitution that provided them space to reflect on its meaning as they begin a process of merging informal justice traditions with the formal justice system within their communities. In this way, they have been constructed a mixed system that is very sensitive to the local circumstances and national awareness (Mwita, 2017). Land conflicts presentation concern put in augmented has been calculated sustain largely because most of them outrank groups wherever conflict is arising contested among domain class grouping and section i.e., separate alongside community institutions versus an-alone-head-on-head along shared against feminine (Home, 2020). The integration of civil law on inheritance into Islamic private law in Pakistan has facilitated creation of gender-neutral regulations aimed at guaranteeing women equal property rights. For example, the Moroccan model of automatic joint ownership in marriages provides a progressive path for Pakistan to follow. Encouraging the women's ownership of property could be achieved through birth registration, subsidized stamp duties, and accessible loans linked to land ownership.

Additionally, creating contracts between landowners and women, ensuring swift legal decisions in divorce cases can significantly protect women's rights to property. Legislative reforms & awareness campaigns are crucial to promoting these rights and should be a priority in governmental policies (Naseem et al., 2024). Published in 2022, the research by Khan Khalid and Rehman identifies the obstacles and problems that women encounter when it comes to claiming their due the inheritance within Pakistan. This study highlights a significant case despite the fact that women have inherited the right to succeed in Muslim Family Law Ordinance 1961, West Pakistan Muslim Personal Law (Shariat Act) 1962 still Pakistani are facing huge issue of Woman Inheritance. It underlines necessity to inform population, enforce laws & challenge patriarchal attitudes that foster women deprivation from inheriting. To mitigate these effects and promote children education, it is crucial for families in Dir upper district, as elsewhere, to consider alternative dispute resolution methods, like mediation or arbitration. Open and respectful communication, and legal advice, when necessary, can also help resolve disputes in a way that minimizes damage to family relationships. Also, community support and counseling services can assist families in navigating these difficult situations and preserving their cohesion.

Objectives of study

1. To explore socioeconomic and geographical backgrounds of families involved in inheritance disputes in the study area.
2. To explore the nature of intergenerational inheritance disputes in the context as under study.
3. To Investigate the effects of inheritance disputes upon the family education in the study area.

Significance of Study

A deeper study of motivations and consequences behind inheritance disputes provides valuable lessons about the cultural traditions, legal implications and incestuous relationships emerging from familial inheritance. Intergenerational inheritance amongst family members is a highly contentious issue in particular context, and little is known about the effects of this conflict on relationships and

children's education in families. This research is an attempt to uncover impact of intergenerational inheritance quarrels on family education in the Dir upper considering "legal, cultural and economic effects among the multilevel ramifications that research aims to unpack in order for fuller picture of what it means for families on both sides who deal with these disputes. The investigation into impact of inheritance disputes on children's education is of vital standing. This knowledge can inform child protection efforts and educational policies, leading to targeted initiatives that support the children from conflict-affected families, reduce school dropout rates, and improve educational access and quality. This study is significant for advancing sociological sympathetic of inheritance disputes and their far-reaching effects, while also contributing to practical solutions that benefit communities, families, and children.

LITERATURE REVIEW

These conflicts often arise when distribution of an estate is considered unjust, in particular among land-scarce communities with inheritance rights such as local homestead. Conventional customs sometimes give preference to one heir over another & they create quarrels. This has been observed especially in multiple agricultural communities (Karjoko, Jaelani, Tegnan, Glaser & Hayat, 2021). This conflict put upon fire when inheritance land is divided without discussion in advance between members of a family, as Aisyah (Aisyah, 2022) noted. The study due to the (Wibowo, Apriliana & Candrarini, 2022) further elaborates on legal framework regulating inheritance in Indonesia and is mainly defined under book II of the Civil Code. In that legal framework, there are two inheritance system which is intestate and testamentary with different rules and how to (Wibowo et al., 2022). Disputes over inheritance can break faith among relatives These feelings of being shortchanged or disgraced can manifest as permanent stubbornness and seemingly irreparable fissures in the family relations. These disagreements often expose deeper implicit gender prejudices that favour male heirs over female ones (daughters). This practice is not only bounded to individual relationships, but it also contributes in promoting widespread gender inequalities (Karjoko, Jaelani, Tegnan, Glaser & Hayat, 2021).

In addition, the psychological burden of long-term disputes and family tension cause severe distress to all the parties as familial relationships are weakened even further. Moreover, fights in court over inheritance consume precious money resource that could otherwise pay for shared well-being and economic stability (Bowen, 2001). These issues can lead to significant emotional distress, dictating legal amendments to address shortcomings in existing laws. Increasing awareness and stepping up support are essential to strengthen family bonds and mitigate conflicts (Palomino et al., 2022). The approach to strengthening customary law shall lay upon education and cooperation in accordance with their respective authority supported by institutional function, thus public perception changes become a necessity (Yudistira, 2022). In this connection, women should have equal share in their husband's property, If the Female dies intestate issueless, her mother shall also be included in list of her heirs. Both parents must be given the equal share in children's property, i.e., elevate the father to include him in class 1 heir & second is social measures, i.e., NGOs, Panchayati raj institutions provide legal awareness in rural areas. Current amendments & laws should be explained to them in simple language and lastly, self-help, women must fight for their rights (Shalini, Dhiman, Pathak, Singh & Narayan, 2022).

These issues underscore necessity for better and fairer mechanisms to redress land-based conflicts & inheritance rights. While legal protection in country like Pakistan, inadequate and discriminatory practices make it difficult for women to receive their due inheritance rights (Khan et al., 2022). Furthermore, in 2022, Nisar, Zaid, and Hanan conducted research on the impact of agricultural land ownership disputes on social structure in Pakhtun society, particularly in District Malakand of KP, Pakistan. Multiple logistic regression method was applied to examine social structure relationship with such factors as formal and informal institutions, social relationships & land commercialization. As a result of the study, it was “found that land commercialization is significantly affecting social structure while other causal variables had no significant association with the dependent variable”. The paper suggested the subsequent computerization of land records and the encouragement of the public awareness about land ownership rights and relevant laws. Furthermore, the paper referred to some other sources considering communal conflict management, scarcity dimensions & abundance, gendered land rights, women’s inheritance rights, competitive commercial agriculture along with land conflicts.

In Muslim societies, desire to have a larger share of inheritance is inbuilt and mostly lead to conflicts on that account. It is a manifestation of man’s inherent inability to give in and his continued quest for self- aggrandizement within family. Inheritance & Estate Planning for Muslims Understand bam Enforcement Program (Qur’an) is main source of guidance to Muslims in matters relating laws that prescribe rules on how assets should be distributed fairly amid heirs (Rahmat, 2021). In Indonesia, the division of inheritance is governed by Islamic law, civil law and customary adapt. Islam’s Sharia law governs Muslims, but non-Muslims can choose to be bound by customary or civil legislation. The Islamic inheritance related disputes are settled by Religious Courts while the conflicts under civil or customary law come in District Court (Rahmat, 2021). However, it is questionable for civil court to discuss inheritance disputes in Muslim community because this clearly conflicts with Religious Courts jurisdiction and strict legal clarification based on law (Rahmat, 2021). The paper suggests the computerization of land records & the promotion of awareness regarding the land ownership rights and laws as potential solutions the formal justice system within their communities. In the developed countries, the role of intergenerational transfers in both fostering and reducing wealth inequality is being scrutinized.

The results from previous studies have varied: on the one hand, they report that inheritances reduce relative wealth inequality; on other, this decrease is compensated by a concentration of inheritance receipts among more wealthy households (Saez, 2016; Davies et al., 2017). The basic role of law was conflict resolution; peaceful cohabitation to enable cooperation (Rahardjo, 2009). The left unsolved inheritance dispute can ruin the family relationships and generate a rift through dividing it. Law is dynamic thing and interacts with other social subsystems, therefore the legal framework should be flexible to align the value of community which change over time (Weber, 1978; Rahardjo, 2009). Furthermore, a study conducted by Nisar, Zaid and Hanan (2022) focuses on effects of agricultural land ownership disputes on social structure in Pakhtun society, specifically in District Malakand of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan. The study utilizes a multiple logistic regression model to analyze the diverse relationship between social structure and factors such as formal institutions, informal institutions, social relationships, and land commercialization. Thus, the findings indicate that land

commercialization significantly impacts social structure, while the other variables do not show the significant relationship.

Additionally, the paper references various sources that discuss the communal conflict management, scarcity and abundance, gendered land rights, women's inheritance rights, competitive commercial agriculture, and land conflicts focuses on the effects of agricultural land ownership disputes on the social structure in Pakhtun society, specifically in the District Malakand of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan. The study utilizes a multiple logistic regression model to analyze the relationship between social structure and factors such as formal institutions, informal institutions, social relationships, and land commercialization. The findings indicate that the land commercialization significantly impacts social structure, while the other variables do not show a significant relationship. The paper suggests the computerization of land records and promotion of awareness regarding land ownership rights and laws as potential solutions. The paper suggests the computerization of land records & promotion of awareness regarding the land ownership rights and laws as potential solutions. Additionally, the paper references the various sources that discuss the communal conflict management, scarcity and abundance, gendered land rights, women's inheritance rights, competitive commercial agriculture, and land conflicts.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The chosen research design of this study was quantitative using the survey method to explore the impact of inheritance disputes on families and children education. Respondents include individuals deprived of inheritance rights and those involved in arbitration & mediation processes. A probability sampling method was used, with multi-stage sampling selecting 400 respondents through simple random sampling and stratified random sampling, ensuring a representative sample based on the socioeconomic status and geography. Data was collected from four selected tehsils out of six within District Upper Dir, KP, using structured questionnaires with both open and closed-ended questions. The data was analyzed using SPSS, with descriptive and inferential statistics employed to interpret the findings.

ANALYSIS & RESULTS

Table 1 Tehsil wise Distribution of Respondents

SN	Tehsils of residence	Frequency	Percent
1	Dir	15	3.8
2	Wari	204	51.0
3	Larjam	118	29.5
4	Sheringal	63	15.8
Total		400	100.0

Table shows that largest percentage of respondents (51%) lived in Wari. Also, 29.5% of respondents belonged to Larjam Tehsil District Dir Upper. Later, 15.8 and 3.8% respondents were from Sheringal and Dir respectively. The people's location helps us to determine whether different places lead to different outcomes.

Table 2 Distribution of the Respondents according to their Age

SN	Age of the Respondents (In completed years)	Frequency	Percent
	Up to 20	18	4.5
	21-30	59	14.8
	31-40	115	28.7
	41-50	81	20.2
	50+	127	31.7
	Total	400	100
Mean: 42.29		Standard deviation: 14.061	

The distribution for the age of the respondents is shown in Table 2. It shows that the largest 31.7 percent of the respondents was fifty years, also constitutes about one-third of all the respondents. The respondents between the ages of 31 and 40 years constituted nearly twenty-eight-point seven percent of the group. Those between 41 and 50 years were one fifth of the total with twenty-point two percent. The study included a few dozen younger people, nearly 15 percent were between the ages of 21 and 30, while an even smaller group - about five on average - came in age group up to 20. The study respondents were 42.29 years old on average and standard deviation was 14.06, but some were younger or older, which is important to know when the prevalence of family disputes on inheritance rights.

Table 3 Distribution of Respondents according to their Family Monthly Income

SN	Family monthly income	Frequency	Percent
i.	Up to 50000	316	79.0
ii.	50001-100000	48	12.0
iii.	100001-150000	18	4.5
iv.	150001-200000	18	4.5
	Total	400	100.0
Mean: 41715.00		Standard deviation: 44514.690	

In Table 3, distribution of respondents' family monthly income is seen. The data highlights a number of notable trends in the income levels among this surveyed population. A substantial proportion of respondents (79 percent) reported monthly family income of Rs. 50,000. Additionally, 12.0 percent of the respondents indicated the family monthly income up to Rs.50001-100000. Furthermore, the data reveals that 4.5 percent of the respondents reported a family monthly income in the range of the Rs. 10, 0001-150000, despite fact another 4.5 percent said Rs. 150001-200000 was their family's monthly income.

Table 4 Distribution of the respondents regarding their marital status

SN	Marital status of the Respondents	Frequency	Percent
1	Single	39	9.8
2	Married	350	87.5
3	Divorced	7	1.8
4	Widowed	4	1.0
Total		400	100.0

The marital status of the study respondents is shown in Table 4 open across tabulations Seventy-five percent of them, 350 individuals out of total sample size (n =400), were married. The rest, a smaller portion that includes 39 people 9.8%, identified as single. Also, very few participants were divorced 1.8 or widowed 1.0. Table shows that most of participants were married with only few being single, divorced or widowed.

Table 5 Distribution of Respondents according to Family Type

SN	Family Type	Frequency	Percent
1	Nuclear	105	26.3
2	Joint	257	64.3
3	Extended	30	7.5
4	single-parent	8	2.0
Total		400	100.0

Table 5 shows results for Parental family type. Among total 400 participants, 64.3 percent belonged to joint family system outnumbered any other category. The next largest group, at 26.3 per cent, was nuclear families. While 7.5 percent of the respondents opted extended families and 2.0 percent of them claimed to be part of single parent families. This breakdown gives us a picture of different family structures within our pool of participants, something vital for understanding social contexts in this study.

Table 6 Distribution of Respondents by Nature of Inheritance Disputes

SN	Nature of the disputes	Frequency	Percent
1	Property ownership	215	53.8
2	Financial family business/assets	69	17.3
3	Personal belongings	25	6.3
4	Cultural or traditional rights	72	18.0
5	others	19	4.8
Total		400	100.0

Table 6 shows distribution of respondents by nature of inheritance disputes, Upper Dir. Over half, 215 of the total 400 (53.8%) had disputes over property ownership as shown in graph 2 Dow the line, followed by 72 respondents (18.0%) in the disputes regarding cultural or traditional rights, and 69 respondents (17.3%) bickering over finances/family business/financial assets; Indicating disputes over personal belongings, 25 respondents (6.3%) claimed for its distinct type of dispute while other types were show 19 (4.8%). This in essence reflects key origins of conflict when it comes to dealing with inheritance issues amid families, special focus being given on property as their major source of family trouble.

Table 7 Distribution of Respondents based on the duration of inheritance dispute.

SN	Duration of disputes in years	Frequency	Percent
	(Less 3)	229	57.3
	(3-4)	69	17.3
	(5-6)	76	19.0

(6+)	26	6.5
Total	400	100

Table 7 shows distribution of respondents by how long inheritance disputes lasted in their families. This finding indicated that majority of respondents experienced attacks, land disputes for less than 3 years based on this data. The majority of respondents (74.4%) reported that most disputes were resolved within a year, although 19.0% experienced conflicts which lasted between 5 to 6 years – suggesting significant number suffering long-term struggles. & only an even lower rate, at fewer than one in twenty cases here (6.5%), restrictively suffered than half-a-dozen years without resolution; This spread highlights that, other than being based upon different persistence complexity levels of familial inheritance disputes within surveyed population as defined above. Such knowledge helps to study where, how dynamics of inheritance disputes are made related with family frameworks as well as legal threes.

Table 8 Distribution of Respondents About Inheritance Practices for Females

SN	Inheritance practices for females	Frequency	Percent
1	Females are given a share	179	44.7
2	No specific share for females	206	51.5
3	Compensated at the time of marriage	15	3.8
Total		400	100.0

A classification based on inheritance practices regarding females amid the respondents. More than half 51.5 expressed that there is no fixed share for females, rather 44% answered that female receive a percentage of male’s inheritance and only few 3.8% mentioned those females are given payment at marriage time.

Table 9 Distribution of Respondents' Agreement on Effect of Education on Inheritance

SN	Statements	SA	A	NO	SD	D
1	Educated children are less likely to fight over inheritance.	51(12.8)	281(70.3)	19(4.8)	28(7.0)	21(5.3)
2	The Education helps for the better conflict resolution.	48(12.0)	287(71.8)	25(6.3)	22(5.5)	18(4.5)
3	Educated parents intelligently manage land distribution to children.	85(21.3)	233(58.3)	29(7.2)	25(6.3)	28(7.0)
4	More land conflicts arise among children in uneducated families.	15(3.5)	111(27.8)	199(49.8)	52(13.0)	25(6.3)
5	Education prevents discrimination in property distribution among children.	57(14.2)	158(39.5)	88(22.0)	53(13.3)	44(11.0)
6	Educated parents communicate effectively thereby reducing conflicts among children.	56(14.0)	245(61.3)	67(16.8)	17(4.3)	15(3.8)
7	Educated parents enhance financial literacy, easing family asset misunderstandings.	56(14.0)	275(68.8)	32(8.0)	25(6.3)	12(3.0)
8	Families with the lower education level often experience more land disputes.	49(12.3)	271(67.8)	43(10.8)	22(5.5)	15(3.8)

9	Educated parents are more culturally aware thereby minimizing disputes.	74(18.5)	213(53.3)	75(18.8)	21(5.3)	17(4.3)
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The results of a survey that asked respondents for their opinions about degree to which education plays role in the inheritance conflicts are given in Table 9. Nine statements organize the data, each guiding readers towards appreciating education as a vector that shapes inheritance dynamics. They were then requested to show their degree of the agreement or argument by five categories: Strongly Agree, Agree, Neutral/Not Sure, Disagree and Strongly Disagree. There appears to be the strong consensus established in the survey results, indicating that education has an important role to play in thwarting inheritance disputes. Majority 70.3 percent of the respondents agreed that children with a good education were less likely to fight over how the estate should be divided, and another 12.8 percent very much thought so. Therefore, the total figure runs to 83 percent or more and those three out of the four Chinese thinks that schooling makes inheritance disputes rarer. likewise, 71.8 percent agreed as well as 12 percent strongly agreed that the education helped you better handle disagreements. The parental control of land distribution; those who agreed and strongly agreed that educated parents are better at controlling children in this matter was 58.3 percent, indicating the strong belief in the potential abilities of an acculturated parent to treat the inheritance matters properly 21.3 percent.

On the other hand, perceptions about whether more child land conflicts originate in uneducated families were also ambiguous. 49.8 percent reported no opinion, 27.8 percent agreed (3.3 percent strongly agreed), and combined 19.9 percent either meanly or slightly disagreed on issue indicated some varied opinions by respondent group with regard to the importance of involving. To educate respondents to prevent property discrimination, 39.5% agreed and 14.2 percent strongly agreed that education serves as a preventive aspect which resulted in total of 53.7 percent agreement. That means while a large fraction takes this as given (i.e., of some education is better than none) almost half of the respondents are uncertain or cynical about it. Sixty-one-point-three (61.3 percent) of the respondents agreed and fourteen per-cent strongly agreed that the educated parents are better communicators; later, this reduces conflicts amongst children which shows high level of confidence in attributing effective family communication to education. In addition, education received over 82 percent agreement with that 68.8% agreed and 14 percent strongly agreed that parents' education in their finance effectively reduce asset misunderstanding inside family as well for the financial literacy need.

In this linking, sixty-seven point eight of those surveyed agreed with the statement that families at lower educational level tend to have more conflicts over land; another 12.3 strongly agreed, for a total agreement rate of 80.1 percent showing link between education and less disputes related to land use (Table 4). Overall, 23.3 percent disagreed and 4.8 percent strongly disagreed that disputes are minimized by educated parents making a total of just under half (45 percent for combined), agreement or near-agreement against the benefit argument with regard to the cultural awareness derived from education. In general, these studies support the idea that education is considered a fundamental aspect of reducing inheritance disputes and increasing conflict resolution abilities as well as encouraging effective communication among family members about financial issues. The

numbers show how the public regards education as valuable for keeping the good family relations. Thus, that note of unity from both the genders through most statements signifies those educational conversions are quite essential to promote an amiable family relationship as well as the legitimate inheritance ways.

Table 10 Distribution of Respondents on Effects of Inheritance Disputes on Children's Education

SN	Statements	SA	A	NO	SD	D
1	Parents involved in disputes leave little time to care for their children's education.	56(14.0)	245(61.3)	67(16.8)	17(4.3)	15(3.8)
2	Involvement of family in disputes negatively affects performance of children in education.	74(18.5)	213(53.3)	75(18.8)	21(5.3)	17(4.3)
3	The involvement of family in disputes affects the regularity of children in school.	58(14.5)	330(82.5)	7(1.8)	5(1.3)	0(0)
4	Mostly children drop out of school due to the involvement of family in disputes.	66(16.5)	257(64.3)	28(7.0)	28(7.0)	21(5.3)
5	Family conflicts lead to increased levels of stress and anxiety for children, affecting their ability.	48(12.0)	287(71.8)	25(6.3)	22(5.5)	18(4.5)

The table above indicates a total of over 75 percent of respondents jointly being agreed & strongly agreed that, when there is dispute between parents (after death), then they would not be involved in their child's learning at all instead have little time for it. The number of people who agreed that children educational performance is adversely affected by family disputes included 53.3 percent, and the combined rate was 18.5 percent. In this regard, note here that the cumulative Agreement of nearly 72percentindicate a general consensus on how the disruptive family disputes might be to academic progress. However, the topic of the school regularity stood out with a record 82.5 percent agreed and 14.5 percent strongly agreed that the family disputes affect how often children would attend schools making it nearly unanimous by indicating the directly or through inference between disputes to irregular school attendance outcomes. More than 64.3 percent agreed and another 16.5 percent strongly agreed that children dropped out of school since their families have disputes with other members.

A combined agreement of over 80percentillustrating the heavy ramifications inheritance conflicts have on a minors schooling prospect. There was also strong agreement that family conflict can cause stress and anxiety among children who lose the ability to concentrate in their classes or be more interactive regarding school activities, 71.8percentsaying yes and another12.0 percent said strongly agreed. That's nearly 84percentof respondent who believe that family disputes have a substantially negative impact on children's school engagement. When combined, the data shows that inheritance disputes are widely believed to cost negative impact on children's education. Frequent agreement with all statements signifies different means by which these disputes lead to a diversion on parental attention, escalation in psychological stress and police involvement as well leading regular school attendance disrupted; hence affecting educational performance and continuity on how disruptive family disputes might be to academic progress. The inferences of these findings are that inheritance

conflicts need to be resolved in order to moderate their negative impact upon the children's diverse educational attainments.

Table 11 Inheritance Disputes in Family is Associated with Education of Parents of Respondents

level	Duration of dispute				Total
	i (less 3)	ii (3-4)	iii (5-6)	iv (6+)	
Educational					
Illiterate	30.3(121)	10.0(40)	4.5(18)	1.0(4)	45.8(183)
Primary (1-5)	16(64)	5.3(21)	7.5(30)	1.5(6)	30.3(121)
Middle (6-8)	5(20)	1.3(5)	1.8(7)	2.3(9)	10.3(41)
Matric (9-10)	1.8(7)	0.5(2)	2(8)	0	4.3(17)
Intermediate (11-12)	1.8(7)	.3(1)	3.3(13)	.3(1)	5.5(22)
Graduation (13-16)	2.5(1)	0	0	1.5(6)	4(16)
Total	57.3(229)	17.3(69)	19(76)	6.5(26)	100(400)

Chi-Square: 99.367a, df: 15 Significance level: 0.000, Lambda: .062
 Significance level: .014, Gamma: .324 Significance level: .000

The data clearly shows an interesting link amid educational levels and timeframe for inheritance quarrels within kin groups. Those without any schooling make up bulk of sample at 45.8 Percent and mainly experience disputes lasting under 3 years at 30.3 percent, with steadily fewer involved in lengthened disagreements. Folks with basic education (1-5 years) totaling 30.3% likely confront briefer quarrels (16% under 3 years) but with somewhat elevated incidence of prolonged durations compared to non-literate individuals. Middle education (6-8 years) representing 10.3% displays a comparable pattern but with a small boost in disputes persisting over 6 years at 2.3%. Secondary graduates (9-10 years) constituting 4.3% generally go through short disputes (18 percent under 3 years) with virtually no extended ones. Intermediate (11-12 years) at 5.5% and graduation (13-16 years) accounting for 4% show higher scholastic levels correlate with shorter dispute timeframes, as seen in negligible percentages for disagreements exceeding 3 years. In summary, 57.3 percent of disputes last under 3 years, while just 6.5% continue over 6 years. The Chi-Square test (99.367, $p < 0.001$) shows a statistically significant link amid education and dispute length. Lambda (0.062, $p = 0.014$) proposes mild yet meaningful predictive relationship & Gamma (0.324, $p < 0.001$) indicates moderate positive correlation, implying greater academic success equates to shorter durations of inheritance quarrels.

DISCUSSION

The analysis presented in study reveals significant trends in various factors influencing inheritance disputes, primarily focusing on demographics, socio-economic aspects, and the role of education. A key finding is that substantial portion of respondents faced inheritance disputes related to property ownership (53.8 percent), a common issue across families. The role of the education stands out as a significant determinant of how families navigate and resolve these disputes. The respondents' socio-economic conditions, such as family income and education levels, shape how disputes unfold. For instance, that most respondents (79 percent) reported a family monthly income of up to Rs. 50,000, suggesting limited financial resources may exacerbate disputes. Families with lower income levels may face added stress, which could intensify conflicts over land, assets, or other inheritance matters.

Additionally, family structures, such as the joint families (64.3% of the respondents), may further contribute to disputes as multiple parties have vested interests in inheritance matters, potentially complicating resolutions.

The study's findings on education indicate that a higher educational background among parents positively correlates with the shorter duration of disputes. More educated families tend to resolve conflicts more efficiently, as evidenced by Chi-Square test ($p < 0.001$) and Gamma (0.324), showing a moderate positive relationship. This finding aligns with the earlier data suggesting that educated parents not only communicate better with their children, manage asset distribution intelligently, reducing conflicts. Education, therefore, emerges as a key factor in promoting peaceful resolutions of inheritance disputes. Moreover, education affects children's schooling during family conflicts. The study shows that over 82 percent of respondents agreed that disputes significantly disrupt school attendance, leading to drops in educational performance. Family disputes impose psychological stress on children, hindering their concentration in school. As disputes persist, children from families engaged in inheritance conflicts are likely to drop out of school, thereby affecting their future socio-economic prospects.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this study identifies a strong relationship between socio-economic factors, family structure, education, and nature of inheritance disputes. Families with limited financial resources and those in joint family settings are more likely to experience prolonged disputes, which not only strain familial relationships but also disrupt children's education. Education is shown to be a key determinant in reducing duration and intensity of inheritance disputes, suggesting that promoting higher educational attainment may be an effective means of mitigating these conflicts. Addressing the psychological impact on children and ensuring that educational resources are protected can help mitigate the adverse consequences of these disputes. In this connection, the study underscores the need for policy interventions aimed at raising awareness about inheritance rights, supporting low-income families, and fostering education to ensure peaceful resolution of disputes and better outcomes for future generations. By recognizing multifaceted impact of inheritance disagreements, families and educators can work together to safeguard children's educational futures even in the face of conflict.

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