

An Analysis of Attitude of Men Folk and Family Disputes in Pakhtun Society: A Case Study in Malakand (Pakistan)

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Abstract

This research endeavors to examine the challenges confronted by educated women in the workforce and their correlation with family conflicts, particularly focusing on the attitudes of men in Malakand, Pakistan. The cultural norms in the Pukhtun community make it challenging for educated women to pursue employment, as patriarchal structures hinder their involvement in the public domain, subjecting them to various restrictions. Utilizing a quantitative research design, the study employed a well-structured questionnaire for data collection, with a sample size of 384 respondents chosen through random sampling. The collected data were analyzed using SPSS version 21, applying bivariate and multivariate tests to assess the association between independent variables and the study's outcome variables. The findings indicated a significant association ($P \leq 0.05$) between family disputes and factors such as husbands' encouragement of their wives, the dominance of working wives in domestic decisions, husbands' participation in domestic activities, husbands displaying rude behavior, increased likelihood of conflicts over household chores, husbands exhibiting authoritative behavior, and husbands' involvement in external household activities impacting their relationship with working wife. The study proposes that women should be actively encouraged to engage in all aspects of life, including equal employment opportunities and respect.

Keywords: Men Folk, Family Disputes, Attitudes, Domestic decisions, Pukhtun Society

Introduction

Contemporary women possess significant empowerment, showcasing their proficiency both within and outside the home. Their increasing acquisition of advanced technical knowledge and active involvement in income-generating activities contribute substantially to the country's economy. Despite their dual responsibilities encompassing household duties, childcare, and tending to elders within the home, alongside roles and responsibilities in professional settings, women have demonstrated their capability in efficiently managing both domains (Kaur & Kaushiki, 2018). This involves a continuous balancing act involving home, work, family, children, elders, relatives, guests, and neighbors. Married working women, in particular, shoulder additional roles and responsibilities compared to their unmarried counterparts. They find themselves confronting various challenges, balancing the roles of wives, mothers, and daughters-in-law while simultaneously fulfilling the demands of an efficient worker. This multifaceted role-playing

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creates an environment characterized by social and mental pressure, contributing to work-family conflicts experienced by married working women (Kaur & Kaushiki, 2018).

The family, as a fundamental social unit, plays a crucial role in the well-being of its members and operates as a mechanism for dividing labor responsibilities among its members. This division of labor establishes an economically productive partnership between husband and wife. The roles and responsibilities undertaken by each spouse are reflective of the prevailing social structure, with societal norms guiding these relationships. Family structure significantly influences the attitudes of husbands and wives, shaping their roles and responsibilities (Ataullahjan et al., 2021).

Family structures exhibit variations over time and place, leading to different sets of roles and responsibilities even within the same locality and timeframe. Husband's attitudes towards spousal roles differ in various family structures, ranging from patriarchal to egalitarian types of families (Ataullahjan et al., 2021). In patriarchal families, the husband's conservative attitude can impact the career choices and working status of the wife, often leading to disputes within the family (Naseer, 2019).

Conversely, in socially democratic families, decisions about jobs and careers are made through mutual agreement between spouses (Khan, 2004). In a predominantly male-dominant society like Pakistan, women face limited opportunities for personal development, contributing to the derogatory position of women in society (Naseer, 2019). Studies, such as Noor and Zainuddin (2011) have explored the challenges faced by employed women, their contributions to the family, and the resulting disputes arising from women's employment.

The global increase in the participation of women in the workforce has drawn attention to the psychosocial challenges faced by working women, impacting their family life (Pateman, 2005). Working women are expected to evenly share domestic responsibilities, as they actively support their husbands. However, this can lead to changes in daily routines and difficulties in managing family time (Naseer, 2019). Adjustments in traditional gender roles can result in a relative loss of control for husbands, making it challenging for them to adapt to the changing dynamics (Hagestad, 2018).

Research by Hawkins, Weisberg, and Ray (1980) reveals that husbands may prefer more traditional roles for their wives, especially in patriarchal structures, where a dominating wife due to financial contributions is seen as socially humiliating. Communication issues arise, with husbands desiring less oral interaction and wives seeking less controlling communication from their husbands. Negative attitudes of husbands towards the working status of women can even lead to the breakdown of the family institution.

It is crucial to study the family life of working women in nuclear families, understanding the negative aspects and challenges they face in their relationships with their husbands. This research aims to identify and address these problems to find effective solutions for the well-being of both spouses.

Problem Statement

Women employment is elaborated in details by various scholars (Cardella et al., 2020). However, it still needs to reach from the stand point of the disputes arouses in their relations and sometimes, it leads to divorce in the context of the area. Women, who are having employment in our society, are seen as objectionable because of the attitude of husband towards the working status of his spouse. There is a proverb in Pashto which describe the patriarchal structure of the area as "*Khaza pa kor kha khakri ya pa gor*" means that women are looking good at their homes or in the grave.

The present endeavor is an attempt to know about husband's attitude about working spouse and emerging disputes in the area is found through this study.

Literature Review

Women strengthening may likewise be joining factors for danger of aggressive behavior at home. Researches bring into light the equivocalness and many-sided quality of the engaging impacts of instruction, riches, and paid work for women. Correlation with women with no formal training, college graduates were uncovered to be more averse to watched savagery inside the family. In the meantime, paid women confronted higher danger of abusive behavior at home than women who did not work. Family wage was likewise unquestionably related with accomplice's viciousness, so the event of conjugal brutality was substantially more noteworthy in wealthier families than in second rate ones (Kocacik et al., 2007).

According to Rahman (2007) spouses who are working outside for earning purposes got psychologically and physically tired and their participation in the domestic chores leads to disputes within family. Consequently, a non-significant association ($p=0.34$) was found between attitude of men folk and the workingwomen maintaining domestic and official timing properly. It shows that workingwomen are able to maintain their timing between house and office.

Winkvist and Akhtar (2000) illustrate that workingwomen raise their earnings and do not want to be dependent upon anyone. Modernism has changed the attitudes of people and especially the working women so as they didn't want to be dependent upon anyone. Employment and education may enable women to stand up in opposition to discrimination and violate the established gender norms. Women would challenge male traditional authority and control, thereby setting the stage for greater marital conflict and tension, which in turn lead to disputes in the family (Patel, 2020). While, both instruction and business may encourage them to face biased part definitions and abuse traditional gendered standards, in doing as such, women would challenge standard male control and expert, along these lines setting the phase for more noteworthy wedding pressure and struggle, which thusly could direct to aggressive behavior at home (Diehl et al., 2020).

Working Women and Family Life

Employed women often find themselves in a favorable position within the household due to their economic independence, a significant change in family dynamics. The impact extends beyond the individual, affecting the entire family. The dual roles of a working woman, as both a mother/housewife and an employee, demand considerable time and energy. While the financial contribution is substantial, this transformation can lead to shifts in family responsibilities.

The economic independence achieved by employed women has altered family structures, prompting a redistribution of domestic duties. However, this dual role may not be without challenges. The study explored the role stress experienced by working and non-working women in various aspects of life. Both groups expressed stress related to social functions and religious activities (Kaur & Kaushiki, 2018).

Many working women reported feeling maladjusted, often attributing it to a lack of cooperation from their husbands and family members. Adjustment, described as the process of balancing one's needs with the capacity to fulfill them, plays a crucial role. Marital adjustment, defined as the overall sense of happiness and satisfaction between spouses, is essential for a successful marriage. Expectations in marriage, whether realistic or not, contribute to its complexity. The slow progression of a relationship requires maturity to understand and accept the growth and

development of each spouse. Without this, the silent and gradual deterioration of the marital relationship becomes inevitable, akin to an undetected cancer that silently takes its toll.

Role Conflict of Working Women

Research in the 1970s and 1980s in India predominantly centered on the "role conflict" faced by educated working women, dealing with the challenges of balancing home and paid work. However, in the 1990s, subsequent studies took a more critical approach, delving into the intricacies of work-family dynamics and highlighting key mediating factors. These factors included the nature of work, spousal support, child-care arrangements, family structure, perception of the family environment, attitudes toward a wife's employment, and the extent of involvement in work or family, all of which were found to impact the mental health outcomes of employed women (Mohanty & Jena, 2016).

Notably, certain predictors of work-family conflict were identified, such as unclear division of domestic responsibilities, lack of spousal and social support in sharing domestic duties, insufficient child-care provisions, and challenges in commuting to the workplace.

Interestingly, these studies reinforced the earlier observation that women are particularly vulnerable to the effects of work-family stress. This highlighted a gap in research, as the focus was primarily on working women and their families, neglecting the exploration of male participation in work-family issues. Over time, as the number of urban educated working women increased, attention gradually shifted towards examining dual-earner couples and the involvement of fathers in child-care and domestic tasks (Mohanty & Jena, 2016).

Sociological research explored various dimensions of male involvement in the work-family dynamic, yielding mixed results. Some studies indicated high involvement of dual-earner couples in child-care, with fathers spending more quality time with their children than those in single-career families. Conversely, other studies found that husbands of full-time working women experienced higher role stress and displayed more neurotic symptoms compared to those with part-time working wives or full-time housewives (Mohanty & Jena, 2016).

Despite these shifts, the traditional family structure persisted, with the provider role remaining central for husbands and the nurturer role expected of women. This perspective often overlooked the contribution of working wives as co-providers in family income. Consequently, in urban married couples, a dual-earner pattern did not necessarily translate to increased support from husbands in household responsibilities or a more egalitarian relationship with psychological and emotional support (Mohanty & Jena, 2016).

Furthermore, it was noted that the research primarily focused on a privileged minority class, as only a small percentage of the Indian population (0.005 percent) comprised working women in the organized sector. Recognizing this sample bias, experts in the Indian psychological research community recommended expanding research beyond the urban educated middle-class population to obtain a more comprehensive understanding of work-family conflict experienced by the entire Indian population, including both organized and unorganized sectors (Mohanty & Jena, 2016).

Theoretical Framework

The present research is greatly inspired by conflict theorist (Coser 1998), who brought out the gender inequalities in which men superiority and women inferiority prevailed in societies. According to the conflict theorist point of view, our cultural patterns and daily practices formed and sustained the basic gender inequalities within the family structure.

According to Dahrendorf (2011) conflict arises in authority related relationships. He deeply observed that from macro to micro level of the society, authority related conflict prevailed. Resentment and resistance are created due to impose compliance, by individual working in authoritative positions. He further delineated that society is in the state of uncertainty and disorder. Ralf focus on the persona of authority, which is viewed in the form of subordination and super ordination, in the societal structure. Dahrendorf pointed out that authority place dual role-for effective social structure, integrative role and conflicting character is important.

Coser (1998) have identified that conflict is prevail mostly enclose intimate relationships. People affiliated through a number of responsibilities, if someone broke the one feature, it can easily disturb the family arrangement. There is a need of special care to handle relationships. He further elaborated that in every society there is a conflicting behavior and mismanagement that create conflict within the family. They concluded that the conflict within the family is due to the deviation from the norms and values.

Conflict theorists claimed that women are the binding force of cultural and social life of the family, as women are homemaker and men are breadwinner but historically women have been supposed to satisfy the needs of men including brother, father, husband and children. However, recently the changing role of women has put on a challenge on men. In *Pakhtun* society a set of clear roles and responsibilities is assigned to both the genders. Men are responsible for outdoor activities whereas women are subjected to do household activities. Women are liable to caring and raring whereas men are obliged for strong-arm works. Also, male counterparts are the breadwinners of the family. The theory of Dahrendorf is quite similar to the methodological plan of the current study. In his theory, Dahrendorf focused on the conflict issue, which arises from the cultural patterns particularly in the society. The distribution of power and authority is not equal in the society. *Pakhtuns* are living in a patriarchal society where the male gender shows and practicing dominancy over the female gender. When there is no equality for both the gender then the equilibrium of the family and society disturb and gain the shape of conflict.

Research Methodology

The primary focus of this study centered on the challenges faced by educated working wives. The researcher employed a quantitative research approach, deeming it most suitable for the current investigation. Quantitative research, aligned with the positivist paradigm of research philosophy, assumes a fixed reality and involves gathering information through the use of questionnaires. Quantitative analysis is characterized by the collection and summarization of numerical data across groups of individuals to explore or explain a particular phenomenon (Babbie, 2010).

The selection of observations in the research process is referred to as sampling. Sampling entails any method for choosing units of compliance, such as interviewing every tenth person on a busy street (Babbie, 2013). In this study, the total population of the universe was 233,556, and utilizing the Sekaran Sampling Table (2010), 384 respondents were selected from this population to ensure the reliability of the data (Pakistan Bureau of Statistics [PBS], 2016). The chosen respondents willingly provided information and expressed a willingness to share their thoughts. Those who did not provide consent were unwilling to share their thoughts and experiences, or were apprehensive about responding were excluded from the data collection process.

To distribute the sample respondents in the two Tehsils of District Malakand, namely Tehsil Batkhela and Tehsil Thana, a proportion allocation method was employed (Chaudry and Kamal, 1996). The total population of Tehsil Batkhela was 129,077, and the total population of Tehsil Thana was 104,479 as shown in table 2.

Table 1 Dependent and Independent Variables

Independent variables	Dependent variable
Socio demographics of the respondents	Attitudes of Men Folk
Family disputes	
women participation in public sphere	

Table 2 Sample wise Breakup Respondents

Tehsil	Population	Sample Size
Batkhela	129077	212
Thana	104479	172
Total	233556	384

Tool of Data Collection

A questionnaire serves as a structured set of questions designed to gather information on variables, allowing respondents the freedom to answer as they see fit. According to Clark et al. (2008) respondents are morally obligated to provide accurate responses. In this study, data was collected from educated respondents using a structured questionnaire, a tool for data collection introduced by Likert (1932). The questionnaire, developed by the researcher, drew from various variables outlined in the literature review, aligning with the study's objectives and reinforcing findings with support from previous literature.

The challenging task of data collection, particularly from female respondents in a *Pakhtun* Patriarchal setup, involved ethical considerations. The researcher, after obtaining consent, ensured privacy and confidentiality, assuring respondents that their identities would remain undisclosed. The researcher adhered to the research questions and focused on relevant inquiries during the data collection process.

Data analysis employed the use of SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) software. The empirical data were categorized with numerical codes corresponding to different variables mentioned in the analysis. The association between independent and dependent variables was examined using the chi-square test. The researcher applied chi-square tests at both bivariate and multivariate levels to measure the association between these variables. The strength of the association was determined through statistical techniques for bivariate measurements. Additionally, the researcher utilized the tau-b test at the multivariate level to assess whether control variables such as nature of job, level of education, and age influenced the variation in study variables.

Results and Discussion

The association between family disputes and men folk in Pushtoon society

Table 3 signifies the association between the attitude of men folk and family disputes. A significant association ($p=0.012$) was established between the attitude of men folk and working women face a higher risk of violence comparatively. Moreover, a significant association ($p=0.004$) originated with the working partner's participation in domestic chores, leading to familial disputes. Consequently, a non-significant association ($p=0.34$) was found between the attitude of male folk and the workingwomen maintaining domestic and official timing properly. It shows that working women are able to maintain their timing between house and office (Patel, 2020). In the subsequent,

a significant association ($p=0.029$) was discovered with working wives dominating domestic decision-making, which led to clashes in the family.

Furthermore, a significant association ($p=0.005$) was disclosed that working wives can challenge the traditional male dominance and lead to conflict between the spouses. It explains that working wives are more vulnerable to challenge the patriarchal setup that leads to clashes between them. Moreover, a highly significant association ($p=0.000$) association was found with husbands showing rude behavior toward working wives when they challenge patriarchy. Further, a significant association ($p=0.003$) association was initiated with the working wives who may face psychological issues due to their dual role, which often causes conflict in the family.

Furthermore, a significant association ($p=0.018$) came to light with the dominating behavior of paid wives, which may create conflict within the family. Moreover, a highly effective association ($p=0.000$) was found with women's involvement in jobs increased the possibility of conflict with their husbands over domestic chores. This statement further clarifies that women's participation in positions can have disputes with their husbands over domestic activities as their involvement in inside and outside household activities emerges as a work burden. Thus, they are unable to maintain a balance between them, which leads to conflict (Likert, 1932).

Table 3 Association between attitude of men folk and family disputes

Statement	Dependent Variable	Statistics
Working women face higher risk of violence comparatively.	Attitude of Men Folk	($p=0.012$) ($\chi^2=8.85$)
Is your working partner's participation in domestic chores leads to familial disputes?	Attitude of Men Folk	($p=0.004$) ($\chi^2=10.98$)
Does she maintain domestic and official timing properly and do not create any issue in family?	Attitude of Men Folk	($p=0.34$) ($\chi^2=3.79$)
Working wife dominate domestic decision making which leads clash in family.	Attitude of Men Folk	($p=0.029$) ($\chi^2=7.06$)
Working wives can challenge the traditional male dominance and lead conflict between spouses.	Attitude of Men Folk	($p=0.005$) ($\chi^2=10.72$)
Husbands show rude behavior to their working wives, when she challenges patriarchy.	Attitude of Men Folk	($p=0.000$) ($\chi^2=26.47$)
Working wives may face psychological issues due to their dual role and often cause conflict in family.	Attitude of Men Folk	($p=0.003$) ($\chi^2=11.37$)
The dominating behavior of paid wife may create conflict within family.	Attitude of Men Folk	($p=0.018$) ($\chi^2=08.06$)
Women involvement in jobs increases the possibility of conflict with their husbands over domestic chores.	Attitude of Men Folk	($p=0.000$) ($\chi^2=15.63$)

Association between women participation in public sphere and men folk (Controlling nature of job)

Table 4 presents findings indicating a significant and positive association ($P=0.010$, $Tb=0.165$) between family disputes and the attitude of men in the context of respondents with private jobs. Conversely, for those with semi-government jobs, the association was non-significant and negative ($P=0.110$, $Tb=-0.126$). Similarly, respondents with government jobs exhibited a non-significant and negative association ($P=0.009$, $Tb=-0.251$) between family disputes and men's attitude. The overall table analysis revealed a non-significant and negative association ($P=0.476$, $Tb=-0.38$)

between women's participation in the public sphere and men, considering respondents' job nature. Kendall's Tau-b values and chi-square significance values indicated that the effects of family disputes and men's attitude were spurious when controlling for job nature. In summary, family disputes had a more pronounced influence on the attitude of men with women in private jobs.

Table 4 Association between family and attitude of men folk (Controlling nature of job)

Nature of Job	Independent Variable	Dependent Variable	Statistics χ^2 , (P-Value) & T ^b	Level of Significance for Entire Table
Private	Family Disputes	Attitude of Men Folk	$\chi^2= 4.323$ (0.010) T ^b = 0.265	$\chi^2=0.540$ (0.476) T ^b = -0.38
Government	Family Disputes	Attitude of Men Folk	$\chi^2=2.643$ (0.110) T ^b = -0.126	
Semi Government	Family Disputes	Attitude of Men Folk	$\chi^2=7.159$ (0.009) T ^b =-0.251	

Association between family disputes and attitude of men folk (Controlling of education)

Table 5 presents findings indicating that the correlation between family disputes and the attitudes of men concerning the educational levels of respondents was not statistically significant (P=0.819) and displayed a negative association (Tb = -0.28) for individuals with graduate-level education. Similarly, the relationship between family disputes and men's attitudes, in the context of respondents with post-graduate qualifications, was non-significant (P=0.800) and negative (Tb = -0.022). Furthermore, the association between these variables was non-significant (P=0.371) and negative (Tb = -0.172) for respondents with a higher level of education.

The overall significance level and Tau-b for the entire table indicated a non-significant (P=0.476) and negative association (Tb = -0.38) between women's participation in the public sphere and men's attitudes based on the respondents' education levels. Analysis of Kendall's Tau-b values and chi-square significance values suggested that the impacts of family disputes and men's attitudes were misleading when controlling for the level of education. The results indicate that family disputes had a negative effect on the attitudes of men, particularly among women with higher levels of education.

Table 5 Association between family disputes and attitude of men folk (Controlling level of education of the respondents)

Level of Education	Independent Variable	Dependent Variable	Statistics χ^2 , (P-Value) & T ^b	Level of Significance for Entire Table
Graduate	women participation in public sphere	Men Folk	$\chi^2= 0.067$ (0.819) T ^b =-0.028	$\chi^2=0.540$ (0.476) T ^b =-0.038
Post Graduate	women participation in public sphere	Men Folk	$\chi^2=0.117$ (0.800) T ^b =-0.022	
Higher	women participation in public sphere	Men Folk	$\chi^2=1.422$ (0.371) T ^b =-0.172	

Association between women family disputes and attitude of men folk (Controlling age)

Table 6 results indicated that there was no significant association between family disputes and men's experiences based on age within the 20-30 age group ($P=0.622$), with a positive T_b value of 0.214. Similarly, for respondents aged 31-40, the association between family disputes and men's attitudes was non-significant ($P=0.338$) and positive ($T_b = 0.102$). In contrast, among respondents aged 41-50, there was a significant association ($P=0.079$) with a negative T_b value of -0.118. Across the entire table, the level of significance ($P=0.476$) and T_b value (-0.038) indicated a non-significant and negative association between women's participation in the public sphere and men, regardless of the respondents' age. The Kendal T_b values and chi-square significance values suggested that the age of the respondents did not influence the effects of family disputes and men's attitudes. Overall, the results emphasized that the impact of family disputes on men's attitudes is consistent across different age groups.

Table 6 Association between women family disputes and attitude of men folk (Controlling age)

Age	Independent Variable	Dependent Variable	Statistics χ^2 , (P-Value) & γ	
20-30 years	Family Disputes	Attitude of Men Folk	$\chi^2= 0.781 (0.622)$ $T^b = 0.214$	$\chi^2=0.540 (0.476)$ $T^b =-0.038$
31-40 years	Family Disputes	Attitude of Men Folk	$\chi^2=1.184 (0.338)$ $T^b = 0.102$	
41-50 years	Family Disputes	Attitude of Men Folk	$\chi^2=3.543 (0.079)$ $T^b =-0.118$	

Discussion

It is observed from the above results that the participation of men with working women in domestic activities leads to disputes in the family. According to Hochschild and Machung (2012) spouses who are working outside for earning purposes get psychologically and physically tired, and their participation in domestic chores leads to disputes within the family. It further elaborates that working women face a higher risk of violence in accordance with their male counterparts. Previous literature supports the findings of the statement. Kocacik et al. (2017) stated that women having personal earnings faced a higher risk of violence than those who were not working outside. They are more vulnerable to violence because of the male staff members in the offices and similarly at home (Patel, 2020). It elaborates that working women are not acting in accordance with the attitude of men and question the decisions made by the men. Hochschild and Machung (2012) illustrate that working women raise their earnings and do not want to be dependent upon anyone. Modernism has changed the attitudes of people, especially working women, so they don't-didn't want to be dependent upon anyone (Jayachandranm, 2020).

It is a reflex from the statement that when working women want to dominate the hierarchal position of men, men are exposed to such an attitude that may be impolite to the women. According to Kaye et al. (2005) employment and education may enable women to stand up in opposition to discrimination and violations of established gender norms. Women would challenge male traditional authority and control, thereby setting the stage for greater marital conflict and tension, which in turn lead to disputes in the family (Jayachandranm, 2020).

It is mentioned in the above statement that due to workload and overburden, working women may face psychological problems that further prompt the way to conflict in the family. According to

Kaye et al. (2005) working women face dual roles as a wife in the house and a worker in the office, which in turn, they face a lot of psychological issues, and women are more under pressure because of the over burden upon them. This further paved the way for disputes in the family. The findings of Keith and Schafer (1982) support the results; according to them, when working wives and husbands come home, they have a lot of stress and workload and thus face psychological problems that, in turn, lead to conflict. Women who are working outside for earning purposes tend to interfere in the decision-making process within houses, which has the potential to create conflict within the family (Jayachandranm, 2020).

Conclusion

This research study concluded that Pakistani society, in general, and the *Pakhtun* society in particular, remains a male-dominated society where working wives face a lot of problems. Similarly, women who are working outside first met a higher risk of violence than their male counterparts. In addition, women's engagement in employment and official work is a major factor leading to familial disputes. Likewise, educated women challenged traditional patriarchal norms and male dominance, leading to conflict between spouses. Moreover, working women have had psychological issues with their busy schedules and the rude behavior of their husbands when they challenged male dominance. In a nutshell, women's involvement in paid work and their dominating behavior as a challenge to the patriarchal system led to familial disputes.

The study recommended that women should be encouraged to participate in every sphere of life, equal opportunities, power, and status should be given to women in family affairs as well as at the workplace, and religious scholars should educate the masses about the rights of women from an Islamic perspective. The present study was conducted only in District Malakand Pakistan, which limited the study results, and the analysis needed to be carried out at the provincial (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) and National Levels. During this study, there was no conflict of interest among co-authors or with any other published work. We, the co-authors, attest that the current research study is genuine and original work. Further, this study is not supported by any funding agency.

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