

Effect of Divorce in Family Life

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Abstract : *The present research is undertaken for investigating the effect of divorce in family life specially on child. For the fulfillment of the objective, the national and international articles, book and journals were reviewed. For this secondary literatures were used. Study show that divorce is always a complex matter in Nepal. Here, marriage is considered a sacred bond and divorce is considered an evil act, however, the divorce rate is increasing. The research has revealed that the circumstances of children after their parent's divorce gets troubled, disturbed and challenged, they are subjected to mental torture, have problems with their education and childcare. It may arise due to the absence of parents. So divorce can be a major factor of concern.*

Keywords *Divorce, marriage, family, child*

In the past, various marriage systems were prevailed. Some of these methods have been adapted and maintained till date. In the community, marriage is established under various methods according to their religion, culture, ethnic groups, Intimacy within marital relationship stability and other internal aspects as well as the couple's, family relationships with other members, relatives and friends are also found to be different.

In Nepal, there are different marriage systems. One of these methods is 'Magi Vivah' which can be called an arranged marriage and protected by family and close relatives. Another one is 'love' marriage, which is according to the wishes of the boy and girl to be married. In addition to these, there are other specific marriage systems like continued marriage, widow marriage, child marriage, chain marriage, polygamy, (under polyandry and polyandry system), single marriage, arranged monogamy, etc. These different methods have their own distinct characteristics (Mishra, 2010).

Today's materialistic thinking is gradually replacing the old concept of marriage. As a result, the social values, beliefs, rituals and customs towards marriage have been changed which results into increased divorce activity. Divorce can be done under the legal grounds and human reasoning.

Divorce is not a bad thing in itself, but it affects the individual, family and society in some way It has a positive or negative effect. To understand this, it is absolutely necessary to study the social, economic, political and cultural structure as well as the interrelationships and effects of various units involved. The relationship should also be understood in terms of education, employment, awareness, modernization, mutuality lack of faith, rigid religious social values and practices, high ambitions, etc. Moreover, family problems are also the causes of divorce.

In marriage, there was a system based on family rules and the interests of local residents at earlier time. Divorce rules were made according to caste, religion and culture. Divorce is legal after a long period of social development. Every state adopts a system that allows divorce on legal grounds to solve the problem. Divorce is a social event, it is accepted by the individuals. Divorce is not only the causes of individual or society but both male and female are involved. Divorce is an English word which is derived from Latin word "Divortimu" { . Divorce is the dissolution of the ties of marriage (Encyclopedia, Britanica Vol-3). According to Black Law Dictionary "The legal separation of husband and wife effected by the judgement of decree of a court, & either totally dissolving of the marriage relation of suspending its effect so far as concern the combination of the parties" (5th Eddition.).

From the mentioned meaning and definition it is known that divorce can be done on different legal grounds. However, there are divorces based on various traditional beliefs and practices. After the post-divorce situation, it may be that not much attention is paid to the protection of children. From which one party will be unhappy, the other may also benefit. But legally divorce has become a theoretical recognition of giving decisions and instructions after evaluating each party. Accordingly, it can be assumed that there will be a proportional arrangement of the judicial side in all of them (Thapalia, 2048).

Divorce is tough for all members of the family, especially children, who may get distracted and bewildered by the shifting dynamics of the household. This disruption in their everyday lives may have impact on their academic and general performance; the more distracted children are, the less likely they are to focus on their daily and social lives. The purpose of this study is to present an overview of some of the social findings concerning the impact of marital instability on children. Divorce and single-parent families are on the rise. Divorce is becoming more common in modern civilization than it was in basic agrigarian society.

Globally, 10-20% of children and adolescents suffer from a mental disorder before the age of 14 and three-quarters before the age of 25. In Nepal, 40% of the population is under the age of 18, and as a result, a big population is suffering mental disorders. In Nepal, there has recently been recognition of child and adolescent mental health concerns, which had previously been essentially invisible on the health agenda. In response to increased concern, a review of children's mental health concerns in Nepal is required

Divorce, in its proper and strict sense, denotes the full rupture of the marriage connection, with the divorcees resuming their previous condition of being free to marry. Divorce is the legal term for the dissolution of a marriage. It may appear to be a simple event in legal terms, but its practical repercussions are enormous. Divorce signifies the end of two people's hopes for one other; it is proof that their relationship failed. According to the Hindu Marriage Act of 1955 (as amended up to 1976), "any marriage solemnised, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, may be dissolved by a decree on a petition presented by either the husband or the wife." The concept of divorce may be understood as different from such terms as separation, desertion, and annulment (Acharya 1998).

Research Question

1. What is the effect of divorce?
2. How does the divorce affect the child performance?

Objectives

- i. To analyze the effect of divorce;
- ii. To reveal the effect of divorce on the child performance.

Methodology

Nepali society has changed a lot in the past few decades. This has greatly affected the family structure, consumption habits, cultural and religious changes, changes in women's positions and responsibilities, changes in income sources, etc. In the process, the social structure also changes; one of them is family structure and relationships among family members as well as responsibilities. In addition, the change of the head of the family, the redistribution of responsibilities, and the position of women have created a new way of thinking in the relationship between husband and wife, leading to individualism. This has both positive and negative consequences for the well-being of the family. Therefore, this article tends to study broken marital relationships and its effects on children's happiness and performance.

It is very important part of the study without selected to correct methods it can't show to us exact true result. Research methodology is very important to achieve the main objectives of this study. The conceptual, theoretical as well as empirical literature through various sources, library archives, online access and textual forms were reviewed in this paper. For getting necessary information, the qualitative method, and descriptive and exploratory research design were used in this paper. The necessary information for this study was accumulated mainly from the secondary sources. So, this study is completely secondary in nature.

Result and discussion

From a functional point of view, society is a structure. Human interaction and different aspects occur within the society. Society by whose mutual function is running. If there is a deviation in one aspect or unit, the entire social structure will affect. The marital life of the husband's wife is disturbed when there is a change in the functional relationship itself which affects individuals, families and society. In more clear and concise terms, if the functional relationship between husband and wife is strong, there is less divorce rate. Whereas in which society the functional relationship between husband and wife is loose, their divorce rate is relatively high. Functionalism view divorce as deviation in the society.

According to Marxist, divorce is seen in the course of social development. Development of modernization, urbanization, industrialization and capitalist system develops, social values and customs are gradually declining. In society, the importance of money (wealth) is increasing. People are far away from home for employment purposes, sophisticated life style and accumulate wealth. Both male and female get opportunity to work, they are capable to earn money. Men and women have their own life style. As a result, intimacy between spouses decreases. As the trend of mutual understanding decreases, the distance of mutual harmony and understanding become weak. Due to which there is a family misunderstanding and the situation of divorce is reached. On the other hand, in family members, there is mutual conflict between those who carry old values and new values; there may be a situation of divorce. Due to industrialization, people come to cities for employment, where production is prioritized. the desire, independence and freedom on each other increases and leads to divorce.

The interaction approach view as individuals always perceive their own perceptions of others. It explains the behavior and activities of the people involved. People behaves according

to what he thinks should be done towards the person. Thus one Individual make their own understanding and act accordingly. He predetermines his actions in the future by looking at the events. In the family, the behavior and activities between husband and wife, the understanding between the two decreases. One doesn't understand the feeling of others. As a result, confrontation or dispute between two people occurs. Because of this, mutual bitterness and animosity grows and leads to family disintegration and the situation will move towards divorce.

Women's rights or women's liberation when looking at divorce from a feminist point of view More attention should be paid to the progressive steps and developments in favor of women in the society. Women's education, profession, opportunities, women's awakening and awareness increases. The various aspects of equality are gradually being brought into practice from which women exercise freedom. Juridical rights through the right to self-reliance, decision-making, capacity building, equality and freedom are institutionalized. As women in the country become more independent and exercise their rights, the discrimination and oppression are still prevailing. Due to these reasons, the relationship problems arise and the situation of separation occur and the divorce happens. Where there are no aspects like education, employment, awareness like ours, there is a divorce rate is less.

Any society's economic aspect is the most important, dominant, and effective component. Every happiness, honesty, support, and sympathy in the family, as well as every conflict, disagreement, and maladjustment, or marital incapability, is the result of an economic component. The divorce rate is higher when a spouse has larger expectations from each other, has endured economic hardship, and has moved away from their domicile owing to economic success. Certain economic variables such as moderate income, saving, and occupation valued by stability and social control, as well as regulating and permanence of work, were individually connected with happiness score. According to the connected study, 18.50% of wives experienced economic crises after divorce, implying that they are unable to govern their daily lives.

A lack of financial means raises the likelihood of a variety of developmental issues in children. Economic hardship can have a negative impact on nutrition and health. Furthermore, poor single mothers cannot afford private lessons, educational toys, books, laptops, and other items that aid children's academic achievement. Limited resources may also cause families to live in areas where school programs are underfunded and services are inadequate. Furthermore, poverty can be stigmatizing for youngsters and can drive teenagers to join deviant subcultures

The family is the most important social structure for nurturing and socializing young children. It has long been considered that a two-parent family (with both parents living in the same household as the child) provides a better environment for children's development than a single parent family. As a result, the perceived negative impacts of divorce are frequently linked to socialization deficits caused by growing up with one parent rather than two. This idea has been criticized for emphasizing family structure over family process and for being politically conservative. Nonetheless, this viewpoint is founded on a simple principle: if parents are a significant resource for children's growth, then, all else being equal.

Parental divorce has a negative impact on a range of outcomes for children, including educational attainment. Mechanisms underlying the detrimental impacts of parental divorce have long been speculated about and evaluated. Unsurprisingly, sociologists have proposed that a decrease in family wealth is the fundamental mechanism in the relationship between parental divorce and children's educational success.

Divorce between parents and its impact on their children's well-being and education is an increasing concern for our generation, as divorce is generally recognized and frequent in our society's many communities. Several studies have found that divorce has both bad and beneficial repercussions for oneself, family, and society. As a result, the focus of this research is on the impact of divorce on the children's well-being and education. This study was beneficial in that it provided some useful insights about the children of divorced or separated parents who were less likely to.

Divorce often means that children lose daily contact with their parents, usually the father, reduced contact affects the parent-child relationship. Researchers have found that many children feel less close to their fathers after divorce. Divorce creates emotional turmoil for the whole family, but for children it can be quite scary, confusing, and frustrating. Young children often find it difficult to understand why they have to go between two houses. They may also worry that their parents will gradually stop loving them. Students may worry that the divorce is their fault, they may worry that they have misbehaved or have done something wrong. Teens can become very angry about divorce and the changes it creates. They may blame one or both parents for the breakup of the marriage, or they may blame one or both parents of the discordant family.

The relationship between divorce and academic achievement is a growing concern for our generation, as divorce is now widely accepted and pervasive. It is thought that children from a broken family are less likely to match the academic achievement of their peers from a peaceful home. Children from divorced and separated families are often at an academic disadvantage during schooling due to emotional distress, reduced attendance, and economic decline. These disadvantages continue to affect children throughout their schooling, causing them to have increased drop-out rates and decreased enrollment and acceptance of higher education (Acharya 1998).

Children are most affected by divorce. Too often there is pulling and pulling on the child from both sides. Divorce laws vary from country to country and from state to state within the same country. In some cases, children are assigned to the father and in most cases to the mother. Usually, the youngest children are left to the care of the mother. In the previous cases, the children were torn between the two sides and allegiance split. Older children, who have lived with both parents for a few years, find it difficult to live without a parent. If the child is required to live with both parents, the child's condition is even worse. Most likely, the child is used by both parties as an informant and neither party is seen to be tied. The stigma attached to the words "step-mother" and "step-father" undermines their ability to accept and adapt to their new parent. The social status of the children in their playgroup is at stake and their entire attitude towards marriage can become cynical and distorted. The inner turmoil of children becomes overwhelming for them and it can lead to juvenile delinquency, sex crimes and other teen crimes. Children of divorced parents tend to be less attentive in class and less interested in class activities and sports.

Conclusion

Due to the divorce of their parents, the children's academic performance is easy to decline, their GPA is low, and they have to attend the same class. So there is a kind of correlation between a child's mental health and upbringing. From this study, it was found that they have low self-esteem which has a negative effect on their academic performance and are unable to perform well due to low concentration. They also have emotional problems related to trust and feeling of security because they feel they are unwanted members of the family, which leads to maintaining

bad relationships with family members. This creates a problem in dealing with in-laws as well as the feeling of running away from home for a more caring parent, i.e. mother.

Separated divorcees admit that the divorce has definitely affected their personal lives. They also admitted to having endured emotional suffering during the divorce. They feel that broken family/marriage will not affect society at all. They defend themselves by saying that society doesn't care about the personal problems they are going through. But they agree that they are aware that their divorce can harm the children's mental health and their academic performance. They are afraid to talk about separation in front of their children. This explains why parents know the consequences of divorce but care little about the consequences. Furthermore, they are not aware that divorce can affect social patterns. They barely care what people say about them and their relationship with their estranged spouse. But in the case of their children, they are very sensitive and protective. They don't like hearing negative comments against their child, which shows that they have deep feelings for their child.

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