

distinction may be made between the short, medium, and long term effects of divorce which are described below (Amato, 1993; Amato & Kieth, 1991a; Amato & Kieth, 1991b, Wallerstein, 1991).

Short term effects. For the 2-year period immediately following divorce, most children show some adjustment problems. Boys tend to display conduct problems and girls tend to experience emotional problems.

Medium term effects. The impact of divorce on children between the 3rd and 10th year following divorce may be statistically expressed in two ways: (1) as differences between the average or mean level of well-being or maladjustment of children of divorce compared with the mean level of well-being or maladjustment in intact families; (2) as the percentage of children of divorce who show adjustment difficulties. The mean level of maladjustment has consistently been found to be worse for children of divorce in comparison with those from intact families on a variety of measures of adjustment including conduct difficulties, emotional problems, academic performance, self-esteem and relationships with parents. This has led to the erroneous conclusion by some interpreters of the literature that divorce always has a negative effect on children.

Long term effects. In adult life a small proportion of individuals from families where divorce has occurred have difficulty making and maintaining stable marital relationships, have psychological adjustment difficulties and attain a lower socio-economic level in comparison with adults who have grown up in intact families.³⁴

³⁴ from Evan Huelsman, interview recorded by unknown, 21 January 2006:

[...] and so my dad is a hygiene freak, takes anywhere from three to five showers a day, every day, and one of his friends a couple of years ago was getting divorced from his wife and temporarily crashing at my dad's house, and I don't know if it's because my dad is also divorced and if there's some sort of middle-aged male bonding over divorce or if it just happened to work out that way, and so, they work together, my dad and his friend, selling dental supplies, but selling them to different offices obviously, and it's one day not very far into the guy-crashing-over period, definitely not long enough for either one to be, we'll say, fully-attuned to each other's habits and idiosyncrasies, and so anyway it's after work on one of these days, and my dad is there watching television, fresh out of shower number three or four for the day, and in walks his friend through the front door, arriving from work, and he's wearing loafers, the kind with tassels, because you have to dress up when selling dental supplies because who wants to buy

2.2. Divorce on Parents

Divorce results different consequences on the economic wellbeing of men and women. A study by Bogale (2008) revealed that women experience an income decline of about 30% while male experienced about a 10% drop in income. Three years after the failure of their marriages, divorced women experience greater adversity than their married peers. During the first year after divorce, custodial mothers were more anxious, depressed, angry, and self-doubting than were married mothers. They also showed comparatively less affection to their children, communicated less with them, punished them more, and were more inconsistent in their use of discipline. In a similar way, Kotwal and Prabhakar (2009) found that divorced mothers experienced greater number of stressful events such as demotions, layoffs, accidents, critical illnesses and problems with their own parents than did married women.

Divorced mothers are also trapped in a vicious cycle of financial problems and other stressful life events. The results revealed that women tend to suffer from a feeling of rootlessness and lack of identity after divorce. This is especially true of women whose identity was formerly associated with that of their husbands. Studies reveal that most divorced women in Ethiopia are housewives and these divorced women gain custody of children without child support (Semhal, 2007). Serkalem (2006) also studied the causes and the socioeconomic impacts of divorce on women and their children and concluded that divorced women in Ethiopia are economically weak and

something like dental supplies from a person who doesn't take pride in how they look when they're selling dental supplies, and but the guy comes in the front door and sets his stuff down, and sees my dad in his chair, and the guy walks over to the couch and sits down and kicks off the loafers, which he's been wearing without socks because that's the fashion of the time, and he kicks them off, and proceeds to bring both feet up on the couch, and my dad, he turns the TV on mute and sits up from the chair and tells his friend to get his stinky and sweaty and gross feet off the couch, Jesus Christ, they've been trapped in leather shoes all day, can you even imagine what kind of environment that must be, he says, the humidity, especially with no moisture barrier such as a sock, like, god, the smell, it's going to penetrate my couch and the cushions and I have to live with that couch which means that I'm going to have to live with the smell of your sour feet stuffed into leather shoes, and just think about it, think about how many times before today you wore

usually engage in informal sectors like selling home made products (Tella, Arekie, Injera, etc), collecting wood and retailing activities after divorce. This makes their lives miserable. These single mothers are usually stressed. Serkalem's finding also revealed that the social relationship of divorced women does not enable them to get the moral and economical support they need.

Life changes - Divorce leads custodial parents to experience major changes in their lives including a change in residential arrangements, economic disadvantage, loneliness associated with social network changes, and role strain associated with the task overload that results from having to care for children and work outside the home.

Health Changes - In divorced couples residential arrangements, economic status, social networks and role demands lead to deterioration in physical and mental health for the majority of individuals immediately following separation. However, for most people these health problems abate within two years of the divorce.

Mood Swings - Both men and women suffer extreme emotional liability in the period leading up to separation and for the two year post-separation period. An awareness of the opportunities for a new way of life and escape from the emotional pain of chronic marital discord both lead to periods of elation. The loss of a familiar way of life, the loss of a longstanding partner and a fear that alone one may not meet the extraordinary challenges that go with being a single person or a single parent commonly are associated with

those shoes without socks and do you really think I want that smell to permeate long after you're gone, or are you planning on buying me a new couch, and so the guy looks at my dad, and my dad has to ask him again to get his feet off the couch and not put them back up there until after he's taken a shower, and the guy laughs and at this point he thinks my dad is joking, which is not an unreasonable thought as my dad is often quite the jokester, even though this story suggests that he's wound rather tight, but I assure you, he is a funny guy, and but at this point my dad is getting mad, and I'm sure the guy can see it, because my dad, well, his normally pasty-pink hue probably went from a pink to a deeper red, and then the guy, he realizes that he's pissed my dad off and immediately removes his feet from the couch, and he says something like oh yeah, alright, and the guy, he looks down and he sees the carpet and notices how the nap of the carpet runs perfectly parallel to the wall in alternating lines of equal width as transcribed by the vacuum cleaner,

episodes of depressed mood.

Identity Problems - For women in particular, separation is associated with a crisis of identity. Prior to separation many women define themselves in terms of their husbands or their children. Also women may rely on their husbands to develop a social network of friends. After separation, women who have relied on their husbands for self-definition find that they experience confusion about their identity. They have to redefine their self-concept in terms of their own role and develop their own social network. Women who have jobs outside the home experience fewer identity problems in the aftermath of divorce.

2.3. Positive sides of divorce

As indicated by a range of researches, despite most societies of the world have negative attitude towards divorce, there are individuals who advocate marital dissolution for the reason that it results in various positive effects on their overall well-beings. Even if individuals pass through the most unhappy and turbulent situation, there are also moments that help them to see the positive sides of marital breakup. As research findings show, such individuals become more optimistic about their lives in the aftermath of divorce (Boon, 2005).

There are various factors that make the disintegration of marital union favorable for individuals who undergo through the divorce process which enable them maintain their well-being.

except where they don't, the lines interrupted by matted footsteps trailing directly from the front door straight to the couch, stark outlines in the carpet the exact shape of his loafers, and like, the lines, his eyes follow the vacuumed lines through the rest of the room and they actually *line up* with one another between this room and the next room, a seamless transition from one room to another and another, and the guy, it dawns on him that the distance the vacuumed lines span is well beyond the length of a standard residential-grade vacuum cleaner power cord, so it's deliberate, the matching of the lines, like, it's a sincere and concentrated effort, and then the guy's all, you know, how fucking anal can he be, and the guy turns to my dad and says, he says how did you raise a kid, I mean, when you vacuumed the carpet, did you make your kid play in such a way that he didn't disrupt the lines in it, like, could he only crawl in a specified latitudinal orientation, and when he played with toy cars did you tell him they were, like, traffic lanes or something, and he laughs a

According to Boon (2005), although the negative aspects of divorce for women have been overemphasized, divorce also has beneficial effects particularly if their marriage was abusive and violent that provides a solution to escape from a dissatisfying and abusive marriage.

Likewise, it is shown that individuals after marital disintegration eventually feel relief from a violent relationship. This is because their marital breakup stops the tension and the emotional strain they used to experience in their offensive marriage. Hence, the ending of problematic relationships leads to an improvement in individuals "psychological and physiological wellbeing" (Gomez, n.d).

In addition, studies have revealed that most women in the aftermath of marital disruption achieve enhanced personal growth that leads to an important psychological functioning. Some divorced women become fearless and spirited as they become released and are able to use the situation to start an important stage of emotional growth. Similarly, Writer (2010) pointed out that divorce allows women to interact with the society freely and to raise their children in their own ways without being dictated by their husbands. Furthermore, in consequence of the divorce, women are less occupied to their husbands' disposition and needs and they got the freedom to spend time alone in their own space. Studies also indicate that divorced women report greater self-rule in their lives than married persons (Boon, 2005).

Moreover, women following divorce are able to experience their sense of autonomy that make them free from unwanted relationships and allows them to heal from their grievances and to move on with their lives as a result of the ending of marital relationship. The other positive impact of divorce is that it helps divorcees to revitalize themselves. As indicated by different studies, following divorce individuals are able to entertain themselves without restriction, to be involved in whatever they like and to forming new social networks (Gomez, n.d).

little at himself, the guy does, and anyway, his feet are off the couch and the crisis is averted, and my dad, he leans back in his chair ignoring the joke about the nap of the carpet and then unmutes the TV just as the rerun of Seinfeld resumes from a Head and Shoulders commercial with the catchy head and shoulders above the rest jingle only to be shortly replaced by George's neurotic pontificating and a one-liner from Jerry, and my dad, he laughs, but probably not without encouragement from the studio audience.

2.4. Causes of divorce

In addition, Ambert (2009), put the following summary points as a cause for divorce. This are: 'The first four years are the riskiest for marriages: Living together before marrying is associated with an enhanced risk of subsequent marriage breakdown. However, this enhanced risk is not due to premarital cohabitation but to the characteristics of those who cohabit.

Second and subsequent marriages following divorce have a slightly greater risk of breakdown than first marriages. Women are more likely than men to initiate divorce and to end the marriage. Women appear to have fewer doubts than men about their separation.

According to Adamu and Temesgen, the most causes for divorce are communication problem, lack of conflict management skills, falling out of love and lack of commitment to marriage financial problems, alcohol addiction, lack of maturity and physical abuse on the other hand, least causes are women education, having differences or rearing children, leaving home for a long time and lack of cooperation for household tasks were the least causes of divorce compared to others respectively.

Schaefer, (2004) mentions the following as a few of the factors. First, liberal divorce laws, i.e. no-fault divorce laws, allowing a couple to end their marriage without fault on either side. Second, seeing divorce as a practical opinion for newly formed family not to have many children.

3. Conclusions

- ❖ Divorce results different negative consequences on families life.
 - Divorce results physical problems among couples and their children
 - Psycho-social and Mental problems among couples and their children
 - Economic problems among couples and their children
 - Divorce results Academic problems among children
- ❖ Divorcé has also positive side which is relief from chaotic relationship.
- ❖ Living together before marrying, Second and subsequent marriages, communication problem, lack of conflict management skills, falling*

* Damota, Mulugeta. (2019). The Effect of Divorce on Families' Life. Journal of Culture, Society, Development. Vol 46: 6-11.