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Divorce: Background, Impact on Children and Suggestion to Lessen Damage

Abdelfattah Almesemari¹*

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ABSTRACT

This paper contains on some points related to the divorce impact on the children, with a view the divorce concept and its reasons, also show the factors of marriage and divorce. Secondary data from different journal articles and books were collected and analyzed by qualitative method using the descriptive-analytical approach. This scientific paper illustrates how social problems have been purposively addressed as part of national life inside the family. In addition, throw light on this important issue by collecting the scientific knowledge about this case. The paper contains on some parts begin from the concepts of divorce, and trying to answer the question of what impact of divorce on children life? To review both reasons and spouse some solution to reduce the damage of divorce on the children

INTRODUCTION

The family is the first social institution which protect the people in their life, because, it gives them everything during their growing. The family have vital role in teaching the children habits, values, manners, and how they live perfectly. In addition, the protection that the most important thing however, to make family do all of these duties. The family members between every single one, especially, husband and wife need great relationships. On the other hand, nowadays the community is going to be more complicated and that kind of change has negative effects on the family. So, this unit will face many kinds of problems to make all members suffering and cannot adapt with this situation. One of these problems is divorce which create so many difficulties against the family to do its jobs. The divorce impact on individual is on to the whole family. However, the children are the most in this category who suffers from this position. They will lose the protection from their parents, will lose the good education and miss the emotional atmosphere. Furthermore, they will find themselves without shelter and school or sometimes, they will have pain and many psychological problems which in combination will destroy the normal life by modifying their personalities. As a consequence, some of them will be in the streets or converted to criminal. Children are the only victim because their fathers and mothers are separated and nobody is present to look after them. Therefore, we have to pay attention in this divorce issue to throw light on this subject, to collect and analyze the scientific material, and to disclose the main reasons of the divorce issue with a view to diminish damage.

METHODOLOGY

Different sources from secondary data sources by collect the scientific material in the logical sequence, then analyzing the data by qualitative method using the descriptive- analytical approach.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Divorce Concepts

Is separate position it happens between husband and wife this position is contains individual experiences a myriad of emotions including guilt, anxiety, and a pervasive sense of failure. Terminating a marriage can be a frightening experience even if both parties are in agreement, and spouses often experience a loss of self-trust and a desperate need for reassurance however they cannot communicate once again. (Solomon, 1983).

Divorce Theories

The functional structural theory consider that family performs several essential functions for society. It socializes children, it provides emotional and practical support for its members, it helps regulate sexual activity and sexual reproduction, and it provides its members with a social identity. Family problems stem from sudden or far-reaching changes in the family's structure or processes; these problems threaten the family's stability and weaken society. The family contributes to social inequality by reinforcing economic inequality and by reinforcing patriarchy. Family problems stem from economic inequality and from patriarchal ideology, however, the conflict theory consider that family can also be a source of conflict, including physical violence and emotional cruelty, for its own Members and will make the children face

Problems after this separate position between the pairs (Hammond & Cheney, 2012).

Theoretical Perspectives

This section outlines the broad theoretical perspectives underpinning explanations of divorce increase, albeit these are often implicit. There is considerable these theories; nevertheless, these are distinguished by the relative emphasis attributed to individual agency and social structural processes. The following draws broadly

¹ Benghazi University Sociology Department, Libya

* Corresponding author's e-mail: iron4212@gmail.com

on issue, and looks separately at rational choice theory; risk-aversion theory; post-materialist values theory; conflict theory and function structure theory. variation in the literature in the extent to which these theories seek to explain divorce increase, or identify broad areas associated with it (for example, there is some disparity in the way that institutional structures are related to divorce increase). As with the factors looked at below, there is overlap between (Lansford, 2009).

Divorce and Marriage

Divorce and marriage are one of the most important issues, while fairly common and accepted in modern society, because it is natural phenomenon in all societies, however, it is not necessary every relationship will success between pairs, and was accompanied by gestures of disapproval specially if divorce happened after first child, divorce was generally uncommon, affecting only out of every, married persons. That number more than doubled by and peaked Over the last quarter century, divorce rates have dropped steadily and are now similar to those people who have same problems (Hammond & Cheney, 2012). The dramatic increase in divorce rates after the has been associated with the liberalization of divorce laws and the shift in society due to women increasingly entering the workforce .The decrease in divorce rates can be attributed to two probable factors: an increase in the age at which people get married, and an increased level of education among those who marry—both of which have been found to promote greater marital stability, Divorce does not occur equal among all kind of societies some segments of the population are more likely to divorce than others, According the Community conditions men and women they have so many problems which make them decide to leave each other and separated for increase the level of conflict between them (Little & McGivern, 2013).

Divorce Reasons

While more young people are choosing to postpone or opt out of marriage, those who enter into the union do so with the expectation that it will last. A great deal of marital problems can be related to stress, especially financial stress. According t the social studies Project couples who enter marriage without a strong asset base (like a home, savings, and a retirement plan) are 70 percent more likely to be divorced after three years than are couples with perfect lifestyle. This is connected to factors such as age and education level that correlate with low incomes. The addition of children to a marriage creates added financial and emotional stress. Research has established that marriages enter their most stressful phase upon the birth of the first child. This is particularly true for couples who have multiples (twins, triplets, and so on). Married couples with twins or triplets are 17 percent more likely to divorce than those with children from single births. (Anonymous, 1998).

Another contributor to the likelihood of divorce is a general decline in marital satisfaction over time. As

people get older, they may find that their values and life goals no longer match up with those of their spouse Divorce is thought to have a cyclical pattern. Children of divorced parents are 40 percent more likely to divorce than children of married parents. And when we consider children whose parents divorced and then remarried, the likelihood of their own divorce rises to This might result from being socialized to a mindset that a broken marriage can be replaced rather than repaired That sentiment is also reflected in the finding that when both partners of a married couple have been previously divorced, their marriage is high percent more likely to end in the wake relations between the pairs during their life together. (Solomon, 1983).

Children of Divorce

Divorce and remarriage can be stressful on partners and children alike. Divorce is often justified by the notion that children are better off in a divorced family than in a family with parents who do not get along. However, long-term studies determine that to be generally untrue. Research suggests that while marital conflict does not provide an ideal childrearing environment, going through a divorce can be damaging. Children are often confused and frightened by the threat to their family security. They may feel responsible for the divorce and attempt to bring their parents back together, often by sacrificing their own well-being. Only in high-conflict homes do children benefit from divorce and the subsequent decrease in conflict (Valenzuela et al., 2014).

The majority of divorces come out of lower-conflict homes, and children from those homes are more negatively impacted by the stress of the divorce than the stress of unhappiness in the marriage. Studies also suggest that stress levels for children are not improved when a child acquires a stepfamily through marriage. Although there may be increased economic stability, stepfamilies typically have a high level of interpersonal conflict Children ability to deal with a divorce may depend on their age Research has found that divorce may be most difficult for school-aged children, as they are old enough to understand the separation but not old enough to understand the reasoning behind it to make the conditions of this problem are clear for the family (Little & McGivern, 2013).

Children After Divorce

are more likely to recognize the conflict that led to the divorce but may still feel fear, loneliness, guilt, and pressure to choose sides Infants and preschool-age children may suffer the heaviest impact from the loss of routine that the marriage offered. Proximity to parents also makes a difference in a child life well-being after divorce. Boys who live or have joint arrangements with their fathers show less aggression than those who are raised by their mothers only. Similarly, girls who live or have joint arrangements with their mothers tend to be more responsible and mature than those who are raised

by their fathers only. Nearly three-fourths of the children of parents who are divorced live in a household headed by their mother, leaving many boys without a father figure residing in the home. Still, researchers suggest a strong parent-child relationship can greatly improve a child adjustment to divorce (Little & McGivern, 2013).

Effects of Divorce

Research suggests that children whose parents have divorced have higher levels of externalizing behaviors and internalizing problems, lower academic achievement, and more problems in social relationships than do children whose parents have not divorced. But, the magnitude of these effects is attenuated after controlling for children's adjustment prior to the divorce and other potential confounds. Furthermore, even though children whose parents divorce have worse adjustment though children whose parents divorce have worse adjustment on average than do children whose parents stay together, most children whose parents divorce do no. (Lansford, 2009). In addition, Children of divorce are doomed to have emotional problems that last well into adulthood. These polarized positions of divorce as disaster and divorce as inconsequential oversimplify the realities of our complex lives. An accumulated body of findings, however, challenges these extreme positions and reveals a more nuanced picture of divorce, one that defies sound-bite conclusions prove that will hurts them, because they still unable to find perfect ways for their situation. (Ahrons, 2007).

Divorce and the Social Relations

Few longitudinal studies have examined the mediate role of children's perceptions of the quality of their relationships with parents. This is somewhat surprising given the crucial role of parent-child relationships in the transmission of interaction patterns from childhood to adulthood, Parental divorce may affect the nature of parent-child relationships by disturbing the attachment bond between parent and child, which, in turn, negatively influences the general representations of for boys, and of the father-child relationship index, .68 for girls and .56 for boys. The concept of an intimate relationship at the age of 32 years refers to steady dating, living with different kind of life, the relationship between parents and their children will be so complicated after divorce, as result of find themselves lose, the family atmosphere, (Mustonen et al., 2011).

CONCLUSION

The divorce is separate situation, this situation led the parents to leave each other, or some of the decide to end their marriage. The divorce is normal position it happens in any kind of societies, and no one can expect when will happen, because, the situation is difference if the reasons are change. The social circumstances it has vital role in make the parents decide to leave the family, however, they will be suffering from many problems as increase the life costs which make things more complicated.

Before they decide to divorce, the parents are suffering from some factors which change their life to be more difficult to live together. He divorce is reflected long life from social conflict between husband and wife, however, this conflict is increase day after until they decide to leave the married life. One of the most important steps to make positive changes is increase the ability of family system to give the parents great ways for support their love to continue their life together and face the problems. The divorce is reflected long life from social conflict between husband and wife, however, this conflict is increase day after until they decide to leave the married life. The children are suffering from the effects of the divorce in whole their life, and they will be facing many problems in the future. When the parents are separated, the house will be broken from inside and the children will miss their parents around them, to give them feeling advices and spurt them. Divorce it has negative effects on the children psychological condition, that effect is make them act so strange, they will be aggressive toward the other children who live with their parents. Children without the parents will miss the emotional atmosphere of family after one of their parents leave the house. Divorce will create many kinds of family crisis, as children without house, passion, school, and good education. The children will face problem in their health, they will grow up without good food, and they will a perfect nitration. The society will find many children without shelters, and they will be simple victim for crime and their possibility to be criminals in the future will increase.

Recommendations to mitigate the problems

1. Significantly increasing interest in social development projects through social institutions of a developmental nature and positively improving the standard of living for the individual and the family and helping them to meet the demands of life.

2. Organizing awareness seminars to introduce the importance of marital compatibility among those who are about to get married and its role in achieving stability in the marital relationship between spouses.

3. The necessity of educating the parents, especially in the reform processes between spouses, and convincing them of its importance for them to obtain a better life for their children, so that the parents cannot be a reason for the occurrence of divorce.

4. Studying the social and economic conditions in society and their relationship to family problems, especially in light of the current circumstances, in order to identify all obstacles and try to find solutions to them.

5. Interviews, studies and research in the field of divorce and the family and finding solutions to the problems facing its programs in third world countries in particular and Libya in particular.

6. Attempting to integrate divorced people into society in a positive way without compromising them, supporting them and protecting them from psychological crises.

7. Educate the heads of families on how to deal with

their children in cases of divorce and try to relieve them and guide them correct.

8. Spreading a positive culture of separation cases so that the divorced person is not seen as a failed person or unfit to form a healthy family.

9. Using the expertise of developed countries and trying to host them periodically to train national elements in the field of social reform and social care in the family field to benefit from their experiences in establishing a solid base from which to move towards a comprehensive change that carries with it serious steps to improve family conditions in society.

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