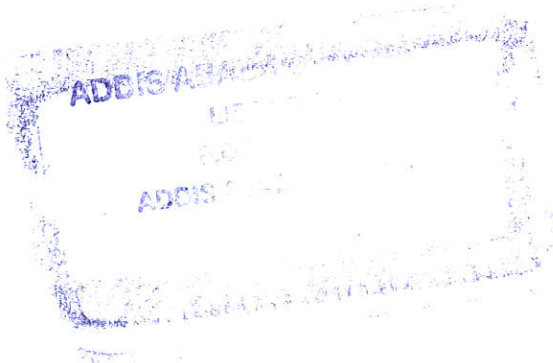


**ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY**

**THE PSYCHOSOCIAL EFFECT OF DIVORCE ON
ADOLESCENTS WHO EXPERIENCED PARENTAL
DIVORCE IN MASHA AND TEPI TOWN IN SHEKA ZONE**

**BY
EDESSA TOLLERA**



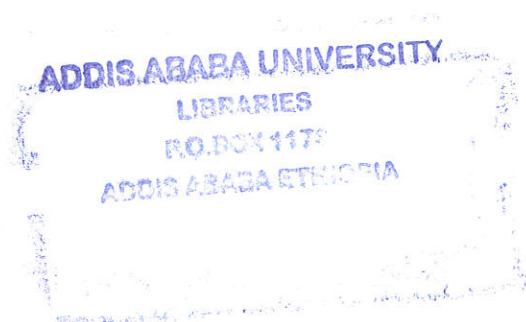
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**A THESIS SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS
IN DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY.**

**BY
EDESSA TOLLERA**



**JULY, 2007
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Abstract

The study was conducted in South Nations Nationalities Peoples Regional State Sheka Zone at Masha and Tepi towns in two 2nd cycles primary and two preparatory schools students. The study was conducted in an attempt to find out the (long and short term) psychosocial effect of parental divorce on adolescents (age 13-18 years). A cross-sectional exploratory studies supplemented by focus group discussion were conducted. A sample of 60(30 females and 30 males) completed the pre-tested questionnaire. Qualitative data were collected from focus group discussion and described qualitatively.

The study revealed that over all the majority of the respondents 81.14 % and 81.97% respectively were reported they were suffering from psychological (anxiety and socio-emotional) problems. More specifically, concerning children's manifest anxiety by sex, 77% females and 75.45% male were reported they were experiencing intense anxiety feeling and the comparison by living conditions disclosed that 77% of mother custody and 74.6% father custody children were being experiencing similar problems.

With respect to duration of family divorce, most of the respondents of 1-5 years stay of parental separation (80.4%) agreed that they were severely affected by anxiety.

Finally, as far as the social adjustment of the subjects concerned, most of the respondents who had longer years of parental divorce were seem better adjusted than any other group with the average of (50.4%) followed by female adolescents with the average / mean of 48.1%.

CHAPTER ONE

Introduction

1.1. Background of the problem

Divorcing couples and their children constitute a rapidly increasing population whose special needs, have been insufficiently recognized. Especially, in our country's situation, though the effects of divorce on the family and their offspring's are widely spreading, the attention given to it to mitigate the problem is less and it is infrequently studied and poorly served.

As a result, too little is known as to the children's experience during divorce regarding the extent to which children of divorced parents at risk of developing emotional or psychosocial difficulties or whether the effects of marital disruption likely to appear at later developmental stages.

As most of us sense, divorce is very common in today's world, infact, as different research studies reveal, one out of every two of marriages end in divorce in countries like America. Hence, many children are raised in single parent family homes that have adverse effect on their psychosocial development. In Ethiopian existing situation though we are sensing how the trends of divorce is increasing at an alarming rate, there is no well documented evidence regarding the magnitude and the psychosocial crises the divorced families and their children are facing. The effect of divorce on psychosocial development of children is multi dimensional in nature that affects the entire life of the victims' involved; especially children who are in their formative years suffer a lot due to complexities created by parental divorce.

With respect to the complex conditions of the process of divorce on the victims (Amato cited in Amato and Sobolewski, 2001 states as follows:

"Divorce is usually followed by a serious of stressful life circumstances

for children including reduced contact with non custodial parents (usually fathers) continuing rancor between parents, a decline in standard of living and an increase in residential mobility often involving to neighborhoods with fewer community resources.”

Website at: [http: www.Jostor.org/about/terms.html](http://www.Jostor.org/about/terms.html). As stated above, the effects of divorce on growing children and their parent is highly disruptive and creates (leaves) long lasting scars on family members. It is obvious that such kind of conditions create psychosocial adjustment problems on adolescents.

Concerning the adverse effects of divorce on offspring's, Hetherington (2005) suggests the following:

“Since the women's income often decline in an unusual way (30%) and are associated with multiple shifts in residence to more affordable, less desirable neighborhoods the lives of the victims will be confronted by such adverse life events. As a result successful parenting and raising of competent children become more difficult. From this one can conceptualize that if such destructive events have not been given due consideration the innocent children will be left to destructive events which cause many life crises in every aspects of the victims' lives.”

Here, the investigator is not taking side that marital dissolution is overall full of risk. As some theorists suggest there are certain occasions when divorce is helpful for some marital lives that are full of conflict. Nevertheless, in most cases, the effects of divorce are more damaging to the victim's involved, the couples, the children and the kin too. So, to minimize the risks vigorous research works are needed.

1.2 Statement of the problem

The period of adolescence is one of a very critical developmental stage that needs its own handling if the effort is to produce healthy generation. So, to safeguard, this generation, it is necessary to be sensitive and work hard to that end to mitigate or minimize the breakdown of the family that is the nucleus of the society. This is because it is through the family that we can realize the development of the society. Healthy family produces/ gives rise to healthy society. The components of the families are children who are going to succeed/ resume responsibility of the future generation. If these generations are hurt by marital dissolution, one cannot expect dynamic generation who has clear vision, potential, enriched by quality models, disciplined and all rounded personality traits.

Therefore, to rescue the forth-coming generation from the complexities created by family breakdown, it is desperately vital to dig and uncover the psychosocial effects of divorce on adolescents who experienced parental divorce.

Taking this in to consideration the present study tries to answer the following questions:

1. How do the offspring perceive divorce?
2. Which group of offspring suffers from the impact of divorce more, the male or the female child?
3. What is the impact of divorce on the socio-emotional state of adolescents?
4. Is there psychological and social adjustment difference between the adolescents by sex, living conditions and duration of family divorce?

1.3 Objectives

1.3.1 General Objectives

The general objective of the study is to explore and describe the psychosocial effect of divorce on adolescents who experienced parental divorce.

1.3.2. Specific objectives

The study specifically intends to:

- 1 Identify the perceptions of adolescents toward their parental divorce;
- 2 Explore the sex group that suffers from the effect of divorce.
- 3 Find out the emotional pains/ feelings that adolescents are experiencing as result of parental divorce, and
- 4 Explore the psychological and social adjustment differences of the adolescents experiencing parental divorce; and
- 5 Forwarding the possible recommendation that could alleviate the effects of parental divorce on adolescents

1.4. Significance of the study

Developmentalists have historically devoted most of their attention to the earlier part of the life span (Gardner and Gardner 2002) particularly from birth through adolescence on different aspects of development. Though research works relating to various developmental aspects of youngsters are numerous in western worlds there is few or rare research works on psychosocial effects of divorce on adolescents in our country's context.

Therefore, investigating the psychosocial problems that are affecting the young generations can contribute to understand the existing trends of divorce in our context.

Finally, it can also help to alleviate the problems in the Ethiopian context and paves the way for further research.

1.5. Delimitation of the Study

Due to the constraints of time and budget, the study was delimited to children who were enrolled in Masha, Tepi preparatory, and secondary schools, in the year 2007 academic year.

Methodologically, the study was delimited to self-administered questionnaire and focus group discussion. Moreover, more quantitative and few qualitative methods of data analysis was used.

1.6 Operational Definition of Terms

Adolescents – young individuals who are active and are dynamic in nature, physically, psychologically and socially, that ranges in an age from 13-18 in this study

Psychosocial – involves psychological and social traits or components like self esteem, fear, loneliness, depression, social relationship or development and the like

Divorce - dissolution of marriage by concerned authority

Children of divorced parents – children who are born to the divorcees

Father custody – a father who provides and rears his own children after the marital breakdown

Socio-emotional state - emotional feelings that include feelings of shame, embarrassment, inferiority, happiness or unhappiness in relation to peers and significant others

Perception - attitudinal feeling toward /parental divorce/ strange events

Anxiety – events that irritate individuals Victims resulting in

internalizing or externalizing and it could be manifested in terms of concentration, distracting and worry.

Social adjustment – adjustment related to social relationship, competence or poor relations with others

Mother custody – a mother who provides and rears her children after divorce

Living conditions - living arrangements arranged by ex-husband and ex-wife during divorce

With mother – children who are living with their mothers' during/ after divorce

With father – children who are living with their fathers after marital dissolution

CHAPTER TWO

2. Review of Related Literature

2.1. Overview of Divorce

Research outcome revealed that since 1900, the population of Children affected by marital disruption has been between 25 and 30 percent of the total population of children under the age of 18 (Bane, 1979). Bane projects that goes on saying that the economic effect of marital disruption. She projects those two-fifths of children born in 1980's are likely to experience parental divorce. Bane (Ibid) was also concerned with the effect of family poverty on the physical well- being of the children of divorced parents. It was also her beliefs that economic deprivation could result in psychological stress, tension and frustration.

As stated above, children all over the world are facing life crises due to their parental divorce. Although debate still exists over the question of the magnitude and duration of the effects of parental divorce on children, studies in the past ten years (Hetherington, Law and Connor, 1991b cited in Weyne, 1993) have converged in suggesting that the interaction among individual differences in personal and familial characteristics and extra familial factors that support or undermine coping efforts by family members must be examined in order to understand the spectrum of the responses to divorce.

The authors continued to say further that the spectrum of response can range from enhanced competence to clinical levels of problem behavior (Weyne, 1993 referring to Hetherington, 1989, 1991b, Stolberg, Camplair, Currier, & Wells, 1987).

The above statements remind us that though the effect, the effect size and duration of the effects are being debatable among the scholars, there

is a common belief in searching out the response each victim gives, the circumstances that improve or deteriorate individuals adjustment during post divorce periods /years/

In western world, divorce has traditionally been viewed an unfortunate event for the persons involved and as a clear index of failure of the family system (Eshleman, 1991). However, as Eshleman further states, over the past few decades in the United States, at least, attitude toward separation and divorce have changed with a definite trend toward approval.

Not only in the United States, but also around the world, rather than divorce being seen as a personal misfortune or as an index of a failure, it has increasingly been viewed as an escape valve (Ibid) a way out of the tensions of marriage itself.

From the above viewpoints, we can conceptualize that through out the world due to marital break up, the vast majority of the families with children are being disrupted, and that in turn brings far-reaching effect on their offspring's.

As some researchers work indicate when families' marital life breakup, the child's problems are often aggravated by the fact that the parents are pre-occupied by their own problems, especially, the first year after the divorce, and have difficulties responding to the child needs (Hetherington and Camara, 1984 Cited in Conger, 1991). This indicates that children are neglected since their parents are occupied by disorganized marital life conditions.

Regarding the plights of the children of divorcees Conger (1994) states that though the situation of divorce is likely to improve within a year or two and although no longer carries the social stigma it once did, a significant number of children continue to have difficulty adjusting.

The crucial question is:- what are the consequences of divorce for children? There is clearly the possibility of emotional scars from the period of family conflict and uncertainty prior to the break up (Zinn, 1996).

Beside this, most data reveal that in 1992, children in single parent families live in situations with drastically reduced incomes.

2.2. Children and Divorce

Although much has been done to minimize the adverse effects of divorce on children and parents, few people emerge from the experience untroubled (Conger 1991 referring to Hetherington and Camara, 1984; Hetherington, Stanley- Hagn, and Anderson, 1989; Hedges and Bloom, 1984; Iron, Coon and Blanchard- Fields; Wallerstein; Corbin and Lewis, 1984).

As stated above, though different scholars investigated problems related to the effects of divorce, the possibility of reducing or minimizing the effect is minimal. As one family therapist states, the child learns the rules of human relationships in the immediate household. But due to the complexion of divorce, the child's learned rules no longer make sense or true. Consequently, in addition to experiencing a profound sense of loss, the child suddenly feels vulnerable to forces that are beyond his or her control (Conger, 1991 referring to Frankle, 1980).

This shows that the child's accumulated experience will become senseless because of family divorce. For instance, according to certain researchers with some variations, depending on age and sex children may regress, withdraw, become aggressive or depressed, feel responsible for the divorce, blame one or both parents or suffers from a conflict of loyalties (Conger, 1991 referring to Guidibaldi and Perry, 1986). As many writers report, most common among children of all ages is observable

desire to reunite parents, responsible for the divorce, blame one or both parents or suffers from a conflict of loyalties (Conger, 1991 referring to Guidbaldi and Perry, 1986; Hetherington et al, 1985; Wallerstein, Corbin, and Lewis, 1988). The above investigation research work shows that the effects of parental divorce on their offspring's are multidimensional in nature that affects many aspects of children's lives.

The child's problems (Ibid) are often aggravated by the fact that the parents are pre- occupied by their own problems, especially the first year after the divorce, and have difficult responding to the child's needs. This indicates that children are neglected since their parents are pre-occupied by their marital disruption circumstances.

Above all, the worsening conditions that children of divorcees are facing are that approximately 60 percent of divorcing couples have children in major cases that are going to be with their mother after divorce that has meager economic potential to raise her children in the way appropriate to the well- being of children .In this regard the poor economic situation of women (Zinn, 1999) states that the economic situation for most divorced women is unpleasantly grim. The result, not surprisingly, is that typical divorced women, ends up with less money to support themselves and their children than their husbands have to support themselves alone. Here, one thing that we should bear in mind is that these studies were conducted in most affluent countries where the job opportunity for women is in vast majority is available after divorce.

Evidences suggest that over millions of children each year in America alone involved with divorced parents. The question of greater concern is what are the effects or consequences on these children? The response to this question is that as evidence does suggest, divorce diminishes the economic and social resources available to children. And these fewer resources (Eshleman, 1991) seem to have negative consequences for

educational attainment, marital timing, marital probability, and divorce probability. Eshleman (Ibid) further suggests that adolescents from divorced homes are more prone to commit delinquent acts, experience problems in peer relations, and they are highly associated with family related offenses such as running away and truancy.

It is obvious that in order to grow into healthy adulthood, children need love, acceptance, guidance, and appropriate discipline. Both parents mostly do this. The lack of such balance as mentioned above causes many crises in a teenager's life such as psychological, social, and erodes healthy relationships of the family. It is obvious that children of divorcees denied off many rights comfort and privileges that other children enjoy. In supporting the above views, regarding this, Conger (1991) suggests that to a child the divorce of one's parents can seem like the end of the world, a catastrophe that generates enough misery to last forever. Conger further states that the parental divorce on children often triggers an onslaught of feelings of shame, anger, anxiety, fear of abandonment, guilt, depression and profound loss-even a desire for revenge.

2.3. Research works on Divorce in Ethiopian Context

Though research studies on divorce; especially on the psychosocial effect of divorce is very rare, in Ethiopian context, mentioning some of them is important. Accordingly even though there is no direct relevant titles which fit to the present study taking indirect inferences is viewed useful so that we could get certain understanding about the present study.

The research conducted by Daniel (1994) on divorced women's social and economic problem with children reveals that housing problem, medical problems, in capability of sending children to school, shortage of food and clothing.

From this we can understand that due to the effect of parental divorce children are under great pressure, which could discourage and affects their psychosocial aspects of life.

Rahel (1992) research work titled by the effect of divorce on society also states that, in 80% of her sample the divorced couples had children, in most cases two or three. According to Rahel; that it is children who get the hardest blow from the dissolution of the marriage. Her research result further reveals that in 90% of the cases, the mothers keep custody of their children. Most mothers expressed this sorrow (Ibid) for the children missing their father. She further states that many mothers remarked that their children missed the parental control that goes with the presence of the father.

Sisay (1997) research work reveals that children of single parents and the stepparents' families were affected more by psychological and social adjustment problem as compared to children from intact family.

2.4. Psychological Effects of Divorce on Children

2.4.1. Children's perceptions to Divorce

Regarding the effect of divorce on children and children's reaction to divorce (Kimmel and Weiner, 1985) states as follow:

Children of divorce must live not only with unwell come changes in the parenting they receive, but also with psychological reactions of their own to the breakup of their family.

Concerning to children's reactions/ experience/ to familial divorce, Wallerstein and Kelley cited in (Ibid) found that almost all young people experience the divorce of their parents as a painful and traumatic event with few exceptions, such as when a parent has been violently abusive or seriously disturbed, they oppose their parents' decision to divorce, no

matter how much marital strife there has been in the home. Rather than being relieved by the divorce, even when it eliminates trying circumstances, they resent their parents' inability to keep the family together, they fear for the future, they yearn for the absent parent, and they often feel guilty for having in some way been the cause of what has happened (Kimmel and Weiner, 1985- p-253).

Moreover, on the basis of further follow-up information obtained from some of these children 10 and 15 years after their parents' divorce, Wallerstein (Ibid) expressed concern that many of them are still haunted by disturbing memories of family strife, still feel sad, that their childhood or adolescence was burdened by a divorce, and harbor fears of being disappointed in their own love relationships.

This implies that divorce has a long-term effect on the offspring's that affects their normal life progress at different times during post-divorce years.

To the contrary, King 1992, cited in Kimmel and Weiner (1985) concluded with in two years following a divorce 50 to 75% of children will be functioning adequate and feel good provided that:

1. Their family is economically stable;
2. Their custodial parent is adjusting reasonably well and is maintaining a good relationship with them; and
3. They are still in touch and on good terms with their other parent.

At the same time, however, Kimmel (1985) states there is evidence that for many young people divorce is more than just an acute crisis in their lives, even when it does not cause serious psychological problems, family breakup may contribute to nagging concerns about self-worth and lingering discomfort in heterosexual relationships for many years to come Altison and Furstenberg, 1989; Forehand et al, 1991; Kalter, 1987; South Worth and Schwarz, 1987 cited in Kimmel and Weiner (1985).

As teenagers, girls and boys, are equally likely to become disturbed and upset. Among adolescents who have emotional or behavior problems, the boys are most likely than the girls to have had first developed their problems in childhood, where as the girls are more likely to have first developed their problems in adolescence (Peterson, 1988; Weiner, 1992 Cited in Kimmel and Weiner 1985).

2.4.2. Immediate and long term Consequences

The period, surrounding divorce, is usually accompanied by an increasing of family conflicts as parents separate and tries to settle disputes over personal belongings, finances, child custody, and visitation. Here we will specifically try to focus on the immediate psychological effect of parental divorce on adolescents.

With regard to this, Berk (1991) states that mother headed households typically experience a dramatic drop in income. The reason suggested by the author was lack of the necessary education and experience. Divorced women find it difficult to obtain well-paid Jobs and the majority of ex-husbands fail to support their child. Berk, (Ibid), referring to children's defense fund, (1990). It is obvious that under such circumstances children's needs are neglected and is affected psychologically.

As Berk (1991) reported, common initial responses of pre-school through adolescent age, youngsters of divorced children are anger, fear, depression, divided parental loyalty and guilt (Wallerstein and Kelly, 1980). However, the intensity of these feelings and the manner in which they are translated in to behavior (Ibid) vary considerably from child to child. Another researcher Saxton (1996) states the serious effect of parental divorce on children as follows:

"As difficult as divorce is for adults, it is usually devastating for the children. Children are especially affected by divorce when it occurs during their formative years".

This implies that, what they experience during these years becomes a part of their inner world, their view of themselves and their view of society.

According to Saxton (1996) data from a 1999 national survey on children under 18 indicate that children who were not living with biological parents had poorer health and did not do as well in school as other children. Other researchers have found that children who do not live with both biological parents experience higher levels of fears, loneliness, anxiety, chronic depression and stress; they are also likely to be angrier and more aggressive than other children (Kitson and Morgan, 1990; Zill 1988; Emery, Hetherington and Dilalla, 1985 cited in Saxton, 1996). Another researcher (Forgatch, Patterson and Ray, in press; Hetherington, Cox, & Cox, 1985 cited in Weyne, 1993) state that negative life stresses are most marked for members of divorced families in the first two years following divorce and gradually decline with time. However, they always remain higher than those in non-divorced families. In relation to the immediate effect of divorce on children (Conger, 1991) suggests that in addition to experiencing a profound sense of loss, the child suddenly feels vulnerable to forces that are beyond his or her control. From this authors view we can infer that children of divorce are doubly affected by their family marital dissolution. That means, first of all, they emotionally disturbed and at the same time they will be hurt by the strange circumstances they are passing through. Here, we see the immediate pervasive effect of divorce on the growing young generation and who are going to be responsible and succeed the next generation. So, unless such a trends are explored further, it is not difficult to predict what doomy future generation life condition would be.

More over, as some other researchers' work reveal, the child's problems are often aggravated by the fact that the parents are pre-occupied with

their own problem, especially, the first year after the divorce, and have difficulty responding to the children's needs (Hetherington and Camara, 1984 Cited in Conger, 1991). According to conger (Ibid) though the situation of divorce no longer carries the social stigma it once did, a significant number of children continue to have difficulty adjusting.

This denotes that parental divorce are becoming some what acceptable by the society than the earlier decades or centuries, but their marital dissolutions are putting their children in great risk of coping with sudden changes they encountered.

Regarding sex differences in adjustment, some studies consistently found that, the sex differences in adjusting to parental divorce. Especially, younger boys are more vulnerable to the effects of divorce than girls are. As the above researchers studies reveal even six years after their parent's divorce boys from divorced families performed more poorly than peers from intact families on a wide variety of academic and mental health measures.

Further more, with respect to the immediate effect of divorce, recent investigation revealed that the economic hardship custodial parent's face following divorce is the critical factor in predicting children's post divorce adjustment. The dramatic drop/losses in come contribute to additional life stresses such as moving to a smaller residence in neighborhoods with increased crime, lower quality schools, and loss of familiar and developed community supports. Website at: <http://.hec.Ohio-state-edu/famlifel>.

From the above statement /concept, one can logically suggest what the teenagers are facing during post divorce period. For instance, lower income forces many custodial parents to work additional hours to cover the basic necessities and bills. This financial strain by itself leads to predictive of more punitive disciplinary practices and decreased parental nurturance, supports, and satisfaction with the parenting role.

2.4.3. Short-Term Effect of Divorce

Research on the impact of divorce on children reveals that a pattern of significant but small on standard measures of psychological functioning in children. What these measures often do not capture is that the long term, perhaps permanent pain that children feel when families split up.

Regarding long- term effect of divorce, Garbarino (1995) states as follow He said, I was about this research with a colleague at a reception recently. Her parent's divorce was a decade ago, and she is now a married woman herself and yet her eyes misted over with tears as she recalls and thus relieved the pain that she felt (Garbarino, 1995).

From the above statements, we can infer that the effect of parental divorce is a destructive and long lasting in the individuals lives involved.

2.4.4. Children's Emotional State and Divorce

Papalia (1982) research outcome revealed that children are affected, when their parents' marriage breakup. They, feel as much pain and confusion as the separating couples do and be more. This shows that divorce on one hand highly affects the parents and their children equally and on the other hand children are the more likely to be subjected to the consequences of divorce. But some research studies show that parents who are sensitive to their children's feelings of guilt and to recover well enough to be able to form intimate relationships without repeating their parents' mistakes.

Teenagers also feel anger, depression guilt and despair. They worry about money or suddenly become sexually active or buckle (to cause to become wavy pressure) under strain of being 'the man' or 'the woman' of the household.

With regard to the emotional impact of divorce during post divorce Hetherington, Cox, and Cox (1985) after following forty eight divorced families for two years, and compared them with forty eight intact families to assess the effects of divorce on children's development and family functioning concluded that for the parents involved, divorce often produce anger and a sense of failure. For children (Ibid) it raises issues of conflicting realities and necessitates their readjustment from a two-parent family to a single parent household children's psychological disorganization and has other ill effects (Hutter, 1981).

This denotes that though divorce affects both parents and their children, the effect of divorce on children's emotional state is some what pervasive and pronounced on them in that it makes them loss both parents living together (the family structure) fundamental to their healthier development and puts them under the single parent family household which requires the new adaptive strategies and skills. As any logical person can easily imagine it, at this period it is very risky for the teenagers involved. This is so because at this stage adolescents are passing through critical /sensitive/ developmental stages which require its own challenging mechanism to cope with.

Many research studies have reported that children of divorced parents experience more problems in adjustment than children who grow up in intact families. For instance, children of divorcees are more likely to have more difficulties in school, more withdrawal, less pro social, more depressed, and more likely to abuse substances and participate in delinquent acts than their peers from intact families.

Beside the above impacts, adolescents of divorced family experience a profound sense of loss and anger, conflicts in loyalty toward one or both parents, withdrawal from the home in preference for friendly and for some, failure to cope, characterized by regressive behaviors and early sexual activities.

The above two paragraphs conveyed to us the challenges of youngsters, who are experiencing their parental divorce, are very serious and multi dimensional in character. Website at: <http://www.hec.ghiocstate.edu/fam.life/>.

Despite many adjustment difficulties, adolescents (Ibid) also show some positive changes such as impressive development of maturity and moral growth, a more realistic understanding of finances a chance to experience new family roles and responsibilities. This shows that even though divorce affects negatively the vast majority of children, there are some exceptions under which some children emerge from such stressful conditions successfully or with less adjustment problems. As to me this might be attributed to the nature of home environment, the children's cognitive capacity and the conditions/ the environments they are living in. Regarding to this, (Miller, 1992) states that an important predictor of how successful children will cope with the impact of divorce is the parent child relationship.

In contrast to the stated views mentioned above, though some research outcomes reveal the resiliency of certain children, some other research works (Miller, 1992) suggests mentioning about the situation of 3-year-old daughter who experienced parental divorce at this age. That daughter mentioned above has heard a little boy crying in her class because he did not knew where his father was and her mother said to her (the daughter) "did that bother you?" and she (the daughter) said, "Yes because I didn't know where my dady is, either." From these issues (statements) it is not difficult to understand (imagine) the deleterious effect of divorce on children. Further more regarding the serious effect of divorce, the above-mentioned mother reported about her another 9 years old daughter as follow:

She was nine when I, and Hank (her husband) have got involved. She managed to decide that she couldn't stand

him did every thing she could to undermine him. When she was twelve, she was not doing well at school. She started to talk about suicide, --- we got her in to treatment, and I had to put her in to a private school. She hasn't done well all the way along. As Miller (Ibid) reports whether she continued stating further that I asked much of that Terri thought was related to divorce. Quite bite. I think that had a very dramatic effect. Finally the researcher said she concluded the effect of divorce by using the following words. We expect the children to be very resilient. "We want them to adjust, but this can not be. Her whole development and maturity level were almost arrested. She was afraid to grow up" (Miller, 1992:134).

From the above victim's life circumstances, it is easy to conceptualize how terrible challenges and developmental lags the children of divorcees face. The other thing we could get more insight from the preceding paragraph is that the perception of the children have toward divorce and its effects on various individuals varies from person to person and also the effect of divorce is not as some of the researchers suggest and it is rather long lasting and pervasive in nature.

In relation to the traumatic effect of divorce on children, Garbarino (1995) states that divorce has significant effects that often include prolonged emotional pain, sadness, and many of these effects are linked to the poverty that confronts so many children as a result of divorce.

However, he further suggests that if the parents handled the situation well, with sensitivity to their children, the effects of divorce on their children would be minimal.

2.4.5. Adjustment in Single Parent Household

As adolescents, children of one parent households, do less well in school and more likely to drop out than classmates from intact families; they show less self control and less mature approaches to problem solving; they feel less capable of managing stress and are less optimistic about

their future prospects; and they are more likely to become depressed and withdrawn (Kimmel and Weiner, 1985 referring to Featherstone, Cundick and Jensen, 1992, Hodges, 1991).

As briefly stated above, children of one parent families are victims of many things, like short lived and poor in school, are also affected negatively in controlling them selves appropriately and finally are victims of several present and future psychological problems due to their family transition and negligence in part by their parents.

Moreover, adjustment difficulties, especially those serious enough to require professional care, are by no means an inevitable consequence of divorce. This implies that the family experiences various adjustment difficulties that seek special assistance.

2.4.6. Effects of Father Absence

Although fathers are being garneted custody much more frequently than in the past, fewer than 10% of divorce decrees give child custody to the fathers, and over 90% of children in single parent households are living with their mother (Kimmel and Weiner, 1985 referring to Santrock and Warshak, 1986). Thus, most children of divorced parents will be with out a father in the home for at least some period. Some teenagers and adults are found to show persisting consequences of not having had a father from early in life, such as chronic or recurring feelings of loneliness (Kimmel and Weiner, 1985).

(Ibid) children who are deprived off fathers through death far better emotionally than those who experienced parental loss through divorce or desertion. These researchers further stated that growing up with out a father is most likely to produce adverse effects because of interfering with normal gender role development.

As indicated in the preceding paragraphs, being grown in the father absence family has a feeling of recurring feelings of loneliness and problem of gender role for the victims involved. There is substantial evidence that being able to experience close and warm relationships with adults of both genders helps young people form a clear sense of their gender identity in a positive light (Hodges, 1991 cited in Kimmel and Weiner 1995).

This shows that the absence of one or two of the parents deprive of the above mentioned very vital identity development. In other words, children who are growing in a single- family (parent) household, lack enjoying such kind of constructive opportunities mentioned earlier. As the above researchers further state, gender role development may be particularly problematic for boys in father absent families. This is because fathers play a key role in transmitting values to theirs sons. Setting a masculine example for them, and imposing controls on their behavior.

Regarding the effects of a single parent effect and its existing conditions, the recent work of (Zimiless and Lee cited in Weynne, 1993) suggest that it is not the gender or sex per se of the child nor of the custodial parent that is important but the match between the gender of the custodial parent and gender of the child, and further, that the implication of this match differ accordingly to whether it occurs in a single parent family.

Do children need their same sex parent more? Some researchers have claimed that it is optimal for children when their parents divorced to be in the custody of their same sex parent or at least to maintain a close relationship with that parent (Santrock and Warshak, 1979; Santrock Warshak, and Elliot, 1992; Zaslow, 1989 cited in Buchanan, Maccoby and Dornbush, 1996).

But according to Buchanan, et al (Ibid.) research work, when adolescents live with their mothers, they do not find significant benefit than girls from maintaining contact with a non-resident father. In addition the above researchers work revealed that the boys in their sample were not better adjusted when living with their fathers than when living with their mothers (Buchanan et al, 1996. 26). For instance out of their sample of 522 adolescents, only 38 were girls living with their fathers. Out of 10 of them all but 9⁴this group of girls reported more adjustment problems than any other group.

Another researcher (Zinn, 1996) reported that the gender of the child appears to be an important variable, with boys being more handicapped by divorce than girls. Zinn continues stating that boys affected by showing more aggression, have a greater need for attention, and are lower achievers in school when these boys are adolescents, Zinn remarked, they have greater problems than do girls with alcohol and drug use.

On the other hand, as Furstenberg (1990) has put it; the hazards of divorce may not be greater for boys than for girls, only different. Boys 'act out' in response to divorce, while girls exhibit less socially visible forms of mal adjustment.

For justifications of behavioral problems underlying for boys during divorce, as some researcher state since almost 90 percent of the children of divorced parents live with their mothers, the negative behaviors of boys may be the result of living with a female rather than a parent.

In relation to difficult times of adolescence period, Zinn 1996m, referring to Maclanahan and Bumpass, 1988 states that adolescence appears to be a particularly trouble some time for children of divorced parents. According to Zinn (ibid.) they are more likely to begin sexual intercourse at an earlier age, and they are more apt to engage in delinquency, deviancy, and antisocial behavior.

3. Social Adjustment of Children

Human beings are social creatures. We enjoy people, need people, and are highly influenced by them. With respect to this aspect of human traits, Lahey, (2004) states that we often behave a bit like a sheep in a flock. We are likely to dress and act like other people even when we are not asked to conform, and we are often influenced by persuasive arguments.

From the above writer's point of view it is possible to conceptualize how significant human relationship is and being involved in social relationship with others has its own prestige and buffers psychological and social skills needed for the betterment of our lives.

Here, it is the intension of this researcher to raise the issues that the growing teenagers are being facing. That is, the issues of divorce are very common in today's world. In fact, according to many researchers many children in single parent have an impact on the way that these children develop.

According to many scholars, divorce affects various aspects of life and the children have to adjust to new situations and feelings. When parents divorced, the children's development is interrupted and many children have a hard time adjusting to this.

Regarding the social and other related life adjustment difficulties other researchers research result reveal that children of divorce have also reported feelings of loneliness and rejection, incompetence, insecurity (Kimmel and Weiner, 1985).

This implies that parental divorce negatively affects their offspring's lives in various ways, which actually have long lasting impact on their lives.

In support of the above statement, different scholars suggested that children from divorced families reach adulthood with traits that predispose them to relationship problems in adulthood. Website at <http://www.jstor.org>

Although most research on the effects of divorce has been done with pre-adolescent children, recent work suggests that adolescents from divorced families are at risk for problems in social adjustment and school drop out (Forgatch et al; in Press; Hetherington and Clingem Peel, 1992; Krein and Beller, 1988 cited in Wynne, 1993). Similarly a recent study (Zimiles and Lee, 1991(ibid) found that low achievement was the primary factor associated with drop out in non-divorced families, whereas social and behavior problems were more likely to lead to drop out in children from divorced families (Wynne, 1993).

As described above, compared to the intact family children, children of divorcees quit their academic work due to social and behavioral problems they face indicated earlier the psychosocial aspects of life situations of the victims. Here, in the adolescent stage (Ibid) gender differences often obtained with younger children are rarely found with adolescents. With regard to the importance of social life of Elliot (1995) states as follows:

People are almost always with others. It's part of human nature to be social Lahey, (2004). Another social psychologist Elliot (1995) reminds us that this insight is among the oldest in psychology. In 328 B.C; Aristotle Wrote, "Man is by nature a social creature--- Any one either can not lead the common life or is so self sufficient as not need to, and therefore does not partake of society either a beast or a god."

Furthermore, Lahey (2004) stresses on the importance of social recognition while studying human beings by stating as follow:

It is not sufficient to study human beings in isolation; we must examine the psychology of the individual in the context of social situations in

which they live. To fully understand people, we must see how they are influenced by their social context.

This implies that understanding of human being is possible through dealing with the social environment of the individuals live in. if not complete conceptualizing of the person whole be picture could not be possible.

It divorce is harmful to children? There is little doubt that divorce is stressful to all of the adults and children involved (Lahey, 2004: 359).

According to Lahey, the children who are affected the longest by divorce are the ones whose parents were openly confliction before the divorce and continue to have conflict in front of the children after the divorce (Atkeson, Forehand and Rickard, 1982; Hetherington, Bridges, and Insabella, 1988) or whose parents have serious psychological difficulties (Lahey and Otero, 1988).

As above statements conveyed to us, during post period in most cases ex-spouses got in to conflict due to various reasons, it might be due to custodial arrangement and also on the hidden lingering thoughts attached to their previous marital life situations.

Regarding the importance of healthy family/conducive family environment, especially, the role of father presence in social competence of children, Papalia (2001) states that children's socio-emotional development can significantly benefit from the interaction with caring, accessible and dependable father who fosters a sense of trust and confidence. He further states that the father's positive family involvement assumes special importance in developing children's social competence, because he is often the only male the child

encounters on a regular day-to-day basis. But during family divorce though the role of the father are very vital in building constructive ethical and social due to parents marital disruption, such kind of positive contribution of the fathers are being losing what are expected of them.

Where there is opportunity for women to get job and institutional support for their children. But the plight of the developing countries, such that of our country Ethiopia, the period following divorce is very devastating for the majority of the women and children. This is so because, women in Ethiopia are in most cases are dependent on their husbands for their survival. So, when their marital life dissolved by divorce, it is possible to say that they totally become helpless with the majority of their children. Though the focus of this writer is on the adolescents' adjustment problems during post period of divorce, since the issues of adolescents are inseparable or associated with their parents it is a must to raise together with their parents.

On the other hand, social, behavioral, and psychological problems usually diminish of the divorce involves a shift to a more harmonious family situation with an authoritative custodial parent who is warm, responsive and communicative and who monitors the child's behavior appropriately (Hetherington, 2007).

CHAPTER THREE

Methodology

In this section the methods used to conduct the study, the sampling techniques and procedures, the design, as well as objectives of the study are presented. Moreover, the tools and methods used to analyze the data are also presented.

3.1. Study Design

Comparative cross sectional exploratory research method is employed to assess the psychological (socio-emotional & anxiety) and social adjustment of adolescents who experienced parental divorce interims of sex, living conditions and duration of divorce.

3.2. Study Site

The Study has taken place in two junior secondary schools and two preparatory schools, namely, Masha and Tepi Town preparatory and secondary schools in Sheka Zone.

3.3. Instruments of Data Collection

The instruments used to collect data from adolescents have three major parts. The researcher has used questionnaires and FGD to collect relevant data from the study subjects.

The background information questions, such as age, sex, duration of family divorce, educational status and living conditions of the study subjects; the dependent variables that contain psychological and social adjustment measures.

Relevant measuring scales, which have good reliability and validity were assessed and adopted to increase the validity of the information gathered.

The dependent variables psychological and social adjustment measures mentioned above contained 32 psychological and 20 social adjustment measurement scales, respectively. Those two scales, socio- emotional and children's manifest anxiety level was arranged by two points, yes/no and Agree/ disagree, respectively.

The social adjustment assess, was arranged by five point- scales, 5(strongly agree) to 1 (strongly disagree). But the negatively stated items were arranged 1 (strongly agree) to 5 (strongly disagree).

In assessing psychological aspects of instruments, an attempt was made to distinguish the mild distress factors from irritable and recurring thoughts that affect psychological traits/ components.

Accordingly the following tools are identified and used to measure the psychological aspects.

1. The socio- emotional measure that ask the individuals to indicate their perception/ feeling/ by saying yes or no
2. Children's manifest anxiety scales (RCMS) that have 22 items focus on feelings of distress that make the individuals' emotional state or interfere their activity, the concentration anxiety factor or achievement. It originally consisted of 37 items and was developed by Reynolds and Richmond (1978) to assess the degree and quality of anxiety experienced by Children and adolescents. From those items 22 items, which are directly related to the present study, were selected.
3. Social adjustment measures: The components covered by social adjustment measures were those which deal with respondents perception of their social relationships related to sociability, perceptions of their social competence, intimacy, friendship, feelings of dissatisfaction with peer relations and loneliness.

The social adjustment measures were taken from <http://www.Jaacup.com/plpt/re/jaacup/fultext.html>. Finally, the participants' responses to psychological adjustment measure (RCMS) was summed to yield total score that could range from 3 (least adjustment problem) to 18 (serious adjustment problem) as well as the mean and standard deviation of the group was also considered.

The social adjustment measures were also summed to yield total score that could range from 23 (lower social adjustment) to (75) higher social adjustments).

3.4. Pre- Testing

Having developed the instruments, they were given to the selected subjects before using them on the study subjects. A professional who has a master's degree in Amharic and its psychosocial contents translated the questionnaires in to Amharic language and two professionals in the field of psychology evaluated clarity.

3.5. Pilot Study

The pilot study was conducted in Gecha medium and Masha Junior Secondary Schools (10 male and 10 female) of divorced family children aged (13-18) in Sheka Zone.

Finally, the reliability of the instruments was assessed by computing Cronbach Alpha. Accordingly, the reliability of the pilot study of the two major dependent variables was found to be reliable with $\alpha = 0.93$, 0.86 for two psychological adjustments (socio emotional and on Children's manifest anxiety) and 0.64 on social adjustment measurement scale respectively.

Based on the try-out tests, some modifications were made on few items. Four items from psychological adjustment measure and 2 items from

social adjustment measures were discarded which had the lowest significant value.

Finally, 28 items of psychological adjustment measures and 18 social adjustment items, totally with the previously developed 2 items to measure various aspects of psychosocial adjustment, 48 items were identified.

3.6. Sample Size and Population

To get the desired population, the format consisting of age, sex, level of education and living conditions were distributed to the previously mentioned school of students.

Then, the students were asked to indicate their living arrangements/ conditions by putting the (✓) mark on the space provided in the format.

The researcher did this with homeroom teachers and school directors. Through all these steps students who are living with relatives, with their both biological parents and who are living only with mother/ father due to death or divorce were identified.

Finally, 246 (125 male and 121 female) were identified from two junior secondary and from two preparatory schools from (Masha and Tepi town) as target population for this study. The reasons why these four schools were selected were:

1. The four-two junior and preparatory schools mentioned above are the schools that have high student enrollment rate yearly from the rest of the schools found in two other woredas.
2. In these schools, it was hoped that there could be representative samples in sufficient number with the required age ranges.

Out of the above-mentioned number (246) students, in light of the research objectives, by using purposive sampling method, 60 subjects (30 female and 30 male) were selected as a sample for this study. While selecting the samples, the researcher did it by re-asking the background information of the respondents and selected the subjects who fulfilled the required criteria. The adolescents who are living with their relatives and with step parents were excluded purposely because they are very few in number and since they are not convenient for comparison purposes.

3.7. Data collection Procedure

To collect the data two-research assistants were employed. They were given a brief clarification and short- term training on how to collect the data and the Ethical considerations they should respect in approaching the participants so that the desired objectives could be achieved. The researcher was there while the questionnaire was administered to the participants so as to give clarification on the objectives of the study to the participants and to answer the questions that might have been raised by the participants. With regard to the research assistants' educational background are concerned, both were 12 grades complete.

3.8. Focus Group Discussion

The second group used, as information providers were different governmental organizations representatives who have direct or indirect relationship /works/ with divorce cases or family affairs. They were the Woreda court judges, registrars, zonal and woreda women's affairs representatives and family arbitrators (Beteseb Gubae in Amharic).

Here, focus group discussion of about 1 hour was conducted among the purposely-selected representatives of government organizations to supplement the rest of the measurement scales.

The focus group participants were somewhat split on gender and distributed across eligible age ranges. The composition of the group was 5 males and two females whose age and work experience ranges from 26-65 and 4-25 years, respectively. The main researcher acts as a facilitator. While two research assistants were assigned to take notes, tape-record and assist the video-man in performing his duties very well.

3.9 Data Analysis

The Data were analyzed by using SPSS version 13. Frequency and percentages were computed for each demographic question. Furthermore, statistical cross tabulation was calculated for age, sex, level of education, duration of family divorce and the living arrangements with different psychological and social adjustment measures, such as descriptive statistic, as percentage, means, standard deviation were used to analyze the data obtained through questionnaire.

Qualitative descriptions were also used for open-ended questions. Percentages were calculated for 2 questions related to adjustment problems for boys and girls.

Finally, the result of the focus group and open-ended responses were compared with the psychological and social adjustment scores.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

The purpose of the study was investigating psychosocial effect of parental divorce on adolescents. It viewed the effect taking into account sex, living condition (those living with their father and those living with their mother after divorce) and duration of family divorce.

Data were collected through questionnaires and FGD by using purposive method. The data gathered is analyzed quantitatively using descriptive statistic such as frequency counts, percentages, mean and standard deviation. The data obtained from FGD and open-ended questions were analyzed qualitatively.

Before data are analyzed, the responses were checked and only valid responses are analyzed. The response rate varies from item to item because some respondents did not respond to certain items.

4.1 Open- ended question and responses

The respondents were asked to mention whether their family divorces affect them positively or negatively. The respondents' responses were analyzed as follows:

With regard to the negative impact /effect of divorce on them, the majority of the participants, reported that they feel loneliness, and feel as if lost a father or mother, economic problems, inability/difficultly to attend schools, loss of family affection, poor treatment of mother or and treatment of mother and or fathers. Moreover they reported that there parental divorce made them feel as an orphan, dissatisfaction in life, helplessness, abandoned, poor academic performance. (See appendix-ix). Besides these, the respondents added that they couldn't get adequate guidance of the family, feeling unhappy, too much house chores and

heavy household responsibilities, loss of confidence and feeling of inferiority, come to be street children, mental unrest and emotional disturbances, growing delinquent and deviant in the community.

Few advantages/ positive effects mentioned by very few respondents are summarized as follows: freedom to exercise authority over use of properties, this is the idea of only one female adolescent living with her mother, this might show that her mother is not economically dependent so that she is able to lead better life after divorce.

As summarized above almost all adolescents have mentioned that their parents' divorce has negatively affected their psychological emotional social, economical, etc and life divorce of their parents has no positive impact as a whole. The adolescents were exposed to various problems. Being mistreated by stepfathers and stepmothers also affected their social, psychological, academic and emotional life. Therefore, it can be assumed, that divorce of parents seriously affects the life of adolescents in various ways such as socio-emotional maladjustments.

4.2 Data Obtained from FGD

As mentioned in the methodology section, focus group discussion was made to further strengthen the validity and reliability of data gathered through questionnaire. The results are presented and discussed as follows:

The focus group discussion consisted of seven individuals who are related to the issue directly or indirectly. These are three judges, one zonal women's affairs, and one from woreda women affair representative and two individuals from family arbitrators.

The first question posed for the group discussion is "who would be more affected among family members i.e. mother, father or children when marital dissolution occurs" and the reason why?

Accordingly, the representatives of all the concerned bodies agreed unanimously that the children (adolescents) were the most affected family members. They explained that adolescents like to be treated with love by their parents. They are also dependent on the parents in various ways, for example economic dependence. As a result, they explained that female adolescents are exposed to be maid them servants, prostitutes, early marriage, street children, which can affect their life negatively.

The boys are usually exposed to be children on the street, delinquent and some are compelled to shoulder responsibilities beyond their age.

In general, both male and female adolescents face many problems as expressed by the respondents involved in FGD. So, it can be believed that the most affected family members during divorce are adolescents. They face difficulty even in choosing with which parent (father or mother) to live with after divorce. Thus, many of the adolescents might drop out of schools and became laborers that may expose them to various life hazards, such as HIV/AIDS.

Furthermore, most of the adolescents do not get persons to depend on. For example, in some occasions when they are asked to bring their parents to school, the father might push the responsibility to their mother and their mother might do the same. Thus, the adolescents fail to do what they are asked to do. This might expose them to emotional disturbance and anxiety which may lead them to decide to abandon their education and take part in different risky activities such as common robbery, rape, etc because they feel abandoned and cannot, get what they need from parents on time.

Though the idea of divorce is not generally appreciated by all involved in FGD, divorce is thought to have positive aspect when the parents couldn't initiate the conflict ridden situation that might rob the family of the satisfaction they should have gotten from marriage. But added, care

should be taken on how to treat the children and adolescents.

Finally, the focus group discussion results strengthened the data obtained through the questionnaire. The discussion with the FGD further showed us that adolescents are the highly affected family members when divorce is experienced.

Table1. Background Information of the Respondents' (FGD) is Presented in the Table Hereunder

		Frequency/ Number	Percent (%)
Sex	Male	5	71.4%
	Female	2	28.6%
	Total	7	100%
Age	25-30	2	28.6%
	>30	5	71.4%
	Total	7	100%
Professionals			
Judges		3	42.8%
Women's affairs		2	28.6%
Family arbitrators		2	28.6%
Total		7	100%

Table 2. Background Information of Respondents (Adolescents)

	Variables	Frequency	Percentages	Mean	Mode
1	Sex				
	Male	30	50%		
	Female	30	50%		
	Total	60	100%		
2	Educational status				
	5-8	38	55.1%		
	9-11	22	44.9%		
	Total	60	100.0%		
3	Age				
	13-15	30	50%	15.45	16
	16-18	30	50%		
	Total	60	100%		
4	Living conditions				
	With father	19	31.7%		
	With mother	41	68.3%		
	Total	60	100.0%		
5	Duration of family divorce				
	1-5	30	50%	6.88	4
	6-15	30	50%		
	Total	60	100.0%		

As can be seen from the table, the participants were almost equally segregated, except educational status. Hence the characteristic of the respondents is appealing for comparison. Regarding their educational status, 55.1% of them were from grade 5-8 and 45% of them were from grade 9-11. With regard to living conditions, many of the respondents were living with their mothers (68.3% and 31.7% of them were living with their father.)

Concerning their living conditions, the previous studies reveal that 90 percent of children of divorcees live with their mothers. Similarly, the research conducted in Ethiopia by Rahel (1992) also indicates that the majority of children live with their mothers (90%). But the present study shows that there is a difference in the living conditions. That is, less than 68% of them were living with their mothers and about 32% were living with their fathers. This indicates that there might be differences in living arrangements after divorce from culture to culture and from country to country.

As far as the duration of the family divorce of the respondents is concerned, the number and percentage of both respondents was equal, 30(50%) each. Hence, it is convenient for comparison. Concerning the other characteristics of the respondents, 15% of them experienced dropout problems and 31.7% of them were class repeaters.

From the characteristics of the respondents one can easily conceptualize that the effect of divorce is pervasive and multidimensional in nature. Now, after mentioning this many characteristics of the subjects, we proceed to the data analysis/ results by taking different aspects of the subjects' psychological and social life situations into consideration.

Table 3. Perceptions of Adolescents to Their Parental Divorce

1	How do you perceive your parental divorce?	Yes		No		Total
		Count	%	Count	%	
	A. Parental divorce gives solution for the parents	11	18.3%	49	81.7%	100%
	B. Parental divorce affects children's comfort and security	58	96.7%	2	3.3%	100
	C. Has no advantage for family and children	49	81.7%	11	18.3%	100
	D. Both B and C	41	68.3	19	31.7	100
2	From school and your home conditions, which do you, think is peaceful?					
	1. School environment	22	39.3			
	2. Home environment	3	5.4			
	3. Both are peaceful	19	33.9			
	4. Both are not peaceful	22	39.3			
	5. No response	4				
	Total	56	100%			

As shown in the table, the off springs of divorced parent perceived their parental divorce differently on different alternatives. That is, the majority (81.7%) of them reported their parental divorce couldn't be the solution for the spouses and only very few (18.3%) of them said 'yes'. Regarding the second alternatives almost all (96.7%) of the participants reported that their parental divorce affects the children's comfort and security. And very few of them didn't support such issues.

Another substantial number of the respondents (81.7%) reported that their parental divorce has no advantage for parents and children. The rest good number of respondents (68.3%) supported /selected/ the idea

which says parental divorce affects children's life as well as it has no advantage for both the group - the family and the children.

As indicated in the table (item no. 2) the majority (39.3%) of the respondents perceived the school environment as peaceful conditions rather than their home. The others (33.9%) perceived the school and home environment as peaceful areas and the rest 21.4% perceived both are not peaceful where as only very few of the respondents (5.4%) perceived their home conditions peaceful.

Table 4 Children's Manifest Anxiety across Sex

Items/ variables		Sex	N	Agree		Disagree		Total	
				Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
1	I have trouble making up my mind	Male	30	23	76.7	7	23.3	30	100
		Female	28	15	53.6	13	46.4	28	100
		Total	58	38	65.2	20	34.8	58	100
2	I worry a lot of the time	Male	30	23	76.7	7	23.3	30	100
		Female	29	23	79.3	6	20.7	29	100
		Total	59	46	78	13	22	59	100
3	I am afraid of a lot things	Male	30	27	90	3	10	30	100
		Female	30	26	86.7	4	13.3	30	100
		Total	60	53	88.4	7	11.6	60	100
4	I worry about what my parents will say to me	Male	30	25	83.3	5	16.7	30	100
		Female	30	21	70	9	30	30	100
		Total	60	46	76.7	14	23.3	60	100
5	I feel that others do not like the way I do things	Male	27	21	77.8	6	22.2	27	100
		Female	29	22	75.9	7	24.1	29	100
		Total	56	43	76.9	13	23.1	56	100
6	It is hard for me to get sleep at night	Male	27	11	40.7	16	59.3	27	100
		Female	30	12	40	18	60	30	100
		Total	57	23	40.4	34	59.6	57	100
7	I worry what other people think about me	Male	30	21	70	9	30	30	100
		Female	30	22	73.2	8	26.7	30	100
		Total	60	43	71.6	17	28.4	60	100
8	Feeling alone even when there are people with me	Male	28	18	64.3	10	35.7	28	100
		Female	29	20	69	9	31	29	100
		Total	57	38	66.6	19	33.4	57	100
9	Other children are happier than me	Male	30	22	73.3	8	26.7	30	100
		Female	30	27	90	3	10	30	100
		Total	60	49	81.7	11	18.3	60	100
10	I often worry about something bad happening to me	Male	28	22	78.6	6	21.4	28	100
		Female	29	24	82.8	5	17.2	29	100
		Total	57	46	80.7	11	19.3	57	100
11	Difficulty of keeping one's mind on school work	Male	29	21	72.4	8	27.6	29	100
		Female	30	21	70	9	30	30	100
		Total	59	42	71.2	17	18.8	59	100
12	Others seem to do things easier than I can	Male	28	19	67.9	9	32.1	28	100
		Female	30	24	80	6	20	30	100
		Total	58	43	74	15	26	58	100

As indicated in table 3 above, a vast number of male adolescents, 23 out of 30 (76.7%) said they have a problem of making up their minds and 53.6% of female adolescents said they have such kind of problems and the rest 23.3% of males and (46.4%) of female adolescents did not agree to the statement.

Regarding worrying a lot of the time most of female students (79.3%) and (76.7%) of the male adolescents responded positively whereas a few of the remaining adolescents (23.3%) and (20.7%) disagreed. That is, they responded that they did not encounter such a problem.

Moreover, according to item no 3, many adolescents (90% of male and 86.7% of female adolescents) responded agreeing afraid of a lot of things. And the rest 10% and 13.3% of adolescents did not agree to the statement.

Regarding the 4th item-worries related to with parents, 83.3% of male and 70% of female adolescents reported that they worry about what their parents say about them and few of them (16.7%) of male and (30%) of female adolescents reported they didn't encounter such a type of feeling.

With regard to having doubtful feeling in one's own act, 77.8% of male adolescents and (75.9%) female adolescents said that they had the feeling that others do not like the way they do things. And only few of the rest of adolescents, (22.2%) of male and (24.1%) female adolescents did not agree to the statement.

In relation to item number 6, 40.7% of male and 40% of female adolescents reported that they indeed have a problem of sleeping at night. The rest of the respondents that is 59.3% of the males and 60% of the female adolescents disagreed to the statement.

The other item no 7 showed in the same table asks the individuals to respond to the worry regarding what others /think of them. In relation to this, 73.3% the female and 70% of the male adolescents reported that they were being troubled by such a type of feeling and on the average (71.6%) of them agreed that they encountered such a kind of feeling. As shown in the table 3 regarding loneliness of adolescents (69%) of female adolescents and 64.3% of males and on the average 66.7% of the adolescents reported they experienced such type of feeling of loneliness.

Regarding item number 9, 73.3% of male and 92% of the female adolescents said they think that other children are happier than them. On the average, 81.7% of both sexes do have such kind of problems. The other few, that is 26.7% of male and 10.0% of the female adolescents did not agree to the statement.

Similarly as indicated in the item no 10 in table 3, the majority of the participants that is 82.8% of the female and 78.6 of the male reported they were thinking of something bad happening to them. The rest few of the participants (21.4%, males and 17.2% female) said they disagree to the statement.

According to item no 11, that asks difficulty of keeping one's mind on schoolwork, 72.4% of the males and 70% of the females and on the average 71.2% of the total population reported they have problem of keeping their minds on school tasks. The rest few of them (27.6%) of the males and 30% of the females reported that they did not experience such problems.

Finally, to the item, which says, "Others seem to do things easier than I can," 80% of the female and 67.9% of the males on the average 74% of the total respondents reported they consider themselves inferior to others in performing their own tasks.

Table 5 Children's Manifestation of Anxiety across Duration of Divorce

Items/ variables			Duration of family Divorce	Agree	Disagree	Count	%
1	I have trouble making up my mind	29	1-5	20(69%)	9(31%)	29	100
		29	6-15	18(62.1%)	11(37.9%)	29	100
2	I worry a lot of the time of	30	1-5	26(86.7%)	4(13.3%)	30	100
		29	6-15	20(69%)	9(31%)	29	100
3	I am afraid of a lot of things	30	1-5	28(93.3%)	2(6.7%)	30	100
		30	6-15	25(83.3%)	5(16.7%)	30	100
4	I worry about what my parents will say to me	30	1-5	23(76.7%)	7(23.3%)	30	100
		30	6-15	23(76.7%)	7(23.3%)	30	100
5	I feel that others do not like the way I do things	28	1-5	23(82.1%)	5(17.9%)	28	100
		28	6-15	20(71.4%)	8(28.6%)	28	100
6	It is hard for me to get sleep at night	28	1-5	8(28.6%)	20(71.4%)	28	100
		29	6-15	15(51.7%)	14(48.3%)	29	100
7	I worry about what other people think about me	30	1-5	22(73.3%)	8(26.7%)	30	100
		30	6-15	21(70%)	9(30%)	30	100
8	Feeling alone even when there are people with me	28	1-5	20(71.4%)	8(28.6%)	38	100
		29	6-15	18(62.1%)	11(37.9%)	29	100
9	Other children are happier than me	30	1-5	26(86.7%)	4(13.3%)	30	100
		30	6-15	23(76.7%)	7(23.3%)	30	100
10	I often worry about something bad happening to me	29	1-5	24(82.8%)	5(17.2%)	29	100
		28	6-15	22(78.6%)	6(21.4%)	28	100
11	Difficulty of keeping one's mind on school work	29	1-5	22(75.9%)	7(24.1%)	29	100
		30	6-15	20(66.7%)	10(33.3%)	30	100
12	Others seem to do things easier than I can	30	1-5	23(76.7%)	7(23.3%)	30	100
		28	6-15	20(71.4%)	8(28.6%)	28	100

I.V. Independent Variable

As can be seen from the table, regarding having trouble in making up one's mind, 69% of the adolescents who experienced parental divorce recently (1-5 years) and those who experienced parental divorce (6-15 yrs) 62.1% of them agreed to the statement. The rest few of them (31%) of 1-5 yrs and 37.9% of 6-15 years said disagree.

Regarding worrying a lot of the time, the majority of 1-5 yrs 86.7% of them reported they indeed worry a lot of the time and 6-15 years (69%) of

them also agreed to the statement. Others or a few of them, (13.3%) and 31% 1-5 and 6-15 respectively said disagree, meaning they don't have such a worry a lot of the time.

According to item number 3, almost all (93.3%) of 1-5 yrs said that they were afraid of a lot of things and whereas 6-15 years (83.3%) of the adolescents of 6-15 years agreed to the statement also. Similarly, in the same table, concerning worries related to one's parent, both groups responded to the statement in identical way, that is (76.7%) said agree and 23.3% disagree respectively.

On the same table, the participants responded to having a doubtful feeling of themselves in relation to others (82.1%) of 1-5 and (71.4%) of 6-15 said they were doubtful of their ability and acknowledge as compared to the ability of others. And only very few of them (17.9%) of 1-5 and 28.6% of 6-15 yrs did not agree on the issues of acknowledging others ability.

According to item no 6 in the same table relating to problem of sleeping at night few of adolescents 28.6% who experienced their parental divorce recently agreed to the statements and a little bit higher than 50% of 6-15 (51.7%) reported they did have sleeping problem at night. The rest 71.4% of 1-5 and 48.3% 6-15 didn't report such problems.

In relation to worrying about what other people think about one self, 73.3% of 1-5 and 70% of 6-15 reported their agreement. The rest 26.7% and 30% of 1-5 yrs and 6-15 yrs reported that they disagree to the statement respectively.

As far as the feeling of loneliness even when there are other people around, the majority 71.4% of 1-5 yrs and 62.1% of 6-15 yrs reported they experienced such type of feeling and a few of adolescents (28.6 and 37.9% of them said disagree to the statements.

Concerning item number 10, worrying often about something bad happening to them a vast majority of the participants (82.8%) of 1-5 and (78.6%) of 6-15 reported they did encounter or experience such kind of feeling and a few of them 17.2% of 1-5 yrs and 21.4% of 6-15 reported disagreement to the statement.

The last issue raised in the same table was having difficulty of keeping one's mind on schoolwork. To this statement, 75.9% of 1-5 yrs and (66.7%) of 6-15 yrs of participant adolescents said agree and only a smaller size of the respondents (24.4%) of those who experienced 1-5 yrs parental divorce and 33.3% of the participants who experienced longer years of parental divorce didn't agree to the statement.

Table 6. Children's Manifestation of Anxiety as Viewed by Respondents

	Variables	I have trouble making up my mind			
		Agree	Disagree	Count	Total
1	With father	68.4	31.6	19	100%
	With mother	64.1	35.9	39	100%
2		I worry a lot of time			
		68.4%	31.6%	19	100%
	With mother	82.5	17.5%	40	100%
3		I am afraid a lot of things			
		89.5%	10.8%	19	100%
	With mother	87.8%	12.2%	41	100%
4		I worry about my parents will say to me			
		89.5	10.5	19	100%
	With mother	70.7	29.3%	41	100%
5		I feel that other do not like the way I do things			
		89.5	10.5	15	100%
	With mother	70.7	29.3%	40	100%
6		It is hard for me to get sleep at night			
		66.8%	31.3%	16	100%
	With mother	67.7%	26.8%	40	100%
7		I worry about what other people think about me			
		68.4%	31.6%	19	100%
	With mother	76.2%	26.8%	41	100%
8		Feeling alone even when there are people with me			
		66.7	33.3	18	100%
	With mother	66.7	3.3	39	100%
9		Other children are happier than me			
		73.7	26.3%	19	100%
	With mother	85.4	14.6%	41	100%
10		I often worry about things happened to me			
		72.2	27.8	18	100%
	With mother	84.6	15.4	39	100%
11		Difficulty of keeping ones mind on school			
		78.9	21.1	19	100%
	With mother	67.5	32.5	40	100%
12		Others seem to do things easier than I can			
		55.6	44.4	18	100%
	With mother	82.5	17.5	40	100%

As can be seen from the table, the children under study with father custody, 68.4% of them agreed that they have trouble of making up their mind. Similarly the children with mother custody 64% of them reported they have a trouble of making up their mind. On the other hand about 31.6% of father's custody living conditions posed that they don't have trouble of making up their mind and about 35% with mother's custody disagree on the problem of making up their mind

On the same table we can see that 68.4% of the respondent with mother's custody also suffers from the same problem. Other respondents about 31.6% living with father's custody reported that they don't worry a lot of the time and similarly about 17.5% of mother's custody also doesn't exhibit worrying a lot of the time.

Table 5 tells us that the children respondents living with their fathers (89.5%) were afraid of a lot of things and 87% respondents with mothers also afraid of a lot of things. On the contrary about 10.5% respondent said that they don't worry a lot of things and 12.2% respondents with mother's custody also don't worry about a lot of things.

89% of the respondents living with their fathers say they worry about on what their parents say to them and 70.7% of respondents living with their mother also worry on what their parents say to them. The remaining 10% of the respondents living with fathers say they don't worry on what their parents will say to them and 29% of the respondents living with mothers also say they don't bother on what their parents will say to them.

Table 5 tells us about 60.4 of children living with their father have a feeling that others don't like the way they are doing things and 73.2% of them who are living with mother's also share similar feelings. On the other hand, 31.6% of the children respondents living with their father's

said that they have a feeling that others don't like what they are doing and (28.8%) of them who are living with mother disagree that they don't develop a feeling that other do not like the way they are doing things.

As we can see from the table, about 68.8% of father custody children have a problem of sleep at night and 67.7% of respondents also say (mothers residents) also reported that they have problem to get a sleep at night and the remaining respondents (31.3%) living with their fathers disagree that they don't have a problem of getting a sleep when they are going to bed. Others reported that (32.5%) living with their mothers don't have problem of sleeping.

From the table we can infer that children respondents living with their fathers (68.4%) and 73.2% living with mothers worry what other people think about them and the remaining (31.6%) living with fathers and (26.8) living with mothers don't have a feeling of worrisome about what other people think about them.

With respect to a feeling of being alone (66.7%) of the respondents living with fathers and (66.7%) of the respondents living with mothers share a feeling of being alone even with the presence of other people, and (33.3%) living with father and (33.3%) who are living with mother also feel alone even with the presence of other people.

The table shows us about 73.7% of the respondents living with father's custody and 85.4% living with mothers have a feeling that other children are happier than them. About 26.3% living with father and 14.6% have a feeling that they are not happy in comparison with their colleagues or mates.

Regarding how often the respondents worrying about things that happened to them the table shows (76.2%) respondents who live with

fathers and 84.6% who are living with their mothers replied that they often worry. About (27.8%) who are living with their fathers and 15.4% who live with their mothers reported that they don't worry about things happened to them. It seems that adolescents who are living with their mother often worry about what happened to them than those who are living with their fathers.

The table also indicates that about (78.9%) who live with their fathers and (67.5) who live with their mother have a difficulty of keeping their mind on school activities and about 21% who live with their fathers and 32.5% who are living with their mothers reported that they don't have a difficulty of keeping their mind on school tasks. The last item discussed with the respondents concerning their living condition was how much they observe their activities with others performances. In relation to this item, about 55.6% who are living with their fathers and 82.5%, who live with mothers reported that they consider themselves as they are doing things under difficult conditions or others seem to do things easier than they can do it. For further detail see the summary table below.

Table 7 Summary of Major Anxiety by Sex, Living Conditions And Duration of Family Divorce

Variables		Concentration anxiety item No 1 &11	Worry related anxiety; item No. 2, 3, 4, &10	Lack of confidence related anxiety 5, 7 & 12	Lack of happy feeling 9	Total
Sex	Male	74.4%	82.2%	71.9%	73.3%	75.45%
	Female	61.8%	79.9%	76.4%	90%	77%
	Total	68.1%	81.1%	74.2%	81.7%	76.2%
Living condition	With Father	73.7%	79.9%	71.2%	73.7%	74.63%
	With Mother	65.8%	81.4%	76.5%	85.4%	77.3%
	Total	69.75%	80.65%	73.85%	79.55%	76.0%
Duration of family divorce	1-5 years	72.5%	84.9%	77.4%	86.7%	80.4%
	6-15 years	64.4%	76.9%	70.9%	76.7%	72.2%
	Total	68.45%	80.65%	74.15%	81.7%	76.24%

Table 8 Socio- Emotional Adjustments of Adolescents by Sex

	Variables	Sex	N	Yes		No		Total	
				Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
1	I felt different from other children	M	30	24	80%	6	20%	30	100%
		F	28	25	89.3%	5	10.7	28	100%
		Total	58	49	84.7%	11	15.3	58	100%
2	I felt inferior to other children	M	29	25	86.2%	5	13.8	30	100%
		F	30	23	76.7%	7	23.3	30	100%
		Total	59	48	81.5	12	18.5	60	100
3	Embarrassed to face friends	M	30	25	83.3%	5	16.7	30	100%
		F	30	18	60%	12	40	30	100%
		Total	60	43	71.7	17	28.5	60	100
4	Was ashamed that my parents were divorced	M	30	30	100%	0	0.0	30	100%
		F	29	26	89. %	3	10.0	29	100%
		Total	59	56	94.9	3	5	59	100%
5	It was a blow to my mind	M	27	24	88.9	3	11.1	27	100
		F	30	23	86.7%	7	23.3	30	100%
		Total	57	47	87.8%	10	17.2	57	100
6	Has no effect up on me	M	28	0	0%	28	100	28	100
		F	28	6	21.4%	22	78.6	28	100
		Total	56	6	10.7%	50	89.3	56	100
7	We moved and new friends didn't know	M	22	9	40.9%	13	59.1	22	100%
		F	27	14	54.9%	13	48.1	27	100%
		Total	49	23	47.9%	26	53.6	49	100
8	Envious of those with happy homes	M	24	18	75%	6	25%	24	100%
		F	28	21	75%	7	25%	28	100%
		Total	52	39	75%	13	25%	52	100
9	Didn't tell friends or talk about it	M	28	21	75%	4	25	28	100%
		F	29	20	69%	9	31	29	100%
		Total	57	41	72%	13	28	57	100
10	Did not feel comfortable when others asked me	M	30	24	80%	6	20	30	100%
		F	30	26	86.7%	4	13.3	30	100%
		Total	60		83.4%	10	16.7	60	

As described in the table regarding the emotional feelings of adolescents experienced against other children was concerned, the majority of adolescents (89.3% female and 80% of male) said yes, that means due to their parental divorce, almost all children experienced (encountered) such type of feelings. Only few adolescents (20% male & 10.7% female) did not agree to the statements.

With regard to inferiority feelings, 86.2% male and 76.7% female adolescents reported they encountered such feelings during their relationship with peer groups. Where as in both cases, meaning both few male and female (13.8% and 23.3%) said they did not experience feeling of inferiority against other children.

With respect to the feeling of embarrassment in facing friends (83.3% male and 60% of female adolescents reported they felt such feeling of problem while facing their friends. To the same item, very few of male (16.7%) and good percent (40%) of female adolescents did not agree to such issue.

As indicated in the table 6 almost all male (100%) and the majority of female 26 (89.7%) adolescents reported they did face shameful feeling towards their parental divorce, but very few female (10.3%) adolescents did not agree to such kind of feelings. This implies that parental divorce is very harmful to children's emotion.

In response to the harmful effect on their minds a very vast (88.9%) male and (76.7%) female adolescents said 'Yes' and few of them (11.1%) male and (23.3%) female adolescents reported they didn't experience such feelings /pressure, in their lives.

As stated in table 6 item no 6 all male (100%) of male and (78.6%) female adolescents said 'no' to the statement which says parental divorce it has no effect on them; meaning their parental divorce has great effect on them. With respect to shifting of the residences, fairly a good number of females, 14 (51.9%)out of 27, and (40%) male adolescents said 'yes' where as (59.1% male and 48.1% female) adolescents didn't agree to the statement. On the other hand, they did not encounter shifting of residence.

As mentioned in the table, regarding envious feeling toward those with happy homes, a substantial number of both sexes 38(75%) of them said they did develop such type of spirit or feelings due to their parental divorce and the rest few of them (25%) of both sexes) said they didn't encounter such feelings.

With regard to telling to the friends about their parental divorce, again (75%) male and (69%) female adolescents reported they did not tell to their friends and only less number (25% of male and 31% female) adolescent children didn't encounter being abstainer to tell to their friends about their parental divorce.

Regarding the last item, the statement that says lack of comfortable feeling when asked by others, the majority of both adolescents (86.7%) female and (80%) male said they in deed develop such type feelings. In addition, few of the participants (20% male and 13.3% female) adolescents did not agree to the statement.

Table 9. Socio Emotional Adjustments versus Living Conditions

	Variable	Living Conditions		Yes		No	Total	
				Count	%	Count	%	
1	I felt different from other children	With father	15	78.9	4	21.1	19	100%
		With mother	30	76.9	9	23.1	39	100%
		Total	45	77.9	13	22.1	58	100%
2	I felt inferior to other children	With father	17	89.5	2	10.5	47	100%
		With mother	30	75	10	25	40	100%
		Total	47	82.25	12	17.75	59	
3	Embarrassed to face friends	With father	16	84.2	3	15.8	19	100%
		With mother	27	65.9	14	34.1	41	100%
		Total	43	71.7	17	28.3	60	
4	Was ashamed that my parents were divorced	With father	19	100	0	0	19	100%
		With mother	37	92.5	3	7.5	40	100%
		Total	56	94.9	3	5.1	59	
5	It was a blow to my mind	With father	16	94.1	1	5.9	17	100%
		With mother	31	77.5	9	22.5	40	100%
		Total	47	82.5	10	17.5	57	
6	Has no effect up on me	With father	0	0	18	100	18	100%
		With mother	6	15.8	32	84.2	38	100%
		Total	6	0	50	89.3	56	
7	We moved and new friends didn't know	With father	6	42.9	8	57.1	14	100%
		With mother	17	48.6	18	51.4	35	100%
		Total	23	46.9	26	53.1	49	
8	Envious of those with happy homes	With father	9	60%	6	40	15	100%
		With mother	30	81.1%	7	18.9	37	100%
		Total	39	75%	13	25	52	
9	Didn't tell friends or talk about it	With father	14	82.4	3	17.6	17	100%
		With mother	27	67.5	13	32.5	40	100%
		Total	41	71.9	16	28.1	57	
10	Did not feel comfortable when others asked me	With father	16	4.2	3	15.8	19	100%
		With mother	34	82.9	7	17.1	41	100%
		Total	50	83.3	10	16.7	60	

According to item no 1, even though most of the father and the mother custody children are affected by being different from other children, it seems that the father residence children are slightly more affected.

With regard to the second item in the same table, still a very substantial amount (89.5%) of adolescents of father custody responded that they develop the feeling of inferiority in relation to other children. Similarly, 75% of mother custody children also said they indeed develop the feeling

of inferiority as far as their relationships with their peers concerned.

From the above results, one can conceptualize that fathers' custody adolescents were more poorly adjusted or are highly affected by the parental divorce than the mother custody children.

With respect to the feeling of embarrassment in facing their friends still the very majority of father custody children (84.2%) responded that they have feelings of embarrassment 65.9% of mother custody adolescents reported they do have such kind of feeling too. The rest few (15.8% and 34.1% of the fathers and mothers custody children respectively reported they didn't develop a feeling of embarrassment as far as their relationship with their peers concerned.

From this one can infer that still father custody children suffered more by the effect of their parental divorce than the mother custody children. Regarding this according item no 4 in the table 7 all fathers custody (100%) and almost all (92.5%) of mothers custody adolescents were reported that they are a shamed by their parental divorce.

Similarly, on the same page in the table, according to item number 5, the majority of father custody,(94.4% and 77.5% of the mother custody adolescents respectively reported their parental divorce is a blow to their mind and few of the adolescents a lone 5.9% and 22.5% father and mother residence respectively reported they didn't experienced such kind of feeling due to their parental divorce. As mentioned above, here also, the effect of parental divorce was more pronounced on adolescents who are living with their fathers during the post divorce years.

This implies that fathers' custody children are the highly affected victims as compared to the mother custody children. Regarding whether their parental divorce has no effect on then all (100%) of the father custody &

84.2% of the mother custody children reported that their parental divorce has effect on them, but only 15.8% of the mother custody children responded 'yes'.

This implies that though the parental divorce has great effect on both group residences still the severely affected groups are the fathers' custody children.

This shows that the fathers' custody is not convenient for the majority of the adolescents.

As item number 7 in the table shows, regarding shifting the residences only 43.9% and 48.6% of the father and the mother custody respectively responded that they experienced shifting of the environment due to their parental divorce. The rest 57.1% and 51.4% of fathers and mothers residence respectively responded they did not experience such shifting of the residences. In this regard the adolescents who experienced shifting of residence are less than those who did not.

On the same table we can see 60% of father residence and 81.1% of mother custody adolescents responded that they are envious of those with happy homes and the rest 40% of father residence and few (18.9%) of mother custody children experienced not such kind of spirit toward those happy homes.

In this regard, the highly affected groups are the mother custody children. This implies that according to this result children who are living with their mother alone have experienced inferiority complex due to various reasons. This might be due to life disorganizations and economic decline in most cases of mother custody children.

Concerning this Zinn (1996) states that the economic situation of women is unpleasant after divorce this situation directly affects the adjustment of their children in many aspects. It could be emotional,

social and academic areas and so forth so, it is not surprising that the mother custody children show the sign of envious tendency towards those who seem to happy homes.

According to item number nine on the table 7, concerning lack of comfortable feeling in telling to their friends about their parental divorce, most of the father custody, (82.4%) and 67.5% of the mother resident adolescents responded 'yes' respectively. Only few (17.6%) father custody children alone and 32.5% of mother residence adolescents said they did not experience the above-mentioned emotional feelings with respect to telling to their friends about their parental divorce.

From this, one can conceptualize those adolescents who are living with their fathers during post divorce period more dissatisfaction of life due to various reasons than the mother resident children are.

Finally, with regard to unpleasant feeling the adolescents/ the participants experienced during the post divorce year's almost similar percent of both groups of adolescents (84.2% and 82.9%) respectively responded they indeed experience uncomfortable feeling when asked by others about their parental marital dissolution.

This implies/ shows that the break up of family life by divorce is really a devastating event for both single parent adolescents. In other words, these children are in secured and experiencing emotional turmoil due to their parental separation.

Generally, from the results discussed above it is possible to see that children living with their fathers after divorce are affected more as compared to the children (adolescents) living with mothers.

Table 10 Socio-Emotional Adjustments versus Duration Of Family Divorce

	Variable	Duration of family divorce	Yes		No		Total	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
1	I felt different from other children	1-5	24	82.8	5	17.2	29	100%
		6-15	21	72.4	8	27.6	29	100%
		Total	45	77.6	13	22.4	58	100%
2	I felt inferior to other children	1-5	26	89.7	3	10.3	29	100%
		6-15	21	70	9	30	30	100%
		Total	47	79.7	12	20.3	59	100%
3	Embarrassed to face friends	1-5	27	90	3	10	30	100%
		6-15	16	53.3	14	46.7	30	100%
		Total	43	71.7	17	28.3	60	100%
4	Was ashamed that my parents were divorced	1-5	29	100	0	0	29	100%
		6-15	27	90	3	10	30	100%
		Total	56	95.0	3	5.1	59	100%
5	It was a blow to my mind	1-5	28	93.3	2	6.7	30	100%
		6-15	19	70.4	8	29.6	27	100%
		Total	47	82.0	10	17.5	57	100%
6	Has no effect up on me	1-5	4	14.3	24	85.7	28	100%
		6-15	2	7.1	26	92.9	28	100%
		Total	6	10.7	50	89.3	56	100%
7	We moved and new friends didn't know	1-5	9	39.1	14	60.9	23	100%
		6-15	14	53.8	12	46.2	26	100%
		Total	23	46.5	26	53.6	49	100%
8	Envious of those with happy homes	1-5	21	80.8	5	19.2	24	100%
		6-15	18	69.2	8	30.8	26	100%
		Total	39	75	13	25	52	100%
9	Didn't tell friends or talk about it	1-5	18	66.7	9	33.3	27	100%
		6-15	23	76	7	23.3	30	100%
		Total	41	71.4	16	28.1	57	100%
10	Did not feel comfortable when others asked me	1-5	24	80	6	20	30	100%
		6-15	26	86.7	4	13.3	30	100%
		Total	50	83.3	10	16.7	60	100%

As can be seen from table 9 above 82.8% of 1-5 yrs and 72.4% 6-15 yrs respondents respectively responded that they felt different from other children. On the other hand, 17.2% of the respondents who recently experienced their parental divorce and 27.6% participants who experienced their parental divorce for longer years said 'no'.

From this point of view one can understand that adolescents who experienced their parental divorce recently are more suffering from emotional pain due to their parental divorce than those respondents who

relatively stayed longer years since their parental separation. This may be due to the fact that the longer the years of divorce the better the adolescent get used to the situation.

On the other hand when we took a close look at both groups still on the average 77.6% of them are being experiencing unpleasant emotional feelings due to the destructive event of divorce.

With respect to item number 2 in the same table which said I felt inferior to other children 89.7% of 1-5 yrs respondents as well as 70% of 6-15 yrs of respondents responded that they consider themselves as being inferior to other children. The rest few of the respondents 10.3% of 1-5 yrs and 30% of 6-15 responded no.

This implies that immediately after divorce children of divorcees experience the spirit of inferiority or their emotions severely hurt by their parental divorce. And as the time passes they started adjusted to the existing situation. But as we see from the respondents report even though year's increase more, still the majority of the adolescents are being felt painful experiences due to their family marital disruptions.

With regard to feeling of embarrassment all most all (90%) of 1-5 yrs and 53.3% of 6-15 responded that they experienced a feeling of embarrassment. On the other hand, only few (10%) of 1-5 yrs respondents and 46.7% of 6-15 did not experience such kind of feelings.

Here, we observe that it was those respondents who recently experienced their parental divorce that are highly being experiencing emotional pain rather than those who have experienced their parental divorce for longer years.

According to item number four, all the respondents of 1-5 years of category (100%) and the majority (89.7%) of 6-15 category respondents responded that they were ashamed that their parents divorced.

From this we can conceptualize that there is adjustment difference between those who recently experienced their parental divorce and those who experienced for a relatively longer years.

As depicted in the table item 5 and 6 almost all of the respondents responded that divorce of their parents have had strongly affected their socio-emotional adjustment. 93.3% of the respondents who stayed 1-5yrs with divorced family and 70.4% of those stayed 6-15 yrs with divorced family agreed that the divorce was shock to them. This shows the longer the years after divorce is associated with decrease of socio-emotional adjustment of adolescents. Yet, the negative impact of divorce of adolescent's socio-emotional adjustment is very strong.

Concerning the shifting of place due to family divorce, 53.3% of the respondents of recently divorced parents Children responded that they have experienced the situation and 60.9% the respondents whose parents have divorced 6-15 yrs before has also reported that they have experienced shifting of place. This implies that the majority of adolescents have had socio-emotional adjustment problems due to shifting of residence.

With regard to item no 8, 9 and 10, children whose parents divorced recently (1-5 yrs) are more envious than those whose parents divorced years from 6-15 when they see intact family adolescents. They also feel uncomfortable when asked to talk about their family situations with friends. However, the magnitude of the feeling is stronger with adolescents whose parents are divorced recently.

Table 11 Summary Table of Social Adjustment of the Subjects Vs Sex

Sex	Mean	N	Std. deviation	Maximum score	Minimum score	Range
Male	45.8	30	13.81	71	23	48
Female	48.17	29	10.59	75	28	47
Total	46.9	59	12.28	73	25.5	47.5

As shown in the table the mean of male (45.8) is less than the mean of female (48.17). The standard deviation of both groups is quite different; that is the score of male deviates from the mean by 13.81, where as the score of the female subjects deviate from the mean by 10.59. And also the minimum and maximum score of both groups are also different.

The maximum score of male is 71 and that of female is 75. The minimum score of male is 23 and that of female is 28.

Therefore, from this result, one can say that the mean of male adolescent subjects shows great variation from each other from the mean than that of female adolescents. The score of each female adolescent's is somewhat relatively nearer to each other as compared to male adolescents.

Hence, from this result we can say that female adolescent respondents are better adjusted to the post divorce life situations than the male adolescent counter parts.

Table 12 Social Adjustments versus Living Conditions

Living conditions	Mean	N	Std. Deviation
With father	45.16	19	13.89
With mother	47.97	40	11.54
Total	46.97	59	12.29

The above tables tell us the computed mean and standard deviation of subjects living with mother /mother custody /show clear differences.

That is the mean of adolescent living with their father is 45.16 and that of mothers custody adolescents are 47.97; and the standard deviation of both are 13.89 and 11.54 respectively.

Therefore, from this result, it is possible to say that the adolescents of mother custody/residences are fairly well adjusted than that of father custody's.

This might be due to the limited time and interaction the single parent fathers share with their children. That means since in most cases due to their nature of works, they stay limited amount of time with their children their children's social interaction might also be limited.

Table 13 Summary of Social Adjustment across Duration of Family Divorce

Duration of family divorce	Mean	N	Std. Deviation
1-5	43.4	29	13.89
6-15	50.43	30	11.53
Total	46.96	59	12.28

From the above table we see very clear differences between the adolescents who recently experienced their parental divorce and those who experienced their parental divorce for more than 6 years.

To put it shortly, the mean of those 6-15 yrs is higher than the mean of 1-5 yrs subjects. Their std. deviation of both groups is also quite different. Meaning the score of 1-5 yrs group far apart by 13.89 from the mean and that of 6-15 yrs group by 11.53, this implies that the score of the first group is widely dispersed than the score of the second group (6-15 yrs). This result indicates that the first groups (1-5 yrs) are more suffering from the effects of their parental divorce than the second group (6-15 yrs) group. From this we conclude that those groups (6-15 yrs) are better socially adjusted than that of the first group (1-5 yrs) who recently experienced their parental marital dissolution.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.1 Discussion

In this chapter the interpretation of data is given in detail by integrating the results obtained through the questionnaire and FGD.

It is hoped that this study has shed some light on the issues of the effects of divorce on adolescents who experienced parental divorce in Ethiopian context. It attempted to investigate the psychosocial effects of divorce on adolescents who differ in sex, living conditions and duration of parental divorces.

5.2 Perceptions of Respondents to ward Their Parental Divorce

As indicated in the results section, most children perceived their parental divorce as having no advantage for them. The majority of the subjects concluded that their parental divorce could not be the solution for the problems of parents and children.

Moreover, a substantial number of the subjects viewed their parental divorce as negatively affecting the children's comfort and security. A fairly good number of the respondents replied that their parental divorce indeed has a damaging effect on the spouses and the children involved. In relation to this Quinn (1986) suggests the following: the more emotional insecurity is individual feels during the formative years of childhood, the more anxiety he will experience as an adult.

Similarly, Papalia (1982), states that children are all over, when their parents' marriage breaks up. This shows that emotional insecurity is a long lasting effect in character, which affects individuals internal, feeling deeply.

They feel as much pain and confusion as the separating couples do. This shows that divorce severely affects the perception of the off springs. Moreover, the result of the study revealed that the off springs become confused, worried and feel inferior when their parents are divorced.

Regarding this, Conger (1991) referring to Frankle (1980) suggests that in addition to experiencing a profound sense of loss, the child suddenly feels vulnerable to forces that are beyond his or her control. Similarly Kimmel and Weinener suggest that almost all young people experience the divorce of their parents as a painful and traumatic event (Kimmel and Weinener, 1995). In this regard, the majority of the subjects reported that the divorce of their families made them disappointed and created in their lives a sense of frustration in their lives. These views were further strengthened by focus group discussions (FGD).

The other observed results relate to adjustments of the participants to home and school environments. As mentioned earlier, the majority of the respondents perceived school environment as being more peaceful than the home environment. This might be due to diminished parenting. This happens primarily because the divorce has brought about deterioration in the quality of parenting, especially during the first two years following divorce (Buchanan, Maccoby and Dornbush (1996). From this one can conclude that divorce is a destructive event that puts the victims under stressful conditions.

5.3 Psychological Adjustment (Children's Manifest Anxiety) by Sex, Living Conditions and by Duration of Family Divorce

The other psychological issue raised in the result section was how far the adolescents were affected by anxiety due to their parental divorce. In this regard, the comparison by gender showed that in concentration anxiety a significant number of male adolescents seemed to suffer more from such

anxieties than the female adolescent subjects. This implies that male adolescents are prone to concentration anxiety than female adolescents.

Regarding this Saxton, (1996) referring to Wallerstein and Blakeslee, (1988) Suggests that anxiety is a fourth pervasive theme in children's experience of divorce.

With regard to worrying about different events and worries related to one's parents still male subjects were the group who were affected more; whereas regarding anxiety related to evaluating themselves as being less than others in terms of being happy, being doubtful of their active and worrying as if something bad happened to them, female adolescent subjects seemed to be the more affected group. But on the average both are being suffering from different anxiety types almost in similar manner.

Comparison by duration of family divorce revealed that though both groups (1-5yrs and 6-15 yrs) experienced higher level of anxiety, in out of twelve variables, adolescent subjects who have recently experienced family divorce scored very highly on seven variables; especially on issues related to being worried doubts about their activities, loneliness, lack of happiness, problem of making up their minds and being afraid of things. In this respect, children who are recently experiencing parental divorce are the more affected group.

In support of this, Saxton (1996) referring to Stack, (1994), Waller stein and Blakeslee (1989) state that as difficult is divorce for adults, it is usually devastating for their children. He continues to say that children are especially very affected by divorce when it occurs during their formative years [when their characters are being shaped]. What they experienced during these years becomes a part of their inner world, their view of themselves and their view of the society.

This implies that divorce is a destructive event for the victims involved,

especially during their sensitive developmental stages. With regard to anxiety comparison by living conditions of the respondents on three major variables, namely, worry associated with a parent's doubts about one's potentials and problems related to focusing one's mind on school activities, children under fathers custody seemed to have more difficulty than the ones under the mothers custody.

On the other hand, in matters related to worrying about what other people think about of them, lack of happiness by comparing themselves with other happy peers, worries related to something bad happening to them, and considering others as better performers, adolescents under mothers custody were found to be the more severely affected group.

To sum up, it appears that there is lack of confidence and lack of happiness on the part of children who were under their mother's custody. This might be due to the decline of living standard dissatisfaction in life. It may also be, as suggested by some researchers, due to the fact that divorced mothers and their sons are particularly likely to engage in escalating, mutually coercive interchanges (Weynne, 1993). This actually contradicts the assumption made regarding the socio-emotional states of children with the same living arrangements.

Other researchers in support of the above issues suggest that children under 18 who were not living with biological parents had poorer health, and did not do as well in school as other children, experience higher levels of fears, loneliness, anxiety, chronic depression and stress (Kitson, and Morgan, 1970; Zill, 1988; Emry, Hetherington and Dilalla, 1985 cited in Saxton, 1996)

The majority of the above mentioned issues were also supported by FGD and open-ended responses of the subjects.

Regarding the social adjustment, the result study revealed that female

adolescently respondents adjusted better than the male adolescent respondents.

The comparison made on social adjustment by living conditions revealed that the respondents under mother custody were relatively well adjusted than those subjects who were living with their fathers.

Finally, with respect to the duration of family divorce, the respondents with longer years of family (parental) divorce experience were relatively well adjusted with 50.43 mean point than those with 1-5 yrs parental divorce experience who are with (43.4) mean.

The results on social adjustment on mean comparison indicate that female adolescent, mother residence children and those adolescent /subjects who experienced their parental divorce for more than six years have/ adjusted more than those who are under the fathers' custody, male adolescents and the adolescents who recently experienced parental divorce.

In this regard recent work suggests that adolescents from divorced families are at risk for problems in social adjustment and school drop out (Forgatch et al; in Press; Hetherington and Clingem Peel, 1992; Krein and Beller, 1988). Similarly a recent study (Zimiles and Lee, 1991 cited in Weynne, 1993) found that low achievement was the primary factor associated with drop out in non-divorced families, where as social and behavior problems were more likely to lead to drop out in children from divorced families.

Moreover, Sisay (1997) research work revealed that adolescents from both single mother and stepmother families, experience more psychological and social adjustment problems than those intact families. So, we can conclude that the present study is consistent with the previous studies.

5.4 Socio-Emotional Adjustment by Sex, Living Conditions and Duration of Family Divorce

With respect to the emotional feelings of the subjects a vast number of the respondents reported that they felt lonely, inferior, embarrassed, and shameful and added that the event was a blow to their mind. Almost all of them strongly rejected the view that parental divorce has no effect on their lives. This implies that the majority of the subjects were seriously affected by divorce negatively. With respect to the feeling of inferiority, Quinn (1986), states that inferiority is a pervasive feeling of physical intellectual, or social inadequacy. We always fall short in comparison with other people or we're never good enough, smart enough, and attractive enough, we are not just enough (Quinn, 1986:90)

Concerning this, research conducted on the adolescent adjustment during post divorce period, reveals that such children change relations with peers, fight with close friends, move residence, etc. (Maccoby, Buchanan & Dornobush, 1996). Such kinds of life events were more or less similar to the present subjects whose lives have been disorganized.

The other issues raised under the effects of divorce on the subjects' emotional state were that, both sexes were equally envious of happy homes, and that the majority of them felt un-comfortable when others asked them about their parental divorce, they were also afraid to talk about it. This implies that the divorce of their parents was very much discouraging to the respondents.

The study also tried to examine both sexes separately and the results shed a clear light on their similarities, and differences. Accordingly, a feeling of interiority, embarrassment, shame and considering the events as a blow to their mind were pronounced by male adolescents, whereas, the feeling of the unwillingness to discuss the matter with others characterized female adolescent subjects.

With respect to the comparisons made on the socio-emotional states of the subjects by living conditions, in majority of the cases, adolescents who were living with their fathers seemed to be suffering from emotional pains as compared to children who were in their mothers' custody. In this regard it was only on the issue of the feeling of happy homes that the latter suffered more.

In general, though the result obtained suggested more emotional pains on the father's custody adolescents, the difference was not this much high in most cases. Hence, on average both the male and female subjects under the study were affected negatively by their parental divorce.

The results of this study seem to be different from those of previous studies, because as some studies indicate boys in families headed by a single mother are less well adjusted than are girls. Boys living with single fathers are better adjusted than girls living with single fathers (Zinn, 1996). In this study the majority of male adolescents (70%) out of thirty of them were living with their mothers and the rest (30%) were living with their fathers. But according to previous studies regarding adjustment differences, it was expected that boys living with their mothers were affected more than those who were living with their fathers. But the present result indicates the reverse. This might be due to our collective nature of family structure, which encourages the bonds between children and their family, especially mothers, because they stay with their children more than fathers do.

With regard to the comparison of the subjects from the viewpoint of the duration of parental divorce, there is a great difference. In this regard in almost 85-95% of the cases those who recently experienced parental divorce experienced great emotional pain as compared to those who stayed after since their parental separation.

In support of this the previous research results suggest that negative life

stresses are most marked for members of divorced families in the first two years following divorce and gradually decline with time; however they always remain higher than those in non-divorced families (Forgatch, Patterson and Ray in press; Hetherington, Cox & Cox, 1985 cited in Weynne, 1993).

Therefore, the present study is consistent with the studies mentioned above, for the reason that, most of the respondents still experiencing stressful feelings of their parental divorce effect with little variation. These findings were also supported by the open-ended responses that are the shorter-lived groups (1-5 yrs) reflected higher stresses to the effect of divorce than those with longer years (6-15 yrs).

CHAPTER SIX

Summary, Conclusion and Recommendations

6.1 Summary

The objective of the study was to investigate psychosocial effects of parental divorce on adolescents. It viewed the effect by taking into consideration sex, living conditions of adolescents after divorce and duration of their family divorce.

Interms of living conditions, 41(68.3%) of the respondents were living with their mothers and the rest (31.7%) were living with their fathers. The selection of the samples was done in light of the objectives of the study by employing expert choice technique (30 females and 30 males).

The respondents' ages' range from 13-18 years with the average of 15.45 and mode 16. With respect to educational backgrounds, 55.1% of the respondents were in grade 5-8 and 45.9% of them were in grade 9-11. As far as the duration of parental divorce is concerned, both categories were equally segregated, 30(1-5) and 30(6-15 yrs). The questionnaire consists of three parts, the demographic questions, the psychological and social adjustment scales were used in exploring the respondents' of psychological effects and the focus group discussion was conducted to strengthen the responses obtained from the subjects through questionnaire and open ended questions.

To determine the psychosocial effects of parental divorce on adolescents, descriptive statistical methods, such as mean, percentage and standard deviation were employed.

6.2 Conclusion

In this study an attempt was made to assess and analyze the psychological effect of parental divorce on adolescents by taking the three independent variables, namely sex, living conditions and the length of years of parental divorce.

In providing information on psychological and social adjustment adolescents of Masha and Tepi town 4 schools in Sheka Zone were involved in the study.

As far as the adolescents' perception of their parental divorce was concerned, very large number of the subjects viewed their parental divorce negatively on their psychosocial development.

Furthermore, the majority of the respondents experienced higher emotional pain due to their family divorce, such as inferiority to other children, shame and discomfort when asked about it by others.

In terms of children's manifest anxiety, such as being afraid of a lot of things worrying about what their parents say to them, loss of confidence in one's own act, lack of happiness worrying often about something bad happening to them and difficult of keeping one's own mind on school tasks, the majority of the respondents were found to be highly suffering from the anxiety types.

In addition, a very good number of the respondents indicated that due to their parental divorce adolescents were exposed to loneliness, felt as if they lost a father or mother, had difficult to attend schools, and were without family affection. They also felt that they were orphan, and were dissatisfied, helpless, abandoned and weak in their academic performance. Moreover, they felt inferiority with the result of street children like etc.

In general the majority of the respondents reported that when family martial disruption occurs both male and female adolescents were exposed to many psychological, social and healthy problems. For instance, female adolescents become maidservants, prostitutes, marry early and become street children all of which affect their entire life negatively.

So, according to this research, parental divorce is very destructive and devastating to the adolescent in every direction. It is possible to say that no positive side of parental divorce is recommended by both the victims (adolescents) and FGD group except one respondent and two zonal and Woreda women's affairs who claimed certain positive side of divorce when alternatives are exhausted to continue together.

6.3 Recommendations

As briefly mentioned in the result section, many teenagers/children are experiencing painful emotional feeling, anxiety, loneliness, academic problem and child rearing problems. Therefore the researcher would like to forward the following recommendations:

If collaborative effort of different governmental and non-governmental organizations is strengthened, the psychosocial effect of divorce on adolescents will be minimized.

1. The spouses need to develop the spirit of patience in solving their problem in agreement rather than breaking their marriage on minor cases for the sake of their children.
2. Courts at zonal and woreda level ought to work very closely together with family arbitrators to settle family problems in addition to effecting the law .In case, the divorce is a must, due attention should be given to the future life of the adolescents and the parents should be made responsible in supporting the life of the children.
3. Ministry of Youth can also help to solve the marriage problem (divorce) by designing a mechanism-through which adolescents will be made aware of the challenges before, during and after marriage so-that they can make wise decisions. This can be made effective through youth associations at woreda and kebele level.
4. Ministry of Education also ought to give due attention to children with psycho-social problems by assigning more trained counselors at schools and social workers who are responsible to identify study the family problems and provide professional support to the victimized adolescents/ children .The school administrators ought to also trained on how to handle problems related to divorced families children cases by obtaining and analyzing family background information.
5. Religious leaders such as priests, pastors and shiekies ought to

give due emphasis to create awareness and bring change that could mitigate the children's problems.

6. Non-governmental organization working on family issues ought to give more emphasis in supporting and rehabilitating the broken family children as much as possible.
7. Further research works ought to have conducted on psychosocial effect of divorce on adolescents by psychologists and related professionals to uncover the psychosocial effect of divorce on the victims.

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I. አጠቃላይ መረጃ

ውድ ተጠቂ ይህ ጥናት የሚደረገው የቤተሰብ ፍቺ በልጆች ላይ የሚያስከትለውን ጠቃሚ /ጎጂ ገጽታ ምን እንደሚመስል ለማወቅ ተፈልጎ ነው።

ስለሆነም ከዚህ ቀጥሎ የቀረቡትን ጥያቄዎች በጥንቃቄ በማንበብ ስለ ራስህ/ሽ/ ሁኔታ የሚገልጸውን እንደ ጥያቄው አቀራረብ በታማኝነት እና በግልጽ የሚሰማህን/ሽን/ ምላሽ በመስጠት ለጥናቱ መሣካት አስፈላጊውን ትብብርህን/ሽን/ በትህትና እጠይቃለሁ።

ማሳሰቢያ

በጥያቄው ወረቀት ላይ በየትኛውም ገጽ ላይ ስማችሁን መጻፍ አያስፈልግም፤ ደግሞም የምትሰጡት ምላሽ በሚሰጥር ተጠብቆ ለጥናቱ ዓላማ ብቻ እንዲውል ስለሚደረግ በነፃነት ያለውን እውነት ከመግለጽ ወደኋላ እንዳትሉ አበረታታችኋለሁ።

1/ ዕድሜ -----

2/ ፆታ -----

3/ አሁን የምትኖረው/ሪው/

1/ ከአባት ጋር

4/ ከሁሉም ጋር ተራ በተራ

2/ ከዘመድ ጋር

5/ ከእንጆራ አባት ጋር

3/ ከእናት ጋር

6/ ከእንጆራ እናት ጋር

4/ የትም/ት ሁኔታ 4.1 በትምህርት ላይ/ በመማር ላይ ከሆንክ/ሽ/ የትምህርት ደረጃ -----

4.2 እየተማርክ/ሽ/ ካልሆነ ምክንያት 1/ ያቋረጠ

4.3 ት/ቤት ከገባህ በኋላ አቋርጠህ ታውቃለህ? አን ----- የለም ---

ከላይ ያቋረጠ የሚል

ምላሽ ሰጥተህ/ሽ/ ከሆነ ምክንያቱ ይጠቀስ -----

4.4 በአንተ/ች/ ዕድሜ ቤተሰቦችህ/ሽ/ አባትና እናትሽ ስንት ጊዜ ተፋተዋል? ከተፋቱ ስንት ዓመታቸው ነው? -----

ምላሽ ሰጥተህ /ሽ/ ከሆነ ምክንያቱ ይጠቀስ -----

5. የቤተሰቦችህ/ሽ ትዳር በፍቺ መፍረስ ምን ተጽእኖ ነበረው?

1/ ለባልና ሚስት/ ለቤተሰብ/ መፍትሄ የሚሰጥ ነው -----

2/ የልጆችን ምቹትና ደህንነት አደጋ ላይ ይጥላል -----

3/ ለወላጆችም ሆነ ለልጆች ጠቀሜታ የለውም -----

4/ ሌላ ካለ ይጠቀስ -----

6. እቤት ውስጥና ት/ቤት ካለው የሰላም ሁኔታ የትኛው የተሻለ ነው ትላለህ/ሽ/?

1/ ት/ቤት ያለው

3/ ሁለቱም ተስማሚ ነው

2/ ቤት ያለው

4/ ሁለቱም ተስማሚ አይደሉም

ክፍል ሶስት የሚከተሉትን ጥያቄዎች ካነበብህ/ሽ በኋላ በትክክል ስለራስህ /ሽ/ ሁኔታ በሚገልጽ አማራጭ ስም የ✓ ምልክት አድርግ/ጊ/

ተቁ	ጥያቄ	እስማማለሁ	አልስማማም
1	ሃሣቤን የመሰብሰብ ችግር አለብኝ		
2	ነገሮች እኔ እንዳሰብኩት ካልሄዱልኝ እረበሻለሁ፡፡		
3	ሌሎች ሰች ነገሮችን ቀላኔ በቀላል መንገድ እንደሚሰሩ ይሰማኛል		
4	አተነፋፈሴ ሁል ጊዜ ችግር አለበት		
5	አብዛኛውን ጊዜ የሃሣብ ውጣ ውረድ ይበዛብኛል		
6	ስለብዙ ነገሮች እሰጋለሁ		
7	በቀላሉ እናደዳለሁ/ አበሳጫለሁ		
8	ወልጆቼ ምን ይሉኝ ይሆን ብዬ እጨነቃለሁ		
9	ሌሎች የእኔን አሠራር አይወዱትም የሚል ስሜት ይሰማኛል		
10	ሌሊት እንቅልፍ የመተኛት ችግር አለብኝ		
11	ሌሎች ሰች ስለእኔ ምን እንደሚያስቡ ያስጨንቀኛል		
12	ከሰው መሃል ሆኜ እንኳ ብቸኝነት ይሰማኛል		
13	ሌሎች ልጆች ከእኔ ይልቅ ደስተኞች ናቸው		
14	ልተኛ ስል እጨነቃለሁ		
15	በቀላሉ እረበሻለሁ		
16	መናገር የሚገባኝን የመናገር /የመግለጽ/ ችግር አለብኝ		
17	አንድ ክፉ ነገር ይፈጸምብኛል ብዬ እሰጋለሁ		
18	በትምህርት ሥራዬ ላይ አእምሮዬን መሰብሰብ ያስቸግረኛል		

የቤተሰቦች/ሽ/ ትዳር በፍቺ መፍረስ ከጓደኞችህ/ሽ/ እና ከሌሎች ከሚቀርቡህ/ሽ/ ዘንድ ካለው ግንኙነት አንፃር የፈጠረብህ/ሽ/ የስሜት ለውጥ ካለ ከዚህ በታች በሰንጠረዥ መልክ የቀረበውን በጥንቃቄ ካነበብክ/ሽ/ በኋላ አዎ ወይም አይደለም በሚለው ስር ✓ ምልክት አድርግ/ጊ/

		አዎ	አይደለም
1	ከሌሎች ልጆች ልዩ /የተለየሁ/ እንደሆንኩ አስባለሁ		
2	ራሴን ከሌሎች ልጆች የበታች እንደሆንኩ አስባለሁ		
3	ጓደኞቼን ለመገናኘት አፍራለሁ		
4	ወላጆቼ በመፋታታቸው እሸማቀቃለሁ		
5	ትምክህቴን ዝቅ አድርገዎታል		
6	ምንም ተፅዕኖ አላሳደረብኝም		
7	ከቀድሞ ጓደኞቼ ለያይቶኛል/ አዲሶቼ ደግሞ አያውቁኝም		
8	በደስተኞች ቤተሰቦች ልጆች እቀናለሁ		
9	ለጓደኞቼ ስለወላጆቼ ፍቺ ምንም አላወራም		
10	ሰኝ/ጓደኞቼ ስለቤተሰቦቼ ፍቺ ሲያነሱብኝ ነፃነት አይሰማኝም		

7. ከላይ ከተጠቀሱት ሌላ በቤተሰቦችህ/ሽ/ ትዳር መፍረስ ምክንያት ያጋጠመህን/ሽን/

ጉዳት /ጥቅም ባጭሩ ግለጽ፡፡

ጠቃሚ ገጽታው _____

ጉጂ ገፅታው _____

Part one

Read each question carefully. Put a circle around the word YES if you think it is true about you. Put a circle around the word No if you think it is not true about you

1	I have trouble making up my mind	Yes	No
2	I get nervous when things do not go the right way for me		
3	Others seem to do things easier than I can		
4	often I have trouble getting my breath		
5	Worry a lot of the time		
6	I am afraid of a lot of things		
7	I get mad easily		
8	I worry about what my parents will say to me		
9	I feel that others do not like the way I do things		
10	It is hard for me to get to sleep at night		
11	I worry about what other people think about me		
12	I feel alone even when there are people with me		
13	Other children are happier than I am		
14	I worry when I go to bed at night		
15	It is hard for me to keep my mind on my school work		
16	I never say things that I shouldn't		
17	I am nervous		
18	I often worry about something bad happening to me		

1.1

The following questions have five alternatives. Read each questions carefully and put the (✓) mark under the alternatives you think if it is true about you.

		Response categories				
		Strongly agree	Agree	Don't say	Disagree	Strongly disagree
1	There is always some one of I can talk to about my day to day problems					
2	I miss having a really close friend					
3	I experienced a general senses of loneliness					
4	I found my circle of friends and acquaint once too limited					
5	I often feel rejected					
6	I can call all my friends whenever I need them					
7	My friends come to me for emotional support					
8	I am socially some what awkward					
9	I feel relaxed even in unfamiliar social situations					
10	It is hard for me to act natural when I am meeting new people					
11	I am confident about my social skills					
12	I feel nervous when speaking to some one in authority					
13	I do not find it hard to talk to strangers					
14	I am shy when meeting some one of the apposite sex					
15	I usually feel relaxed when I am with a group					
16	Efforts to have friends and to be liked seldom succeed the way I would like it					
17	I am good at working with other children					
18	It is easy for me to make new friends					

ክፍል አራት

ቃለ መጠይቅ /interview/ ለሚመለከታቸው ክፍሎች

1/ ከነበረት ልምድና ገጠመኝ አንፃር የቤተሰቦቻቸው ትዳር በፍቺ ሲፈርስ በልጆች ላይ እየደረሰ ያለ ጉጂና ጠቃሚ ገጽታች ምን ይመስላሉ?

ሀ/ በስነልቦና ረገድ/ ለምሳሌ/ በስሜት ጉዳት ፣ በአስተዳደግ፣ አመለካከታቸው ላይ ፣ ከደህንነት /ሴክራሲ/ ረገድ

ለ/ በማህበራዊ ሕይወታቸው ላይ

ሐ/ በልጆች አስተዳደግ ላይ

2/ እነዚህ ቤተሰቦቻቸው በፍቺ ምክንያት የተለያዩባቸው ልጆች ከሌሎች □□□ ለየት ባለ መልኩ የሚንፀባረቅባቸው ባህሪ/ ወይም የስሜት ለውጥ ምን ይመስላል?

2.1 በወንዶች ላይ

2.2 በሴቶች ልጆች ላይ

2.3 በምን በምን ድርጊቶችስ ይሳተፋሉ?

3. ከላይ እንደተጠቀሰው በእነዚህ ታዳጊ ወጣቶች ላይ እየደረሰ ያለ ጉዳቶችን /ችግሮችን ለማስወገድ ምን መደረግ አለበት ይላሉ?

ሚያዝያ 18/1999 ዓ.ም

ማ ሻ

Part - four

1. In line with your experience and life encounters, what are the negative and positive effects of divorce on the children of divorced families?

A/ psychological aspect (e.g. emotional harm, thinking, outlook, security)

B/ on their social life

C/ on the children's development

D/ on the relationship between parents and children

2. What particular behaviors are reflected or manifested on the children of divorced families different from those who come from intact families?

On males

On females

On which activities do they participate?

3. Based on these points what do you think should be done in order to avoid the harmful effects the children are experiencing?

Academic Achievement Comparison of Divorced and Intact Family Children by Mean

No	Grade	Children of divorced family	Children of intact family	No	Grade	Divorced family. Children result	Intact family children result
1	5	73.3	91.2	5	9	78	85
		65.0	86.44			76	81
		58.33	78.55			65.2	68
		56.8	67.88			66.0	63.9
		54.6	66.1			63.0	63.72
		52.3	65.1			60.4	63.7
		50.4	65.2			60.2	61.1
		5.33	61.33			60.1	60.0
		44.3	57.33			60	59.55
		41.6	55.43			59.6	59.2
	Total	547	687			59.3	56.5
	Mean	54.7	68.7			54	55.5
2	6	59.33	86.22			53.5	53.7
		58.33	78.55			53.0	51.3
		55.56	73.55			50.2	50.8
		44.11	67.88		Total	918.5	932.97
		42.21	65.55		Mean	61.2	62.2
		41.55	57.55	6	10	75	77.25
		41.2	55.33			74.8	76.33
	Total	342.29	484.63			66.00	75.00
	Mean	48.9	69.2			64.33	74.22
3	7	51.88	63.44			64.00	68
		51.67	61.33			62.00	67
		50.06	60.66			60.45	65.4
		50.55	52.77			58.4	63.5
		50.22	51.00			56.5	60.00
	Total	258.9	289.2			56.2	58.4
	Mean	51.8	57.8		Total	637.68	685.1
4	8	59.88	80.22		Mean	63.7	68.51
		57.80	72.33			56.3	58.1
		53.20	71.21			52.33	58
		51.8	68.22			51.2	56.3
		51.0	63.50			49.3	55.8
		51.0	59.78			48	51.9
		50.66	56.44		Total	257.13	280.1
		50.22	55.32		Mean	51.43	56.02
	Total	425.56	526.52				
	Mean	53.2	65.8				

Declaration

I, the undersigned, declare that this thesis is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any of other universities.

Name: Edessa Tollera

Signature:

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'ET' followed by a stylized flourish, written over a horizontal line.

Date of submission: July 2007