

**ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSTIY
SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES
(DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY)**

**Lack of Love and Sexual Incompatibility as Factors to Divorce
among the Residents of Bahirdar**

**A Thesis Submitted to the School of Graduate Studies of
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Requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts in
Measurement and Evaluation**

**By
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ADDIS ABABA**

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Abstract

A survey study was conducted in Bahirdar to study lack of love and sexual incompatibility as contributing factors to divorce and perceived "reasons" of divorce among the residents. A sample of 100 male and 100 female divorcees filled out questionnaires. The questionnaire contains three sections. The first part assessed the characteristics of the respondents that are related to divorce proneness. The second part of the questionnaire is a kind of check list for lack of love and sexual incompatibility factors. The participants had to answer "Yes" or "No" for each of the 35 items. The third part has only one question aimed to determine the main "perceived causes" of divorce. Purposive sapling technique was used to select the participants of the study. Percentages, descriptive statistics, and t-test were used to analyze the collected data. From the result, factors related to lack of love and sexual incompatibility were found to be contributing factors to divorce. In addition, some demographic factors like age at marriage, wide age difference, duration of engagement, type of marriage and duration of marriage were found to be reasons for divorce in Bahirdar. Significant difference was found between males and females for some of the factors. Suggestions are made on how to reduce the rate of dissolution of marriages.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

We all desire to live a happy life. Most of us realizing our inadequacy to achieve this in our own efforts, seek happiness in life with a partner. We have our friends of course, but we need someone more than a friend, pleasant companion, partner and help met as well. Therefore, most of us seek a husband or a wife to share life with-marriage! (Smith, 1954).

Marriage is a socially recognized and approved union between individuals, who commit to one another with the expectation of a stable and lasting intimate relationship. This relationship usually involves some kind of contract which defines the partners' rights and obligations to each other. The usual roles and responsibilities of the husband and wife include living together, having sexual relations with one another, sharing economic resources, and being recognized as the parents of their children (Collins (1988).

In addition to being a personal relationship between two people, marriage is one of society's most important and basic institutions. In the world today, the institution of marriage is in serious trouble; and is declining in its significance to society (Olson & Defrain, 2000). Consequently, it has become obvious to see a number of marriages ending in divorce.

1.1.1 An Overview of Divorce

A. What is Divorce?

Divorce is a process. It is a psychological and social process that occurs over a long period of time (Guttman, 1993). This process begins with serious and consistent thought of divorce followed by proceedings leading to permanent separation and ending with the possibility of rebuilding a productive and comfortable life. According to Guttman (1993), divorce is a process in which a couple experience a personal crisis, with unique characterizations and exclusive opportunities for growth and development.

Divorce is an effect, not a cause. It is a symptom, not the disease (Lichtenberger, 1931). Lichtenberger argues that divorce never broke up a single marriage. It is adultery, cruelty, desertion, drunkenness, incompatibility, the decay or transfer of affection, and the like, that destroy marriage.

Divorce can be viewed from different angles. It can be viewed both as a problem and as a solution (Adams, 1986). For some, divorcees are people who have not achieved a good marriage and who would not settle for a bad one. Divorce is considered as a solution for an individual in unhappy marriage. For some others, divorce is a problem. It is a very painful and disorienting experience (Kammeyer, 1987). A first year high school student chooses to write a term paper on divorce. He explained in his introduction, "I was interested in divorce because my mother and father had a divorce and I had a vague idea what was going on, but now I do." He concluded the introduction to his paper by writing, "some Joker has said the major cause of divorce is marriage. However, we all know this is no Joke!" (Kammeyer, 1987).

Simply stated, divorce is dissolution of marriage, which results when the stresses and strains of living together become too difficult to bear (Olson and DeFrain, 2000). Divorce is a result of the interplay between attractions barriers and alternative attractions (Adams, 1986). If the attractions to the current marriage are great, the likelihood of divorce is lessened. If the attractions are negligible, but the barriers to getting out are great, that also binds one the current marriage. However, if the alternatives such as another person and a life goal are great, the likelihood of breakup increases. It can be said that marriages dissolve when the utility from staying together falls below that expected from getting a divorce.

B. Effects of Divorce

A loving relationship or marriage can bring people enormous benefits. It can help them grow as friends and lovers; it can help them to have emotional and physical well-being. It can even help to heal wounds. Conversely, a marriage break up can thoroughly disrupt one's life, routines, feelings of self worth, and sense of security. In most instances, divorce is accompanied by a range of emotions such as anxiety, guilt, sadness, depression, anger, bitterness, frustration, and thoughts of suicide. Preoccupied with such behavioral problems, the divorcees' work often suffers, and sometimes there is high accident proneness (Collins, 1988). Many people who experience such emotions try to escape the pain through drinking alcohol or abusing drugs. Besides, the misery of a dissolving marriage and the continuing tension can weaken the body's resistance to disease. One physician has even called marital conflict "the number one killer" (Olson and DeFrain, 2000).

Marital disruption has a negative economic effect that would plague divorced women and their children. During the years children live in a

single parent household, financial resources are often limited due to the greater prevalence of divorce among low-income families and fewer opportunities for women heading the household to find employment (Bane, 1979).

Divorce also contributes to the development of children's psychological disorganization and has had other ill-effects including low academic achievement, juvenile delinquency, and other social and emotional adjustment problems (Longfellow, 1979). After reviewing various literature, Amato (1994) as cited in Hutter (1998) takes a similar view that children who experience parental divorce, compared with children in continuously intact two parent families, exhibit more conduct problems, more symptom of psychological maladjustment, lower economic achievement, more social difficulties and poorer self concepts.

1.1.2 Factors Associated with divorce

Various researchers and family therapists have explored many complex and interrelated factors that contribute for marital dissolution and; as long as these factors persist, divorce is expected to be a part of the social scene (Duvall and Miller, 1985).

According to Glick and Lin (1987), the factors behind the increase in divorce are the risk of individualism, increased education, employment of women, higher family incomes, social disruption, secularization of life, churches' relaxation of their stand against divorce, general acceptance of divorce, increased equality of the sexes and legal reforms.

Olson and DeFrain (2000), on the otherhand mentioned unrealistic expectation of marriage, marrying the wrong person for the wrong reason, the difficult nature of marital relationship, and lack of effort to

develop the relationship skills needed to maintain a strong marriage as the chief reasons for the increase in divorce and unhappy marriages.

Adams (1986) grouped the causes of main marital dissolution in to direct and indirect causes. The direct causes he suggested are non-support, value divergence, arbitrary authority, disagreement on consumption pattern, drinking, extramarital affairs, personality problems, combination of reasons and unsatisfactory home life. The indirect causes he suggested are low family income, high income for women, teenage marriage, generational transmission, etc.

As for Levinger (1966), the reasons for divorce given by husbands and wives are often different. According to him, wives more often complain of physical and verbal abuse, financial problems, drinking alcohol, neglect of home and children, and lack of love, where as husbands' complaints run more to in law problems and sexual incompatibility.

According to Baber, as cited in Bane (1979) the real causes of divorce involve the same factors that cause marital unhappiness such as unfaithfulness, jealousy, mental illness, feeble mindedness, poverty, laziness, disagreement on financial matters, relatives, impotence, frigidity, excessive sex passion, drunkenness, nagging , religious differences, female independence, disease, and host of other infinitum.

Although there are so many factors that are accountable for marriage break down as listed above, the major factor is the lack of care with which many marriages are put together (Collins; 1988 and Smith; 1954). According to Duvall and Lewis as cited in Pothen (1987) hasty and poor planning of marriages is one of the causes of divorce in modern society; i.e. most marriages are built on faulty foundations such as sexual attractions, the desire to escape from a difficult home situation, a vague

feeling of love, or some equally momentary motive (Collins, 1999 and Smith 1954). Thus, many marriage relationships are too weak to survive the pressures, challenges, and storms of daily living.

Hence, readiness is necessary to undertake marriage's developmental tasks successfully (Rapport, 1963 as cited in Duvall and Miller, 1985). Yet, in many societies couples tend to spend more time getting ready for the wedding than preparing for the marriage. The same people who may have spend hours planning vacations, careers, wedding receptions, and honeymoons in most instances are unprepared for this crucial step in life. As a result, many beautiful wedding days are followed by years of misery or, at least, minimal happiness (Collins, 1988).

However, this review focuses only on the factors under the study. An attempt is made to review past researches conducted and results found related to demographic factors lack of love and sexual incompatibility.

A. Demographic factors

Difference demographic characteristic of couples tend to correlate with marital instability. The most identified demographic factors include age at marriage, age difference, ethnic origin, religion, education status, occupation, period of engagement, type of marriage and number of children. Their impact on divorce for each specific demographic factor is reviewed below

1. Age at Marriage

Martin and Bumpass (1989) concluded that age at first marriage is the strongest predictor of divorce in the first five years of marriage. According to them, men and women who are under the age of 20 when they first

marry are two to three times more likely to divorce than their counterparts who first marry in their 20s. Supporting this, Kammeyer (1987) added that if one marries at an early age, there is a greater likelihood of divorce.

There are several reasons for this relationship between youth and marital instability. An obvious reason is that teenagers may lack the maturity to handle the responsibilities of marriage. Their youth and relative inexperience in relationships may lead them to make less sensible choices in marital partners. Besides couples who marry young have restricted opportunities for college education to have financial difficulties, especially if they have children early.

Generally, early marriages are more prone to divorce. What is an early marriage? The general trend across the studies is up to the late twenties at least; the older you are the better your chances (Booth and Edwards, 1985).

2. Ethnic Origin

When a couple is from similar ethnic group, the marriage is often healthy and growing. When couples are from different ethnic origins, however, the relationship may be one of tension, power struggle and mutual criticism. Difference in origin of ethnicity is the heart of many marital problems. In addition, different ethnic values sometimes become the basis for intense conflict, especially if the cherished beliefs in one's values are attacked or challenged by one's mate (Collins, 1988). In general, marriage between two different ethnic group couple predict high probability of divorce than marriage from similar ethnic origin.

3. Religious Difference

Counselors have observed tensions when a husband and wife differ from each other in their religious preferences, degree of devotion to spiritual things, interest in religion, or expectations about the religious education of children. Religion can be a binding force in marriage, but when a husband and wife have different viewpoints, religion can also cause destructive marital tension (Collins, 1988; Delcampo, 1999). Supporting this, Kammerlyer (1987) argued that the more often people attend religious services, the less likely they are to have a marital break up. In general, difference in type of religion and level of religiosity were found to be predictors of marital instability in many studies (e.g. Martin, and Bumpass, 1989; Cleek, and Pearson, 1985; Amato, and Rogers, 1977).

4. Education

Adams (1986) believed that the lower the family education the more likely a divorce will occur. However, Bonham and Balswick (1980) found no significant inverse relationship between education and marital dissolution when age at marriage, race, and religion were controlled. Generally, most researchers found low and different educational level among couples determine marital instability; and others didn't get significant contribution of it to divorce.

5. Occupation

Divorce is higher among families of lower or working class backgrounds. According to Bonham and Balswick (1980), there is an inverse relationship between occupation and marital dissolution. Supporting this, Kammerlyer (1987) identified that people who have lower educational

level, lower income and lower status occupation have higher rate of marital dissolution.

6. Age difference

Bumpass and Sweet (1972) reported higher than expected instability when age differences between spouses are large and when wives are older than their husbands. An analysis of the 1954 Australian census data (as cited in Delcampo, 1999) yielded parallel finding: the lowest divorce rate occurred among couples whose ages fell within the same 5 years category; if the spouse's age differed by more than five years, the divorce rates were higher. In general, social similarity enhances interpersonal attraction. Such similarity also facilitates adherence to the same social norms and helps to avoid friction.

7. Period of Engagement/Acquaintance

Length of acquaintance before marriage has frequently been found to be a significant correlate of its durability (Goode, 1956). Partners who wait long before making formal commitment probably take it more seriously and later feel more invested in it than those who wait little time. Thus, spending longer engagement period before marriage will make the relationship stable.

8. Type of Marriage

Type of marriage has been found to be one of the predictors of divorce. According to Collins (1988), traditional type of marriage is more accompanied by divorce than municipal or religious arrangements. Marriages arranged by church or religious institutions live longer than other forms of arrangement.

9. Number of children

Childless women had substantially higher disruption rates than women with children (Bonham and Balswick, 1980). The presence of children lowered the probability of divorce. However, other studies indicated that divorcing couples had many number of children than non-divorcing couples (e.g. Bane, 1999).

B. Lack of Love in marriages

Love is the basic thing in marriage. Even before marriage, couples feel affection for each other that lead them to marry. However, due to many possible factors the level of love seems to decline as compared to early periods in the marriage. This decline in level of love was found to be one of the pertinent factors of divorce. For instance, Adams (1986) reported that factors related with affection to be the most determinants of marital instability. For him, it is lack of love that brings other factors as causes of divorce. Olson and DeFrain (2000) reported that most of the divorcing couples (87%) perceive lack of love as the most important cause of their divorce.

Love in marriage is difficult from other forms of love. For Collins (1988), love in marriage can be expressed in high commitment, good interest, high intimacy, good communication, happiness, temperamental compatibility, and less feeling of jealousy. For him, a person should show these basic aspects of love towards his/her mate for the stability of marriage. Concerning the impact of these factors on divorce, short review is presented below.

Lack of commitment: Many people have become less inclined to accept the sanctity is permanence of marriage. Some people maintain the view that self-realization, career advancement, and personal fulfillment are such major goals in life that everything else- including a commitment to marriage- must take second place. These social attitudes combine to make divorce a more viable option when marital tensions arise (Collins, 1988). In a study done in Oklahoma, USA, by the Oklahoma Marriage Initiative (OMI, 2005), lack of commitment was identified to be the first cause of divorce among other factors. In general, marital relationships need high level of commitment from both partners, to fail to do this will predict divorce.

Faulty Communication: When miscommunication is more than clear communication, a marriage begins to have serious problems (Collins, 1988). Because, if a husband and wife do not communicate, the marriage is just two lonely people sharing a house; and their sex is nothing more than producing children and such a marriage will become cold and unexciting (Bruce and Carol, 1995). Most researchers on "Causes of divorce" found out that communication problem is one of the five most determinants of divorce (Olson and DeFrain, 2000; Cleek and Pearson, 1985; Burns, 1984, Wolcott and Hughes, 1999).

Lack of intimacy: Intimacy is believed to be one of the major domains of marriage and love relationship. According to Kammeyer (1987), the more intimate the couple the better stability of the marriage. However, after some time, couples lose intimacy and their marriage begins to be instable. Supporting this, researchers (Hall, 1996; Burns, 1984) found that lack of intimacy as factor for marital dissolution. In general, lack of intimacy produce lack of love and lack of love in turn has high probability in producing divorce.

Lack of interest: With out interest it is difficult to participate in any relationships. Couples' interest was found to be low as compared to that of their early interest on their marriage. This lack of interest is believed to be among the primary factors of marital break up. Supporting this, Cleek and Pearson (1985) reported that 59% of males and 62.3% of females perceived lack of interest as major factor for their divorce. Burns (1984) also found lack of interest as the fourth predicator of marital instability.

Lack of happiness: Relationships like marriage is believed to create happiness for individuals. As time goes on, couples feel unhappiness on their marriage and that leads them apart. According to Cleek and Pearson (1985), basic unhappiness was found to be the second most determinant of divorce next to communication problem. Levinger (1965) also found lack of happiness as a source of barrier in strengthening marital relationship. In general, unhappiness in one's marriage is accompanied by marital dissatisfaction and later divorce.

Temperamental Incompatibility: Life in marriages comprises the most intimate of all human associations. Thus, there must be this basic harmony in the approach to life of the partners i.e. they should be compatible or get along with each other (Smith, 1954). However, most marriages were found to lack compatibility among its couples. Olson and DeFrain (2000) reported temperamental incompatibility as a source of conflict in marriage. Incompatibility with communication problem was found to be among the top of reasons in determining marital instability (Burns, 1984).

Jealousy: Jealousy is one of the factors that produce marital unhappiness. Thus, in one or another way it causes divorce. For instance, a longitudinal study to identify the predicting factors of divorce was done from 1980 to 1992 (Amato and Rogers, 1997). According to this study, jealousy was found to be one of the marital problems in predicting divorce up to 12 years in the future. As cited in Pothen (1987), Baber also found out jealousy as one of the real causes of divorce.

C. Sexual Incompatibility

Sex is a central strand, which is tied intimately with other aspects of relationship. At times most couples have sexual problems. These include lack of accurate knowledge, unrealistic expectations, fear of not being able to perform adequately, differences in sexual drive, inhabiting attitudes about sex, and insufficient opportunities for privacy.

According to Masters and Johnson as cited in Collins (1988), at least 50% of marriages are flawed by some form of sexual maladjustment or dysfunction. Sometimes the sex problems come first and create marital discord. More often, it seems that marital conflict comes first and generates so much tension that mutually satisfying sex no longer occurs (Collins, 1988).

The most common sex problems are infidelity, impotence, frigidity, premarital sexual experience and problem of sterility.

Infidelity: Most people enter in to marriage pledging fidelity and expecting it from their partner. However, each day more and more people break their marriage vows and bed someone other than their spouse. Thus, infidelity is the most common disruption force in families and the

most universally accepted justification for divorce. According to Then, as cited in Smith (1954), infidelity takes place in at least 70% of all marriages, although most unfaithfulness is brief and sometimes a one-time occurrence. In general, without fidelity there can be no stability in marital relationship, because a love that is unfaithful to its object is not love.

Impotence: Impotence is one of the sexual problems in which an individual is unable to perform sex with a partner adequately. Today, many research findings show impotence as a major and reasonable factor of divorce. For instance, Olson and DeFrain (2000) reported impotence as a third most predictor of marital instability. Burns (1984) also found impotence as a major sexual incompatibility problem and in turn sexual incompatibility stood first as cause of divorce.

Frigidity: Frigidity is the coldness of individuals in sexual activities. These individuals reserve themselves in participating in sexual activities with their spouses. According to Cleek and Pearson (1985), frigidity of either spouse will harm their marital relationship. Supporting this, Amato and Rogers (1977) found frigidity to be among the top ten causes of divorce.

Premarital Sexual Experience: Sexual experience before marriage was found to be cause of divorce. Bonham and Balswick (1980) reported that experience on sex before marriage predicts marital instability. However, others believed the opposite in that premarital sexual experience strengthens marital relationship. Supporting this, Wolcott and Hughes (1999) found out sexual experience prior to marriage as one of strengthening factors of marriage, especially if it was with the present partner. In general, we can say that premarital sexual experience with many partners significantly contributes to marital dissolution.

Problem of Sterility: Infertility was found to be major predictor of divorce. Being infertile definitely threatens the other partner. Collins (1988) believed that mostly infertility will harm the marital relationship; especially partners who love to have children will break their marriage. Overall, problem of sterility is associated with high probability of marital instability.

1.2 Statement of the problem

Marriage is meant to be a life long and sacred union between a man and a woman. However, "Why do people divorce?" is a question that is being asked by psychologists, sociologists, and family specialists. People inquire "what is causing marital break down?"

In marriage contracts, couples vow to love and care each other as long as they live, and expect their marriage to last a life time. In spite of all these beliefs and slogans supporting the indissolubility of marriage, it has become obvious to see a number of marriages falling apart. Even many who stay together are said to have marriages that are tolerable but not happy (Collins, 1988).

Such a phenomenon affects the two people involved physically, psychologically, and spiritually. Its influence also extends to parents, children, other family members, friends, neighbors, and to the society (Collins, 1988). According to an anonymous counselor, as cited by Collins (1988) nobody wins in a divorce. Everybody loses the couple, their children, their parents, and the community at large. Derrett (1972) confirmed this saying "divorce cases reflect a sick society, not a healthy one".

Experience and available data show that divorce is on the increase in Ethiopia. However, to the knowledge of the researcher little or inadequate research is carried out to investigate the problem generally in Ethiopia and particularly in Bahirdar's context. Thus, it would be worthwhile to take a very good look at the sources of the problem in the Ethiopian context and particularly in Bahirdar.

The aim of this research is, therefore, to see the impact of sexual incompatibility and lack of love on marital instability among the inhabitants of Bahirdar. We ask, what is the relationship between divorce and different factors such as lack of intimacy, lack of commitment, lack of interest, lack of happiness, faulty communication, temperamental incompatibility and jealousy as affective (love) factors. This study also considers the impact of sexual incompatibility factors such as impotence, frigidity, infidelity, premarital sexual experience and problem of sterility on divorce.

As divorce can have different contributing demographic factors, this study also inquires if factors such as age at marriage, ethnic origin, occupation, educational status, religion, type of marriage, i.e. legal or not legal; traditional or non-traditional, length of engagement, and number of children have in deed any association with divorce in Bahirdar.

The study also inquires what the divorcees consider their main reasons for their divorce is so that we know the "perceived causes". Because not much research has been done on this issue, the research result will answer vital questions contributing to the stability of the family and the society at large.

1.3 Objectives of the study

1.3.1 General objective

The general objective of this research is to examine if lack of love and sexual incompatibility affect marital instability among the inhabitants of Bahirdar.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

This research has the following as its specific objectives:

- ❖ To assess the background characteristics of divorces i.e. to assess divorce proneness before marriage in relation to several factors such as age at the time of marriage, ethnic origin, age difference between couples, length of engagement religion, educational achievement, etc.
- ❖ The study relationship between divorce and affective (love) factors such as lack of intimacy, lack of commitment, lack of happiness, lack of interest, faulty communication, and jealousy.
- ❖ To identify sexual incompatibility factors such as impotence, frigidity, infidelity, premarital sexual experience and problem of sterility that affect marital stability among the inhabitants of Bahirdar.
- ❖ To determine major “Reasons” of divorce as perceived by the divorcees.
- ❖ To suggest possible solutions to alleviate the problem.

1.4 Significance of the study

Experience and available data show that divorce rate is on the increase in the present Ethiopian context. It is known that dissolution of marriage has severe consequences on the divorcees, their children and the society at large.

If divorce has these serious consequences and if its rate is increasing in Ethiopia, studying its associated factors makes it worthwhile for the following reasons:

- ❖ There are few studies on divorce in the whole of Ethiopia. Thus, this study is hoped to shed light on the problem being investigated and serve as a springboard for more refined studies on the area.
- ❖ When we answer the question, “Why is divorce rate increasing in Bahirdar and what are the affective and sexual factors contributing to divorce among its residents?” We can use the result for betterment of the family and prevention of divorce. In turn, by preventing divorce we can prevent its grave consequences.
- ❖ Moreover, premarital counseling service providers and marriage counselors can also use the result. It can be useful for law makers to support or to revise the existing family law.

In general, this study is expected to be relevant to the subjects under the study, to the works of marriage counselors, researchers in the field, policy makers, and officials at different levels.

1.5 Delimitation of the study

The present study has been delimited:

1. The sample size was delimited to 200 only
2. From many pertinent contributing factors of divorce, only demographic, lack of love and sexual incompatibility were checked as factors of divorce in this study.
3. As the study was conducted in Bahirdar the result can not be generalized to other cities of Ethiopia

1.6 Definitions of terms used

The following definitions are used in this study:

- ❖ **Marriage:** is traditional or legal unity between a man and a woman for the purpose of living together as a husband and wife.
- ❖ **Divorce:** is an act by which a valid marriage is dissolved legally or traditionally freeing the parties to remarry.
- ❖ **Lack of love:** includes lack of intimacy, lack of commitment, lack of happiness, lack of interest, faulty communication and jealousy.
- ❖ **Sexual incompatibility:** includes impotence, frigidity, infidelity, premarital sexual experience and problem of sterility.

CHAPTER TWO

METHOD

2.1 Design of the Study

The present study is a survey research, which is a descriptive of the present status of divorce in Bahirdar due to demographic, affective, and sexual factors. The study didn't consider other possible determinants of divorce in Bahirdar. As information was collected only once from the selected population, the study is a cross sectional survey research. It is neither longitudinal survey nor successive independent survey.

The study has its own dependent and independent variables. The dependent variable is divorce. The independent variables are the different demographic variables, lack of love, and sexual incompatibility that are considered as contributing factors in the present study.

2.2 The Study Area

The study area is Bahirdar, which is the capital of the Amhara Regional state. The city is one of Ethiopia's towns and founded near the largest and beautiful Lake Tana. The population of Bahirdar is estimated to be between 250 to 300 thousand. Most of the population belongs to the Amhara ethnic group. The city is the seat of many regional and non-governmental offices.

2.3 Population and Sampling

The sampling method used in this study took into consideration the adequateness and representativeness of the sample. There was an

attempt to make the sample as adequate as possible given as the budget and time allowed.

The sampling frame was list of divorcees in each kebele. The sampling size was 200 with 100 male participants and 100 female participants. There was no age limit for the participants.

The sampling technique, systematic random sampling, could not be used as originally intended because complete list of divorcees and their addresses could not be obtained from the kebeles. Purposive sampling technique was used instead. The only criterion to include was that the participant had divorce whether he or she is remarried or not.

2.4 Tool of Data Collection

The instrument used in this study was a questionnaire that was prepared in English and translated in Amharic with the help of a translator. Although the general purpose of the questionnaire is to figure out lack of love and sexual incompatibility as contributing factors of divorce in Bahirdar, the questionnaire is divided in to three sections based on the focus of the questions.

The first part of the questionnaire has twelve items, which are related to demographic factors. This part is meant to assess the characteristics of the respondents that are related to divorce proneness.

The second part of the questionnaire is a kind of a check list for lack of love and sexual incompatibility factors, which are identified to be contributing factors for divorce by different previous researches. The participants had to answer “Yes” or “No” for each of the 35 items.

The third part of the questionnaire has only one question. To determine the main “Perceived causes” of divorce, the item asks, “In your opinion, what are the main three reasons for your divorce?” It then gives instruction to the participants to fill out three reasons.

The questionnaire was evaluated by teachers and colleagues and necessary improvements were made. The questionnaire is very comprehensive and clear. The purpose and the necessary instructions were also included. The English and Amharic versions of the questionnaire are attached in Appendices A and B, respectively.

2.5 Procedure of Data Collection

Five research assistants from Bahirdar University were employed for the collection of data from the selected sample. The research assistants were given short training on the procedure of data collection. The assistant introduced himself/herself to each participant politely. He or she then explained the purpose of the research and the use of the result. The confidentiality of the information collected was explained to the participants and they were reassured that it was not to be given to any other third party. After these procedures, the participants were asked to fill out the questionnaire sincerely. For those participants who could not read or write, the research assistants read out the items and marked the answer. This took place in places where privacy was observed. The research assistants checked if the questionnaires were filled out completely and they were collected for analysis.

2.6 Method of Data Analysis

The data were analyzed by tallying manually as well as using SPSS (version 15). Percentages were calculated for each demographic factor and descriptive statistics were calculated for age at previous marriage, duration of engagement, number of children and duration of previous marriage.

Percentages were calculated for the thirty-five contributing factors for males and females and the factors were ranked accordingly. To see the significance of the difference between the percentages for male and female respondents, t-test was used. Regarding the perceived “reasons” or “causes” of divorce, percentages were calculated and the perceived reasons were ranked.

CHAPTER THREE

RESULTS

The major objective of this study is to identify whether lack of love and sexual incompatibility contribute to marital dissolution. It also aims to determine the background characteristics of the divorcees as it could be related to their behavior pertaining to marital dissolution.

3.1 Results of the Demographic factors

Information concerning the background characteristics of the divorcees is important in as much as it could be related to their behavior pertaining to marital dissolution. In identifying the background factors, the following aspects of the couples are significant: age of the divorcees at the time of marriage, age differences of spouses, length of engagement of the divorcees, ethnic origin, religion, educational status at marriage, type of marriage, duration of previous marriage and number of children in the previous marriage.

3.1.1 Age at marriage

The respondents were asked their age and their ex-spouses age at the time of the previous marriage. The result showed that the minimum age for males was 18 and the maximum 56 with a mean of 34.27 and standard deviation of 6.21. Concerning ex-wives of the males, minimum age at marriage was 15 and maximum 38 with a mean of 24.22 and standard deviation of 5.90. The result obtained for the females shows that the minimum age at marriage was 14 and maximum 42 with a mean of 24.23 and standard deviation of 5.76. Concerning their ex-husbands'

age, the result showed that the minimum age at marriage was 20 and the maximum 52 with a mean of 34.20 and standard deviation of 7.12.

Table 1. Age at the previous Marriage

Age at marriage	Males		females		Total
	Respondents	Ex-wives	Respondents	Ex-husbands	
≤ 20	5(5%)	24(24%)	39(39%)	1(1%)	69(17.25%)
21-25	11(11%)	37(37%)	25(25%)	23(23%)	96(24%)
26-30	42(42%)	21(21%)	17(17%)	15(15%)	95(23.75%)
31-35	21(21%)	14(14%)	11(11%)	19(19%)	65(16.25%)
36-40	8(8%)	4(4%)	6(6%)	18(18%)	36(9%)
≥41	13(13%)	-	2(2%)	24(24%)	39(9.75%)
Total	100(100%)	100(100%)	100(100%)	100(100%)	400(100%)

Table 2. Descriptive statistics for age at previous marriage

	Males		females	
	Respondents	Ex-wives	Respondents	Ex-husbands
N	100	100	100	100
Range	38	23	28	32
Minimum	18	15	14	20
Maximum	56	38	42	52
Mean	34.27	24.22	24.23	34.20
Standard deviation	6.21	5.90	5.76	7.12
Variance	38.56	34.81	33.18	50.69

The age difference between the respondents and their ex-spouses was also studied. The result showed that among the 200 cases, husbands were older than wives in 196 families (98%) and wives were older than husbands only in 4 families (2%). The maximum difference that husbands' age exceeded that of wives was 32. However, only 2 years difference was found for wives who were older than husbands. The details of husbands' age difference on wives are presented in Table 3.

Table 3. Age differences between husbands and wives where husbands are older than wives

Age difference	frequency	Percentage
≤ 5	68	34%
6-10	54	27%
11-15	36	18%
16-20	30	15%
21-25	5	2.5%
26-30	2	1%
≥31	1	0.50%
Total	196	98%

3.1.2 Duration of Engagement

The interval between engagement and marriage is important for marital stability. In this study, it was found that in 34.50% cases, the period was between one and two years. 19.5% of the couples engaged for less than a year and 13.5% stayed together for a period between 3 and 4 years. Only 3.5% of the cases were engaged for more than 4 years. This shows that 71% of the couples had period of engagement. However, 29% of the couples had no defined period of engagement. Details of these results are presented in Table 4.

Table 4, Duration of engagement of the divorced couples

Duration of Engagement in a year	Respondents sex		Total
	Male	Female	
No period of engagement	19(19%)	39(39%)	58(58%)
< 1 years	18(18%)	21(21%)	39(39%)
1-2 years	43(43%)	26(26%)	69(69%)
3-4 years	1(15%)	12(12%)	27(27%)
Above 4 years	5(5%)	2(2%)	7 (7%)
Total	100(100%)	100(100%)	200(200%)

3.1.3 Ethnic Origin

The participants and their ex-spouses ethnic origin was studied and cross tabulated. Six ethnic origins and one foreign origin were identified. Amhara ethnic origin was found to be dominant followed by Tigire and Agew ethnic origins. Table 5 presents the details of the results for ethnic origin with their percentages.

Table 5. Percentages of ethnic origin

Ethnic origin	Males		females		Total
	Respondents	Ex-wives	Respondents	Ex-husbands	
Amhara	69(69%)	81(81%)	82(82%)	68(68%)	300(300%)
Agew	8(8%)	5(5%)	4(4%)	11(11%)	28(28%)
Tigre	16(16%)	9(9%)	14(14%)	18(18%)	57(57%)
Oromo	5(5%)	3(3%)	-	2(2%)	10(10%)
Gurage	2(2%)	1(1%)	-	-	3(3%)
Adere	-	1(1%)	-	-	1(1%)
Eritrean	-	-	-	1(1%)	1(1%)
Total	100(100%)	100(100%)	100(100%)	100(100%)	400(400%)

To appreciate the ethnic combination of the divorced spouses, cross tabulation was done. The result showed that the highest percentage of ethnic combination of the divorced spouses is Amhara-Amhara (58%) followed by Tigire – Amhara (10.50%), Amhara- Tigire (8.50%), and Amhara-Agew (6%). The cross tabulation is presented in Table 6.

Table 6. Cross Tabulation of Ethnic origin of respondents and their ex-spouses

Ethnic Origin of the respondents	Ethnic origin of the ex-spouse							Total
	Amhara	Agew	Tigire	Oromo	Gurage	Adere	Eritrean	
Amhara	116(58%)	12(6%)	17(8.50%)	3(1.50%)	1(0.50%)	1(0.50%)	1(0.50%)	151(75.50%)
Agew	8(4%)	4 (2%)	-	-	-	-	-	12(6%)
Tigire	21(10.5%)	-	9(4.50%)	-	-	-	-	30(15%)
Oromo	2(1%)	-	1(0.50%)	2(1%)	-	-	-	5(2.50%)
Gurage	2(1%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2(1%)
Adere	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eritrean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	149(74.50%)	16(8%)	27(13.50%)	5(2.50%)	1(0.50%)	1(0.50%)	1(0.50%)	200(100%)

3.1.4 Religion

Five religions were identified in this study. These are Orthodox, Muslim, Protestant, Catholic and Judaism. Seventy six percent of the male divorcees and 74% of the female divorcees were orthodox Christians. Sixty nine percent of the ex-husbands and 79% of the ex-wives were also Orthodox. 17% of male divorcees and 21% of female divorcees were Muslim. Twenty five percent of ex-husbands and 18% of the e-wives were also Muslims. Five percent of male divorcees and 4% of female divorcees were protestant. Six percent of ex-husbands and 3% of the ex-wives were also protestant. It is only, 1% of male divorcees and 1% of female divorcees that were catholic. One male divorcee was Judaism. Details of the results are presented in Table 7

Table 7. Religion of the respondents and their ex spouses .

Religion	Males		females	
	Respondents	Ex-wives	Respondents	Ex-husbands
Orthodox	76(76%)	79(79%)	74(74%)	69(69%)
Muslim	17(17%)	18(18%)	21(21%)	25(25%)
Protestant	5(5%)	3(3%)	4(4%)	6(6%)
Catholic	1(1%)	-	1(1%)	-
Judaism	1(1%)	-	-	-
Total	100(100%)	100(100%)	100(100%)	100(100%)

Cross tabulation of the religions of the respondents and their ex-spouses was done. The result showed that 84.5% of the 200 couples had the same religion in the family. Among the same religion couples, 67% were

orthodox, 16% Muslim, and 1.5% protestant. The details of the cross tabulation is presented in Table 8.

Table 8: Cross tabulation of religion of divorcees and their ex-spouses

Religion of respondents	Religion of ex-spouse					Total
	Orthodox	Muslim	Protestant	Catholic	Judaism	
Orthodox	134(67%)	11(5.5%)	5(2.50%)	-	-	150(75%)
Muslim	6(3%)	32(16%)	-	-	-	38(19%)
Protestant	6(3%)	-	3(1.50%)	-	-	9(4.50%)
Catholic	1(0.50%)	-	1(0.50%)	-	-	2(1%)
Judaism	1(0.50%)	-	-	-	-	1(0.50%)
Total	148(74%)	43(21.5%)	9(4.50)	-	-	200(100%)

3.1.5 Educational Status

The educational Status of the divorcees and their ex-spouses was also studied and cross tabulation was done for the educational status of the divorcees and their ex-spouse. 29% of the male divorcees were in elementary education, 26% in secondary education, 18% had college diploma, and 13% had first degree or above. 6% of the male respondents were illiterate. It was found that 27% of the female divorcees had college diploma, 21% had certificate, and 19% of them were illiterate.

When the ex-husbands were considered, 25% had college diploma, 22% were in secondary education, and 17% had first degree. 9% of the ex-husbands were illiterate. When the ex-wives are considered, 24% were illiterate, 21% had certificate, 19% college diploma and 18% were in elementary education. The details of this result are presented in Table 9.

Table 9. Educational status of the divorcees and their ex-spouses

Educational Status	Males		females		Total
	Respondents	Ex-wives	Respondents	Ex-husbands	
Illiterate	6(6%)	24(24%)	19(19%)	9(9%)	58(14.50%)
Elementary education	29(29%)	18(18%)	17(17%)	14(14%)	78(19.50%)
Secondary education	26 (26%)	15(15%)	12(12%)	22(22%)	75(18.75%)
Certificate	8(8%)	21(21%)	21(21%)	10(10%)	60(15%)
Diploma	18 (18%)	19(19%)	27(27%)	25(25%)	89(22.25%)
First degree	12(12%)	3(3%)	4(4%)	17(17%)	36(9%)
Second degree and above	1(1%)	-	-	3(3%)	4(1%)
Total	100(100%)	100(100%)	100(100%)	100(100%)	400(100%)

Cross tabulation of educational status showed that both spouses had college diploma in 9.5% of the couples, respondent elementary and ex-spouse secondary in 8%, both illiterate 7%, both elementary 6.5%, respondent secondary and ex-spouse certificate 6.5%, respondent secondary and ex-spouse certificate 6.5%, and respondent with college diploma and ex-spouse with first degree 5.5%. Details of the result of the cross tabulation are presented in Table 10.

Table 10: Cross Tabulation of educational status of respondents and ex-spouses

Educational status of respondents	Educational status of ex-spouses							Total
	Illiterate	Elementary	Secondary	Certificate	Diploma	First degree	Above Degree	
Illiterate	14(7%)	3(1.50%)	3(1.50%)	2(1%)	2 (1%)	1(0.50%)	-	25(12.50%)
Elementary	8(4%)	13(6.50%)	16(8%)	8(4%)	-	1(0.50%)	-	46(23%)
Secondary	5(2.5%)	7(3.50%)	3(1.50%)	13(6.50%)	8(4%)	2(1%)	-	38(19%)
Certificate	5(2.5%)	4(2%)	6(3%)	3(1.50%)	7(3.5%)	4(2%)	-	29(14.50%)
Diploma	1(0.50%)	5(2.50%)	5(2.50%)	3(1.50%)	19(9.5%)	11(5.5%)	1(0.5%)	45(22.50%)
First degree	-	-	4(2%)	2(1%)	7(3.5%)	1 (0.5%)	2(1%)	16(8%)
Above degree	-	-	-	-	1(0.5%)	-	-	1(0.50%)
Total	33(16.50%)	32(16%)	37(18.50%)	31(15.50%)	44(22%)	20(10%)	3(1.50%)	200(100%)

3.1.6 Type of Marriage

The divorcees were asked to respond about the arrangement of their previous marriage. The result showed that in 79.5% of the 200 couples, the marriage was traditional (i.e. arranged by family). It is only 15.5% of the marriage that was arranged by municipal type 5% of the divorcees were married in the church i.e. arranged by priests. Table 11 presents the type of marriage of the divorcees.

Table 11: Type of Marriage

Type of Arrangement	Respondent's sex		Total
	Male	Female	
Traditional	75(75%)	84(84%)	159(79.50%)
Municipal	21(21%)	10(10%)	31(15.50%)
Religious	4(4%)	6(6%)	10(5%)
Total	100(100%)	100(100%)	200(100%)

3.1.7 Number of children in the previous Marriage

Out of 200 couples, 23.5% had no children from the dissolved marriage. 38.5% of them had 1 or 2 children, 18.5% had 3 or 4 children, and 14.5% had 5-6 children. However, 5% of the divorcees had more than 6 children. The mean number of children for the male respondents was 2.32 with a standard deviation of 2.13 while the mean number of children for the female respondents was 1.98 with a standard deviation of 1.87. The details of the results are presented in Tables 12 and 13.

Table 12: Number of children from the previous marriage

Number of children	Respondent's sex		Total
	Male	Female	
None	24(24%)	23(23%)	47(23.50%)
1-2 children	37(37%)	40(40%)	77(38.50%)
3-4 children	18(18%)	19(19%)	37(18.50%)
5-6 children	14(14%)	15(15%)	29(14.50%)
>6 children	7(7%)	3(3%)	10(5%)
Total	100(100%)	100(100%)	200(100%)

Table 13: Descriptive statistics of number of children

Number of children	Respondent's sex	
	Male	Female
Range	9	7
Maximum	9	7
Minimum	0	0
Mean	2.32	1.98
Standard deviation	2.13	1.87
Variance	22.37	35.05

3.1.8 Duration of Previous Marriage

It was found that the shortest duration of marriage reported by males was one year and by the females 6 months. While the longest duration of

marriage reported by males was 36 and by females was 31 years. The mean duration of marriage was 7.59 years and 7.17 years for males and females respectively. Details of the result are presented in Tables 14 and 15.

Table 14: Duration of previous Marriage

Duration of Previous Marriage	Respondent's sex		Total
	Male	Female	
< 1 year	1(1%)	2(2%)	3(1.50%)
1-2 year	16(16%)	19(19%)	35(17.50%)
3-5 year	20(20%)	22(22%)	42(21%)
6-10 year	41(41%)	37(37%)	78(39%)
11-15 year	17(17%)	13(13%)	30(15%)
>15 year	5(5%)	7(7%)	12(6%)
Total	100(100%)	100(100%)	200(100%)

Table 15: Descriptive statistics of duration of previous marriage in year

Duration	Male	Female
Minimum	1 years	0.50 years
Maximum	36 years	31 years
Range	35 years	30.50 years
Mean	7.59 years	7.17 years
Standard deviation	8.05	6.91
variance	64.80	47.75

3.1.9 Filing for Divorce

The result of the study showed that petition for divorce was filed by both spouses by agreement in 15.50% of the couples. Wives applied for divorce in 60.50% of the 200 couples and husbands applied for divorce in 24% of the couples. The data are summarized in Table 16.

Table 16: Filing for divorce

Filing for Divorce by	frequency	percentage
Husbands	48	24%
Wives	121	60.50%
Both	31	15.50%
Total	200	100%

3.2 Factors that are responsible for the dissolution of Marriage among the inhabitants of Bahirdar

Factors related to lack of love and sexual incompatibility on divorce were studied using the checklist of 35 factors. The result showed that the top ten factors checked by the male respondents were: communication problems (87%), suspiciousness and jealousy of spouse (83%), incompatible behavior (79%), unhappiness of the spouse (70%), stinginess of spouse (69%), lack of intimacy (self) (68%), lack of happiness (67%), sexual incompatibility (66%), failed expectation of spouse (63%), and sexual impotence of the spouse (61%).

The top ten factors checked by the female respondents were: stinginess of the spouse (94%), communication problems (93%), incompatible behavior (91%), failed expectation (self) (83%), lack of commitment of the spouse (82%), lack of happiness (self) (79%), suspiciousness and jealousy (self) (78%), lack of interest (self) (74%), lack of intimacy of the spouse (71%), and lack of happiness of the spouse (68%). Table 17 presents lack of love and sexual incompatibility factors with their rank.

Table 17: Factors related to lack of love and sexual incompatibility for divorce

No	Contributing factors	Total		males		Females	
		%	rank	%	rank	%	rank
1	Communication problems	90	1	87	1	93	2
2	Incompatible behavior	85	2	79	3	91	3
3	Stinginess (spouse)	81.50	3	69	5	94	1
4	Lack of happiness (self)	73	4.5	67	7	79	6
5	Suspiciousness and Jealousy (spouse)	73	4.5	83	2	63	12.50
6	Lack of happiness (spouse)	69	6	70	4	68	10
7	Suspiciousness and jealousy (self)	68.50	7	59	11	78	7
8	Lack of commitment (spouse)	65.50	8	49	17	82	5
9	Lack of intimacy (spouse)	64	9.5	57	12	71	9
10	Lack of interest	64	9.5	54	14	74	8
11	Failed expectation (self)	56	11	29	21	83	4
12	Sexual incompatibility	55.50	12	66	8	45	15
13	Lack of interest(spouse)	53.50	13	42	19	65	11
14	Lack of intimacy(self)	50	14	68	6	32	17.50
15	Impotence (spouse)	44	15	61	10	27	20.50
16	Failed expectation (spouse)	41	16	63	9	19	25.33
17	Lack of commitment (self)	38.50	17	56	13	21	24
18	Stinginess (self)	38	18	52	15	24	22
19	Too much sex need (spouse)	37.50	19	12	28	63	12.50
20	Infidelity (spouse)	35	20	15	24	55	14
21	Frigidity (spouse)	34.50	21	50	16	19	25.33
22	Too much sex need (self)	25.50	22	51	18	4	31
23	Premarital sexual experience (self)	25	23	28	22	22	23

24	Impotence (self)	23.50	24	11	29	36	14
25	Infidelity (self)	23	25.50	38	20	8	30
26	Frigidity (self)	23	25.50	14	25.50	32	17.50
27	Premarital sexual experience (spouse)	19.50	27	8	32	31	19
28	Desertion (spouse)	18	28	9	30.50	27	20.50
29	Child birth from another partner (spouse)	10	29	2	33	18	28
30	Pain during sex (self)	9.50	30	-	35	19	25.33
31	Desertion (self)	8.50	31	14	25.50	3	32
32	Child birth from another partner (self)	8	32	16	23	-	35
33	Pain during sex (spouse)	7	33	13	27	1	34
34	Infertility (self)	6.50	34	1	34	12	29
35	Infertility (spouse)	5.50	35	9	30.50	2	33

Spearman rank difference correlation (γ_{ho}) was calculated to see if there was any significant difference association between the ranks of males and females. The result was found to be $\gamma_{ho} = 0.73$ which is statistically significant at 0.01 level.

To study the significance of difference between males and females for each determinant factor, t-test was used using the percentages. The result is presented in Table 18 with the significance test set at 0.05 level.

Table 18: T-value for contributing factors and significance at 0.05 level

No	Contributing factors	t-value	Significance at 0.05 level
1	Communication problems	0.86	No
2	Incompatible behavior	1.67	No
3	Stinginess (spouse)	3.72	yes
4	Lack of happiness (self)	1.67	No
5	Suspiciousness and jealousy (spouse)	2.98	yes
6	Lack of happiness (spouse)	0.29	No
7	Suspiciousness and jealousy (self)	2.90	yes
8	Lack of commitment (spouse)	5.00	yes
9	Lack of intimacy (spouse)	1.71	No
10	Lack of interest (self)	2.98	yes
11	Failed expectation (self)	7.91	yes
12	Sexual incompatibility	3.08	yes
13	Lack of interest (spouse)	3.19	yes
14	Lack of intimacy (self)	5.11	yes
15	Impotence (spouse)	5.06	yes
16	Failed expectation (spouse)	6.48	yes
17	Lack of commitment (self)	5.11	yes
18	Stinginess (self)	4.16	yes
19	Too much sex need (spouse)	7.72	yes
20	Infidelity (spouse)	6.02	yes
21	Frigidity (spouse)	4.87	yes
22	Too much sex need (self)	6.73	yes
23	Premarital sexual experience (self)	0.86	No
24	Impotence (self)	3.72	yes
25	Infidelity (self)	5.00	yes
26	Frigidity (self)	2.68	yes

27	Premarital sexual experience (spouse)	3.19	yes
28	Desertion (spouse)	2.68	yes
29	Child birth from another partner (spouse)	1.92	No
30	Pain during sex (self)	2.90	yes
31	Desertion (self)	1.58	No
32	Child birth from another partner (self)	1.92	No
33	Pain during sex (spouse)	1.67	No
34	Infertility (self)	1.58	No
35	Infertility (spouse)	0.92	No

3.3 Perceived “Reasons” of Divorce

Respondents were asked to state what they perceive to be the three main “reasons” for their divorce. The result showed that the top ten reasons stated by men were:

1. Communication problems (41%)
2. Financial problems (32%)
3. Alcoholism (24%)
4. Friction with relatives (19%)
5. Incompatible behavior (17%)
6. Sexual incompatibility (15%)
7. Lack of happiness (13%)
8. Stinginess (10%)
9. Lack of interest (10%)
10. Jealousy (8%)

The top ten reasons given by females were:-

1. Stinginess (48%)
2. Financial problems (43%)
3. Communication problems (36%)
4. Lack of happiness (29%)
5. Failed expectation (26%)
6. Irresponsibility (23%)
7. Friction with relatives (21%)
8. Alcoholism (18%)
9. Inadequate housing (13%)
10. Physical abuse (11%)

CHAPTER FOUR

DISCUSSION

4.1 Demographic Factors

Age at Marriage

The finding of the current study showed that 39% of the female respondents and 24% of the ex-wives were younger than 20 at their previous marriage. It can also be seen that 64% of the female respondents and 61% of the ex-wives were younger than 25 at their previous marriage. While only 16% of the male respondents and 24% of the ex-husbands were younger than 25. It is thus possible to suggest that the females' young age at marriage is one important factor which contributed to the dissolution of their marriage. As discussed above, the lack of psychological and intellectual preparation at young age may make marriages difficult. The mean age at marriage was 24.23 for the female respondents and 24.22 for the ex-wives of the male respondents. Since there is an inverse relationship between age at marriage and divorce rate, young age at marriage can indeed be a contributing factor for divorce in Bahirdar.

It is generally agreed that the age at which a person enters into marital relationship affects his/her capacity for marital adjustment. According to Gibson (1974) men and women who are under the age of 20 when they first marry are three times more likely to divorce than their counter parts who first marry in their twenties. Generally early marriages are more prone to divorce (Bonham and Balswick, 1980). Adams (1986) also suggested that teen-age marriage is a "cause" of divorce because the couples have less stable personalities and lack psychological and intellectual preparation in mate selection.

When age difference between the spouses is considered we see that husbands were more than 10 years older than the wives in 37% of the spouses and they were more than 5 years older in 64% of the spouses. Wives were older than husbands in 2% of the spouses. Although previous studies could not be found on age difference it is important to consider wide age differences as possible contributing factor for divorce.

Duration of Engagement

In 34.50% of the 200 couples, it was found that the couples were engaged for 1-2 years. The result shows that there is no linear relationship between length of engagement and divorce rate. Thus it is not possible to appreciate the effect of duration of engagement on divorce in this study.

Ethnic Origin

In the present study, the highest percentages of the respondents and their ex-spouses are from the ethnic origin of Amhara. However, it is not possible to conclude on ethnic origin as a factor because the ethnic compositions of the residents of Bahirdar are not proportional in ethnic origin. Divorce in same ethnic origin spouses contributed to 65.50% of the divorces. The rest 34.50% of the couples were from different ethnic origin. Thus it is possible to suggest that spouses who had difference in ethnic origin have higher rate of divorce as those from the same ethnic origin because the limited number of divorcees from other ethnic origins tend to dissolve their marriage with Amhara origin spouses.

According to Kammeyer (1987) the rate of divorce is higher in blacks in the USA. However, in another study it was found that even though blacks had higher rate of marital dissolution than whites the difference becomes almost negligible when the factor of income is controlled (Bonham and Balswick, 1980).

Religion

Among the 200 couples in this study, in 84.50% spouses had same religions while in 15.50% spouses had different religions the highest being Orthodox-Muslims (5.50%). Thus it is possible to suggest that in terms of the effect of religion the study is inconclusive.

Guttmann (1993) reported that divorce rate in interfaith marriages is higher than in religiously homogeneous marriage. The result of the current study showed that the highest percentages of the male respondents (76%) as well as the female respondents (74%) were orthodox. 69% of the ex-husband and 79% of the ex-wives were also orthodox. After the orthodox come the Muslims, the protestant and the catholic in descending order. This result is inconclusive because the proportion of the population of Bahirdar belonging to different religions is not known.

Educational status

The result of the present study showed that the highest percentages of the male divorcees (29%) were in elementary education and the highest percentage of female divorcees (27%) had college diploma. According to Glick and Lin (1987) increased education of women is contributing to marital dissolution. Thus this result agreed with their finding.

However, the results suggest that there is no linear relationship between educational status and divorce. Interestingly, divorce rate is higher in those who hold college diploma (44.50%). This finding is not in agreement with some past researches. Adams (1986), for example, suggested that the lower the family education the more likely a divorce will occur. This finding is however in agreement with a study done by

Bonham and Balswick (1980) who concluded that there is no significant inverse relationship between education and marital dissolution.

Type of Marriage

It is known that marriages can be arranged by families in Ethiopia. In this study 78.50% of the cases the marriages were arranged by the families and the rest 20.50% were non-traditional i.e. arranged by municipal or church. Thus, the effect of family arrangements of marriages was appreciated to be a possible cause for divorce in this study.

Number of children in the Previous Marriage

The present study showed that 38.50% of the couples had 1 or 2 children, 18.50% had 3 or 4 children and 23.50% had no children. Thus the relationship between the number of children and divorce rate is not clear. This is in agreement with past researchers, which are inconclusive.

According to Bonham and Balwick (1980) childless women had substantially higher divorce rate than women with children. The study showed that the presence of school-aged children lowered the probability of divorce. The researcher reported, however, that other studies had shown the divorcing couples had higher fertility than non-divorcing couples.

Duration of the previous Marriage

Among the 200 couples, 39% were married for 6-10 years before divorce, 21% were married fir 3-5 years and 15% were married for 11-15 years. This suggests that marriages are likely to be dissolved 6-10 years after

marriage. After these years the probability of marital dissolution declines. An annual study in UK based on surveys of matrimonial lawyers showed that 40% of marriages end after 5-10 years and 53% end after 10-15 years (Wikipedia, 2005).

Filing for divorce

The present study showed that 60.50% of divorce is filed by women in Bahirdar. The rest 24% is filed by husbands and 15.50% is filed jointly. This shows that most petitions for divorce are filed by wives.

Different studies show that most petitions for divorce are filed by women. In 1994, 68.1% of divorce petitions were filed by wives in Canada (Black, 2005). The rest 23.87% was filed by husbands and 8.03% was filled jointly. The same sources showed that in 1995, 67.85% of divorce petitions were filed by wives, 25% by husbands and the rest 6.38% filed jointly. According to Bullough and Ruan (1994) 70% of the divorces in China are initiated by the women. While annual study in UK showed that 93% of divorce cases were petitioned by women.

4.2 Lack of Love and Sexual incompatibility contributing factors

In this part of the paper lack of love and sexual incompatibility reasons which ranked 1-10 for males and females are discussed with their t-values.

4.2.1 Contributing factors (Males)

1. Communication Problems (87%)

This factor was checked almost equally by males and females ($t=0.86$). Thus, no significant difference was obtained for this factor between the two sexes. 87% of the men considered communication problems between the spouses to be one of the factors which contributed to their divorce. 93% of the females also did the same (rank=2). Collins (1988) supported this finding by arguing when miscommunication is more common than clear communication a marriage begins to have serious problems.

2. Suspiciousness and Jealousy of the Wives (83%)

(83%) of the male respondents have reported suspiciousness and jealousy of the wives as a contributing factor. While 63% of the females reported that their husbands were jealous. 59% of the males and 78% of the females have also said that they were jealous themselves. The difference between males and females was statistically significant at the 0.01 level ($t=2.98$). Jealousy was mentioned as a perceived cause in Burn or Cleek and Pearson's study. In the present study this factor is considered as contributing factor for divorce.

3. Incompatible Behavior (79%)

This factor was considered as a pertinent contributing factor by 79% of the men. It was not significantly checked by males than females ($t=1.67$).

In the study by Cleek and Pearson (1985) this factor was checked by 44.7% of the respondents and ranked 3rd. In the present study it ranked 3rd (91%) for female. Thus incompatible behavior is one of the contributing factors for marital instability.

4. Wives' lack of happiness (70%)

Lack of happiness (spouse) was not checked significantly by the males and the females ($t=0.29$). 68% of the females also said that their husbands lacked happiness. In the study by Cleek and Pearson (1985), basic unhappiness ranked 2nd for both males (46.9%) and females (58.9%). We can see that it is a contributing factor for divorce in Bahirdar.

5. Stinginess of wives (19%)

Wife's stinginess was checked by 69% of the males. 94% (ranked 1st) of the females also reported that their husbands were stingy. This factor, stinginess of the spouse was checked more by females than males ($t=3.72$). This factor is also found as a contributing factor for divorce.

6. Husband's lack of intimacy (68%)

Lack of intimacy (self) was checked by 68% of the males. 32% of the females also reported that they lack intimacy for their marital relationship. This factor was more checked by males than females ($t=5.11$). This factor believed to be one of the domains of love relationship. However, the present study showed that most husbands lacked intimacy to their wives.

7. Husband's lack of happiness (67%)

Lack of happiness (self) was checked by 67% of the male divorces. No significant differences were found between male and female divorces on this factor. 79% of female divorces reported they lack happiness from

their marriage. This factor ranked 2nd (46.9%) in the study made by Cleek and Pearson (1985). Lack of happiness of wives also ranked 2nd (59.9%) in the same study for females.

8. *Sexual Incompatibility (66%)*

This factor ranked 8th (66%) for males and 15th (45%) for females. It was checked significantly more by males than females ($t=3.08$). A study made by Burns (1984) found that 56% of males and 40% of females reported this factor as a contributing factor. Burns also added that in most cases males found to check higher than females on sexual incompatibility. Thus, this factor also seems to contribute for divorce in Bahirdar.

9. *Failed Expectation of the Wives (63%)*

This factor was checked more by males than females ($t=6.48$). 19% of the wives also reported that there was failed expectation of the husbands. This factor is pertinent contributor for marital dissolution.

10. *Impotence of the Wives (61%)*

(61%) divorced husbands checked impotence of their ex-wives during sex as a factor for their divorce. 27% female divorcees also reported the impotence of their husbands as a factor. Significant number of males checked more than females ($t=5.06$). Thus, this factor found to be a contributing factor for divorce.

4.2.2 Contributing factors (Females)

Those factors, which are discussed in details under “males”, will not be dealt with here in detail.

1. Stinginess of Husbands (94%)

This factor ranked 1st for females. Stinginess of the spouse belongs to the top 10 factors for males and is a pertinent contributing factor. Females checked stinginess of the spouse significantly than males ($t=3.72$)

2. Communication Problem (93%)

Ranked 2nd for females and checked by them more than male divorcees, even though males ranked it as 1st (87%). However, no significant difference was found ($t=0.86$). This factor is a contributing factor marital breakup.

3. Incompatible Behavior (91%)

This factor also stood 3rd for females and belongs to the top 10 factors for males. No significant difference was obtained ($t=1.67$). This factor is a contributor for marital dissolution.

4. Failed expectation of the wives (83%)

This factor ranked 6th for females and 21th for males (29%). Failed expectation (self) was checked more by female than male divorcees ($t=7.91$), thus it was significant at 0.01 level. Kammeyer (1987) supported this finding that he put failed expectation as one of the major causes of divorce. This factor is contributing for divorce.

5. Husbands' lack of commitment (82%)

Spouses' lack of commitment stood 5th for female and 17th for male divorcees (49%). Significant difference was found between the two sexes ($t=5.00$). Commitment is crucial for marital relationship and often husbands failed to implement it. Supporting this Cleek and Pearson (1985) added that as an affectionate variable couples should show commitment to their marriage and their spouses. This factor found to be a contributing factor for marital instability.

6. Wives' lack of happiness (79%)

Ranked 6th for females, and belongs to the top ten factors for males. This factor is a pertinent contributing factor for divorce.

7. Suspiciousness and jealousy of wives (78%)

Ranked 7 for females and 11th for males (59%). Suspiciousness and jealousy (self) was significant between the two sexes ($t=2.98$) in that females checked the factor more than males. It is a contributing factor.

8. Wives' lack of interest (74%)

Lack of interest (self) ranked 8th for females and 14th for males (54%). The factor was significant for the difference between two sexes ($t=2.98$). It is also a contributing factor.

9. Husband's lack of intimacy (71%)

Females checked husband's lack of intimacy more than that of males that checked on wife's lack of intimacy (57%). Statistically, the difference between the two percentages found to be non significant ($t=1.71$). The factor is one of the contributing reasons for unhealthy marriage.

10. Husbands' lack of happiness (68%)

Lack of happiness of the spouse ranked 10th for females and 4th for males (70%). The difference between the two sexes found to be non significant ($t=0.29$). It is still a contributing factor.

From the above discussion it becomes clear that 7 of the top ten factors are common for males and females. There are additional 3 factors for each. This makes the most related factors 13.

The 7 common factors are:

- 1) communication problems
- 2) Suspiciousness and jealousy of the wives
- 3) Incompatible behavior
- 4) Wife's lack of happiness
- 5) Husbands' lack of intimacy
- 6) Husband's lack of happiness
- 7) Failed expectation of the wives

The remaining 6 factors are:

- 8) stinginess of the wives (males)
- 9) Sexual incompatibility (males)
- 10) Impotence of the wives (males)
- 11) Stinginess of husbands (females)
- 12) Husbands' lack of commitment (females)
- 13) Wives' lack of interest

4.3 Perceived reasons of divorce

When asked what the respondents believed were the main reasons or "causes" of their divorce the respondents give different reasons.

The top ten perceived reasons given by the respondents are presented under section 3.3 in the third chapter of this paper. In this part of the paper the 10 perceived reasons are compared with the top 10 contributing factors. Factors that belong to the top 10 contributing factors and also given as perceived "reason" are:=

For males: Communication problems, incompatible behavior, sexual incompatibility, lack of happiness, stinginess, and jealousy.

For Females: Stinginess, communication problems. Lack of happiness, and failed expectation.

This shows that for males 6 problems are checked as contributing factor and as perceived reasons. For females 4 problems were checked as contributing factors and also as perceived causes.

When we compare males and females, 6 reasons were given by the males as well as the females although there is percentage difference. These reasons are:

1. Communication problems(41%M, 36%F)
2. Financial Problems (32%M, 43%F)
3. Lack of happiness (13%M, 29%F)
4. Friction with relatives (19%M, 21%F)
5. Stinginess (10%M, 48%F)
6. Alcoholism (24%M, 18%F)

The other reasons given by men are incompatible behavior (17%), sexual incompatibility (15%), lack of interest (10%) and jealousy (8%). The other reasons given by females were failed expectation (26%), irresponsibility (23%), inadequate housing (13%), and physical abuse (11%).

By studying the contributing factors and the perceived reasons of divorcees, we can organize and summarize all the lack of love and sexual incompatibility problems contributing towards dissolution of marriage in Bahirdar as follows:

1. "Lack of love" Problems

- ❖ Faulty communication
- ❖ Lack of happiness
- ❖ Lack of interest
- ❖ Lack of intimacy
- ❖ Lack of commitment
- ❖ Jealousy and suspiciousness
- ❖ Failed expectation

2. "Sexual incompatibility" Problems

- ❖ Impotence
- ❖ Infidelity
- ❖ Frigidity
- ❖ Premarital sexual experience
- ❖ Infertility

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter is devoted to the presentation of summary, conclusions and suggestions made on the basis of the findings presented in the previous chapter.

5.1 Summary

This study was conducted with the objective of identifying the possible contributing demographic, lack of love, and sexual incompatibility factors to divorce. The study also aimed to identify the perceived reasons for divorce. The study was conducted in Bahirdar taking 200 sample sizes with 100 males and 100 females. The sampling technique used was purposive sampling. The main findings of the study are:

- ❖ Vast majority (64% of the female respondents and 61% of the ex-wives) of the divorcees were married before the age of 25.
- ❖ There are five years and more age difference between the divorced spouses (64%).
- ❖ The majority (34.5%) of the divorcees were engaged for a period of 1 year to 2 year.
- ❖ Vast majority (71%) of the divorcees were literate at the time of their marriage among these the highest frequency (22.50% males and 22% females) falls in college diploma.
- ❖ The majority (39%) of the respondents were married for 6-10 years.
- ❖ The majority of divorcees (76.50%) have had children from their dissolved marriage.

- ❖ The majority of the divorces belong to the Amhara ethnic origin (70.50%) and orthodox Christianity (75%).
- ❖ Lack of love and sexual incompatibility factors that led to divorce as indicated by the divorcees are: communication problem, incompatible behavior, lack of happiness, lack of intimacy, lack of commitment, failed expectation, impotence, infidelity, frigidity and premarital sexual experience.

5.2 Conclusions

Divorce is believed to have detrimental effects on the divorcees and their children. Statistics from different countries indicate that divorce rate is increasing. The present research was conducted to study the different demographic factors and other pertinent contributing factors that contribute to divorce. Perceived reasons of divorce, as perceived by the divorcees, were studied.

From result it is possible to appreciate possible contributing factors for divorce. Among the demographic factors the following are possible contributing factors.

- 1) Young age at marriage
- 2) Wide age difference (> 10 years)
- 3) Duration of engagement
- 4) Type of marriage
- 5) Duration of the previous marriage

Although these factors are suggested as possible contributing demographic factors, further research is necessary. The result of other demographic factors such as ethnic origin, educational status, religion and number of children was inconclusive.

For the study contributing lack of love and sexual incompatibility factors and perceived reasons, two groups of problems are identified which contribute to the dissolution of marriages in Bahirdar. These two categories of factors are:

1. "Affective" or "Love" factors

- ❖ Faulty communication
- ❖ Incompatible behavior
- ❖ Lack of interest
- ❖ Lack of happiness
- ❖ Lack of intimacy
- ❖ Lack of commitment
- ❖ Failed expectation
- ❖ Jealousy and suspiciousness

2. "Sexual incompatibility" factors

- ❖ Impotence
- ❖ Infidelity
- ❖ Frigidity
- ❖ Premarital sexual experience
- ❖ Infertility

The conclusion of this research is that in Bahirdar, divorce or dissolution of marriage, is the result of interplay of the demographic, lack of love and sexual incompatibility factors. These are the possible contributing factors to divorce among the residents of Bahirdar.

5.3 Recommendations

Based on the findings of the study, the researcher has suggested the following to minimize or prevent divorce.

1. A large scale, nation wide study need to be conducted to study the factors contributing to divorce as well as the effect of divorce.
2. There is immense need for marital and premarital counseling in the city of Bahirdar. Thus, marriage and family bureaus should be made accessible to the inhabitants of Bahirdar.
3. Training of counselors that specialize in family therapy should be started in higher learning institutions. Training should also be given to counselors who are already in the profession.
4. There should be social education and awakening among the inhabitants of Bahirdar for healthy married life.
5. Marriage should be entered in to after sufficient thought and planning.
6. Marriage at a very young age without enough maturity and preparation should be avoided. Marriage should take place at the appropriate age and after enough preparation.
7. Marriage with a very wide age difference between the spouses should be discouraged. There has to be appropriate age difference between couples.
8. People who are already divorced and “children of divorce” should be helped psychologically.
9. Extramarital affairs should be discouraged by establishing a culture of fidelity in the society through education.
10. Different professionals concerned in family issues such as psychologists, counselors, sociologists, lawyers should work in collaboration, to reduce the prevalence and effect of divorce.
11. The mass median should play important role in the betterment of families by teaching the society using different programs

12. Couples should show intimacy, commitment and interest to each other for better happiness in their marriage.
13. Concerning sexual incompatibility, couples should freely discuss their problem and how to solve it.

The researcher believes that these recommendations and suggestions, if implemented would help in strengthening stability of marriage and prevention of their dissolution.

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Appendices

**ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSTIY
SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES
(DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY)**

**A questionnaire prepared to study
lack of love and sexual
incompatibility determinants of
divorce among the residents of
Bahirdar**

Dear Respondent

This Questionnaire is prepared to collect data for a research. The research focuses in identifying the determinants of divorce among the residents of Bahirdar. It is with great respect that we request you to fill out this questionnaire. The responses you give will be used for the sole purpose of the study and will not be given to any other part. Confidentiality is well observed. You do not have to write your name. It is believed that the results of this study will be significant in the area of divorce. We thus request you to respond to each item with care and sincerity.

Part I. Background Information

Please respond to the following items in the space provided.

1. Age at the previous Marriage

- Your age at the previous Marriage_____
- Your ex-spouse's age at the previous marriage_____

2. Sex

- Male
- Female

3. Ethnic Origin

- Your ethnic origin_____
- Your ex-spouse's ethnic Origin_____

4. Educational Status

- Your educational status (at the time of marriage)

- Your ex-spouse's educational status
(at the time of the marriage)

5. Religion

- Your religion (at the previous marriage)

- Your ex-spouse's religion (at the previous marriage)

6. What type of marriage was your previous marriage?
(i.e. Arranged by whom?)

Traditional (Arranged by your family)

Municipal

Religious (arranged by priests, monks, etc)

7. How long were you engaged? _____

8. Did you live with your ex-spouse before the marriage?

Yes

No

9. Did you have sexual relationship with your ex-spouse before the marriage?

Yes

No

10. How many children do you have from your previous marriage?

11. What was the duration of your previous marriage?

12. Who did file for divorce?

Yourself

Your ex-spouse

Both

Part II. List of Determinants

The following is a list of lack of love and sexual incompatibility factors contributing to the dissolution of marriage. There are two boxes in front of each factor. One box is for "Yes" and the other box is for "No". If the factor was present in your previous marriage and if you believe that it contributed to the dissolution of the marriage please put a mark (✓) in the first "Yes" box. If the factor was not present in your previous marriage and did not contribute to the dissolution of the marriage, please put a mark (✓) in the second "No" box.

	Yes	No
1. Communication Problems	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Incompatible Behavior	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Lack of intimacy (spouse)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Lack of intimacy (self)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Lack of commitment (Spouse)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. lack of Commitment (Self)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Failed expectation (Spouse)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Failed expectation (Self)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Lack of happiness (Spouse)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. Lack of happiness (Self)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. Lack of interest (Spouse)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12. Lack of interest (Self)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13. Suspiciousness and jealousy (Spouse)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14. Suspiciousness and jealousy (Self)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15. Stinginess (Spouse)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
16. Stinginess (Spouse)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17. Desertion (Spouse)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
18. Desertion (Self)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 19. Sexual Incompatibility | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 20. Infidelity (Spouse) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 21. Infidelity (Self) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 22. Frigidity (Spouse) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 23. Frigidity (Self) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 24. Impotence (Spouse) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 25. Impotence (Self) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 26. Child birth from another partner (Spouse) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 27. Child birth from another partner (Self) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 28. Infertility (Spouse) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 29. Infertility (Self) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 30. premarital sexual intercourse (Spouse) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 31. premarital sexual intercourse (Self) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 32. Pain during sex (Spouse) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 33. Pain during sex (Self) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 34. Too much sex need (Spouse) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 35. Too much sex need (Self) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Part III Perceived main reasons of divorce

In your opinion, what are the main three reasons for your divorce? Please write them in the space provided in descending order of their significance.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Thank you for your precious time spent in filling this questionnaire and thank you for your cooperation.

በአዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ
የድህረ ምረቃ ትምህርት ቤት
የትምህርት ሳይኮሎጂ ክፍል

በባህርዳር ከተማ ነዋሪዎች ዘንድ የፍቅር ማጣት እና
የጾታዊ ግንኙነት አለመጣጣም በፍቺ ላይ ያላቸውን
ተፅዕኖ ለማወቅ ለሚደረግ ጥናት የተዘጋጀ መጠይቅ

ላማከተሉት ጥያቄዎች በተዘጋጀው ስፍራ ላይ መልስዎን ይሰጡ።

1. ስምዎ

- በቀድሞ ጋብቻዎ ወቅት የቀድሞ ባለቤትዎ የነበሩበት ስም
- በቀድሞ ጋብቻዎ ወቅት እርሶዎ የነበሩበት ስም

2. ጾታ

- ወንድ
- ሴት

3. ብሔር

- የእርሶዎ ብሔር -----
- የቀድሞ ባለቤትዎ ብሔር -----

4. የትምህርት ደረጃ

- በቀድሞ ጋብቻዎ ወቅት እርሶዎ የነበረዎት የትምህርት ደረጃ: -----
- በቀድሞ ጋብቻዎ ወቅት የቀድሞ ባለቤትዎ የነበሩበት የትምህርት ደረጃ -----

5. ሀይማኖት

- በቀድሞ ቀደምት ወቅት የእርሶዎ ሀይማኖት

- በቀድሞ ቀደምት ወቅት የቀድሞ ባለቤትዎ ሀይማኖት

6. ጋብቻዎ ምን ዓይነት ነበር? (ማለትም በማን ነበር የተዘጋጀው?)

ጀርዘተያ ብላጭ ስራ

ጀርዘተያ ትህ ጀርዘገጠ

(በሌላ ሁኔታ) ሌላ

7. ከቀድሞ ባለቤትዎ ጋር በእጮኝነት ለስንት ጊዜ ቆያችሁ? -----

8. ከጋብቻ በፊት ከቀድሞ ባለቤትዎ ጋር አብራችሁ ፍራችኋል?

አዎ

አልነበረንም

መልስዎ «አዎ» ከሆነ ለስንት ጊዜ? -----

9. ከጋብቻ በፊት ከቀድሞ ባለቤትዎ ጋር የግብረ ስጋ ግንኙነት ነበርዎትን?

አዎ

አልነበረንም

10. በቀድሞ ትዳርዎ ስንት ልጆች አፍርተዋል? -----

11. የቀድሞ ትዳርዎ ለስንት ዘመን (ጊዜ) ቆየ? -----

12. ፍቺ የጠየቀው ማን ነበር?

እርስዎ

የቀድሞ ባለቤትዎ

ሁለታችሁም በስምምነት

ክፍል -ሁለት የፍቺ ምክንያቶች ዝርዝር

ከዚህ በታች የተዘረዘሩትን የፍቅር ማጣት እና የጾታዊ ግንኙነት አለመጣጣም የፍቺ ምክንያቶች ናቸው ተብለው የተጠቀሙ ናቸው። በእያንዳንዱ የፍቺ ምክንያት ሁለት ሳጥኖች አሉ። የመጀመሪያው ሳጥን «አዎ» ለሚል መልስ የተዘጋጀ ሲሆን ሁለተኛው ደግሞ «አይደለም» ለሚለው መልስ የተዘጋጀ ነው። የተጠቀሰው ምክንያት በትዳርዎ የነበረና ለትዳርዎ መፍረስ አስተዋጽኦ ነበረው ብለው ካመኑ «አዎ» በሚለው ሳጥን ውስጥ ምልክትን እንደሚከተለው ያድርጉ (✓)። የተጠቀሰው ምክንያት ግን በትዳርዎ ውስጥ ያልነበረና ለትዳርዎም መፍረስ አስተዋጽኦ ካልነበረው «አይደለም» በሚለው (በሁለተኛው) ሳጥን ውስጥ ምልክቱን ያድርጉ።

	አዎ	አይደለም
1. በንግግር አለመግባባት ወይም በበቂ ሁኔታ አለመነጋገር	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. የባህሪ አለመጣጣም ወይም አለመግባባት	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. የመቀራረብ ችግር (የቀድሞ ባለቤትዎ)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. የመቀራረብ ችግር (እርስዎ)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. የሃላፊነት ስሜት ማጣት (የቀድሞ ባለቤትዎ)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. የሃላፊነት ስሜት ማጣት (እርስዎ)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. ትዳርን እንደጠበቁት ሆኖ አለማግኘት (የቀድሞ ባለቤትዎ)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. ትዳርን እንደጠበቁት ሆኖ አለማግኘት (እርስዎ)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. ደስታ ማጣት (የቀድሞ ባለቤትዎ)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. ደስታ ማጣት (እርስዎ)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. በትዳር ውስጥ አጠቃላይ ፍላጎት ማጣት (የቀድሞ ባለቤትዎ)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12. በትዳር ውስጥ አጠቃላይ ፍላጎት ማጣት (እርስዎ)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13. ጥርጣሬና ቅንካት (የቀድሞ ባለቤትዎ)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14. ጥርጣሬና ቅንካት (እርስዎ)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15. ከመጠን ያለፈ ገንዘብ ቆጣቢነት (የቀድሞ ባለቤትዎ)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
16. ከመጠን ያለፈ ገንዘብ ቆጣቢነት (እርስዎ)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17. መክዳት ወይም ተለይቶ መጥፋት (የቀድሞ ባለቤትዎ)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 18. መክዳት ወይም ተለይቶ መጥፋት (እርስዎ) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 19. በግብረ ስጋ ግንኙነት አለመጣጣም | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 20. ከጋብቻ ውጪ የሚደረግ የፍቅር ግንኙነት (የቀድሞ ባለቤትዎ) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 21. ከጋብቻ ውጪ የሚደረግ የፍቅር ግንኙነት (እርስዎ) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 22. በጾታዊ ግንኙነት ወቅት ቀዝቃዛ መሆን (የቀድሞ ባለቤትዎ) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 23. በጾታ ግንኙነት ወቅት ቀዝቃዛ መሆን (እርስዎ) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 24. በጾታዊ ግንኙነት ወቅት ሰነፍ መሆን (የቀድሞ ባለቤትዎ) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 25. ጾታዊ ግንኙነት ላይ ሰነፍ መሆን (እርስዎ) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 26. ከትዳር ውጪ (ከሌላ ፍቅረኛ) ልጅ መውለድ (የቀድሞ ባለቤትዎ) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 27. ከትዳር ውጪ (ከሌላ ፍቅረኛ) ልጅ መውለድ (እርስዎ) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 28. ልጅ የመውለድ ችግር ወይም መካኝነት (የቀድሞ ባለቤትዎ) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 29. ልጅ የመውለድ ችግር ወይም መካኝነት (እርስዎ) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 30. ከጋብቻ በፊት የተደረገ ጾታዊ ግንኙነት ልምድ (የቀድሞ ባለቤትዎ) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 31. ከጋብቻ በፊት የተደረገ ጾታዊ ግንኙነት ልምድ (እርስዎ) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 32. በጾታዊ ግንኙነት ወቅት የሕመም ስሜት መሰማት (የቀድሞ ባለቤትዎ) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 33. በጾታዊ ግንኙነት ወቅት የሕመም ስሜት መሰማት (እርስዎ) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 34. ከፍተኛ የሆነ የጾታዊ ግንኙነት ፍላጎት (የቀድሞ ባለቤትዎ) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 35. ከፍተኛ የሆነ የጾታዊ ግንኙነት ፍላጎት (እርስዎ) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

ክፍል 3 ለፍቺ ዋነኛ ምክንያቶች

በእርስዎ የግል አስተያየት ለቀድሞው ትዳርዎ መፍረስ ዋነኛ ናቸው የሚሉአቸው ሶስት ዋነኛ ምክንያቶች ምንድን ናቸው? ከዚህ በታች በተሰጠው ስፍራ በዋናነት ደረጃቸው ቅደም ተከተል ይጻፏቸው።

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

የተወደደ ጊዜዎትን ሰውተው ይህንን መጠይቅ ለመሙላት ስለተባበሩን እናመሰግናለን።

DECLARATION

I, the undersigned, declare that this thesis is my original work

Name: Netsanet Bayleyegn

Signature 

Date of submission July 8, 2009

This thesis has been submitted for examination by my approval as a university advisor.

Name: Ato Tamirie Andualem

Signature: 

Date of Submission _____

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