



Addis Ababa University

College of Education and Behavioral Studies

School of Psychology

**Causes, Consequences and Coping Strategies of Divorced women:
The Case of Bole Sub-city, Addis ababa**

by:Lamesginew Damtie

June, 2020

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

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**A thesis submitted to the School of Psychology in partial fulfillment of the
requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts(MA) in Social Psychology**

**June, 2020
Addis ababa Ethiopia**

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**Causes, Consequence and Coping Strategies of Divorce on Women:Case Bole
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Acknowledgements

First, I would like to thank my advisor Dr. Dame Abera who has shown me the right direction that enabled me to accomplish my work.

I would like to thank my family for their ceaseless effort to support in different ways like; psychological economical and on other aspects.

Finally yet importantly, I would like to thank the staff of Bole Sub city Women and children affairs office for their cooperation and collaboration for providing information and all the needed documents.

Thank you!

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Acronyms

KII – key Informants Interview

FGD-Focus group discussion

WCAO-women and Children affairs office

SPSS- Statstical pakage for social science

NGO- Non-Governmental Organization

Abstract

Most marriages are ending up in divorce for various reasons and, thus, divorce has become one of the social problems worldwide. Divorce affects the psychological wellbeing of the divorcees. This study examined the causes of divorce, consequence of divorce and the coping strategies of the divorced women in Bole sub city At Addis Ababa City. It has the purpose of elaborating the consequence of divorce and implying the strategies, they are following to withstand the difficult consequence after divorce. This study employed both qualitative and quantitative research methods. Thirty-five divorced women and six WCAO officials were taken in census method, because census method is advisable for population less than 50. The informants mentioned the main cause for their divorce such as lack of discussion in marriage, change in husband's behavior, sexual problem, and economic hardship. The divorced women found vulnerable to worse life situations after their marriage breakdowns. They pointed out consequences of divorce on their economic wellbeing, their health, their psychological wellbeing, as well as on social interactions. Thus, the analysis based on the valid 59 questions responses and seven interview responses. The data was analyzed using SPSS version 20. Descriptive statistics used for presentation and interpretation of data. The challenging life situations of the divorced women elaborated in the themes of analysis identified in each of the basic topics raised in this study.

CHAPTER ONE

Introduction

1.1. Background of the Study

Marriage is one of the social interactions in which human beings can manage their way of life together than being individual (Coltrane & Adams, 2003). When couples are under marriage, their partners would influence their individual thinking. Moreover, it is the basis of human existence on earth – it is through marriage that human race could be sustained. Family is core of society's structure that undergoes many changes to meet its functions (Serkalem, 2006).

However, this relationship of individuals were found to be challenging for couples as it is considered for lifelong interaction, especially when responsibility of maintaining family care becomes unfairly left to women (Gager& Sanchez, 2003). The pressures and problems arising from different perspectives in family relationships will create stresses that lead to family breakdown (Gardner & Oswald, 2006).

Divorced women might get dissatisfied with their marriage and may decide to dissolve their marriage agreements. This condition had recognized as a social problem because significant number of marriages is ending in divorce (Coltrane & Adams, 2003).

Divorce is one of the personal and societal problems in Ethiopia (Tilson& Larsen 2000; Serkalem, 2006; Bogale, 2008). Now days, it is a common phenomenon to look large numbers of divorced women in judiciary cases (Bogale, 2008). The focus of this research, however, is to assess the causes and consequences of divorce and coping strategies and of divorce women.

It is a well-documented fact that divorced women faced with so many problems (Brandwein et al., 1974; Menaghan and Lieberman, 1986; Lorenz et al., 1997; Coltrane & Adams, 2003; Lorenz et al., 2006). Divorced women have health and psychological problems as well as economic and social crisis. For instance, concerning health problems associated with divorce; Lorenz et al. (2006) well explained the situation that over longer period time, being divorced leaves many divorced women, in chronically disadvantaged social and economic circumstances. Those chronic circumstances will have cumulative adverse effects on physical health.

The psychological and emotional problems seen in divorced women may be associated with economic problems, as elaborated in Menaghan and Lieberman (1986). They found divorced women to experience increased depressive feelings over time. The explanation was that the

increased depression of the divorced women seen to closely reflect the greater economic problems, lack of personal supports, and the perception that they have lost economic grounds. Most of the time, divorcees are become economically weak and would usually be engaged in informal sectors after their divorce (Serkalem, 2006). Such problems are more severe in women because of their multitude of contributions in the families, which is, then make their lives miserable.

The study by Chester (1971) also manifests the situation of health problems of divorced women. He came up with the result that the majority of respondents in his study experienced a deterioration of health, with an emphasis on symptoms that presumably related to stress. Of course, Chester explained that minority of respondents who report no health problems are those who saw disorders as 'natural' consequences of their situation and did not define them in health terms.

However, these minority respondents still considered as having the health problems according to the study results. According to the researcher, experience of certain possible symptoms of stress such as weight changes, insomnia, loss of concentration, etc are the indications of having stress after divorce.

More explanation was provided in the study of Lorenz et al. (1997) stress of recently divorced mothers. They explained that newly divorced mothers have significantly higher levels of stressful life events and depressive symptoms in contrast to those divorced long time ago. The problem said to be significant especially within the first years after the divorce. They said that the explosion of stressful events experienced by those mothers immediately after divorce does not create a state of perpetual disorder. They implied that the psychological stress would reduce gradually over time. Those stressful events said to decline with time when these mothers and their children reconstitute a new family life without the father. However, the conclusion is that even as things get improved, the level of stressful events reported by divorced mothers remains above the level reported by the married counterparts.

According to Brandwein et al. (1974) divorced women lack societal respects and these could make them to be discriminated in social interactions as well. For instance, they may believe themselves to be helpless to cope with the problems (Brandwein et al., 1974). Though things seem to be changed these days, divorce is not still socially acceptable and especially women face social pressures too (Serkalem, 2006).

Though divorce affects all family members especially for economically weak households, women will suffer more economically and psychologically in their life after divorce (Bogale, 2008). Serkalem (2006) has also pointed out that divorced women are economically weak and are usually

engaged in informal sectors, like selling homemade products, collecting wood and retailing activities after divorced, which made their lives miserable.

Social Role theory provides a general structure for examining the psychological processes associated with shifts from one role to another. It is used to refer to the process of changing from one set of expected positional behaviours in a social system to another. Role transition is an important type of change because it strongly influences the behavior and social identity of those who participate in the process (Serkalem, 2006). Social role is a way of describing and interpreting social conduct in everyday life. According to the role theoretical approach, social behavior is not random and pointless, rather behavior tends to be patterned.

It also tries to explain the impact of divorce on the social and psychological condition of individuals particularly on women in the aspect of the role transition.

Similarly, according to Arendell, Kitson & Morgan, McDaniel & Coleman, (as cited in FerreiraDa Costa, 2007), the theory states that divorce causes changes in social roles, responsibilities and relationships. These changes in roles and responsibilities negatively influence the post

divorce adjustment. As a result of assuming new roles, most individuals are required to work forextended hours that make them face task overload. These factors represent the social consequences of divorce that includes single parenthood, changes in employment and generally one's social routine is affected as a result of divorce (Ferreira Da Costa, 2007).

Bronselaer, De Koker & Van Peer (2008) also indicated that social role theory consider divorce to be a process in which the marital breakup gives rise to all kinds of transitions i.e. financial depreciation, declined social support, changing responsibilities and change in health conditions that are mostly distinguished as stressful and which have a lasting negative impact on individuals' health status.

1.2. Statement of the problem

The conformity of couples to divorce or a request for divorce is the outcome of failure of the family for numerous personal, societal and financial causes (Daniel, 1994; cited in Yohannis, 2015). Additionally, Askalemariam and Minwagaw (2013), stated that conflict management problems, parental interference and communication problems, lack of promise to marriage, alcohol addiction, physical abuse, sexual incompatibility, falling out of love, financial problem and lack of maturity the major causes of divorce. Concerning its consequence, divorce, exposed children to social, economic and psychological problems (Fagan & Rector, 2000). Similarly, (Tarekegn, 2015) stated that separation of the couple's consequences in psychological, social and

economical difficulties for the parents and their children and the society as the whole. Moreover, (Seid, 2014 cited in Venter, 2006), forwarded that the impact of separation between pairs results in lifelong crisis of enormous proportion that makes the start of painful process of changes including major troubles in the family system.

In local study, Semhal (2007) stated that the most divorced in Ethiopia is uneducated and also house wives and these divorced women are living without support. Serkalem (2006), concluded that divorced women in Ethiopia are economically weak and usually engage in informal sectors like selling homemade products (local beer/Tella, Arekie and Injera, etc), collecting wood and retailing activities after divorce. Because of this their living condition is almost miserable. Serkalem's finding also indicated that their social connection with the society is almost isolated because divorce does not enable them to get the moral and economical support they need. She studied the socio economic impact of divorce; she did not see the prevalence and consequence of divorce.

The direct implication of divorce is the disruption of family function fulfilling the basic social and psychological needs of its members. Therefore, to the continuation of family as social unit and for the maintenance of healthy family relationship, the problem of divorce needs priority attention.

The emphasis in this research is to examine the consequences of divorce on women divorce-es with a special attention of elaborating psychological and economic problems. Though the problem is significant in the daily observations, no well-documented literature found concerning the lived experience of divorced women in Bole Sub-City. In this study, the problems after divorce elaborated and analyzed focusing on the lived experiences of divorced women in the town.

Previous studies have indicated different results concerning the cause, consequences and coping strategies of divorce on individuals, specifically women divorce-es and families. Yohanis (2015), attempted to investigate the economic and social impacts of divorce on divorced women. Yohannis also focused only on socio economic impact of divorce in specific Kebele (Hulet Ejju Enessie Woreda: Addis Zemen Kebele). However, he did not see the causes, consequences and coping Mechanism of divorced women. Even, there is no adequate and comprehensive study on the causes, consequences and coping mechanisms in Addis Ababa city Bole Sub-City. Consequently, research attempted to answer the following research questions.

1.3. Objectives

1.3.1 General Objective

The general objective of this study aims to assess the causes, consequences and coping strategies.

1.3.2 Specific Objective

The study, therefore, would seek to assess the following research questions:

1. To innumerate the main causes of divorce as in bole sub city.
2. To identify consequences of divorced women on their life after divorced.
3. To study coping strategies that divorced women would took to overcome their problem after divorced.

1.4. Research Questions

The following research questions would addresses in the study;

RQ1. What are the main causes of divorce?

RQ2. What are the consequences of divorced women on their life after divorce?

RQ3. What are coping strategies that divorced women would took to overcome their problem after divorced?

1.5. Significance of the Paper

The researcher contends that the findings of this study made concrete recommendations for Bole sub-city to reduce divorce. It would hope that this study also benefits other sub-cities in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia and make recommendations to create stable relationship among engaged families. On the other hand, this thesis helps for other researcher as standing point or as initial point.

1.6. Limitations of the Study

A limitation of this study is it cannot generalize the result to wider population. Time and resource constraints also may be another limitation of the study. Respondents may not give accurate information concerning the issues regarding the expected result.

1.7. Delimitation of the Study

The scope of the study site was delimited Bole sub-city. The scopes of study variables are causes, consequences, and coping strategies of divorced women.

1.8. Definition of Terms

- **Divorce:** the dissolution of marriage or dissolving the bonds of matrimony between the parties or persons whose marriage had been cancelled legally or customarily.
- **Divorced Women:** Women who are separated from their former husbands and no longer legally married,
- **Marriage:** is one of the social interactions in which human beings can manage their way of life together than being individual or (the state of being unite to a person of the opposite sex as husband or wife.)
- **Coping strategies:** constantly changing cognitive and behavioral efforts to manage specific external and/or internal demands that are appraised as taxing or exceeding the resources of the person

1.9. Organization of the Paper

The study organized in to five chapters. Chapter one introduction/background of the study, chapter two related literature review, chapter three methodology, chapter four discussions, chapter five conclusion and recommendations.

CHAPTER TWO

2. Review of Related Literature

In this chapter, literature is pertinent to the issues of causes of divorce, consequences of divorce, theoretical and empirical evidence and coping strategies of women reviewed. The issue of divorce was so wide that it was difficult to elaborate all related literature concerning the issue. However, the researcher would try to outline the discussion of different scholars that focuses on the divorced women's psychological, emotional, economical, and social consequences.

2.1. Theoretical Point of view

Social role theory provides a general structure for examining the psychological processes associated with shifts from one role to another. It is used to refer to the process of changing from one set of expected positional behaviours in social system to another. Role transition is an important type of change (Serkalem, 2006). Social role is a way of describing and interpreting social conduct in every day life.

According to social role theoretical approach, social role behavior is not random and pointless, rather behavior tends to be patterned. It also tries to explain the impact of divorce on the social and psychological condition of individuals particularly on women in the role transition. According to Ross (as cited by Serkalem, 2006), this theory indicates that divorce creates stressful life for individual in relation to assuming new roles and responsibilities than married people.

Similarly, according to Arendell, Kiston, Mc Daniel & Coleman, (as cited in Ferreira Da Costa, 2007), the theory states that divorce causes changes in social roles, responsibilities and relationships. These changes in roles and responsibilities negatively influence the post-divorced adjustment. As a result of assuming new roles, most individuals are required to work for extended hours that make them face task overload. These factors represent the social consequences of divorce that include single parenthood, changes in employment and generally one's social routine is affected as a result of divorce (Ferreira Da Costa, 2007).

Bronsear, De Koker & Van Peer (2008) also indicated that social role theory considers divorce to be a process in which the marital breakup gives rise to all kinds of transition i.e. financial depreciation, declined social support, changing responsibilities and change in health conditions that are mostly distinguished as stressful and which have a lasting negative impact on individuals' health status.

Marriage is one of the social interactions in which human beings can manage their way of life together than being individual (Coltrane & Adams, 2003). Economical and social burdens shared together in the lifelong interactions. Divorced women will be managing life and share their thoughts. When couples are under marriage, their individual thinking would be influenced by their partner. Moreover, it is the basis of human existence on earth – it is through marriage that human race could be sustained. Family is core of society's structure that undergoes many changes to meet its functions (Serkalem, 2006).

However, this relationship of individuals are found to be challenging for couples as it is considered for lifelong interaction, especially when responsibility of maintaining family care becomes unfairly left to women (Gager and Sanchez, 2003). The pressures and problems arising from different perspectives in family relationships will create stresses that lead to family breakdown (Gardner and Oswald, 2006). Depending on the culture and tradition of society, family problems has been solved with different means but unfortunately, some of families could not escape the fate of dissolution (Serkalem, 2006).

Divorced women might get dissatisfied with their marriage and may decide to dissolve their marriage agreements. This condition recognized as a social problem because significant number of marriages is ending in divorce (Coltrane and Adams, 2003). Because many marriages are ending in divorces, divorce is almost becoming the expected outcome of marriage (Serkalem, 2006). As a result, large numbers of economically weak divorced women are already facing economic, social and psychological problems (Serkalem, 2006).

Divorce is one of the personal and societal problems in Ethiopia (Tilson& Larsen 2000; Serkalem, 2006; Bogale, 2008). Now days, it is a common phenomenon to look large numbers of divorced women in judiciary cases (Bogale, 2008). There may be many reasons mentioned as causes and consequences of divorce. The focus of this research, however, is to assess the causes and consequences of divorce & coping strategies and lived experience of divorce on women.

It is a well-documented fact that divorced women faced with so many problems (Brandwein et al., 1974; Menaghan and Lieberman, 1986; Lorenz et al., 1997; Coltrane & Adams, 2003; Lorenz et al., 2006). Divorced women found to have health and psychological problems as well as economic and social crisis. For instance, concerning health problems associated with divorce; Lorenz et al. (2006) well explained the situation that over longer periods, being divorced leaves many divorced women, in chronically disadvantaged social and economic circumstances. Those chronic circumstances have cumulative adverse effects on physical health.

The psychological problems seen in divorced women may be associated with economic problems, as elaborated in Menaghan and Lieberman (1986). They found divorced women to experience increased depressive feelings over time. The explanation was that the increased depression of the divorced women seen to closely reflect the greater economic problems, lack of personal supports, and the perception that they have lost economic grounds. Most of the time, divorcees are become economically weak and usually be engaged in informal sectors after their divorce (Serkalem, 2006). Such problems are more severe in women because of their multitude of contributions in the family is then make their lives miserable.

According to (Brandwein et al 1974) divorced women lack societal respects and these could make them to be discriminated in social interactions as well. For instance, they may believe themselves to be helpless to cope with the problems (Brandwein et al., 1974). Though things seem to be changed these days, divorce is not still socially acceptable and especially women face social pressures too (Serkalem, 2006). As to (Menaghan& Lieberman, 1986) indicated that while the separated men made many casual and new relationships, the separated women's networks tended to consist of strong, personal ties with old friends and kin as strategy of forming relationships in the remaining life.

Though divorce affects all family members especially for economically weak households, women will suffer more economically and psychologically in their life after divorce (Bogale, 2008). Serkalem (2006) has also pointed out that divorced women are economically weak and are usually engaged in informal sectors, like selling homemade products, collecting wood and retailing activities after divorce, which made their lives miserable.

2.2. Empirical Evidences of Divorce

The practice of marriage in Ethiopia has different forms traditional, cultural, religious and civil (Serkalem, 2006). While the civil marriage is becoming more common, the traditional and religious marriages are still widely practiced. Marriage in Ethiopia, as the study by Tilson& Larsen (2000), is nearly common where about 95 % of women marry by age 30 where as 45% of all first marriage ends in divorce within 30 years; 28% of first marriage ends in divorce within the first 5 years, 34% within 10 years and 40% within 20 years.

Marriages that end in divorce typically begin a process of unraveling, estrangement, or emotional separation years before the actual legal divorce obtained. Marriage ideally is a life mate ship of a man and a woman based upon mutual and continued choice and affection. However, the ideal not always realized in practice, and marriage dissolves and disintegrates for different reasons.

The dissolution of marriage is the final termination of a marital union, canceling the legal duties and responsibilities of marriage and dissolving the bonds of matrimony between the parties. Traditionally, divorce implied that one of the partners was guilty of some transgression in the marriage and that someone was at fault. Divorce is one of social problem challenging family, which is the fabric of society i.e. regardless of all efforts made by the community and state to protect marriage and family divorce is unavoidable reality for many families in the world (Serkalem, 2006). Divorce is the legal process through which a marriage is dissolved and it has consequences both for the families involved and for societies.

2.3. Causes of Divorce

Serkalem (2006) has mentioned that the arguments about the increasing number of divorces in Ethiopian case can be both internal (such as family structure, income, and personal interactions) and external to the family (such as fluctuations in the national and/or regional business cycle over time, are outside the family's immediate control). As to Sekalem, the reasons peculiar to the situation of the country are ethnic politics, job displacement, economic crises and changing attitude towards divorce.

According to Pankhurst (cited in Tilson& Larsen, 2000), divorce in Ethiopia, the most common reasons women indicated as causes of divorce were childlessness, physical abuse, maltreatment, wasting money, adultery, exerting too much control over personal activities, forcing intercourse, homesickness, and a large difference in age.

Beside the above causes of divorce discussed in similar study, some social and economical factors considered as contributor for the increasing number of divorces (Serkalem, 2006). The empowered position of women, improvement in social stigma towards divorced women and high remarriage rate of divorced women presented to explain the increasing number of divorce (Tilson& Larsen, 2000).

Among causes of divorce, early marriage and childlessness are also included in the study by Serkalem (2006). "Among ever-married and divorced women 34 % were younger than 15, 41 % were 15 to 17 years, and 12 % were 18-19 years at first marriage, in general 87% of ever-married and divorced women were younger than 20 years at first marriage" (Serkalem, 2006 pg. 19). The study by Tilson& Larsen (2000) indicated 75% of women who marry earlier than 11 years of age divorce within 20 years, 60% of women who marry between age 11 and 13 divorces within 20 years.

2.4. Consequences of Divorce

2.4.1. Psychological & Emotional Consequences

The impact of divorce is wide ranging and affects almost all members of the divorcing family as well as friends and relatives (AARP the Magazine, 2004). Divorce causes distressing life experience that has simultaneously effect on individuals who pass through the divorce process. Divorce has, been therefore, known as significance life stressor that a person can experience and is associated with significance risks for the protected emotional stress, including depression (sbarra, 2013). According to Hachney and Bernard (as cited in steiner, 2009), divorce causes intense damage and stress to individuals and is associated with psychological trauma, damaged self-esteem as well as reduced social relations (steiner 2009). Malia (2005) also indicated that following marital dissolution, divorcees become less enthusiastic, painfully lonely and over whelming with feelings of failure, inadequacy, the feeling of not belonging anywhere, self-pity and intense feelings that has never experienced before. Many divorced women, put themselves in a position that they would continue to face such devastating life permanently.

These psychological impacts make divorcees preoccupied with thoughts about the broken marriage and their spouse. This in turn has exasperation effects on them as they spend too much time thinking about the past and as they spend gloomy days and sleepless nights agonizing over the decision made that terminates the marital union. Such conditions become discouraging for divorced women to start a new relationship (Hickman, 2007).

Women who pass through the divorce process become confused with their lives that feel them with pessimistic sensations especially when their partners took the initiative to end the marital relationship. Divorced women experienced shock, betray, loss of control poor self worth, timidity, rage that makes them aspire to reconcile. According to Sakraida (as cited in Steiner, 2009), divorce women also feel abandoned and rejected and hate their lives as they get the divorce proceedings from their partners without their consent(Steiner, 2009)

The study conducted by Mastekaasa (ascited in Sharma, 2011) indicated that divorced people go through the worst emotional and social scenario which later on sets off permanent life damage. In addition, Christensen (as cited in Sharma 2011) stated that due to the diterminental effects of divorce, women are exposed to intense psychomatic problems and premature death than married peolpe, (Shakma, 2011). It is, the therefore, relveale that divorced women undergo through severe, life change and they suffer from personal problems like frastration, inneriority, introvertion, seclution and poor health on account of divorce (parvez2011).

Marital breakup causes trauma and stress that disrupts the psychological health of divorcees and expose their lives to jeopardy (Vukalovich, 2004). According to Bloom, Asher & White (as cited in Gottman, 1993), divorce also result in high risk, of psychology, suicide, aggression, killing and mortality from various chronic diseases (Gottman, 1993). In the study to examine the psychological conditions of divorced women, Waite (as cited in Rawlins, 2012) indicated that following marital disruption, there is a drastic decline in the well-being of divorced people across the different health facets that include decline in pleasure, unkindness, depressive symptoms and poor health in general. It is also reported that marital dissolution contributes to health complications as compared to those their first marriages.

The study conducted by Mastekaasaa (as cited in Sharma, 2011) indicated that divorced women go through the worst emotional and social scenario which later on sets off permanent life damage.

The other friend of Shama (2011) CONFIRMED that earlier studies suggest marital dissolution is a traumatic life event that puts enormous damage on divorced women. In addition, this has mental and emotional repercussions that shatters women's self confidence and influence their ability to become a positive role model. As a result, women feeling of lower levels of validity, physical and mental health is associated with an increase in despair when they lose their partner, hopes, dreams and health is associated with an increase in their despair when they lose their partner, hopes, dreams and any of life (Palmer and Buit, 2012). It also deteriorates their sense of worth and this in fact leads them toward considerable amount of tension (Sharma, 2011). Various studies, therefore, conclude that the effects of divorce are imbalanced for men and women as it relentless impact on the psychological, and emotional health of women (McLeod and Kessler, 1990). Similarly, in Ethiopia, students reveal that marital disintegration has major psychological and emotional irregularity that disrupts the well-being of divorced women and their children (Serkalem, 2006).

Marital dissolution at midlife is very difficult for women to manage and they become negatively affected as they lose their status, social identity and self image which is strongly attached to that of their spouse.

It is also revealed that divorced women severely suffer from lack of identity following marital dissolution (Boon, 2005). This is particularly common on those women who are highly attached with the identity of their husbands. This affects them emotionally that change their personality, to express feelings of guilt, shame, resentment, anger and anxiety (Katwal & Parabhakar, 2009). Hence, the negative consequences of divorce may be harsh for them and their family.

A similar study indicates that divorce has overwhelming consequences that results in emotional turmoil for those at midlife or older which is equal to facing a major illness. According to this research divorce disrupts the psychological well-being of those at age of 40 and for some it is

devastating than losing their job. It causes stressful moments for them on how to deal with doubts and the future. The research also shows that similar to those at early age, individuals at midlife and older suffer from mixed negative feelings like, isolation, depression, feeling of abandonment and failure and feeling of detested as a result of divorce (AARP The Magazine, 2004).

previous studies by Kitson (as cited in Ferreira, Da Costa, 2007) also demonstrated that continuing feelings of attachment and longing for the partner are the major cause of emotional stress for those who had undergone through the divorce process regardless of who initiated the other negative life event affect them greatly because they are already divorced and they can not handle the pressure of additional chaos. Hence, they experience a greater number of traumatic event and lower satisfaction across all dimensions such as as mentioned and layoffs in their work environments, accidents, health disruption and problems with their own parents. they are also exposed to different kinds of hardships and other stressful life events (Katwal & Prabhakar, 2009). in a nut shell, the effect of divorce is severely devastating for individuals particularly women that make them feel rejected, insecure, traumatized and depressed. According to a study conducted by Hayward and Zhang, as cited in Akter and Begun, 2012), women are more vulnerable to psychological and physical problems as a result of divorce than male counterparts. overall, marital distress adversely affect the mental health of the women in the divorce process.

2.4.2. Economic Consequences of Divorce

In turn, divorce also increases the risk of poverty for a large proportion of women and their children (Finnie, 1993; Galarneau & Sturroch, 1997). Rotermann (2007) found that, within two years after a separation/divorce, 43% of women had experienced a decrease in household income compared to 15% of men. In contrast, 29% of men and only 9% of women had experienced an increase. Even three years after divorce, women's household income remains far below what it had been during marriage and far below their ex-husbands' current income. However, as more women employed and earn better salaries, this income decline is less painful than before, even though it is still evident.

Ex-husbands, compared to ex-wives, are less likely to be poor because their income is generally higher, they do not have full care of their children with all the attendant expenses, and their child support payments are usually not crippling. Nevertheless, in a decade when most families have two breadwinners, men who divorce lose far more economically than in the past, especially those married to a high-earning wife. As children, support payments become better-enforced, economic factors may contribute in the long run dissuade some men from ending their marriage.

For families already burdened by poverty, once separation takes place, the mother and child unit often becomes even poorer. The younger the children are at the time of parental divorce or common-law dissolution, the more likely they are to be poor, as they have younger parents who typically earn less. On average, single parents who are poor have an income that is 40% below the poverty line. This is dire poverty. Another way of looking at this is to consider single-mother families. In 2002, according to the Vanier Institute of the Family (2004), 35% of all female lone-parent families lived in poverty while many more just one precarious step above. Canada, the U.S., and England are the three western countries in which single parent families experience elevated poverty rates and where a vast difference exists between the incomes of single- and two-parent families.

Holden and Smock (1991) indicated that there is no simple answer to the question of how much decline in economic status women experience following separation and divorce. However, they arrived at a conclusion that some decline in economic well-being to expected, when one household becomes two simply due to losses in economies of scale.

Divorced women certainly enjoy much higher levels of family-based measures of economic wellbeing is they to remain married. The critical modification we would make to general claims about the economic advantage of marriage is that its potential benefits are smaller for the subgroup that divorces. Thus, if policies will in place to encourage people to remain in their marriages, the overall economic benefits of marriage would probably be smaller than currently observed.

Another central issue will be emerging from our study is that women generally will economically vulnerable outside marriage. By virtue of the division of labor in marriage, many women still accrue lower levels and less continuity of employment than do their husbands (Bianchi 1995; Sorensen & McLanahan 1987). This division of labor has profound consequences in a context characterized by a continuing and marked gender gap in wages, women's disproportionate responsibility for childcare, and high levels of marital disruption (Bianchi 1995).

According to Trask & Semhal (2007), most divorced women in Ethiopia are homemaker. In addition, these divorced woman gain custody of children without child support. Serkalem (2006) has reached to a similar conclusion that divorced women are economically weak and are usually engage in informal sectors like spinning, selling charcoal and wood, selling Tella, Areke, Injera.

2.4.3. Social Consequence of Divorce

According to Labor and social Affairs (1996), large number of families are today disintegrating due to poverty and swelling the number of abandoned and street children in the cities. The law and customs governing family relationships are not paying attention to preserving families.

Brandwein et al. (1974) clearly explain the situation of divorced women will be different from the situation of divorced men. They pointed out that stigma is attributed to divorced and separated women for their presumed inability to keep their men. Moreover, it said that social perceptions of divorced individuals different on women in comparison with those of men divorce-es. It indicated that children from female-headed families not properly disciplined. In addition, the mothers themselves might incorporate the society's attitudes and hence feel insecure and guilt ridden regarding their childrearing abilities.

In Coltrane and Adams's (2003) understanding, divorce should not see as the universal moral evil as depicted by divorce reformers, but as a highly individualized process that engenders different experiences and reactions among various family members, each with self-interests. They explained that recognizing the 'just saying no' to divorce (for the sake of the children) is a vastly oversimplified reason grounded in idealization of the traditional notion of feminine self-sacrifice for the family. As to them, mothers', children's, and fathers' interests are neither identical nor diametrically opposed as divorce reformers would have us believe. The implication is that children's voices must be heard; so, too, must be heard the voices of mothers and fathers who face extremely complex and difficult decisions about their (and their children's) future as they contemplate divorce.

2.5. Post-Divorce Challenges of Divorced Women

After divorce informants faced different type of problems such as: social rejection, blame by relatives and siblings, family support, challenges related to getting a separate house, economic hardships, harassment and exploitation, problems related to emotional attachment, psychological problems such as: depression, health problem, tried to kill herself, trauma, feeling loneliness and lack in confidence.

2.5.1 Social Rejection

Few stories of women revealed that divorce resulted social rejection. Some of the respondents also shared that they treated as belonging to a different group because of their divorce. In addition, they did not share same kind of relationship with her friends as earlier. They stated that the status of divorced women deteriorated as compared to married one. They feel ashamed

that they are no longer married and too frightened to make contact with old friends. They also shared that before marriage and after marriage friends have same relationship but when they know about divorced, they try to keep distance due to their social prestige.

From the above narration, one can understand that the life & social status of divorced women are negatively affected their life in the family and society.

2.5.2. Family Support

Majority of the divorced women reported that they lived with their parent's house immediately after their divorce in which few shared that they had not good relations with their parents at the beginning because their parents were under mental pressure due to the social stigma.

2.5.3. Economic Hardships of Divorced Women

Economic aspect is the crucial, dominant and effective component of the society. Every happiness, trust, support and sympathy or tension, clash, quarrel and maladjustment or marital incompatibility in the family is the causes of economic factors. The divorce rate is higher in spouses have more expectation from each other, faced economic hardship and gone far from their residence due to the economic achievement. (Johnson and Wu, 2002; Lorenz *et al*, 1997)

The other theme that identified was economic consequences of divorce on women. The problem of women after divorce is an economic issue also. Family member has different reactions to divorce and separation. Sometimes, spousal support and child support denied to women, when this happens, women are put under tremendous stress to bear the burden of a single parent. Times were tough when there were two family members earning and now that it has come down to one, and that situation is very difficult to her.

2.5.4. Psychological Problems

The other identified theme was the psychological problems of divorce on divorced women that influenced directly or indirectly them. Under this broad category, there are sub themes, which categorized for an easy understanding. Based on the interviews conducted on divorced women, different forms of psychological problems observed.

When the informants asked about the psychological impacts of their divorce, majority of them reported that the divorce left them in depression and health problems, because they had not been able to continue their marriage for the rest of their life.

2.5.5. Lack of Confidence

Some of the informants shared that they started disbelieving themselves and tried to find out the loopholes in their personalities. Post-divorce life broke their confidence. Up to the great extent, that the victims felt that she is even not capable to do her daily routine works.

2.5.6. Feeling Lonely and Alone

The other form of psychological consequence that investigated through in depth interview was the problem of loneliness. Few participants expressed that their life as divorced woman was one of feeling lonely and alone. Journal of Pharmacognosy and Photochemistry husband was the biggest mistake I did. I must have adjusted with him because my second marriage proved more painful to me. At present, I feel that I do not have anyone in my life to which I can tell and share my feelings. It had been very difficult for me to come out of the trauma and this has affected my health too.

2.6. Coping Strategies of Divorced Women

Defining Coping According to Lazarus and Folkman (1984), “coping is defined as constantly changing cognitive and behavioral efforts to manage specific external and/or internal demands that are appraised as taxing or exceeding the resources of the person”(p. 141). Coping resources can be both internal (personal) and/or external (social). For example, internal resources include health, problem-solving skills, and self-regard, intelligence and communication skills. External coping resources, for example, could include social support and material resources.

After divorce, women may find it hard to adjust to their new conditions. They have to find ways to cope with economic problems and the related health problems. However, no single strategy will ease the pain and loss that divorce brings. Women have a natural resilience and develop unique ways of coping with the experience of divorce through reconstructing themselves in their linguistic and cultural context. Divorced women often face dominant discourses that elicit intense internal discomfort, conflict, and loss of socially constructed self. This can result in their experiencing themselves as less meaningful and worthy as relational beings (Van Schalkwyk, 2005). Despite the worry, torment, and fear they go through making the decision and going through the divorce process, divorcees cope fairly well with life after divorce.

In the wake of divorce, women come up with coping of strategies to alleviate their financial worries. According to WCAO officials, 2011 the strategies included:

- (I) receiving family help in the form of either childcare or monetary means,
- (II) receiving alimony

- (III) working for more hours
- (IV) Finding an additional job

Family help was a mechanism divorced women drew on for a short period at least until they recovered financially.

The majority of divorced women overcame the initial stage of post-divorce period with the help of their families, this ranged from living with parents until feeling self-sufficient financially or until arranging a separate living to getting help in childcare. Family help is a significant dynamic that helped both materially and emotionally in the wake of divorce (Serap, 2010).

Most of divorced women would be cope with the financial crisis of divorce via receiving Alimony. It refers to payments from one spouse to the other. Alimony as money that a man or woman has been ordered to pay regularly to his or her former partner after they have been legally separated or divorced (Ernest, 2003). A court can order one spouse to pay three different types of alimony. These include - permanent alimony, temporary alimony, and rehabilitative alimony. Permanent alimony requires the payer to continue paying either for the rest of the payer's life or until the spouse, receiving payments remarries. Temporary alimony requires payments over a short interval of time so that the payment recipients can stand alone once again. The period covers the length of the property division litigation. Similar to temporary alimony, rehabilitative alimony requires the payer to give the recipient short-term alimony after the property division proceedings have concluded. Rehabilitative alimony endeavor has to help a spouse with lesser employability or earning capacity became adjusted to a new post-marital life. Courts allocate alimony with the intention of permitting a spouse to maintain the standard of living to which the spouse has become accustomed. Factors affecting whether the court awards alimony include the marriage's length, the length of separation before divorce, the parties' ages, the parties' respective incomes, the parties' future financial prospects, the health of the parties, and the parties' respective faults in causing the marriage's demise. Regardless of this, the researcher would see coping strategies divorced women would use in the study area.

2.7. Summary and Implication

Some of the writers' discussion related with the results of this study shows about the causes of divorce. Serkalem (2006) has mentioned that the arguments about the increasing number of divorces in Ethiopian case can be both internal (such as family structure, income, and personal interactions) and external to the family (such as fluctuations in the national and/or regional business cycle over time, are outside the family's immediate control). As to Sekalem, the reasons peculiar to the situation of the country are ethnic politics, job displacement, economic crises and changing attitude towards divorce.

According to Pankhurst (cited in Tilson& Larsen, 2000), divorce in Ethiopia, the most common reasons women indicated as causes of divorce were childlessness, physical abuse, maltreatment, wasting money, adultery, exerting too much control over personal activities, forcing intercourse, homesickness, and a large difference in age.

Beside the above causes of divorce discussed in similar study, some social and economical factors considered as contributor for the increasing number of divorces (Serkalem, 2006). The empowered position of women, improvement in social stigma towards divorced women and high remarriage rate of divorced women presented to explain the increasing number of divorce (Tilson& Larsen, 2000).

Among causes of divorce, early marriage and childlessness are also included in the study by Serkalem (2006). "Among ever-married and divorced women 34 % were younger than 15, 41 % were 15 to 17 years, and 12 % were 18-19 years at first marriage, in general 87% of ever-married and divorced women were younger than 20 years at first marriage" (Serkalem, 2006 pg. 19). The study by Tilson& Larsen (2000) indicated 75% of women who marry earlier than 11 years of age divorce within 20 years, 60% of women who marry between age 11 and 13 divorces within 20 years.

Consequences of divorce also written in different sessions of the writers such as psychological & emotional consequences, The impact of divorce is wide ranging and affects almost all members of the divorcing family as well as friends and relatives (AARP the Magazine, 2004). Divorce causes distressing life experience that has simultaneously effect on individuals who pass through the divorce process. Divorce has, been therefore, known as significance life stressor that a person can experience and is associated with significance risks for the protected emotional stress, including depression (sbarra, 2013). According to Hachney and Bernard (as cited in steiner, 2009), divorce

causes intense damage and stress to individuals and is associated with psychological trauma, damaged self-esteem as well as reduced social relations (Steiner 2009).

In turn, divorce also increases the risk of poverty for a large proportion of women and their children (Finnie, 1993; Galarneau & Sturroch, 1997). Rotermann (2007) found that, within two years after a separation/divorce, 43% of women had experienced a decrease in household income compared to 15% of men. In contrast, 29% of men and only 9% of women had experienced an increase. Even three years after divorce, women's household income remains far below what it had been during marriage and far below their ex-husbands' current income. However, as more women employed and earn better salaries, this income decline is less painful than before, even though it is still evident.

According to Trask & Semhal (2007), most divorced women in Ethiopia are homemaker. In addition, these divorced women gain custody of children without child support. Serkalem (2006) has reached to a similar conclusion that divorced women are economically weak and are usually engaged in informal sectors like spinning, selling charcoal and wood, selling Tella, Areke, Injera.

According to Labor and Social Affairs (1996), large number of families are today disintegrating due to poverty and swelling the number of abandoned and street children in the cities. The law and customs governing family relationships are not paying attention to preserving families.

In the literature part, some scholars said most of divorced women would be coping with the financial crisis of divorce via receiving Alimony. It refers to payments from one spouse to the other. Alimony as money that a man or woman has been ordered to pay regularly to his or her former partner after they have been legally separated or divorced (Ernest, 2003). A court can order one spouse to pay three different types of alimony. These include - permanent alimony, temporary alimony, and rehabilitative alimony. Permanent alimony requires the payer to continue paying either for the rest of the payer's life or until the spouse, receiving payments remarries. Temporary alimony requires payments over a short interval of time so that the payment recipients can stand alone once again. The period covers the length of the property division litigation. Similar to temporary alimony, rehabilitative alimony requires the payer to give the recipient short-term alimony after the property division proceedings have concluded. Rehabilitative alimony endeavor has to help a spouse with lesser employability or earning capacity become adjusted to a new post-marital life. Courts allocate alimony with the intention of permitting a spouse to maintain the standard of living to which the spouse has become accustomed. Factors affecting whether the court awards alimony include the marriage's length, the length of separation before divorce, the parties' ages, the parties' respective incomes, the parties' future financial prospects, the health of the

parties, and the parties' respective faults in causing the marriage's demise. Regardless of this, the researcher would see coping strategies, divorced women would use. In this studyto, solve the problems concerning the idea of respondents and the assumption of the researcher.

CHAPTER THREE

Research Methods

This chapter covers the methodological approaches of the study. More importantly, the chapter covers the research approach and strategies, sample and sampling techniques, data source, data analysis and ethical considerations.

3.1. Research Design

In the current study, mixed methods research design employed. This design primarily selected for it allows the combination of quantitative and qualitative research into a single research at different stages of the research process: formulation of research questions; sampling; data collection; data analysis, and interpretation stages (Greene, 2008; Johnson, & Onwuegbuzie, 2004; Kadushin, Hecht, Sasson, & Saxe, 2008; Marsland, Wilson, Abeyasekera, & Kleih, 2001; Shaffer & Serlin, 2004; Thurmond, 2001). Mixed methods research design also serves the dual purposes of generalization from a larger sample to a population and in-depth understanding of a phenomenon through detailed study of a smaller sample (Bazeley, 2004; Onwuegbuzie & Collins, 2007; Onwuegbuzie & Leech, 2006). It also allows the occurrence of data analysis and integration at almost any point in time (Bryman, 2006; Rocco, Bliss, Gallagher, & Perez-Prado, 2003).

Since the present study was primarily intended to triangulate and complement data from various sources and methods, concurrent triangulation design of the mixed methods research specifically employed. According to Hanson et al. (2005), and Yauch and Steudel (2003), in concurrent triangulation design the collection and analysis of both quantitative and qualitative data can be done simultaneously, both forms of data are given equal priority, data analysis is usually conducted separately, and integration usually occurs at the data interpretation stage. For Creswell et al. (2003), the advantage of concurrently gathering both quantitative and qualitative data is that it allows the researcher to compare the themes identified in the qualitative data analysis with the statistical results in the quantitative analysis to search for congruent findings.

3.2. Selection Procedures and Sampling Techniques

In selection of sampling site and targeting population purposive sampling methods were employed. Bole Sub-City was selected purposively among ten Addis Ababa sub-cities. The targeted population were 35 divorced women who get service from WCAO. and six officials were taken in census method, because census method is advisable for population less than 50 (Kervin, J.B. (1999).

3.3. Data Collection Instruments

The data used for this study was obtained from both primary and secondary sources. Wide ranges of data collection instruments used to make the study completed and comprehensive.

The following sources of data collection methods would be employed.

3.3.1. Primary Data Collection Instruments

In order to get primary data, different tools were applied to gather the field data. The researcher employed both qualitative and quantitative research methods to collect relevant data for the study. Under the quantitative research method structured questionnaire was employed to gather the relevant and different sets of data from the sample sub-city of the population. Qualitative research approach holds, focus group discussion (FGD), and key informant interview (KII) to collect the necessary data from target population.

3.3.1.1 Structured Questionnaire

The structured questionnaire translated to the Ethiopian national language by the researcher to be understood by informants who are either literate or illiterate in order to simply understand and give appropriate answers for the questions.

The informants who were participating in the questionnaire were six WCAO officials. Prior to questionnaire administration, the recruited respondents' made to minimize clarity with each of the questions and give orientations on how to record the response of the participants and the other necessary information thirty hours. Concisely, the questionnaire administered in face-to-face approach.

3.3.1.2 KII

The main purpose of KII was to get the general information about the divorced women's, such as causes, consequences of divorce and coping strategies of divorced women in Bole sub-city from their day today activities of officials of WCAO in their office. Hence, by using KII the current study mainly intended to generate data about the major causes, consequence of divorce and coping strategies divorced women in Bole sub-city.

3.3.1.3 FGD

The main purpose of FGD was to get the general information about the divorced women's issues, such as the causes, consequences of divorce and coping strategies of divorced women in Bole sub-city from their day today activities as an officials of WCAO in their office. Hence, by using FGD the current study mainly intended to generate data about the major causes, consequence of divorce and coping strategies divorced women in Bole sub-city.

To achieve this goal is one FGD conducted in the present study. Those FGD members are the WCAO officials they provide service for the divorced women in the sub city. They are six in numbers.

The researcher conducted the person to participate in the study and to explain the purpose of the study in the someway. After approving their consent, the researcher provided orientation for FGD informant what expected from them and the way interact with the researcher and the time they spent with them. The guide consisting three general items designed and used during the discussion time.

To keep the confidentiality of the participant's response transcription and analysis of FGD data the official name not used directly, while using nickname, A, B, C.D. AND F used as a symbol of them.

Transcription of FGD organized in accordance with the three major themes (causes, consequences of divorce and coping strategies as they appeared sequentially in the FGD guide).

3.3.1.3.1 Observation

During observations, the researcher observed the divorced women in and out of the office of WCAO and recording the necessary data for the success of this study.

Totally in observation the unit analysis was, causes, consequences of divorce and coping strategies in their life event were analysis observational data time.

3.3.2. Secodary Data collection instruments

The main sources of secondary data for this study was: books, artiles, family and other divorced related documents from court, women and child affairs' office have been included to get farther information.

3.3.3. Description of Variables

In this study, the independent variable is divorce and the dependent variable is divorced women. It assumed that divorce by itself determine divorced women's life events: divorced women exposed them for different problems, such as economic, social, psychological, and emotional problems.

3.3.4. Data collection procedure

The primary data collected through questionnaires and interviews. Journals, internet, books and other related references used as secondary data. A set of questionnaire anchored on five-point scales (ranged from strongly disagrees to strongly agree) designed to measure the attributes of cause, consequences and coping strategies of divorced women and demographic factor. The questionnaires administered during lecture hours. Participation was voluntary and completely anonymous. It should noted, that a total number of 66 questions distributed among the members of the study and the response rate was 100%.

3.3.5. pilot Test

3.3.5.1. The Goal of Pilot Test

The general goal of a pilot study is to provide information, which can contribute to the success of the research project as a whole and supported by the following quotes concerning the value and goal of pilot studies: “to see if the beast will fly” (De Vos, 2002:410), “reassessment without tears” (Blaxter, Hughes & Tight, 1996:121), and “Do not take the risk. Pilot test first.” (Van Teijlingen & Hundley, 2001:2). The general goal thus seems to save some time, effort and money, which can be lost if a major research study fails because of unforeseen attributes. The goal is thus to test the study on small scale first to sort out all the possible problems that might lead to failure of the research procedure. It might minimise the risk of failure.

In the current study the goal of the pilot study consists of two parts. The first was to find as many as possible practical arrangements that might have a negative influence on the success of the research procedure. The other included sorting out all practicalities related to measurement instruments as well as the applicability of these instruments to the potential outcomes of the study.

3.3.5.2. The Procedures and Results of Reliability Indices

In the current study, the reliability of the questionnaire scales was established using Cronbach Alpha. Cronbach alpha (α) was primarily computed for it is an indicator of the internal consistency of items with Likert-type scales (Shevlina, Milesb, Daviesc, & Walker, 1998; Streiner, 2003). For the interpretation of Cronbach alpha coefficient, Gliem and Gliem (2003) suggested the following rule of thumb: $\alpha \geq .9$ is excellent, $.8 \leq \alpha \leq .89$ is good, $.7 \leq \alpha \leq .79$ is acceptable, $.6 \leq \alpha \leq .69$ is questionable, $.5 \leq \alpha \leq .59$ is poor, and $\alpha \leq .5$ is unacceptable. Similarly, Du Plessis and Hoole (2006) recommended Cronbach alpha level of .70 as accepted and indicative of a reliable scale.

In order to compute Cronbach alpha reliability index, primarily the data collected from the participants of the pilot study were entered into SPSS version 20. Then, Cronbach's Alpha coefficient was computed for each subscale of the questionnaire. As a result, the reliability in terms of Cronbach's alpha was calculated to be .83 for nurturance subscale, .78 for responsiveness subscale, .72 for consistency subscale, and .76 for control subscale in case of pilot study consistency result. Similarly, the reliability in terms of Cronbach's alpha was found to be .76 for traditional beliefs subscale, and .87 for progressive subscale. At the same time, Cronbach's alpha was calculated to be .84 for conformity subscale and .92 for self-directing subscale. Moreover, the internal consistency reliability in terms of Cronbach's alpha was found to be .82 for engagement subscale, .73 for accessibility subscale, and .75 for responsibility subscale.

Table 1. Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
Economic hardship	25.60	45.156	.282	.739
Childlessness	25.70	43.344	.297	.739
Physical abuse	25.70	34.678	.736	.664
Exerting to much control over personal activities	23.80	46.400	.379	.735
Homesickness of divorced women	24.80	38.622	.538	.702
The empowered position of divorced women	26.00	49.333	-.074	.789
High remarriage rate of divorced women	25.20	40.178	.382	.729
Lack of discussion in their marriage	24.40	40.267	.535	.706
Drug taking	24.40	41.600	.324	.737
Individual poverty	25.50	34.056	.759	.658

(Source: Own Survey, 2019)

Based on reliability data the researcher deleted those items whose item-total correlations (discrimination powers) were small and negative, and whose deletion substantially increased Cronbach's Alpha coefficient.

This decision was taken by the researcher partly because the existing literature assumes that in a reliable scale all items should correlate with the total score from the scale and that items within such a scale should be positively correlated. Accordingly, 1 items of the The empowered position of divorced women scale were deleted from the scale for their item-total correlations were very small or negative in magnitude and were also negative (-.074) and their deletion increased the alpha value from .789 to .79. According to Gliem and Gliem (2003) cited in Dame(2014) is acceptable.

In conclusion, after defective items were deleted from the scales based on Item-Total Correlations and Cranach's Alpha values, the retained items of the English version and the Amharic version were further refined both for use in the main study.

3.3.5.3. Implications and Results for the Main Study.

From the processes of instrument administration and results of the pilot test data, necessary issues was stated to the main study. One of the key views stated from the results of instrument from the pilot test by consistency subscale validation the main study was that the instruments (questionnaire scales, FGD, and KII) were used as valid and acceptable assessment tools.

Results of a pilot study shown that all the questionnaire scales, FGD and KII appeared to have acceptable in its consistency and that the actual data collection could be performed by using those stated scales.

3.4. Data Analysis Procedure

In order to get a representative data 66 questions (59 questions and 7 interview questions) were prepared, distributed, and interviewed to employee and staff members of the company. Thus, the analysis is based on the valid 59 questions responses and 7 interview responses. The data was analyzed using SPSS version 20.

Then the data would be cleaned with cross tabulated and summarized in the form of tables which would be used to provide general description about the consequences of divorce on divorced women's life, regarding to economical, social, psychological, emotional and coping strategies of this problems occurred during and after divorced.

3.5. Ethical issues

One of the important issues in every primary data collection process is confidentiality. Different strategies will commonly employ to assure the participants about confidentiality of the data would obtain. In order to keep the confidentiality, the participant's names will replace with nicknames. Moreover, while giving their demographic profile, the researcher will highly care not give much identifying information about their lives. The participants will tells that their names will replace by nicknames and their identities will not be mention; and that the information obtain will be using only for the purpose of this particular study.

Another concern would be informing the participant regarding the nature and content of the interview techniques. This will provide initially when participants will first contact to ask for their participation, they would give detail information about the nature of the study, permission to use audiotape recorder would request but the informants will/not refuse for their voices to be record by the doubt of political consumption. Moreover, the setting and the timing of interview would be arranging according to the participant preference.

CHAPTER FOUR

4. Results and Discussion

The researcher used different techniques for this study. The key informant for interview were nine divorced women, in questionnaire scale twenty-six and six focus group discussions were available. Generally, 41 participants were participated in this research. Names of the participants changed for the sake of confidentiality and used fake names. None of these names is the true names of the participants. The researcher has contacted women and children affairs officials to select samples for the key informants, questionnaire fillers, and (FGd) who are residents in Bole sub city of Addis Ababa Town.

4.1. Results

4.1.1 Data Presentation and Analysis

Here, the researcher presented and analyzed findings in two ways that is in questionnaire and key informant results found from respondents and group discussion or focused group discussion. First session of the information displayed using tables. The second part of the finding that is focusing on group discussion result presented by using only words.

4.1.1.1. Demographic Data

There are different characteristics of respondents. The following tables describe the respondents' demography.

Table 2 Respondents' area of residence

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Respondents' age	20-30	21	80.8	80.8	80.8
	31-40	5	19.2	19.2	100.0
respondents religion	Orthodox	16	61.5	61.5	61.5
	Protestant	10	38.5	38.5	100.0
respondents level of education	primary education	6	23.1	23.1	23.1
	higher education	2	7.7	7.7	30.8
	certificate/diploma	10	38.5	38.5	69.2
	first degree and above	8	30.8	30.8	100.0

	primary education	6	23.1	23.1	23.1
respondents occupational status	house wife	3	11.5	11.5	11.5
	Employer	21	80.8	80.8	92.3
	Day worker	1	3.8	3.8	96.2
	others specify	1	3.8	3.8	100.0
respondents income	1500-2000	17	65.4	65.4	65.4
	2000-2500	7	26.9	26.9	92.3
	Greater than 2500	2	7.7	7.7	100.0
respondents time of gap after divorced	1 year	16	61.5	61.5	61.5
	2 years	10	38.5	38.5	100.0
respondents number of children they have	One	16	61.5	61.5	61.5
	Two	10	38.5	38.5	100.0
respondents living situations after divorced	better than before	20	76.9	76.9	76.9
	same as before	3	11.5	11.5	88.5
	worse than before	3	11.5	11.5	100.0

(Source: Own survey, 2019)

All the respondents' information has been described the above the table. The researcher analyzed this information as described below.

The respondents' age counts 80.8% of them are 20-30, 19.2% are from 31-40.

Respondents religion counted 61.5% Orthodox and 38.5% Protestant. This implies higher number of respondents is 20-30 ages

Respondents' level of education also covers primary 23.1%, higher education 7.7%, certificate/diploma 38.5%, first degree and above 30.8%, Primary education 23.1%,

Respondents occupational status, house wife 11.5%, employee 80.8%, daily worker 3.8%, others also 3,8%.

Respondents' income also shows from 1500-2000 65.4%, 2000-2500 26.9% and greater than 2500 7.7%

Respondents time of gap after divorced 1 year 61.5% and 2 years 38.5%

Respondents number of children they have One 61.5% and two 38.5

Respondents living situations after divorced better than before 76.9%, same as before 11.5%, worse than before 11.5% this implies the greater number of respondents live better than before

4.1.1.2. Causes of Divorce

As the respondents replied Economic hardship, wealthiness may give confidence for mothers to live alone, disageement in sexual intercourse, family interfrance, to take some asets from ex-husband, and so on are as the respondents opinion, the major causes of divorce in their sub-city. the respondents idea in ratio described below:

Table 3. Cause of Divorce

1	Causes of divorce	Strongly	%	Disagree	(D)	%	Neutral	(N)	%	Agree	%	Strongly	Agree	%
1	Economic hardship	5	19.2	6		23.1	2		7.7	10	38.5	3		11.5
2	Childlessness	6	23.	4		15.	4		15.	6	23.	6		23.
3	a large difference in age	6	23.1	9		34.6	4		15.4	4	15.4	3		11.5
4	Early marriage	7	26..	7		26.9	4		15.4	3	11.5	5		19.2
5	Social inflece	5	19.2	6		23.1	2		7.7	10	38.5	3		11.5
6	Ethnic politics	2	7.7	6		23.1	1		3.8	11	42.3	6		23.1
7	Job displacement	1	3.8	3		11.	2		7.7	7	26.	13		50
8	physical abuse	7	26.	7		26.	4		15.	3	11..	5		19
9	Maltreatment	4	15.4	4		15.4	3		11.5	8	30.8	7		26.9
10	wasting money	3	11.5	7		26.9	3		11.5	8	30.8	5		19.2
11	Adultery of ex-husband	3	11.5	11		42.3	3		11.5	7	26.9	2		7.7
12	Exerting too much control over personal activities	9	34.6	5		19.2	4		15.4	7	26.9	1		3.8
13	Forcing intercourse	4	15.4	4		15.4	3		11.5	8	30.8	7		26.9
14	Homesickness of divorced women	5	19.2	6		23.1	7		26.9	5	19.2	3		11.5

15	not keeping house correctly and wives not obeying them or challenging their authority	3	11.5	11	42.3	3	11.5	7	26.9	2	7.7
16	The empowered position of women	5	19.2	3	11.5	2	7.7	7	26.9	9	34.6
17	Improvement in social stigma towards divorced women	6	23.1	5	19.2	8	30.8	5	19.2	2	7.7
18	high remarriage rate of divorced women	2	7.7	7	26.9	7	26.9	6	23.1	4	15.4
19	Lack of discussion in their marriage	8	30.8	6	23.1	7	26.9	4	15.4	1	3.8
20	Drug taking	7	30	8	30	7	26	3	11	1	3.8

(Source: Own survey, 2019)

When the researcher discussed about the causes of divorce, some of the respondents said that exerting too much control over personal activities is one of the cause of divorce. These respondents are count 34.6% that said strongly agree. Other respondents said based on the question as follows: 26.9% agree, 19.2% disagree, 15.4% neutral and 3.8% strongly agrees.

On the issue of economic hardship 19.2% said strongly disagree, 23.1 disagree, 7.7% neutral, 38.5% agree, 11.5% strongly agree.

Childlessness may be another cause for divorce as respondents response 23.1% said strongly disagree, 15.4% disagree, 15.4% neutral, 23.1% agree, 23.1 strongly disagree.

Other respondents said that a large difference in age would be also an other reason for divorce. On this issue 23.1% strongly disagree, 34.6% disagree, 15.4% neutral, 15.4% agree, 11.5% strongly agree. Early marriage 26.9% strongly disagree, 26.9% disagree, 15.4% neutral, 11.5% agree, 19.2% strongly agree. Social influence 19.2% strongly disagree, 23.1% disagree, 7.7% neutral, 38.5% agree, 11.5%strongly agree. Ethnic politics 7.7% strongly disagree, 23.1%disagree 3.8% neutral, 42.3% agree, 23.1% strongly agree.

Job displacement 3.8% strongly disagree, 11.5% disagree, 7.7% neutral, 26.9% agree, 50% strongly agree.

Physical abuse 26.9% strongly disagree, 26.9% disagree, 15.4% neutral, 11.5% agree, 19.2% strongly

agree. Maltreatment 15.4% strongly disagree, 15.4% disagree, 11.5% neutral, 30.8 agree, 26.9 strongly agree. Wasting money 11.5%, strongly disagree, 26.9% disagree, 11.5% neutral, 30.8% agree, 19.2% strongly disagree. Adultery of ex-husband 11.5% strongly disagree, 42.3% disagree, 11.5% neutral, 26.9 agree, 7.7% strongly agree.

Forcing intercourse 15.4% strongly disagrees, 15.4% disagree, 11.5% neutral, 30.8% agree, 26.9% strongly agree. Homesickness of divorced women 19.2% strongly disagrees, 23.2% disagree, 26.9% neutral, 19.2% agree, 11.5% strongly agree. Not keeping house correctly and wives not obeying them or challenging their authority 11.5% strongly disagrees, 42.3% disagree, 11.5% neutral, 26.9% agree, 7.7% strongly agree.

The empowered position of women 19.2% strongly disagrees, 11.5% disagree, 7.7% neutral, 26.9% agree, 34.6% strongly agree.

Improvement in social stigma towards divorced women 23.1% strongly disagrees, 19.2% disagree, 30.8% neutral, 19.2% agree, 7.7% strongly agree. High remarriage rate of divorced women 7.7% strongly disagree, 26.9% disagree, 26.9% neutral, 23.1% agree, 15.4% strongly agree.

Lack of discussion in their marriage 30.8% strongly disagree, 23.1% disagree, 26.9% neutral, 15.4% agree, 3.8% strongly agree.

Drug taking 30.8% strongly disagree, 30.8% disagree, 26.9% neutral, 11.5% agree, 3.8% strongly agree. As the respondents' response, all phrases described above the nine are causes of divorce even if it has slight differences as the behavior of wives, husbands, environment and culture of the society. That is the rationale behind to give respondents different reasons or causes of divorce. Major findings of Causes of divorce are;

- Economic hardship
- Childlessness,
- Large difference in age early,
- marriageSocial inflence,
- Ethnic politics,
- Job displacement
- Physical abuse
- Maltreatment
- Wasting money
- Adultery of ex-husband,

- Exerting too much control over personal activities,
- Forcing intercourse,
- Homesickness of divorced women
- Not keeping house correctly and wives not obeying them or challenging their authority,
- The empowered position of women and improvement in social stigma towards divorced women

4.1.1.3. Consequence of divorce

As the findings of the researcher from the respondents consequences of divorce are economic, social, psychological and emotional consequences. This finding also shown as in the literature in the book or study of malia (2005) indicated that following marital dissolution divorcees become less enthusiastic, painfully lonely and overwhelming with feelings of failure, inadequate, the feeling of not belonging anywhere, self-pity and intense feeling that has never been experienced before.

Table 4. Economic consequences

	Economic consequences of divorce	not at all true	%	slightly true	%	some what	%	Really true	%	extremely	%
1	Individual poverty	9	34.6	6	23.1	1	3.8	4	15.4	6	23.1
2	Economically weak	8	30.8	8	30.8	4	15.4	4	15.4	2	7.7
3	Usually engage in informal sectors like spinning, selling charcoal and wood, selling Tella, Areke, Injera.	8	30.8	5	19.2	7	26.9	3	11.5	3	11.5
4	Being unproductive	4	15.4	7	26.9	8	30.8	3	11.5	4	15.4

(Source: own survey, 2019)

When the researcher discussed about the economic consequence of divorce, some of the respondents said that individual poverty is one of the consequence of divorce. These respondents are count 34.6% that said extremely true. Other respondents said based on the question as follows: 23.1% really true, 3.8% somewhat true, 15.4% slightly true and 23.1% not at all true.

On the issue of economical weakness 30.8% not at all true, 30.8 slightly true, 15.4% somewhat true, 15.4% really true, 7.7% extremely true.

Informal sectors the divorced women engage after divorce 30.8% that said not at all true.19.2% slightly true, 26.9% somewhat true, 11.5% really true, 11.5% extremely true.

Being unproductive, 15.4% not at all true, 26.3% slightly true, 30.8% somewhat true, 15.4% true, 15.4% extremely true.

As the respondents' response, all phrases described above the table ten are economic consequence of divorce even if it has slight differences as the types of consequences. That is the rationale behind to give different respondents on the consequence divorce. The major findings of economic consequences of divorce are individual poverty, economically weak; usually engage in informal sectors like spinning, selling charcoal and wood, selling Tella, Areke, Injera, being unproductive

Table 5. Social Consequences of Divorce

1	Social Consequences of Divorce	not at all true	%	slightly true	%	some what true	%	Realy true	%	extrimely true	%
1	Stigma	4	15.4	3	11.5	6	23.1	6	23.1	7	26.9
2	Female headed families will not be properly disciplined	6	23.1	8	30.8	5	19.2	4	15.4	3	11.5
3	Social Rejection	2	7.7	4	15.4	5	19.2	5	19.2	10	38.5
4	Blame by the sociaty	3	11.5	2	7.7	4	15.4	8	30.8	9	34.6
5	Challenges Related to Getting a separate house	3	11.5	2	7.7	4	15.4	8	30.8	9	34.6

(Source: own survey, 2019)

When the researcher discussed about the social consequence of divorce, some of the respondents said that stigma is one of the consequence of divorce. These respondents are count 26.9% that said extremely true. Other respondents said based on the question as follows: 23.1% really true, 23.1% somewhat true, 15.4% slightly true and 15.4% not at all true.

On the issue of femaleheaded family 23.1% not at all true, 30.8 slightly true, 19.2% somewhat true, 15.4% really true, 11.5% extremely true.

On the issue of social rejection 7.7% that said not at all true, 15.4% slightly true, 19.2% somewhat true, 19.2% really true, 38.8% extremely true.

On the issue of blame by the society 15.4% not at all true, 7.7% slightly true, 15.4% somewhat true, 30.8% really true, and 134.6% extremely true.

On the issue of challenges related to getting separate house 11.5% not at all true, 7.7% slightly true, 15.4% somewhat true, 30.8% really true, and 134.6% extremely true.

The major findings of Social Consequences of Divorce are stigma, female headed families will not be properly disciplined, social rejection, blame by the society, challenges related to getting a separate house.

Table 6.

1	Psychological Consequences of Divorce	not at all true	%	slightly true	%	some what true	%	Really true	%	extrimely true	%
1	divorcees become less enthusiastic	3	11.5	6	23.1	4	15.4	7	26.9	6	23.1
2	Divored women will be experienced shock, betrayal, loss of control, poor selfworth, timidity, rage that makes them aspire to Reconcile	2	7.7	7	26.9	6	23.1	8	30.8	3	11.5
3	feel abandoned and rejected and hate their lives	2	7.7	5	19.2	11	42.3	4	15.4	4	15.4
4	isolation, depression,feeling of abandonment and failure and feeling of detested	5	19.2	3	11.5	7	26.9	6	23.1	5	19.2
5	painfullylonely and overwhelming with feelings of failure,	2	7.7	4	15.4	6	23.1	6	23.1	8	30.8
6	Self pity and intense feeling that has never been experienced before	2	7.7	5	19.2	7	26.9	7	26.9	5	19.2
7	inadequacy, the feeling of not belonginganywhere,	2	7.7	6	23.1	3	15.4	5	19.2	10	38.5

(Source: own survey, 2019)

When the researcher discussed about the psychological consequence of divorce, some of the respondents said that less enthusiastic is one of the consequences of divorce. These respondents are count 23.1% that said extremely true. Other respondents said based on the question as follows: 26.9% really true, 15.4% somewhat true, 23.1% slightly true and 11.5% not at all true.

On the issue that experienced shock, betrayal, loss of control, poor selfworth, timidity, rage that makes them aspire to

Reconcile 7.7% not at all true, 26.9% slightly true, 23.1% somewhat true, 30.8% really true and 11.5% extremely true.

On the issue of feel abandoned and rejected and hate their lives 7.7% that said not at all true, 19.2% slightly true, 42.3% somewhat true, 15.4% really true and 15.4% extremely true.

Isolation, depression, feeling of abandonment, failure and feeling of detested 19.2% not at all true, 11.5% slightly true, 26.9% somewhat true, 23.1% really true and 19.2% extremely true.

On the issue of painfully lonely and overwhelming with feelings of failure, 7.7% not at all true, 15.4% slightly true, 23.1% somewhat true, 23.1% really true and 30.8% extremely true.

On the issue of self pity and intense feeling that has never been experienced before 7.7% not at all true, 19.2% slightly true, 26.9% somewhat true 26.9% really true, and 19.2% extremely true.

On the issue of inadequacy, the feeling of not belonging anywhere, 7.7% not at all true, 23.1% slightly true, 15.4% somewhat true, 19.2% really true, and 38.5% extremely true.

As the respondents' response, all phrases described above the table twelve are psychological consequence of divorce even if it has slight differences as the types of consequences. That is the rationale behind to give different respondents on the consequence divorce.

Major findings of psychological consequences of divorce are;

Divorcees become less enthusiastic,

Divorced women would be experienced shock,

Betrayal, loss of control,

Poor selfworth, timidity,

Rage that makes them aspire to reconcile feel abandoned and rejected and hate their lives isolation,

Depression,

Feeling of abandonment and failure and

feeling of detested painfully lonely and overwhelming with feelings of failure, Self

pity and intense feeling that has never been experienced before inadequacy,

The feeling of not belonging anywhere,

Table 7. Emotional Consequences of divorce

1	Emotional Consequences of Divorce	not at all true	%	slightly	%	some what true	%	Really true	%	extremely true	%
1	Feel frustration	4	15.4	4	15.4	8	30.8	7	26.9	3	11.5
2	Feel inferiority	2	7.7	4	15.4	6	23.1	6	23.1	8	30.8
3	Feel introversion	2	7.7	5	19.2	7	23.9	7	26.9	5	19.2
4	Feel anger and anxiety	2	7.7	6	23.1	3	11.5	5	19.2	10	38.5
5	poor health on account of divorce	3	11.5	3	11.5	10	38.5	8	30.8	2	7.7
6	Express feelings of guilt	5	19.2	7	26.9	8	30.8	3	11.5	3	11.5
7	Feel shame	4	15.4	3	11.5	5	19.2	7	26.9	7	19.2
8	Resentment	2	7.7	6	23.1	10	38.5	6	23.1	2	7.7
9	Feel insecure,	7	26.9	5	19.2	8	30.8	2	7.7	4	15.4
10	A sense of betrayal when no one takes notice or offers rejection, justice, support, or help	7	26.9	5	19.2	3	11.5	7	26.9	4	15.4
11	Feel hopelessness	4	15.4	3	11.5	5	19.2	7	26.9	7	26.9

(Source: own survey, 2019)

When the researcher discussed about the emotional consequence of divorce, some of the respondents said that less feel frustration is one of the consequences of divorce. These respondents are count 11.5% that said extremely true. Other respondents said based on the question as follows: 26.9% really true, 30.8% somewhat true, 15.4% slightly true and 15.4% not at all true.

On the issue that feel inferiority 7.7% not at all true, 15.4% slightly true, 23.1% somewhat true, 23.1% really true and 30.8% extremely true.

On the issue of feel introversion 7.7% that said not at all true, 19.2% slightly true, 23.1% somewhat true, 26.9% really true and 19.2% extremely true.

On the issue of feel anger and anxiety 7.7% not at all true, 23.1% slightly true, 11.5% somewhat true, 19.2% really true and 38.5% extremely true.

On the issue of poor health on account of divorce, 11.5% not at all true, 11.5% slightly true, 38.5% somewhat true, 30.8% really true and 7.7% extremely true.

On the issue of expressing feeling of guilt 19.2% not at all true, 26.9% slightly true, 30.8% somewhat true 11.5% really true and 11.5% extremely true.

On the issue of feel shame, 15.4% not at all true, 11.5% slightly true, 19.2% somewhat true, 26.9% really true, and 19.2% extremely true.

On the issue of resentment 7.7% not at all true, 23.1% slightly true, 38.5% somewhat true, 23.1% really true and 17.7% extremely true.

On the issue of feel insecure, 26.9% not at all true, 19.2% slightly true, 30.8% somewhat true, 7.7% really true and 15.4% extremely true.

On the issue of A sense of betrayal when no one takes notice or offers rejection, justice, support, or help, 26.9% not at all true, 19.2% slightly true, 1.5% somewhat true 26.9% really true, and 15.4% extremely true.

On the issue of feel hopelessness, 15.4% not at all true, 11.5% slightly true, 19.2% somewhat true, 26.9% really true, and 26.9% extremely true.

As the respondents' response, all phrases described above the table thirteen are emotional consequence of divorce even if it has slight differences as the types of consequences. That is the rationale behind to give different respondents on the consequence divorce.

The major findings of emotional consequences of divorce are,

- ✓ Feel frustration,
- ✓ Feel inferiority,
- ✓ Feel introversion,
- ✓ Feel anger and anxiety,
- ✓ Poor health on account of divorce ,
- ✓ Express feelings of guilt,
- ✓ Feel shame,
- ✓ Resentment,
- ✓ Feel insecure,
- ✓ A sense of betrayal when no one takes notice or offers rejection, justice, support, or help and feel hopelessness.

4.1.1.4. Coping strategies

Table 8. Coping strategies

1	Coping Strategies	does not describe me at all	%	describes me slightly	%	describes me fairly	%	describes me highly	%	describes me very highly	%
1	Faith in GOD	2	7.7	1	3.8	2	7.7	8	30.8	13	50
2	Finding strength in the support of family and others	7	26.9	5	19.2	3	11.5	7	26.9	4	15.4
3	Take Alimony from ex-husband	7	26.9	5	19.2	3	11.5	7	26.9	4	15.4
4	Working hard	7	26.9	5	15.4	8	30.8	2	7.7	4	15.4

(Source: own survey, 2019)

When the researcher discussed about the coping strategies of divorced women, on the problems of divorce, some of the respondents said that faith in God is one of the coping strategies regarding to divorce. These respondents are count 11.5% that said describes me very highly. Other respondents said based on the question as follows: 26.9% describes me highly, 30.8%, 15.4% describes me slightly and 15.4% does not describe me at all.

On the issue of Finding, strength in the support of family and others 26.9% does not describe me at all, 19.2% describes me slightly, 11.5% describes me fairly, 26.9% describes me highly and 15.4% describes me very highly.

On the issue take Alimony from ex-husband, 26.9% does not describe me at all, 19.2% describes me slightly, 11.5% describes me fairly, 26.9% describes me highly and 15.4% describes me very highly.

On the issue of working hard 26.9% does not describe me at all, 15.4% describes me slightly, 30.8% describes me fairly, 7.7% describes me highly and 15.4% describes me very highly.

The major findings of coping strategies are faith in God, finding strength in the support of family and others, take alimony from ex-husband and working hard.

4.2. Observation Guide

In this part of the study, the researcher wants to watch the activities and events that observed from divorced women regarding to their divorce. According to the observation of the researcher the divorced women have shown different behavioral and emotional characters during his observation time. These were crying, angry, sexy wearing style, messiness, nervousness, making fun, noisiness, vibrating, insulting their ex-husband, saying of I will kill you, think over and looking down and so on things were shown during observed time.

4.3. Focus Group Discussion

Focus group discussion were conducted between six (WCAO) officials in their office and it takes about fifty minutes and try to elaborate seven questionnaires. The questionnaire was correctly answered by the officials as much.

4.3.1. Assessing the Causes of Divorce on Divorced Women

According to the officials discussion about the cause of divorce were stated as follows:

As the two officials Explanation, Economic hardship, wealthness, disengagement in sexual intercourse, family interference, to take some assets from ex-husband, and so on are the major cause of divorce in their sub-city.

In addition to the four officials, explanation on the issue are stated as follows, this were the women stands to struggle for their right, men lacks hard working, physical abuse of women, divorce becomes means of income, and adultery of Ex-husband.

According to the six officials discussion, the major causes of divorce at large in this community are stated as follows: Economic hardship, wealthness, disengagement in sexual intercourse, family interference, to take some assets from ex-husband, physical abuse of women by their ex-husbands, adultery of Ex-husband are stated by the WCAO officials.

4.3.2. Assessing the Consequences of Divorce on Divorced Women

According to the six (WCAO) officials, the major consequences divorce on divorced women were, psychological problem, expose to poverty, homelessness, come to streets, exposed to bagging, lack of acceptance from society, exposing to prostitution, are the result of (FGD).

In the distribution of assets during divorce time, no that much problem to distributed their asset, even the divorced women can take much parts of the assets for the seek their childrens growth. The extent of the consequences of divorce on divorced women are stated by the WCAO officials were the following, divorced wmen exposed street life, house problem with their children, exposed to psychological problem, exposed to prostitution life and so on are the problems that happen on their life events by the cause of divorce.

4.3.3. Assessment of Coping strategies of Divorced Women

The six (WCAO) officials stated that copying strategies of divorced women used to cope up of post-divorced problems as follows; economical problems are; coping by taking alimony from ex-husband for our children, getting aid from different institutions and communities. Findings support from family and working different informal business such as: selling maize *tibs* on the street, washing cloth, charcoal, and working prostitution are to cope up economic hardship after divorced. The other problems are coping up by using different strategies such as, dealing with spiritual fathers, creating peaceful relation with the community at large.

According to the officials of WCAO during (FGD) supports available for divorced women's are lawyer support from Government, counseling service from WCAO, counseling service from spiritual fathers, WCAO contacted them from (NGO) to get different support like skill training and economical support.

4.3.4. Key Informant Results

4.3.4.1. Causes of Divorce

As explained by the informants, their marriage dissolutions are because of problems is their marriage. As mentioned earlier, there are various reasons as causes of divorce as pointed out by different authors. The informants, in this study have indicated different causes of divorce – lack of discussion in their marriage, ex-husbands' bad habits, in sexual and drug taking are among the different reasons would be mentioned as causes of divorce.

4.3.4.1.1. Lack of Discussion Among Couples

Most of the informants indicated that they have no experience in disusing every issue in the family. They indicated that their marriage might continue had there been clear discussions in every aspect.

For instance, the informants Ta and Dz, have pointed out that the divorce action was taken without having any discussion about their marriage problems. It was their ex-husbands' decision that led to divorce. Dz's experience could mention here,

The main reason for our divorce is lack of discussion, in case problems are occurring in marriage. My ex-husband has forced me to leave his house because of my pregnancy. He was ordering me to use contraceptives, but, unfortunately, I got pregnant and hence he became annoyed at me and forced divorce. Had there been discussions, we might possibly manage our problems and continue in our marriage.

4.3.4.1.2. Change in Behavior of Husband After Marriage

Some of the informants pointed out the main cause of their divorce are not because of absence of family discussions but because of behavioral changes in ex-husbands. Ab has indicated her divorce was because of her ex-husbands behavioral change for unknown reasons. Ab said:

We were living in peace periods in our marriage. After some years, I recognized changes in my ex-husband's behavior. He showed me no respect. Rather he insulted and even beat me several times. I was suspecting that he has some sexual relation with another woman. I realized that because he has married immediately after divorce.

The other informant, Bd, has mentioned the main cause to her marriage break down was her ex-husband's intolerable drug taking behavior and as a result increment of males sexual need.

I know that my ex-husband had that often-chewing habit for the sake of his muslim religion. In our days before the marriage, I know he used to go out for recreations with his friends in chewing. During those days he come home safe (not look chewed). He promised me that he would stop if he can marry me and I was convinced since I also loved him a lot. Of course, things were going right immediately after our marriage but could not sustain for long. His chewing habit becomes worsen and finally he started coming home at night. He spent a lot of money on chewing and I could not maintain household expenses. I tried to tolerate this problem for the sake of our children. It is not the only problem but also has unusually increased sexual case. Finally, I became intolerable to continue with such behavior and decided to divorce.

4.3.4.1.3. Health Problems

Most of the informants reported no sexually related disease before and during their marriage. Only one has told me that kidney sickness problem due to over sexual need of ex-husband is the cause

of their divorce. Concerning health problems after divorce, some of them have suffered in different health problems that forced them to go to health centers for treatment. However, they did not consider such health problems as to be associated with their divorce. Bd explained the reason for her marriage breakdown as follows:

The main reason for our marriage breakdown is my devastating health condition. Since I have sickness in my kidney during repeated sex due to excess chat, chewing then I had gone away from my marriage with no legal divorce. Finally, I did not returned back rather left divorce still now.

4.3.4.1.4. Economic Hardship

Some of the informants also pointed out that the main cause to their marriage dissolution is lack of enough income to sustain their lives. Ta has mentioned that her ex-husband had decided to leave and she goes to other place to live with her poor and old parents to have better life. By now, she lives in a very bad situation with her children. She informed that the main reason for her divorce was lack of enough income in their marriage including her poor family. To elaborate the cause of Ta's divorce, in her words:

My sister and I was a day worker before my marriage to assist our parents. After marriage, my husband was the only responsible person to earn income –in different activities such as contract labor work. However, gradually life becomes harder – especially after I gave birth to first child, our income became decrease in addition to my ex-husbands dislike to assist my old parents. Then my husband told me that he is to leave the other place to shift his work. Finally, I decided to divorced legally and live with my parents. However, later life becomes even harder after he left me with my child.

4.3.4.2. Consequences

4.3.4.2.1. Economic Consequences of Divorce

Most of the informants have indicated that they faced economic hardships immediately after their divorce. This was specifically worsened to the women who were housewives and those who were not having their own income generating activity during their marriage times.

The impacts of divorce on economic wellbeing of the divorce-es well elaborated by different scholars and it can be underlined women divorce-es severely affected compared to their counter ex-husbands. Holden and Smock (1991) outlined that women will encounter decline in income as

compared to men— for the reason of loss in economic scale; mentioning that divorce will lead to reduction in economic status of divorce-es because simply one household is divided in to two. However, they also explained that men unlike women experience an increase in economic well-being upon divorce. The explanation as to the authors is, in theory, a disparity in outcomes between divorced men and women explained merely by gender inequalities in earning power.

One of the key informants told that she even does not have knowledge how to start any business that can generate enough income to her survival. She got some amount of money shared at the time of her divorce and does not know how to use it to continue earning income. This can reflect the existing situation in most of the divorced women in Ethiopian case. Mostly, women are responsible to care for children and doing household works. Most the informants except three are participated in informal economic activities. Three of the informants are an employee in private organization. She had diploma in accounting and the other two have certificate TVET working in a private organization before and even after her divorce where as one of the informants is still dependent on family for her consumption needs. Moreover, one of the informants gets income in doing prostitution. Two of the other informants are doing charcoal selling. All the others are doing different activities that are yet to be accomplishing for daily consumption needs.

Moreover, the participation of women in the labor force, in general, is at lower level. Hence, it can be expecting that most of women will experience worsened life after their divorce in respect to economic wellbeing. Serkalem (2006) has elaborated that women in Ethiopia have low level of educational achievement and hence lower participation in the formal labor market; and mostly are engaged in informal activities after their divorce.

As indicated in the discussion, economic impact of divorce on women will depend on the situation of economic dependency of women on their spouses. When they are contributing their share in generating income at their marriage, the impact of divorce will not be significant. But, in cases when they were house-wives and hence don't participate in any income generating activity, women will suffer a lot after divorce. They may not even know how to start sustainable business having some initial materials.

Ef, informed that her ex-husband never took materials used to have cafe and drink house at the time of divorce. She indicated how difficult it was to start business activities, especially for those who were homemakers during marriage times.

I was able to own the all assets of us with no sharing my ex-husband, which was not enough to start business. Moreover, I had no idea how to start and run my own business. I sold quality television and fridge for my daily needs instead of starting

business. After I finished the money, I started to earn income by doing different activities (like guilt).

Furthermore, it is important to mention some points that affect the ability of women to withstand economic hardships. These include (1) assets shared at the time of divorce and (2) age and number of children.

4.2.5.1.1. Psychological consequences of divorce

Divorce affects the psychological wellbeing of women divorce-es. Some of the informants have mentioned a change in their psychological wellbeing and health conditions including stress and no confidence.

4.2.5.1.2. Psychological and other health problems of divorced women

In this connection, some of the informants in this study indicated that they have some health problems. However, they did not consider such health problems are consequences of their divorce. They indicated that their health problems may result from different causes and that might happen even if they had been in their marriage.

Chester (1971) has discussed health effects of divorce in his cross-sectional study. The women who asked if their marriage breakdown had affected their health, in any way, only less than 15% claimed to be unaffected. Thereafter, the author concentrate on the majority who did report health effects, but he noted that the minority who denied such effects did commonly report experience of certain possible symptoms of stress which were asked about separately, such as weight changes, insomnia, loss of concentration, etc. He then come across with the implication that the minority group saw such phenomena as 'natural' consequences of their situation and did not define them in health terms.

Feelings of hopelessness, no confidence, desolation, shock, bitterness, failure, and insecurity mentioned. Although a measure of the severity of the symptoms might not be attempted, an inspection of the full responses has made it clear that the experience of marriage breakdown is traumatic for most women, according to the Chester.

There might have been psychologically related health problems a consequence of divorce. However, informants did not clearly explain such a change in their health problems that caused by their divorce. One reason may be as mentioned above; informants do not realized the change in their health status. On the other hand, it may be culturally difficult to clearly express feelings

openly i.e. though the informants may realize any psychological health problem to be consequence of their divorce, they may not clearly state it to the researcher.

On the other hand, others indicated that the marriage breakdown had brought some health problems and that might be because they have not treated themselves as if they had been in their marriage.

Sy, has explained her health conditions after her divorce.

I have been experiencing some health problems recently. Such problems may not be directly the effects of my divorce but my ignorance about my own treatments. I did not give much emphasis to my dietary intake as well as physical wellbeing.

Again, Km has explained her health conditions after her divorce.

I was in better health conditions before the divorce. I have been experiencing some health problems recently. Such problems may not be directly the effects of my divorce but my ignorance about my own treatments. I did not give much emphasis to my dietary intake as well as physical wellbeing.

When they requested if their health problem related with psychological wellbeing, they have stated her health condition not related to stress. In this regard, Sy further said;

I never think of having stress in my life. I did not give much emphasis about life before my divorce. What I am thinking is about the futurity of my children who are by now living with my parents. I decided to live for the life of my children. I had worry about my decision of divorce and hence do not think that my problems are related to stress. I went to health centers to be treated and none of the doctors had told me that my pain is in connection with stress.

KM again said;

I never think of having stress in my life. I did not give much emphasis about life before my divorce. What I am thinking is about the futurity of my children. I decided to live for the life of my children. I had no worry about my decision of divorce and hence do not think that my health problems are related to stress. I went to health centers to get treated and none of the doctors had told me that my pain is in connection with stress. Most of the time, my sickness is related to contamination and infections.

Most of the time, people with low level of income will stay home being sick. They tolerate their pain to a certain level before going to health centers. For instance, they may not see a doctor for a

fever or any usual symptoms. Low-income individuals may not consider sickness as serious if they are not treated taking bed at a health center. Therefore, they will not mention some of their health problems as serious and related to divorce.

4.2.5.1.3. Social interaction of women after divorce

In this research, most of the informants indicated that their divorce has affected their social relations not only because they are divorced women but also their worse economic situation.

Avidan and Haj-Yahia (2008) have pointed out the experience of battered divorced women in a qualitative study. The women participating in the study mentioned the impact of divorce on their relationships with their family of origin and friends, as well as its impact on their parenting capacity. Most of them indicated that their divorce gave them an opportunity to change the relationship with their extended families. In most cases, the women felt more intimacy, were better able to receive help, and could communicate more openly with their families after years of hiding the facts regarding their spouses' abusive behavior. They felt that terminating the abusive relationship had also improved their ability to satisfy their children's emotional needs. Some of them indicated that, at first, their family-of-origin had not supported the divorce and that their parents had tried to convince them to return to their marriage.

4.2.5.1.4. Related with lower economic status

The consequence of divorce in social relations perhaps depends on economic status of women. As long as the divorced women have the capacity and willingness to participate in any social associations, they can do it without any prohibition from the community (or neighbors). The most common forms of social relations in urban areas are 'Eder' and 'Ekub' and these associations require the ability to make regular contributions of the members. There is no stigma to be participated in such associations. It is better to mention the exposition of two of the informants here.

Ab, has mentioned the problem to participate in social relationships to be linked with her economic status. She said:

I am unable to have strong social ties to the community because I failed to fulfill what expected from me in financial respects. My income is so low that I could not participate in social associations such as 'Eder' and 'Ekub'. Moreover, I cannot attend other ceremonial occasions like wedding and funeral that will need some contributions of the neighborhood.

Dz also has pointed out her case regarding to the social relations that she wants to participate in any social ties but could not have these opportunities. She told the researcher that after her divorce, the community and even her relatives did not give respect in social occasions as of before her divorce. According to Dz, the society does not give due attention to divorced individuals the same respect as of married individuals; especially to divorced women. Dz has explained her experience in societal occasions as follows:

My relatives may invite me to get help in the activities of preparation for the ceremony (like cooking in wedding) but not to attend the ceremonial occasion. Even to have help in preparation activities; I could be invited respect, had it been with my marriage remained intact. Since my divorced, no one has given me the respect to attend in such social occasions and this is because of the society's negative attitudes towards divorced women.

4.2.5.1.5. Attitude of the divorce-es to local thinking

The imagination or an attitude towards the negative aspects of divorce in communities is another factor that determines social interaction of divorced women. For instance, remarriage and ability to be good wife can be imaging as bad consequences to divorced women. This actually may depend on the community in which the divorce-es are living. In urban areas, the community has nothing to do with personality details of individuals. Negative connotations to divorced women will not be expecting in these areas. However, the conditions in rural areas where detail personality issues will be discussing in the community are different and may happen in the contrary.

The lived experience of another key informant, Sy can better elaborate the impact of divorce on social relations of women. As mentioned above, Sy has determined to leave the town and migrate to Arab countries because of her economic burdens and the negative attitude of the society towards divorced women and especially those who have children. She explained her decision to migrate as follows:

I was asking myself how could I sustain my life after my divorce because I know what kind of reaction I can have both from my family and the community, if I returned back to my families. I know that the society has negative attitude towards divorced women. I would be considered as guilty in my divorce and I can't, for example, have remarriage (not only because I have child but also I would be considered as bad woman as house wife). I had determined to migrate had my ex-husband accepted my idea that our child is to remain with him. I was asking my ex-

husband that I determined to migrate and would come back after working some time and can help him in caring our child. He refused my decision and hence I was unable to leave my child and do my wish of going abroad.

In the study by Avidan and Haj-Yahia (2008), divorced women indicated that most of their friends supported their divorce, which encouraged and gave them emotional strength, lending validity to their feelings and judgment. However, some of them reported that the same friends were not so forthcoming about their status as divorcees, and this ambivalent reaction was confusing. On the one hand, their friends had understood about the divorce. On the other hand, some of the women felt that after their divorce they had become more socially isolated, less welcome, and less accepted by some of their friends - especially by married women.

From Avidan and Haj-Yahia's (2008) explanation, these factors focus on social norms, cultural values, and belief systems that affect all members of the society. In their study, discrepancy was found between the women's positive feelings about their own divorce and the cultural assumptions they express. Specifically, while they described a personal sense of satisfaction and well-being; they felt that the society-at-large still has a negative and stigmatic view of divorced women. This was especially true of their perceptions of the status as single women.

Avidan and Haj-Yahia's study was about life experience of battered women and no surprise if friends of divorced women supported the divorce action. The same conclusion can be taken from the Ethiopian divorced women cases, in case a large number of marriages is dissolved because of the violence by husband.

4.2.6. Coping strategies of women to lead their life after divorce

To cope up with economic challenges after divorce, most of the key informants are struggling to generate enough income for their family. They are doing different activities to cope up with the difficult life after divorce. The key Informants have indicated various ways of getting income and improving their depressed life.

The mechanism of getting income include take alimony from their ex-husbands and getting aid from different institutions and community development organization to their children and doing some informal business activities. Moreover, the key informants mentioned going to health centers and/or visiting religious fathers for advice; as strategy to improve their psychological problems.

4.2.6.1. Allowance from ex-husband

One of the ways through which divorced women are getting financial support is from their ex-h allowances (especially to their kids). Most of informant spoke the presence of regular allowance from their ex-husband. Some of the informants have some occasional allowances to their children from their ex-husbands; but the amount of money is not enough to cover all the household expenses.

4.2.6.2. Informal businesses

Most informants are participating in different economic activities that can enable them to earn income. For instance Ef, one of the informants, sells fruits in the street and grows up her 3 children at the same time. She reported such an activity is not enough for her life. Of course, she can cover expense for her substance living. Gk, another low income divorced woman works different activities like baking injera and washing clothes to different households.

Some of them take different strategies to sustain their survival. As some informants mentioned above, Sy, told the researcher that she even changed her religion to get support from her parents. She said

Even though I do not totally believe in their dogma, I am attending church programs for the sake of getting some financial and social support from my Christian parents. She explained that since she has to stay home to prepare food for family, she is unable to do additional works out of home and hence needed subsisting family. Moreover, spiritual fathers and brothers are visiting her frequently and give advices.

4.2.6.3. Advice from religious fathers

It can be recognizing that religious institutions are playing great roles in respect to psychological wellbeing of individuals. The informants did not elaborate their psychological problems as result of their divorce and hence no detail explanation about the coping strategies they followed in their lived experiences. However, it can be imagining that, in the Ethiopian context where most of the people have collectivist personality, strong social life and religious practices; stress and other psychological problems can be treating in different mechanism. One is going to religious places and practice spiritual life. The contribution of religious fathers, who can give advices free, should be given emphasis a great extent. Most of the informants have indicated that they go to church and practice religious activities. They go to church on Sundays where they were be preached by the

religious fathers. They pointed out that they got relief in every respect when they attend spiritual programs.

4.2.6.4. Getting treatment at health centers

Getting counseling services at health centers or other related institutions is another solution to improve the psychological problems of divorced women. In this regard, coping strategies of divorced women in Ethiopia may be looked differently from others, especially those in advanced countries. In the advanced world, stress and other psychological problems, treated in health centers by counselors, as pointed out by scholars (e.g. Chester, 1971). However, no informant is significantly beneficiary in psychological treatment at health center.

4.3. Discussion Session of the Study

Some of the writers' discussion related with the results of this study shows about the causes of divorce. Serkalem (2006) has mentioned that the arguments about the increasing number of divorces in Ethiopian case can be both internal (such as family structure, income, and personal interactions) and external to the family (such as fluctuations in the national and/or regional business cycle over time, are outside the family's immediate control). As to Sekalem, the reasons peculiar to the situation of the country are ethnic politics, job displacement, economic crises and changing attitude towards divorce.

According to Pankhurst (cited in Tilson& Larsen, 2000), divorce in Ethiopia, the most common reasons women indicated as causes of divorce were childlessness, physical abuse, maltreatment, wasting money, adultery, exerting too much control over personal activities, forcing intercourse, homesickness, and a large difference in age.

Beside the above causes of divorce discussed in similar study, some social and economical factors considered as contributor for the increasing number of divorces (Serkalem, 2006). The empowered position of women, improvement in social stigma towards divorced women and high remarriage rate of divorced women presented to explain the increasing number of divorce (Tilson& Larsen, 2000).

Among causes of divorce, early marriage and childlessness are also included in the study by Serkalem (2006). "Among ever-married and divorced women 34 % were younger than 15, 41 % were 15 to 17 years, and 12 % were 18-19 years at first marriage, in general 87% of ever-married and divorced women were younger than 20 years at first marriage" (Serkalem, 2006 pg. 19). The study by Tilson& Larsen (2000) indicated 75% of women who marry earlier than 11 years of age

divorce within 20 years, 60% of women who marry between age 11 and 13 divorces within 20 years.

As described in the discussion session the results of this study are defined in three categories i.e., causes, consequences and coping strategies. In short; from the questionnaire, KII, observation and FGD the core result of the study presented as follows;

- The main causes of divorce are;

Economic hardship, Childlessness, a large difference in age Early marriage, Social influence, Ethnic politics, Job displacement, physical abuse, Maltreatment, wasting money, Adultery of ex-husband, Exerting too much control over personal activities, Forcing intercourse, Homesickness of divorced women, not keeping house correctly and wives not obeying them or challenging their authority,

The empowered position of women, Improvement in social stigma towards divorced women,

High remarriage rate of divorced women, Lack of discussion in their marriage and Drug taking are among the different reasons mentioned.

Consequences of divorce also written in different sessions of the writers such as psychological & emotional consequences, The impact of divorce is wide ranging and affects almost all members of the divorcing family as well as friends and relatives (AARP the Magazine, 2004). Divorce causes distressing life experience that has simultaneously effect on individuals who pass through the divorce process. Divorce has, been therefore, known as significance life stressor that a person can experience and is associated with significance risks for the protected emotional stress, including depression (sbarra, 2013). According to Hachney and Bernard (as cited in steiner, 2009), divorce causes intense damage and stress to individuals and is associated with psychological trauma, damaged self-esteem as well as reduced social relations (steiner 2009).

In turn, divorce also increases the risk of poverty for a large proportion of women and their children (Finnie, 1993; Galarneau & Sturroch, 1997). Rotermann (2007) found that, within two years after a separation/divorce, 43% of women had experienced a decrease in household income compared to 15% of men. In contrast, 29% of men and only 9% of women had experienced an increase. Even three years after divorce, women's household income remains far below what it had been during marriage and far below their ex-husbands' current income. However, as more women employed and earn better salaries, this income decline is less painful than before, even though it is still evident.

According to Trask & Semhal (2007), most divorced women in Ethiopia are homemaker. In addition, these divorced woman gain custody of children without child support. Serkalem (2006) has reached to a similar conclusion that divorced women are economically weak and are usually engage in informal sectors like spinning, selling charcoal and wood, selling Tella, Areke, Injera.

According to Labor and social Affairs (1996), large number of families are today disintegrating due to poverty and swelling the number of abandoned and street children in the cities. The law and customs governing family relationships are not paying attention to preserving families.

The above ideas also proofed by the following, the consequences of divorce for both children and their mothers are;

- Economic consequences of divorce (Individual poverty, Economically weak, Usually engage in informal sectors like spinning, selling charcoal and wood, selling Tella, Areke, Injera, Being unproductive).
- Social Consequences of Divorce (Stigma, Female headed families will not be properly disciplined, Social Rejection, Blame by the society, Challenges Related to Getting a separate house)
- Psychological Consequences of Divorce (divorcees become less enthusiastic divorced women will be experienced shock, betrayal, loss of control, poor selfworth, timidity, rage that makes them aspire to reconcile, feel abandoned and failure and feeling of detested painfully only, overwhelming with feelings failure, selfpity and intense feeling that has never been experienced before inadequacy, the feeling of not belonging any where.)
- Emotional Consequences of Divorce (Feel frustration, Feel inferiority, Feel introversion, Feel anger and anxiety, poor health on account of divorce, Express feelings of guilt, Feel shame, Resentment, Feel insecure, A sense of betrayal when no one takes notice or offers rejection, justice, support, and or help Feel hopelessness).

In the literature part some scholars said most of divorced women would be coping with the financial crisis of divorce via receiving Alimony. It refers to payments from one spouse to the other. Alimony as money that a man or woman has been ordered to pay regularly to his or her former partner after they have been legally separated or divorced (Ernest, 2003). A court can order one spouse to pay three different types of alimony. These include - permanent alimony, temporary alimony, and rehabilitative alimony. Permanent alimony requires the payer to continue paying either for the rest of the payer's life or until the spouse, receiving payments remarries. Temporary alimony requires payments over a short interval of time so that the payment recipients can stand alone once again. The period covers the length of the property division litigation. Similar to temporary alimony, rehabilitative alimony requires the payer to give the recipient short-term

alimony after the property division proceedings have concluded. Rehabilitative alimony endeavor has to help a spouse with lesser employability or earning capacity become adjusted to a new post-marital life. Courts allocate alimony with the intention of permitting a spouse to maintain the standard of living to which the spouse has become accustomed. Factors affecting whether the court awards alimony include the marriage's length, the length of separation before divorce, the parties' ages, the parties' respective incomes, the parties' future financial prospects, the health of the parties, and the parties' respective faults in causing the marriage's demise. Regardless of this, the researcher would see coping strategies divorced women would use in the study solve the problems concerning the idea of respondents and the assumption of the researcher.

As this study, coping Strategies (Faith in GOD, Finding strength in the support of family and others, take Alimony from ex-husband, and working hard).

According to (FGD) the six officials the following coping systems have listed below as additional result;

- Economical problems are coping by taking alimony from ex-husband for our children.
- They get support different institutions and communities.
- finding support from family and working different informal business such as selling maize tibs on the street, washing cloth, charcoal, and working prostitution are the to cope up economic hardship after divorced
- According to the six officials of WCAO during (FGD) supports available for divorced women's are lawyer support from Government, counseling service from WCAO, counseling service from spiritual fathers, WCAO contacted them from (NGO) to get different support like skill training and economical support.

CHAPTER FIVE

5. Conclusion and Recommendation

5.1 Conclusion

Post divorced consequence of divorced women explained to some detail. In this regard, it found that women are facing different divorced consequence economic hardships after their divorce. The main explanation in the literature is that women's economic status will decline because of their lower participation in the labor force as manifested in gender inequalities. As outlined in the discussion, economic situations of most of the informants are worse and related to other social problems.

In addition, divorced women may have psychological health problems as consequence of their divorce. However, they may not realize the change in health and psychological wellbeing as to be consequence of their divorce. Women may not disclose health problems as consequence of divorce, for cultural reasons. Rather, some of the informants indicated that their divorce action was better to bring improvements in health conditions. Of course, the cause of divorce matters in respect to its positive consequence on the psychological wellbeing. For instance, divorce is better solution to bring psychological wellbeing to divorced women in case they had violent husbands. The social interaction of divorced women also assessed from the consequence of after divorced. It pointed out that consequence of divorce on social interaction of divorced women can determined by their economic wellbeing. Divorce has found to have only little consequence in social interaction of those divorce-es with better economic status. The main community associations in urban areas of Ethiopia are 'Eder' and 'Ekub' even now a day's females are associated in self-help group with the aim of improving self-capacity, economic growth and strengthen social interaction which requires some regular contributions of individuals in the neighborhood. Thus, divorced women with relatively higher income can manage to pay such contributions would not be prohibited from participating in the associations. Unfortunately, most of the divorced women will face economic hardships after divorce and hence their participation in such associations will be limited. In addition to this, the expectation of the society about behaviors of divorced women's social interactions.

Divorced women have found to take different coping strategies to overcome the challenging life in economic and social aspects. It elaborates that women are doing different (most often informal) activities to generate income for their survival. Such as selling maize **tibson** the street, washing cloth, charcoal, and working prostitution are to cope up economic hardship after divorced.

According to the six officials of WCAO during (FGD) supports available for divorced women's are lawyer support from Government, counseling service from WCAO, counseling service from spiritual fathers, WCAO contacted them from (NGO) to get different support like skill training and economical support.

5.2. Recommendation

There are different reasons that can lead to marriage dissolution. The cause of divorce, as such, cannot generalize in to some context. One of the implications that can forward is that discussion of the couples in every aspect can better sustain their marriage. As pointed out by some of the informants, discussions in marriage are important to solve some problems. However, it should remark that discussion alone could not be enough to sustain marriages. There should be agreements between the couples to continue in marriage relations and to act up on it.

Reduction in economic wellbeing of women after divorce is due to their lower participation in the labor force and hence lower income levels. This is, in turn, because of gender inequalities which enforces her to shoulder them self. Therefore, women's educational attainment and economic empowerment should give emphasis so that they can withstand economic consequences of divorce as of their counter parts. When women are getting better access to education, they can lead to better income generating capacity. Moreover, their participation in high-income generating activities can improve.

Divorced women supported should be further technically and financially by various governmental and non-governmental organizations, to sustain better life after divorce. It was indicated that one nongovernmental institution (NGO) is participated in this perspective. Such experience need to practice in other institutions to encompass the large number of divorced women to sustainable improve them. Financial support (that can use as initial capital to start business) is perhaps the most important contribution of institutions and organizations. Resource mobilization can accomplish through the participation of the society at large and religious fathers.

Divorced women also need social support in their life: As mentioned before, the society in African countries whose follow collectivist personality has negative attitudes towards divorced women. This, in turn, affects divorced women's social interaction and their capacity to grow up the possibility of remarriage chance. This can altered though educating the communities and the societies about the equality of women in their life after divorce. In this perspective, various institutions might require to extend their support for such activities. The government has to actively aware the citizen to have family planning parallel with their income

In their marriage times, women require to have their own contributions in generating income. They should also be aware of the life they will lead after divorce. When women are capable of generating income, they can exercise how to sustain life after divorce. On the other hand, the possibility of marriage dissolution would be limited. Therefore, women should educate themselves and have their own source of income to lead better life.

Moreover, health centers have to offer meaningful counseling service with the help of health extension professionals in improving their life by reducing psychological difficulty.

Other researchers recommended studying the issue on a wide population of Addis Ababa as well as Ethiopia.

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Appendixes

Appendix A: Observation Guide

In this part of the study, the researcher wants to watch the divorced women's life events in their living environment after divorce.

What the researcher observe? On the time of observation-----

1. Where the divorced women live? -----
2. How can they live?-----
3. How many children they have?-----
4. How can they take care their children?-----
5. What are the problems observed from their home?-----
6. What types of activities are observed from their living environment?
specify-----

Appendix B: Focus Group Discussion

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Introduction

In this part of the study, the researcher is looking at your views about the causes, consequences and strategies of coping divorce on divorced women. thus since the quality and success of this study depends on the validity and reliability of the information you will provide, you are kindly invite to respond to each of the items indicated below.

1.1. Assessing the causes of divorce on divorced women

1. Most divorced women, when they have got divorce, have some idea about the major causes of divorce on divorced women?
2. What are the major causes of divorce at large in this community?

1.2. Assessing the consequences of divorce on divorced women

1. What are the major consequences of divorce women's life?
2. Do you think divorced women equally gate their assets during divorce time? If not why?
3. How women's life is affected by divorce?
4. Among the major domains of capacity (economic, social and psychological and emotional), which one of them more affects divorced women's life? Explain if is there any other domains.

1.3. Assessment of coping strategies of divorced women

1. What types of coping strategies they use to cope up the problem of pots-divorced?
2. Do you think those divorced women are happy after their marriage dissolution?
3. Is there any support from different institutions and/ or individuals to them?

Appendix C: Key Informant Interview

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In this part of the study, the researcher wants to do the interview with eight key informants to assess the causes, consequence, and coping strategies of divorce on divorced women.

1. Main cause of the divorce

AB	Decreasment of economy in the family due to her ex-husband's sexual relation with other woman Does not explain well about their sexual matching. May be, she afraid to say on it.
BD	Bad sexual relation habit because of over chat chewing and her ex-husband's no willingness as he has promised early from Muslim to Christian
TA	It was economical hardship as a result of the death her sister who had supported her parents in labour. It was her husband's decision to have their marriage breakdown, if she needs to aid her parents.
DZ	Quarrelling with her husband because of her pregnancy,
EF	Ex-husband's sexual relation with another woman while he gone to other work place.. She was feeling jealous and angry on his action.
GK	Her ex-husbands need have not to share full of his salary and eventually changed his work place.
LM	Couples separation (in planning) for long time was the main cause to divorce. She indicated that her ex-husband does not need to buy the place to house caused their marriage dissolution.
SY	Frequent quarrel, She was shopkeeper and her ex- husband was a merchant. However, she informed that her ex- husband is mental sickness by increasing chat chewing although later he became healthy was taken as the main cause to divorce.
KM	Couples separation (in working areas) for long time was the main cause to divorce. She indicated that none of them could be blamed their marriage dissolution.

2. Psychological problems experienced after divorce

AB	AB feels empty, decreases in weight and thinks lose of dignity
BD	She feels no moral and stress in her life due to she joined prostitution life, including thinking about fate of her children.
TA	She felt some kind of shock in her life after getting divorce. She was very sad with her marriage breakdown. She was challenge to work caring her child. She is in kind of sorrow even by now. She cries in telling her lived experiences.
DZ	She felt sad now of her divorce. Now she thought everything would improved and hence does not worry about life.
EF	She was angry at her ex-husband's action when they were in marriage (knowing his relation with another woman). Now she is peaceful. She considered her divorce action as right and indicated that she would rather be lost kebele house, if she had been in her marriage and he shares ownership after divorce.
GK	No psychological problem before or after divorce, She decided to have divorce on her will and hence does not feel regret on it. But she said that she lacks confidence and faces feeling of empty.
LM	No problem in this regard, She is a kind of person with positive thinking to her future. She hopes to remarry another person and hence does not worry about her divorce. But still now no male legally asks her to remarry and it creates in her mind feeling of no quality woman
SY	She is worried about how can re-marriage be possible with her four children in addition to her being dependency because of poverty.
KM	No problem in this regard, She is a kind of person with positive thinking to her future. She hopes to remarry another person and hence does not worry about her divorce.

3. Discussion about the divorce before going to action

AB	No discussion about divorce, They have made some discussion, concerning the problem in their marriage but could not solve it, and hence lead to breakdown.
BD	They made discussion many time concerning their divorce. She convinced herself to divorce though her husband was against the decision.
TA	No enough discussion concerning, the divorce action. It was only the unconscious decision of her for the sake of her parents well-being. He told her that he decided to leave her. He was not even happy to accept her decision (of leaving together).
DZ	No discussion made. Her ex-husband forced her to leave.
EF	There was discussion before they go to the divorce action. However, their children were not actively participated. Because, they are early child hood, But he was not returned back either to joined house or to share assets.
GK	There was discussion about divorce and fate of the children. But Her ex-husband has decided that their assets including bed to be owned by her and their children.
LM	They tried to solve problems in their marriage and hence continued in marriage. But eventually, they fail to continue and hence decided to divorce as a result of her ex-husband dislikes to buy the house to live.
SY	There was no discussion about divorce
KM	They tried to solve problems in their marriage. They were hoping to be together in their working places and hence continue in marriage. Unfortunately, they fail to continue and hence decided to divorce,

4. Problems in social relations after divorce

AB	She has faced difficulty in making social ties. Related to economic status,
BD	She faces gossip, as she is un ethical woman from community. Now her partners are prostitutions
TA	Yes, immediately after her divorce, she employed as a house worker and raped by a house owner. Then she felt no respect ion by the population and still due to low income, she has no equal participation as else.
DZ	She isn't participated in social life including "edir and ekub" because her neighbours frequently insult her child above she has broke her marriage.
EF	She is not participated in community associations like 'eder' and 'ekub'. She lost a person who shares her sorrow feeling. Even she was once begging as a result her children and her are morally felt inferior from society due to insult.
GK	No significant problem, her living environment and living condition is the same as before her divorce. She lives with her neighbours. But her child growth is very slow others because she can't fulfill the all need of her kid.
LM	She lives in a kebele house. She faces no significant challenge in social interaction. She doesn't participate in community associations but has good neighbourhood relationships.
SY	She doesn't participate in 'eder'. She changed recently and expected that her relation will worsen if she speaks of her changed religion by which Muslim in to Christian.
KM	She lives in a rented house. She faces no significant challenge in social interaction. She doesn't participate in community associations but has good neighbourhood relationships.

5. The strategy followed to tackle economic hardships

AB	After divorce, she replaces her rent house, even she migrates twice rented house, because house renters are not willing have rented with children and absence of place for teahouse.
BD	She struggle in doing different activities. Her main source of income is selling fruits at the street. She intends to have her own shop and expand the business.
TA	After divorce, She first done different activities, but eventually she becomes prostitution as a means of income to rear her children.
DZ	After divorce, first she was dependent of family but now she is employed as private company by less payment
EF	She has her own house from kebele (with dormitories for rent). In addition, she is selling vegetables in which she earns income.
GK	Done different activity such as washing cloth, baking injera at the same house holds
LM	Thus, no change in her economic conditions as consequence of her divorce, during marriage she was a homemaker. But by now she selling tella.
SY	Has no her own income rather she is economic dependant of family but she tried a lot to go to Arab country.
KM	She is an employee before and after divorce. Thus, no change in her economic conditions as consequence of her divorce,

6. Support from different institutions and/ or individuals

AB	Once she has support from individuals as well as individuals that cover her children education expense. She manages to have some relations with her relatives. She frequently visits her families.
BD	Occasionally, she got financial support from (NGO)
TA	Occasionally, she got financial support from (NGO)
DZ	No support, from any institution and individual except her mother,
EF	No support from institutions or individuals,
GK	No support from institutions or individuals,
LM	No support from institutions or individuals,
SY	No support from institutions except her parents,
KM	No support from institutions or individuals,

Appendix D: Questionnaire

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This questionnaire is designed to collect information about the causes, consequences and coping strategies of divorce on divorced women in Bole sub-city. The questionnaire will be filled out by the divorced women of Bole sub-city. Although the Bole sub-city divorced women are the essential parts of the community, but their divorce problems do not get attention by the concerned body in the sub-city at large in the city of Addis Ababa. Without such information it is difficult to give attention and to adjust the ways to prevent and treatment program at large. Regarding to these data you are invited to give your opinion on these problems.

I would like to assure you that the data collected from this questionnaire will be used for the research purpose only. And also all the collected data will be kept confidential.

Since the quality and success of this study depends on the validity and reliability of the information you will provide, you are kindly requested to complete each item of the scale and return the questionnaire. No need to write your name on the questionnaire.

Thank you, in advance, for your assistance and timely responses.

Sincerely,

Lamesginew Damtie

MA student

PART I. Demographic Information

Direction: Give your correct responses to each of the following items by inserting a tick (√) mark or by filling appropriate phrases or figures in the space provided as required.

1.1. Age? 1. 20-30, 2. 31-40

1.2. Religion, 1. Orthodox 2. Protestant

1.3. level of education:

Not educated

Primary education

High education

Certificate/Diploma

First Degree and above

1.4. Occupational status

House wife

Merchant

Emlpoyer

Daily worker

Others specify_____

1.5. Income 1. 1500-2000 2. 2000-2500 3. Greater than 2500

1.6. Respondents time of gap after divorced 1. 1 year 2. 2years

1.7. Number of children you have: 1. one 2. two

1.8. How is your living situations after divorced?

A. better than before B. same as before C. worse than before

Part II: Causes of divorce

2.1. Causality measurement scale

Direction: the major causes of divorce is listed below. By using the given scale, please indicate thick(√) the numbers that written from 1-5 exnent to which the major cause of divorce agree disagree by encercling the number that best represents your response:

1= Strongly Disagree (SD)

2= Disagree (D)

3= Neutral (N)

4= Agree (A)

5= Strongly Agree (SA)

1	Economic hardship	1	2	3	4	5
2	Childlessness	1	2	3	4	5
3	a large difference in age	1	2	3	4	5
4	Early marriage	1	2	3	4	5
5	Social inflence	1	2	3	4	5
6	Ethnic politics	1	2	3	4	5
7	Job displacement	1	2	3	4	5
8	physical abuse	1	2	3	4	5
9	Maltreatment	1	2	3	4	5
10	wasting money	1	2	3	4	5
11	Adultery	1	2	3	4	5
12	exerting too much control over personal activities	1	2	3	4	5
13	forcing intercourse	1	2	3	4	5
14	Homesickness	1	2	3	4	5
15	not keeping house correctly and wives not obeying them or challenging their authority	1	2	3	4	5
16	The empowered position of women	1	2	3	4	5

17	improvement in social stigma towards divorced women	1	2	3	4	5
18	high remarriage rate of divorced women	1	2	3	4	5
19	Health problems	1	2	3	4	5
20	Lack of discussion in their marriage	1	2	3	4	5
21	Ex-husbands'' bad habits,	1	2	3	4	5
22	In sexual	1	2	3	4	5
23	Drug taking	1	2	3	4	5

2.2. Consequences Measurement Scale

Direction: the next statement describe the major consequences of divorce on divorced women life events. by using the scale below, please indicate the following indicators of consequences of divorce, by encircling the number that best represents your response:

1= not at all the consequences

2= slightly the consequences

3= some what the consequences

4= really the consequences

5= extremely the consequences

Economic consequences of divorce						
1	Individual poverty	1	2	3	4	5
2	Economically weak	1	2	3	4	5
3	Usually engage in informal sectors like spinning, selling charcoal and wood, selling Tella, Areke, Injera.	1	2	3	4	5
4	Being unproductive	1	2	3	4	5
Social Consequences of Divorce						
10	Stigma	1	2	3	4	5
11	Female headed families will not be properly disciplined	1	2	3	4	5
12	Social Rejection	1	2	3	4	5
13	Blame	1	2	3	4	5
14	Challenges Related to Getting a separate house	1	2	3	4	5
Psychological Consequences of Divorce						
16	divorcees become less enthusiastic	1	2	3	4	5

17	Will be experienced shock, betrayal, loss of control, poor self-worth timidity, rage that makes them aspire to reconcile	1	2	3	4	5
18	feel abandoned and rejected and hate their lives	1	2	3	4	5
19	isolation, depression, feeling of abandonment and failure and feeling of detested	1	2	3	4	5
20	painfully lonely and overwhelming with feelings of failure,	1	2	3	4	5
21	Self pity and intense feeling that has never been experienced before	1	2	3	4	5
22	inadequacy, the feeling of not belonging anywhere,	1	2	3	4	5
Emotional Consequences of Divorce						
27	frustration, inferiority, introversion, seclusion and poor health on account of divorce	1	2	3	4	5
28	This affects them emotionally that change their personality to express feelings of guilt, shame, resentment, anger and anxiety	1	2	3	4	5
29	feel rejected, traumatized and depressed	1	2	3	4	5
30	insecure,	1	2	3	4	5
31	A sense of betrayal when no one takes notice or offers rejection, justice, support, or help	1	2	3	4	5
32	Hopelessness	1	2	3	4	5

2.3. Strategies that Taken by the Divorced Women to cope up the problem

Direction: here are some statements about strategies that you taken to cope up the consequences divorce.

Using the scale bellow please indicate to what extent the folloing statement describe right strategies to cope up the consequences by encercling the number that best represents your response.

1= does not describe me at all

2= describes me slightly

3= describes me fairly

4= describes me highly

5= describes me very highly

Coping Strategies						
1	Faith in GOD	1	2	3	4	5
2	Finding strength in the support of family and others	1	2	3	4	5
3	Alimony	1	2	3	4	5
4	Working hard	1	2	3	4	5

Appendix E: Informed Consent Forms

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Dear Informants,

I am a MA student at the College of Education and Behavioral Studies, School of Psychology of Addis Ababa University. My masters thesis is on: Causes, Consequences and Coping Strategies of divorced women in Bole sub-city. The purpose of this research project is to Assess the causes, consequences and coping strategies of divorce on divorced women. This informed consent form will give you the basic idea of what the research is about and what your participation will involve. Please take the time to read this form carefully and to understand any accompanying information.

As part of my study I am asking you to participate in this research study by completing a questionnaire survey or as key informants interview , FGD, or as observees while you are interacting with you in the home contexts. My goal is to analyze the materials from the focus group discussion, household observation and questionnaire in order to understand the participants' views about causes, consequences and coping strategies divorced women's life situations. If all the participants agree, the discussions, interview and observations will be audio/or video taped and later transcribed by the researcher. Transcripts will be typed with codes and pseudonyms.

You may withdraw your consents if you feel you are inconvenient at any time. In signing this form you are agreeing to participate in this study. I would be most happy to answer any questions you might have. Please write or call.

Here is my:

- telephone number : +251902469960
- e-mail address: lamesginewdamtie@gmail.com

Thank you in advance,

Lamesginew Damtie MA Student

I, _____, have read the above statement and agree to participate in this study as an informant.

Signature of participant

Date

Appendix F: The Translated Amharic version of the data collection Instruments

መግለጫዎች

መግለጫ ሀ

የምልከታ መመዘኛ

በዚህ የጥናት ክፍል አጥኝው ማየት የፈለገው ትዳር የፈቱ ሴቶች/እናቶች ድርጊትና ክስተት ክፍች በኋላ ምን ይመስላል የሚል ይሆናል።

መግለጫ ለ

በአዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ

**የመምህራን ትምህርትና ስነ ባህሪ ጥናት ትምህት ክፍል
የቡድን ውይይት የትኩረት ፕሮቶኮል**

መግቢያ

በዚህ ጥናት ክፍል አጥኝው የሚመለከተው የፍች ምክኒያቶች እና ውጤቶች እንዲሁም በዚህ ምክኒያት የሚመጡባቸውን ችግሮች ለማስቀረት መወሰድ ያለባቸው እርምጃዎች በእናንተ እይታ ምን እንደሚመስል ማየት ነው። የዚህ ጥናት ጥራትና ስኬት መሰረት የሚያደርገው እናንተ በምትሰጡት ታማኝና ትክክለኛ መረጃ ላይ የተመሰረተ ነው፤ ስለዚህ እናንተ በታማኝነት መልስ እንድትሰጡ የሚከተሉት ነጥቦች ከዚህ በታች ቀጥለው ተቀምጠዋል።

1.4. የሴቶች/እናቶችን የፍች ምክኒያቶች መገምገም

- 3. ዋነኛው የፍች ምክኒያት ተብሎ የተቀመጠ ምንድን ነው? እባክህ መዘርዘር ትችላለህ/ትችያለሽ?
- 4. በአጠቃላይ በማህበረሰቡ ዘንድ ዋነኛው የፍች ምክኒያት ምንድን ነው ትችላለህ/ሽ?

1.5. ፍች በሴቶች/እናቶች ላይ የሚያስከትለውን ውጤት መገምገም

- 5. ፍች በሴቶች/እናቶች ህይወት ላይ የሚስከትላቸው ዋና ዋና ውጤቶች ምንድን ናቸው።
- 6. በፍች ጊዜ እናቶች እኩል የሆኑት ክፍፍል ያደርጋሉ ብለህ ታምናለህን? አይካፈሉም ካለህ/ሽ ለምን?
- 7. በፍች እናቶች በምን ያህል መጠን እና ሁኔታ ሊጎዱ ይችላል ብለህ ታስባለህ/ሽ?

1.6. የፈቱ ሴቶች/እናቶች በፍች ምክኒያት የሚመጣባቸውን ችግር ለመፍታት ሚጠቀሙበትን ዘዴ መገምገም

- 4. የፈቱ ሴቶች/እናቶች ከፍች በኋላ ለሚገጥማቸው ችግር መፍትሄ ለመስጠት ምን አይነት የመከላከያ ዘዴ ይጠቀማሉ?
- 5. ለፈቱ ሴቶች/እናቶች ምን አይነት የድጋፍ አገልግሎት ወይም ስርዓት አለ? ማነው ድጋፍ የሚሰጣቸው?

መግለጫ ሐ

በአዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ

የመምህራን ትምህርትና ስነ ባህሪ ጥናት ትምህት ክፍል

ከተመረጡ መረጃ አቀባዮች ቃለ-መጠይቅ ለማድረግ የተዘጋጀ መጠይቅ

አጥኝው በዚህ የጥናት ክፍል ቃለ መጠይቅ ማድረግ የፈለገው ዘጠኝ በተመረጡ መረጃ አቀባይ በኩል የጋብቻ ፍች መንስኤ፣ ውጤት እና የፈቱ እናቶች ችግሩን የሚቋቋሙበት ዘዴ ለመገምገም

- 7. ዋና ዋና የፍች ምክኒያቶች
- 8. ክፍች በኋላ የሚያጋጥሙ የስነ ልቦና ችግሮች
- 9. ፍች ከመፈፀሙ በፊት ስለ ፍች የሚደረግ ውይይት
- 10. ፍች ከፈፀሙ በኋላ ከማህበረሰቡ ጋር ያለ የግንኙነት ችግር
- 11. ኢኮኖሚያዊ ችግሮችን ለመፍታት የሚከተሉት ዘዴ
- 12. የጤና ችግራቸውን ለመፍታት የሚወስዱት መፍትሄ
- 13. ከተለያዩ አካላት የሚያገኙት ድጋፍ ስለመኖሩ

መግለጫ ሐ

በአዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ

የመ ም ህራ ን ትምህርትና ስነ ባህሪ ጥናት ትምህት ክፍል

መጠይቁ የተዘጋጀው በቦሌ ክፍለ ከተማ የሚኖሩ ትዳር የፈቱ ሴቶች/እናቶች የፍች ምክኒያት፣ የሚያስከትለው ውጤትና ችግሩን ለመቅረፍ እርምጃ መረጃ ለማግኘት ነው። መጠይቁ የሚሞላው በቦሌ ክፍለ ከተማ በሚኖሩና ትዳር በፈቱ እናቶች ይሆናል። በክፍለ ከተማው የሚገኙ ፍች የፈፀሙ ሴቶች/እናቶች ዋነኞቹ የህብረተሰብ ክፍሎች ናቸው። በመሆኑም በችግሩ ዙሪያ መረጃ እንዲሰጡ እርስዎ ተጋብዘዋል።

በዚህ መጠይቅ የሚሰበሰበው መረጃ ለጥናት አላማ ብቻ እንደሚውል ላረጋግጥላችሁ እወዳለሁ። ይህ ማለት የተሰበሰበው መረጃ በአጥኝው በሚስጥር ይያዛል ማለት ነው።

የዚህ ጥናት ጥራትና ስኬት መሰረት የሚያደረገው እናንተ በምትሰጡት መረጃ ይሆናል፤ ከእርዎ የሚጠበቀው የተሰጡትን መጠይቆች በታማኝነት ሞልተው እንዲመልሱ ነው።

በመጠይቁ ላይ ስም መፃፍ አያስፈልግም።

ግዜዎትን ስውተው ላደረጉልኝ ትብብር አመሰግናለሁ!!

የናንተው

ላመስግነው ዳመጤ

የሁለተኛ ዲግሪ ተማሪ

ክፍለ 1. የማንነት መገለጫ መረጃ

መመሪያ: ለሚከተሉት ጥያቄዎች በክቡ ላይ የራይት ምልክት (✓) በማድረግ ወይም ክፍት ቦታው ላይ ትክክለኛውን መልስ በመጻፍ ይመልሱ።

1.9. እድሜ ? _____

1.10. የእርስዎ የትምህርት ደረጃ

- 1. ያልተማረች
- 2. የመጀመሪያ ደረጃ
- 3. ሁለተኛ ደረጃ
- 4. ስርተፊኬት/ዲፕሎማ
- 5. የመጀመሪያ ዲግሪ እና ከዚያ በላይ

1.11. የስራ ሁኔታ

- 1. የቤት እመቤት
- 2. ንግድ
- 3. የመንግስት ሰራተኛ
- 4. የቀን ሰራተኛ
- 5. ሌላ ካለ ይገለፅ _____

1.12. ፍች የተፈፀመው መቼ ነው? _____

1.13. ስንት ልጆች አሏችሁ? _____

1.14. ከፍች በኋላ ህይወት አንዴት ናት?

- 1. ከበፊቱ የተሻለ ነው
- 2. እንደ በፊቱ ነው
- 3. ከበፊቱ የከፋ ነው

ክፍል 2: የፍች ምክኒያት መረጃ

2.4. የፍች ምክኒያት መለኪያ

መመሪያ: ዋነኛ የፍች ምክኒያቶች ቀጥለው ተዘርዝረዋል። የተሰጠውን መለኪያ በመጠቀም እባክዎ መስማማት ወይም አለመስማማትዎን ከአንድ እስከ አምስት ከተቀመጡት አማራጮች ውስጥ በማክበብ ያሳዩ፡-

- 1= በአጽኖት አልስማማም(በአ)
- 2= አልስማማም (አ)
- 3= አስተያየት የለኝም (አየ)
- 4= እስማማለሁ (እ)
- 5= በአጽኖት እስማማለሁ (በእ)

1	የምጣኔ ሀብት ውድቀት/ ድህነት	1	2	3	4	5
2	ልጅ መውለድ አለመቻል	1	2	3	4	5
3	ከፍተኛ የእድሜ ልዩነት መኖር	1	2	3	4	5
4	ለአቅሙ-አዳም ሳይደርሱ ማግባት	1	2	3	4	5
5	ማህበረሰባዊ ተጽኖ	1	2	3	4	5
6	የጎሳ ፖለቲካ መኖር	1	2	3	4	5
7	የስራ ቦታ መቀየር	1	2	3	4	5
8	አካላዊ ጉዳት	1	2	3	4	5
9	ማሰቃየት	1	2	3	4	5
10	ገንዘብ ማጥፋት	1	2	3	4	5
11	የባል የዘመት ወይም አመንዘራ ችግር መኖር	1	2	3	4	5
12	ከመጠን ያለፈ ቁጥጥር መብዛት	1	2	3	4	5
13	አሰገድዶ የግበራ-ስጋ ግንኙነት ማድረግ	1	2	3	4	5
14	የፈቱ እናቶች ጤና ማጣት	1	2	3	4	5
15	እናቶች ቤታቸውን መጠበቅ አለመቻልና አለመታዘዝ ወይም አዛዥ ለመሆን መፈለግ	1	2	3	4	5
16	እናቶች ስልጣን መያዝ	1	2	3	4	5
17	የፈቱ እናቶች ማህበረሰባዊ መገለል መቀነሱ	1	2	3	4	5
18	የፈቱ እናቶች የማግባት እድል መሻሻል ማሳየት	1	2	3	4	5
19	ፍች ከመፈጸሙ በፊት ውይይት አለመኖር					
20	እፅ መጠቀም					

2.5. የፍች ውጤት መለኪያ

መመሪያ:- የፍች ዋናዎና ውጤቶች እንደሚከተለው ተጠቅሰዋል። የተሰጠውን መለኪያ በመጠቀም እባክዎ የእርስዎን ትክክለኛ ምርጫ ከአንድ እስከ አምስት ከተቀመጡት አማራጮች ውስጥ በማክበብ ያሳዩ፡-

- 1= ትክክል አይደለም
- 2= በተወሰነ መልኩ ትክክል ነው
- 3= ምንአልባት ትክክል ሊሆን ችላል
- 4= በእርግጠኝነት ትክክል ነው
- 5= በጣም ትክክል ነው

የፍች ምጣኔ ሀብታዊ ውጤቶች						
1	ግለሰባዊ ድህነት	1	2	3	4	5
2	ምጣኔ ሀብታዊ ድክመት	1	2	3	4	5
3	ኢ-መደበኛ ወደ ሆነ የስራ ዘርፍ መግባት፡- ለምሳሌ፡- ከሰል መሸጥ፣ ጠላ መሸጥ፣ አረቄ መሸጥ እና እንጀራ መሸጥ....	1	2	3	4	5
4	ውጤታማ አለመሆን	1	2	3	4	5
የፍች ማህበረሰባዊ ውጤቶች						
5	መጥፎ ስም መሰጠት	1	2	3	4	5
6	ሴት ያሳደገው ልጅ ስነ ምግባር የለውም የሚል ስያሜ መስጠት	1	2	3	4	5
7	ማህበረሰባዊ ቅቡልነት ማጣት	1	2	3	4	5
8	ወቀሴታ	1	2	3	4	5
9	ቤት አለማግኘት ችግር ወይም ከቤተሰብ ጋር ተዳብሎ የመኖር ችግር መኖር	1	2	3	4	5
በፍች ምክንያት የሚከሰቱ የስነ-ልቦና ችግር ውጤቶች						
10	የፈቱ እናቶች አነስተኛ የመጓጓዣ ስሜት መላበስ	1	2	3	4	5
11	የድንጋጤ ልማድ መዳበር፣ የመከዳት ስሜት፣ ራስን መቆጣጠር አለመቻል፣ ዝቅተኛ የሆነ የደህንነት ስሜት፣ ፍርሀት፣ መናደድ ፣ ማለም ወ.ዘ.ተ	1	2	3	4	5
12	የመከዳት የመረሳት እና ኑሮን መጥላት ስሜት	1	2	3	4	5
13	የመገለል, ድብርት፣ የባዶነትና የውድቀት ስሜት የጥላቻ ስሜት መሰማት	1	2	3	4	5

1 4	የከፋ ብቸኝነት እና የከፋ የውድቀት ስሜት መሰማት	1	2	3	4	5
1 5	የራስ ሀዘኔታና የጋለ ስሜት አለመኖር	1	2	3	4	5
1 6	የብቃት ማነስ እና በማነኛውም ቦታ አባል እንዳልሆኑ መሰማት	1	2	3	4	5
የፈቱ ሴቶች ስሜት መገዳት ውጤቶች						
1 7	የፍርሃት ስሜት መሰማት	1	2	3	4	5
1 8	የበታችነት ስሜት መላበስ	1	2	3	4	5
1 9	ራስ መውደድ ስሜት መሰማት	1	2	3	4	5
2 0	የንዴት ና ጭንቀት ስሜት መሰማት	1	2	3	4	5
2 1	ጤነኛ አለመሆን ስሜት እና ገለልተኝነት ስሜት	1	2	3	4	5
2 2	የወንጀልኝነት ስሜት መሰማት	1	2	3	4	5
2 3	የሀፍረት ስሜት መሰማት	1	2	3	4	5
2 4	የቅሬታ ስሜት	1	2	3	4	5
2 5	የደህንነት ስሜት አለመሰማት	1	2	3	4	5
2 6	የመከዳት ስሜት መኖር	1	2	3	4	5
2 7	የተስፋ መቁረጥ ስሜት	1	2	3	4	5

2.6. የፈቱ ሴቶች/እናቶች በፍች ምክንያት የሚመጣን ችግር ለመፍታት የሚጠቀሙበት ዘዴ

መመሪያ: ከዚህ በታች በፍች ምክንያት የሚመጡ ችግሮችን የምንፈታበት ዘዴ

ተቀምጧል። የተሰጠውን መለኪያ በመጠቀም አብክዎ የእርዎን ትክክለኛ ዘዴ ሚያሳየው ምርጫ ከአንድ እስከ አምስት ከተቀመጡት አማራጮች ውስጥ በማክበብ ያሳዩ፡-

- 1= ምንም አይገልፀኝም
- 2= በተወሰነ ይገልፀኛል
- 3= ይገልፀኛል
- 4= በጣም ይገልፀኛል
- 5= እጅግ በጣም ይገልፀኛል

ችግሩን መፍቻ ዘዴዎች						
29	እግዚያበሔርን በማመን ሁሉንም ነገር ለእርሱ መስጠትና መፅናት	1	2	3	4	5
30	ከቤተሰብና መሰል አካላት ድጋፍ መፈለግ	1	2	3	4	5
31	ከልጅ አባት የልጅ ማሳደጊያ በመውሰድ	1	2	3	4	5
32	ጠንክሮ መስራት	1	2	3	4	5

መግለጫ:- መ

በአዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ

የመምህራን ትምህርትና ስነ ባህሪ ጥናት ትምህርት ክፍል

የመረጃ ልውውጥ የስምምነት ቅፅ

የተከበራችሁ የጥናቱ ተሳታፊዎች

አጥኝው በአዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ በመምህራን ትምህርትና የስነ-ባህሪ ጥናት ትምህርት ክፍል የማህበረሰብ ስነ- ልቦና ጥናት የሁለተኛ ዲግሪ ተማሪ ነኝ። የኔ/የአጥኝው የሁለተኛ ዲግሪ ጥናት የሚያተኩረው በቦሌ ክፍለ ከተማ በሚገኙ ትዳር የፈቱ ሴቶች ላይ የፍች ምክኒቶች፣ ውጤቶችና በፍች ለሚከሰቱ ችግሮች መከላከያ ዘዴዎች ላይ ትኩረቱን ያደረገ ነው። የዚህ ጥናት አላማ የፍች ሚክኒቶችን፣ የሚስከትላቸውን ውጤቶችና በፍች ለሚከሰቱ ችግሮች መከላከያ ዘዴዎችን መገምገም ነው። የመረጃ ልውውጥ የስምምነት ቅፁ ስለጥናቱ ምንነት እና ስለ እናንተ በጥናቱ ላይ ስለሚኖራችሁ ተሳትፎ ያብራራል። እባክዎ ይህን የስምምነት ደብዳቤ ጊዜ ወስደው በጥንቃቄ ያንብቡትና የሚፈለገውን መረጃ ይረዱት።

እንደኔ/የአጥኝው የጥናት ክፍል እርስዎ እንዲሳተፉ የምጠይቅዎ መጠይቅ እንዲሞሉ ወይም ለብቻዎ ከጥናት ባሙያው ጋር ቃለ ምልልስ እንዲደርጉ፣ ከተመረጡ ተሳታፊዎች ጋር በቡድን ውይይት አንዲያደርጉ ወይም በቤትዎ ለምልከታ እንዲተባበሩን ነው። የአጥኝው ግብ የሚያተኩረው ስለ ፍች ምክኒቶች፣ የሚያስከትላቸውን ውጤቶች እንዲሁም ችግሩን ለመፍታት የተከፈሉት ዘዴ ከተመረጡ ተሳታፊዎች የቡድን ውይይት፣ ቤተሰባዊ ምልከታ፣ ከተመረጡ መረጃ አቀባዮች ጋር ቃለመጠይቅ በማድረግ እና ከመጠይቅ ተሰባስቦ መረጃዎችን መተንተን ነው። ሁሉም ተሳታፊዎች ከተስማሙ፣ ውይይቱ፣ ቃለመጠይቁና ምልከታው ኢዲዮ ቴፕ ሆንና በአጥኝው ይገለበጣል። ግልበጣው በኮድና ትክክለኛ ባልሆኑ ስሞች ይደረጋል።

በጥናቱ መሳተፍ ካልፈለጉ በማንኛውም ጊዜ ማቋረጥ ይችላሉ። በዚህ ቅጽ የፈረሙት ፊርማ በጥናቱ ለመሳተፍ መስማማትዎን ለመግለፅ ነው። ለማናቸውም ለሚመልሷቸው ጥያቄዎች ደስተኛ ነኝ። እብክዎ ይፃፉሉኝ ወይም ይደውሉልኝ።

ይህ የኔ/የአጥኝው/ አድራሻ ነው፡

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ላመስግነው ዳምጤ የሁለተኛ ዲግሪ ታማሪ

እኔ, _____, ከላይ የቀረበውን ጽሁፍ አንብቤ ለመረጃ አቀባይነት ለመሳተፍ መስማማቴን በፊርማዬ አረጋግጣለሁ።

የተሳታፊው/ዋ ፊርማ

ቀን

