



Evaluation Of Divorce Rate And Its Impact On The Society Of Burhanpur District Of Madhya Pradesh

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Abstract

Divorce, as a social problem involving the formal breakdown of the marriage and the couple's separation, plays a vital role in terms of its impact on population growth and altering family structure. The primary purpose of the study was to analyse the data utilising autodynamics questions on the impacts of divorce on children, social life, employment, finances, divorce causes, parental history, and socioeconomic level. Eighty percent of divorced families believe that divorce has a negative influence on their children, whereas twenty percent believe that divorce has no effect on their children. One hundred percent of families agreed that divorce has an impact on social life. Twenty percent of families agreed that divorce has an impact on social life. Eighty percent of families agreed that divorce has an impact on employment. 60% of respondents in the study were judged to be urban, whereas 40% were rural.

Keywords: Divorce; Society; Marriage; Man and Women; Burhanpur.

Introduction

Divorce impacts not just the couple that chooses to dissolve their marriage, but also society as a whole. Even though statistics indicate that the divorce rate is falling (mostly because millennials are marrying later in life), around half of all marriages still end in divorce, which has repercussions for children, family finances, and the workplace. Divorce is the result of several complex psychological processes. The absence of balance and harmony in a relationship is an evident cause for the underlying issues that drive couples to the choice to end their marriage (Haaz et al., 2014). In all societies, divorce has been seen negatively. The significance of divorce and the traces of its negative effects on numerous parts of human society are demonstrated by a review of data and research on its causes that sought to discover solutions for its reduction. Directly or indirectly, divorce impacts the mental health of spouses, children, family members, and friends. The absence of thorough and inclusive studies on this topic prompted us to make identifying the effects of divorce the objective of our study (Yldrm and Pendergast, 2020).

Throughout history, divorces were frequently subject to a stringent set of procedures. Infidelity and infertility were the two most common explanations for divorce. Some

countries, including as Italy, Brazil, Argentina, Ireland, and Spain, did not allow divorce officially until the late 20th century. In today's society, it is not as difficult to show a basis for divorce. Unhappiness is a legally sufficient excuse. There are several factors that remain among the most prevalent. These include adultery, domestic violence, a lack of emotional support, addictions that strain the relationships, and even midlife crises. In addition to these causes, other variables also lead to divorce. Finances are a major factor. When a relationship has financial difficulties, the stress may reveal underlying concerns or make each partner feel more isolated (Li and Wu, 2008). Having an overworked spouse is another typical complaint among divorcees. Furthermore, social pressure is a significant element in divorce. If a society is extremely tolerant of divorce, especially under specific conditions, the divorce rate may be greater than in a culture that is extremely intolerant of divorce. In 2011, the United States had a divorce rate of 53 percent, according to statistics. However, several European states are in a comparable position. With a rate of 71 percent of marriages ending in divorce, Belgium ranks first on this list. India, whose culture is significantly less tolerant of divorce, with divorce rates as low as 1%. This does not necessarily imply that India has a higher rate of happy marriages than Belgium; rather, it indicates that India has a distinct cultural attitude about divorce (Rahimi et al., 2012).

After a divorce, self-esteem may be damaged for a variety of reasons. Numerous individuals have stated that receiving a divorce without having Non-friendly personal authority is sufficient to contemplate marriage. Men and women react differently to the divorce in his show, Maintain, in various ways. Men have a propensity to view divorce as inevitable, as their viewpoint. Women are more likely to be viewed as the culmination of a lengthy process. This is the reason why the ladies felt more negatively about the divorce than they report. Divorce is traumatic for both women and men (Mahrer et al., 2014). Stunning is the lady who may be less apprehensive about divorce. However, he will have greater difficulty building a new life. Humans, in terms of their response to the divorce of his programme, are quite diverse, with a large number of individuals experiencing an emotional high. In this situation, the phenomena will be viewed as sad if the inverse of a successful marriage and divorce is also prevalent. advantageous Rsantr injury And more damaging than growing up in a house that has fallen apart due to divorce (Ahlstrom, 2006). The primary purpose of the study was to analyse the data utilising autodynamics questions on the impacts of divorce on children, social life, employment, finances, divorce causes, parental history, and socioeconomic level.

Materials and Methods

Field visit and data collection

Burhanpur is a mostly Muslim city in India, with around 50.53 percent of the population practising Islam. Hinduism is the second most prevalent religion in Burhanpur, with roughly 45.81 percent of the population adhering to it. Christianity is followed in Burhanpur city by 0.17 percent, Jainism by 0.60 percent, Buddhism by 2.67 percent, and Sikhism by 0.15 percent. The total number of literate individuals in Burhanpur city is

147,056, with 79,316 men and 67,740 females. The city of Burhanpur has an average literacy rate of 80.82 percent, with male and female literacy rates of 85.15 and 76.28 percent, respectively (Table 1).

Table 1: Status of religion, population and their percentages.

Religion	Total population	Percentage
Hindu	96598	45.81
Muslims	106570	50.53
Christian	351	0.17

Extensive fieldwork is necessary to collect primary inputs. Our investigators and field workers visited the district of Burhanpur and conducted interviews with ten homes facing divorce. The information sheet comprised the following questions: These included the impact of divorce on children, social life, job, money, grounds for the divorce, parental history, and socioeconomic level.

Table 2: Available data of divorce families with the their socio-economic status.

Households	Questionnaire information data									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
HHm-01	Negative	Yes	No	Yes	Wife character	Urban	Low income	Primary	With wife	Hindu
HHm-02	Negative	Yes	Yes	Yes	Adjustment	Rural	Low Income	Uneducated	With wife	Muslim
HHm-03	No effect	Yes	No	Yes	Family	Rural	High income	Graduate	No child	Christian
HHm-04	Negative	Yes	No	Yes	Adjustment	Urban	Low income	Primary	With wife	Muslim
HHm-05	Negative	Yes	No	Yes	Wife character	Urban	Low income	Secondary	With wife	Muslim

HHf-06	Negative	Yes	No	Yes	Wife character	Rural	Low income	Primary	With wife	Muslim
HHf-07	No Effect	Yes	No	No	Family	Urban	Middle income	Secondary	No child	Hindu
HHf-08	Negative	Yes	No	Yes	Wife character	Urban	Low income	Primary	With wife	Christian
HHf-09	Negative	Yes	Yes	Yes	Family	Urban	Middle Income	Higher Secondary	With wife	Muslim
HHf-10	No Effect	Yes	No	No	Husband	Rural	Low Income	Primary Secondary	With wife	Muslim

Note: 1: Effects of Divorce on Children, 2: Effects on Social Life, 3: Effects on Employment, 4: Effects on Finances, 5: Divorce Reasons, 6: parental background, 7: Socio-economic Status, 8: Education; Child custody, 10: Regions

Results and Discussion

The effects of divorce on each gender were discovered to be unique and important. During the post-divorce era, boys react more with external sorts of problematic conduct, such as acting out at home and in school. Girls are more prone to react to divorce with despair and self-motivated conduct. The divorce-related impacts of parental conflict on children appear in a number of ways. When children are exposed to persistent conflict, they struggle because they develop "a more distressing vision of the world." This altered worldview may produce future relationship difficulties as the children internalise their parents' conflict behaviours. Eighty percent of divorced families believe that divorce has a negative influence on their children, whereas twenty percent believe that divorce has no effect on their children. One hundred percent of families agreed that divorce has an impact on social life. Twenty percent of families agreed that divorce has an impact on social life. Eighty percent of families agreed that divorce has an impact on employment. 60% of respondents in the study were judged to be urban, whereas 40% were rural (Table 2).

Due to decreased resources and major changes in family dynamics, children from single-parent families frequently display more risky behaviours than those from two-parent

households. Many of these youth engage in alcohol, drug, and sexual experimentation. In addition, they are very prone to be expelled from school, to use weapons, and to run away from home. These behavioural disorders might lead to teen pregnancy or criminal activity. Moreover, without a positive example of marriage during infancy, these youngsters may develop their own relationship troubles as adults. Members of the couple's extended family may find it difficult to sustain a connection because they may feel compelled to take sides. Children also suffer when they are moved from one home to another (Kelly and Emery, 2003).

Divorce may have detrimental effects on the workplace as well. According to a research, around one in ten employees divorce or split each year. Divorce can increase presenteeism, absenteeism, anxiety, stress, and other health problems among employed individuals. Additionally, divorced women are more likely than divorced males to obtain public aid. More than 70% of women who apply for assistance do so as a result of a divorce or separation. Moreover, despite the fact that divorce leaves both partners financially worse off, women's money and living standards are affected more than men's (Lamela et al., 2016).

Conclusion

There are almost as many potential causes for the dissolution of a marriage. The union of two distinct individuals from diverse origins allows them to cohabitate under one roof. This is arguably the leading cause of divorce before marriage, although after marriage, the expectations are excessive. This includes social standing, sex, reputation, physical health, career stability, and the role a man expects his wife to play. In contemporary countries, marriage is seen as an essential component of passionate love. Before marriage, a couple believes that as long as their love for one another does not wane, they can conquer any obstacle. They quickly realise that their prior affection for the fire has diminished. And to overcome their challenges, they need develop a more pragmatic approach.

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