

The vicious cycle of broken homes and unsuccessful marriages

[Life](#), [Home](#)



Children from broken homes become disenchanted with the idea of marriage. When they grow up, they come to distrust its role as a social institution and look at it lightly. According to statistics, a high percentage of people from broken homes end up with unsuccessful marriages (Rossi, 1990, p. 246). Research on broken homes show the overwhelming negative impact of broken homes on the psychological health of children. Studies show, for example, that delinquency is related to broken families.

Parental neglect plays a part in the frequency of delinquency among females, particularly when this neglect results from a broken home. Children from broken homes are also more likely to develop attention deficit disorders than children from normal families. They tend to suffer more damaging mental problems that influence them to make incorrect decisions in life (Rossi, 1990, p. 247). These children could sustain these psychological problems in their early adulthood, making them unfit to handle responsibilities in a marriage setting (Coleman, 1976, p. 389).

Other studies show that children from broken homes are more likely to have sex before the age of 16. It's been shown that the adolescent mind is not developed enough to make strong life decisions. If children are pushed to marry because of unwanted pregnancies, then the resulting marriage is more in danger of falling apart. As children in broken homes become more and more distrustful of marriage and sustain more psychological trauma, broken marriages unsuccessful marriages form a vicious cycle that leaves everyone a victim. Early intervention is needed to correct children's view of marriage and themselves.

However, this is not easy to do as research also shows that broken homes lead to educational difficulties in children. People from broken families must seek counseling to strengthen their marriages. Education plays a vital role in stopping this vicious cycle, but it must be done early and regularly through the victims' lives.

References

Coleman, J. C. (1976). *Abnormal Psychology and Modern Life*. New York: Scott, Foresman.

Rossi, A. S. (1990). *Of human bonding: parent-child relations across the life course*. Piscataway: Aldine Transaction.