

Divorce



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The reasons and consequences of divorce The problem of divorce is closely connected with the change of type of relations in a modern family. There was a belief that men suffer from divorce less than women, but now this belief is disproved. The given paper will discuss the reasons of divorce and its consequences.

Divorce, as a rule, is not a one-stage event and has its own history. The main reasons of divorce in the modern world are the following:

- strengthening of economic independence and social equality of women;
- creation of a family to have personal happiness, first of all the orientation on mutual matrimonial love, high requirements to the chosen partner;
- insufficiently developed call of duty in one of the partners;
- destruction of a family if the love is sacrificed to casual affairs.

According to sociologists, the main conditions predetermining divorce is urbanization, migration, industrialization of the country, emancipation of women. These factors reduce the level of social control, make the life of people substantially anonymous, atrophy sense of responsibility, attachment, mutual care about each other. But it is only a background: each divorce has own main and accompanying reasons and motives.

Divorce doesn't happen unexpectedly. As a rule it is preceded by the period of the conflict relations in a family. The thoughts about the divorce reflect the degree of satisfaction with the relationships in a family (Simons, 1996).

Till 1980s sociologists believed that women suffer from divorce more than men (material difficulties, looking for a job, taking care of children, limited opportunities to get a new family, etc.). Since 1980s psychologists came to the conclusion that the men need marriage even more, than women. “

Nearly all people enter marriage with the hope and expectation that their

marriage will be a lifelong, mutually rewarding relationship. So it's not surprising that divorce is a painful experience for almost everyone" (What are the possible consequences of divorce for adults?) . Their dissatisfaction with loneliness is sharper and longer. Men have more opportunities to find a new partner, but many of divorced men stay alone. After divorce the budget of a man is reduced. Moral damage is connected with the restriction of opportunities to see the children. Divorced women strongly suffer from the feeling that they are not needed any more. They perceive emotional difficulties of divorce more intensively, but come to psychological balance rather quickly (Bianchi, Subaiya, & Kahn, 1999).

The strength of suffering of the divorced spouses depends on the unexpectedness of divorce. The one who was offered to divorce suffers more. Aged people get a bigger trauma, than young, because for them it is more difficult to adapt to new life. Among newly divorced men and women the level of alcoholism, physical diseases and depressions is higher that often is a direct result of change of life after divorce. However, for some people divorce is a desired relief, which brings freedom from restrictions, duties and sincere confusion. The majority of the divorced cope with the problems in 2-3 years after separation.

Divorce has negative consequences not only for the spouses, but for the whole society, thus the prevention of divorces is an issue that should be paid special attention.

References

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