

**CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF FIRST MARITAL DISSOLUTION: A
CASE STUDY OF JIDDA WOREDA IN NORTH SHEWA ZONE
OROMIYA REGIONAL STATE**

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**BY
Batiru Abilu
(batiru2015yes@gmail.com)**

MAIN-ADVISOR: KRISHNA Murthy Ponnappalli (Ph.D)

CO-ADVISOR: Shishay Tadesse (M.A.)

**MEKELLE UNIVERSITY
MEKELLE, ETHIOPIA
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DECLARATION

I, **Batiru Abilu**, declare that this MSc thesis entitled “Causes and consequences of first marital dissolution: a case study of Jidda woreda” is my original work and it has not been presented for a degree or fellowship to any other university for degree award and that all the sources of materials used for the thesis have been dully acknowledged.

Batiru Abilu

Signature _____

Date: _____

Abstract

Although marital dissolution has become an important subject of population studies, sociology, demographic and psychological research in Ethiopia, there are few researches done in Ethiopia in general and no research conducted in the Jidda woreda in particular. The main objective of this study was to assess the causes and consequence of first marital dissolution in Jidda woreda. The study has employed quantitative and qualitative data types from primary and secondary data sources. The Questionnaire was administered to 106 divorced informants. Also, the study used the experiences of divorcees from their own point of view by using the qualitative in-depth interview method with the combination of Focus Group Discussion (FGD) as well as key informant interviews. In case of the sampling method, simple random sampling was used to select 7(seven) sampling kebeles in the woreda, while 106 targeted divorcees were selected by purposive sampling. In the last five years (2013-2017) petition provided (657) for divorce and divorced (220) spouses data has been used as a point of observation. Result of study indicate that, causes of first marital dissolution includes financial problem, crime, argument on benefit sharing, migration for pursue of money, marriage without introduction, infidelity, dishonoring together, apprehend bad conduct, interference of external bodies and neglect community value are the main issues. Actually, 69.45% of the respondents have been agreed and 12.54% have been disagreed with factor reason for union dissolution. Also, marital dissolution has immense impact on the individual who have undergone through the divorce process that leads them to face various complexities such as pressure on remarriage, exposed to the sexually transmitted disease, isolated from social value, depression, unpleasant relationship and exposed to unsafe expenditure. Meanwhile, 73% and 25.7% of respondents have been agreed and disagreed respectively. Also, the occurrence of divorce is distracting the existed good relationships with the family, mental and health of children, and traditional values of the society. Therefore, the study has recommended that marital dissolution is not the best alternative for a couple by simple issue. Also, individual, religious leader, traditional mediators, social workers, government and Non-government organization have to commit and contributed to solve the problem.

Key word: marriage, first marital dissolution, cause of marital dissolution, consequence of marital dissolution, social value

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I will praise thee forever because thou hast done it

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Abbreviations

AC	Arabsa Chifara Kebele
AG	Ariya Gadula Kebele
AJ	Ayeda Jalata Kebele
CSA	Central Statistics Agency
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GNG	Google Nasiri Godeti Kebele
GO	Government Organization
HA	Horo Abu Kebele
IDI	In Depth Interview
JW	Jidda Woreda
JWWCAO	Jidda Woreda Women and Child Affair Office
KII	Key Informant Interview
LAT	Living Apart Together
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PFIR	Path Finder International Report
RFC	Revised Family Code
STD	Sexual Transmitted Disease
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
NCTPE	National Committee on Eradication Harmful Traditional Practices of Ethiopia

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the study

Marriage is the legally recognized unification or promise of couples with the anticipation of constant and eternal intimate life. According to Makara (2009) marriage is the way through which society enters basic institution of family formation. In other way, marriage is a process by which two people make their relationship public, official, and permanent. Fagan and Churchill (2012) argued that marital bond contains some kind of contract, either written or stated by tradition, which describes the partners' rights and obligations to each other, their children, and relatives. According to the Revised Family Code (2000) of Ethiopia, marriage is arranged by free and full consent of the intending spouses and through civil, customary or religious institution.

Marital dissolution is the separation of couple because of disagreement initiated between them. According to the Ermisch (2003 as cited in Denise Doiron and Silvia Mendolia, 2011), the search for a partner is costly by which meetings do occur on a random basis and people enter into the marriage based on expectations about the traits of the partner. Such characteristics influence the gain from a union, may change over time unexpectedly and cause the spouses to reconsider their initial decision. According to Gersem (2006), the divorce of marriage caused by immaturity, infidelity, lack of communication, physical and sexual abuse, drug and alcohol addiction, joblessness, lust, crime, incompatibility, family background, and the like. According to Claiborne (2012 as cited in Aster 2015) indicates that marriage remains a deep rooted customs and norms among the society. Also, a change in customs and value of marriage becomes increasing divorce. While the changes in culture and norms depend upon the change with the global condition.

According to Aster (2015), economic, social, cultural and psychological related factors are the main causes for divorce. However, each of them may not seem common to the people who could pass through divorce. Also, some factors simply make a person or couple to be dissatisfied with their marriage. As Kulik & Kasa, (2014) stated, marital dissolution could occur when the husband and wife have been unable to find a solution for their marital problems they are facing and that would eventually lead them to terminate their marriage by divorce.

Divorce has tremendous consequences on the lives of the individuals involved. According to Wubedel (2014), the disintegration of the marital relationship had several challenges like fear, grief, loneliness, revenge, damage contact with a friend, hatred and soon moment in their lives. Also Salome (2007) study indicates that, divorced individual face difficulty like economic hardship, being fully stretched by double roles, and readjustment to the changed roles after divorce. Also, divorce damages the psychology of those people as a result of loneliness, depression and rejection.

In general, the occurrences of divorce among couples was exposing to the disruption of family function, failure to fulfilling the basic social needs and miscarry to sustaining the psychological needs of its members. In Ethiopia, marital dissolution is obvious in different parts of the country.

Therefore, the dissolution of marriage is apprehending serious problem that influence the society, family member, and personality. So that, the issue needs great attention on the circumstances initiated the dissolution and the ultimate outcome of the problems. Due to low interest in education, limited opportunity for education and lack of training, the rural societies are exposing to complex and multifaceted misery as a reason of disintegration. In this paper, the researcher seeks to explore the causes and consequences of the first marital dissolution in the Jidda woreda.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

Many research findings indicate that, there are tremendous causes and consequences of marital dissolution. However, the most divorcing experienced or practiced in the today's world was similar even if a different scholar investigated in the different areas. The things that adjoin all scholars were, the cause and consequences of the divorces are commonly incorporated to social, economic, psychological, political and cultural perspectives of spouses. For instance, Amato and Previti (2003), Juho (2013), Serkalem (2006), Wubedel (2015), Mehari (2013), Bereket (2012), and Aster (2015), and Tarekegn (2015) conducted -research focusing on divorce with focus on the causes, determinants, consequences, and patterns of divorce.

The summary of their findings stated in the contexts of the social, economic, cultural, religion, behavioral/psychological, and political factor. Moreover, infidelity, incompatibility, abuse, early marriage, financial irresponsibility, economical and psychological dependency, infertility, lack of conflict management, poor communication, peer pressure, intervention of external parts,

experiencing parental divorce, and low educational status of spouses, difference in religion, ethnicity and culture differences of couples, rural-urban setting, and number of living children in a household have been branded as possible potential causes of divorce.

According to Juho (2013), change in gender role is the main cause of divorce in the western countries. An increase of men willingness to do the female share in the household may lead to instability between family, also this would fit for prevailing egalitarian ideals of partnerships and marriage as union could not balance with their individual needs. Additionally, the pathfinder international report (PFIR) (2006) illuminated that, the early age at first marriage, religious affiliation, violence, cruelty, and immaturity are main causes for marital dissolutions. As Tarekegn (2015) study reveals, when couples are unable to solve their marital problem through interpersonal negotiation, they prefer to have divorced as a better solution. Also, problems like polygamy, women's economic dependency on men, physical and psychological abuse of men, very poor and respect less interpersonal communication, and exploitation and monopolization of common property by husbands have been the principal causes of divorce

The effect of marital dissolution goes beyond the individuals who dissolve the marital union. Palmer and Buit (2012) puts marital dissolution causes severe and stressful life events for those who are involved, also leads to difficult situations that negatively affect the lives of dissociated people. Marital dissolution is associated with negative outcomes and earlier life transitions as offspring enters young adulthood and later life. As Brian (2011) stated, Children of divorce are more likely to experience poverty, loss of friendship, educational failure, early and risky sexual activity, non-marital childbirth, earlier marriage, cohabitation and marital discord. As the problem happens, the children of divorced parents are exposed to psychological problems (like hopelessness, drug addiction, anxiety, develop anti-social behavior trauma, and unhappiness), the social problem (less educated, experience poverty or socioeconomic deficit) is the horrible effect they face.

Salome (2006) agreed that economic, social, and psychological effects of divorce on couples could be seem to be short term for certain people, while other divorced people have faced different misery in various circumstances. As Wubedel (2015 cited in Mulroy et al., 1995), divorce has an extensive and long lasting effect on the lives of both men and women. It is the

cause of major life changes that can cause the greatest amount of stress for individuals involved. As various studies demonstrate divorced people experience poor psychological well-being, low self-esteem, low-level of happiness, psychological distress and poor physical health as compared to married people

There is no statistical report that can show the trend about the actual divorce rate at zones, regional or national level. But according to Tilson and Larsen (2000) agreed with the idea that forty-five percent of first marriages in Ethiopia end divorce within 30 years, and two-thirds of women who divorce within the first 5 years of marriage. The same study stated that divorce has been a common and largely accepted practice in Ethiopia. According to Woldekidan (2003) in Ethiopia around 4,042,357 children are estimated to live under difficult condition because of families' inability to support children due to family dissolution.

Even though various research have accumulated over the past times concerning with causes and consequences of marital dissolution, yet there are still large gaps in knowledge across different area and community tradition. Spatially most of the research is fully concentrated in urban area and problem is rarely studied at woreda level. According to Aster (2015) stated impacts of marital dissolution based on psychological, economical, and social perspective while the study consider the role of domestic traditional values in divorcees are scanty. The motivation of researcher is to fill such knowledge gap by assess the causes and consequences of marital dissolution in rural household i.e. where complexity of marital dissolution is highly occurred but not well assessed by earlier scholars. Additionally, marital dissolution had tremendous impacts on the divorced individual, parents, and children. Therefore, this study is an attempt to undertake on causes and consequences of first marital dissolution in the Jidda woreda.

1.3. Objectives of Study

1.3.1. General objective

The general objective of the study was to assess the causes and consequences of first marital dissolution in the Jidda woreda of Oromia region.

1.3.2. Specific objectives

The specific objectives of the study were:

- ❖ To assess the trends of first marital dissolution in Jidda woreda.
- ❖ To identify the causes of first marital dissolution in Jidda woreda

- ❖ To analyze the consequence of first marital dissolution in Jidda woreda

1.4. Research Questions

Research question of the study were:

- What was the trend of first marital dissolution in the Jidda woreda?
- What are the causes of first marital dissolution in Jidda woreda?
- What are the consequences of first marital dissolution in Jidda woreda?

1.5. The significance of the study

Until now, different native and foreign scholar/researcher conducts their works indicated family dissolution problem like divorce, and separation is thus visible in Ethiopia, but not in Jidda. Whenever the problem is investigated by different scholar in different parts of our country, it must be update and need timely investigation because of the magnitude of the problems was indicated raise rather than eradicate overtime. If this case starts obtain remedies from today and in such forward to future, community peace and stability life should be getting a better life condition, for this reason the researcher believes on research works which is providing relevant information and ways of finding a solution scientifically in the woreda. Also such research is not conducted in the Jidda woreda.

Generally, the significance of study could be highlighted in the following statements.

- It helps to widen the knowledge base in relation to marital dissolution in the Jidda woreda
- It will serve as a secondary source of information for those proposing to carry out further surveys on population issues relate to marital dissolution
- Policymakers can also use this study to strengthen policy issues related to marital dissolution problem
- Contribute appropriate measures helps to minimize the prevalence of the problem, nearby, enables to maximize family's wellbeing

1.6. Delimitation of the study

The study intends to understand the causes and consequences of first marital dissolution in Jidda Woreda, where the problem of marital dissolution more prevalent and no serious study is carried out to understand he problem. Thus the present study is basically concentrated on both female and male divorced. The study is based on primary data collected using limited sample size,

quantitative and qualitative techniques. The present study deals with a very sensitive issue and thus the findings made here taken with a caution. The work of research were start on December 2017 and completed by June 2018.

1.7. Limitations of the study

While the investigator undertook a field survey to gather data, different challenges and problem faced. Those are discussed as follows;

- ❖ It was difficult to get the targeted population within the research sites. Thus, each divorce case was not recorded at Kebele and Woreda, where it is expected to be filed. Even it was not possible to find the data that shows the number of divorces at court level. However, by based upon document file obtained from courthouse, researcher make friendship with kebele administration and social worker to reach the residential area of divorced people. Then depend on their hint researcher obtain divorced person live in woreda during undertaken the study.
- ❖ Since a lot of people in the rural area were reluctant, it takes lots of repetition to introduce and obtain their full consent to share their experience on divorce. The researcher was fully committed to communicate them by tolerating for personal attitude of participant and accept the appropriate appointment date justified by participant
- ❖ Lack of organized data related to the divorce in JW. There were insufficient organized data of divorced people separately by season and annual report rather than compiled with all crime get court decision. However researcher overcomes by reviewing lots of document file in the courthouse for eight (8) days which was very essential to get the address of divorced people
- ❖ Geographical location of the woreda is also influencing the researcher by collaborating with low access of facility like transportation. By using horse and motorbike, researcher try to cover the selected study area

1.8. Operational definition

Dissolution: the act of officially ending a marriage

Provincial Elder: the individual who, appointed by the preference of both couples to lead the negotiation discussion among couples and families.

Marriage: recognized relationship between husband and wife, two opposite sex person connected by marriage or the bridge affiliate couple

Marital dissolution: is referring the termination of marriage or a condition in which marital union ceases to live together as husband and as wife

Frist marital dissolution: the ending of first marriage of couple

Shani (شاني): the five intelligent and kind's people elected on village for compromise whatever conflicts happen in the community

Quna (قونا): The tradition of society in Jidda worda to help each other at time of emergency.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Introduction

Marriage is a socially or ritually recognized union between partner that establishes rights and obligations between spouses. Actually marriage is considered as to be compulsory before pursuing any sexual activity. According to Shirina (2013), marriage is the approved social pattern whereby two people establish a family. In another point of view, marriage is a legally and socially sanctioned union between a man and a woman that is regulated by laws, rules, customs, beliefs and attitude that prescribe the rights and duties of the parents. Also, the marriage the ceremony is known as a wedding.

In every society, marriage is a vital social event as individuals get involved in each other's lives and start their marital union based upon mutual and continued choice and affection. Married life gives couples emotional support and care in their lives by protecting their mental health and enables them to fulfill multiple social roles. Therefore, marriage guarantees emotional health for couples and it allows them to demonstrate higher levels of psychological as well as physical well-being (Bereket, 2012).

Although union with a particular individual may seem optimal at a certain point in time, this assessment may subsequently change and the marriage be terminated if the costs are insufficient. The dissolution of marriage is contracted between husband and wife by the judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction or by an act of the legislature. In many jurisdictions, a couple may file a petition for the court to terminate their marriage pursuant to a written agreement between the parties (Shirina 2013).

Marital dissolution is an incident in people's lives and a common phenomenon that occurs in many parts of the world. Also, is one of the most traumatic life events individuals' faces that are highly associated with an increase in emotional instability. Additionally, marital dissolution is a major life shift that has far-reaching social, legal, economic and personal consequences (Sharma, 2011).

2.2. Cause of marital dissolution

Marital dissolution has become a social, economic, cultural and psychological problem associated with both classic and contemporary family institutions. The study of causes of divorce

in contemporary West African societies discovered that adultery, infertility and battery are a ground for divorce. Further adultery is often the symptoms of a sick marriage or even an indication that a marriage has already gone through the process of dis-integration (Moon, 2011).

In modern societies, many countries based on the nature of the customs of the people encourage marriage and protect its dissolution by law (Serkalem, 2006). Accordingly, by considering the social, economic and cultural change taking place in the society and in line with the constitution and international instruments, the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopian (FDRE) had updated and revised the old (1960) family law in 2000. The revised Family code (RFC) at national level serves for all citizens equally and has given equal weight about the cause and effects of divorce (RFC, 2000).

The major causes of divorce are inadequate preparation for marriage. Many young people are able to get married with no preparation, no human skills (less knowledge of the responsibilities of the marital relationship) and no reasonable and moral values. Parents are more interested in their children's marriage rather than advising them to enable to stay in the marriage. Also, most parents want their children to have good marriages, but they do not provide the information and inspiration to those young people having to be succeeding in their marriages (Claiborne, 2012).

According to Serkalem (2006), in Ethiopia women initiate divorce when their husbands were experienced infidelity, extravagance, authority over their activities, physical abuse, age gap and the like in their marriage (Serkalem, 2006). Additionally, violence, cruelty, addiction to drugs and alcohol, lack of role models are also mentioned as the major causes of divorce.

Migration is one of the important process of change in history of human society all over the world. It may take place within the nation as well as between nation. The momentum as well as quantum of migration has been increasing to such an extent that it may now be considered a normal rather than an aberrant social phenomenon. The migration situation has enormous impact on socialization of children. Normally from the family member, adult female and male is who migrate in search of employment, but in some area females also migrates. Also, when remittances are not sufficient for the family members, lots of reorganization of the family has taken place (Fafchamps and Quisumbing 2004).

In this case the effects of sudden job loss are leads to the involuntary partnership dissolution, which is particularly relevant in the current economic climate. In general, job losses raise the probability of divorce and these effects are stronger for dismissals and temporary job endings. The evidence presented in the various specifications to support that job losses are likely to depend on the worker's characteristics contain signals of future match quality and hence have a more important impact on the probability of match dissolution. Job loss redundancies are dependent on the employer's characteristics and represent mainly earnings or psychological shocks. Their impacts are smaller, shorter-term and have more influence in bad economic situations when the earnings shock is expected to be more serious (Ermisch, 2003).

Even though there are thoughts that stand on the idea of heavy drinking does not lead to divorce, rather, divorce leads to heavy drinking. For example, Males who have experienced parental divorce are more likely to use alcohol and drugs. Parental divorce predicts externalizing behavior, such as tobacco use, alcohol consumption and binge drinking. Parental divorce or separation also predicts increased adolescent use of other illegal drugs. Moreover, marriage leads to less drinking. However, heavy drinking is liable to cause social disruption, particularly the family tensions are virtually inevitable. The divorce rate among heavy drinkers is high and the wives of such men are likely to be anxious, depressed and socially isolated. Marital relationships suffer most from the ravages of addiction. It destroys all that is dear to the spouse, including family life sexual relationship, economic resources, well-being of the children and status within the community (Fagan and Churchill, 2012).

As Amato and Perviti (2003), marriage and divorce includes studying the reasons people divorce and found unfaithfulness, drinking or drug use, physical or mental abuse and not meeting family obligations, incompatibilities, growing apart, lack of communication, loss of love and the like.

Besides, According to Tilson and Larsen (2000) in Ethiopia early marriage have a significant impact on the risk of divorce. A study by the NCTPE also estimated the proportion of people married before the age of 15 at 57%. Besides the study shows that the practice occurs in its more extreme forms in northern Ethiopia, where girls are married as young as eight or nine years of age. Although early marriage is widely practiced in many parts of the country, rates in Amara and Tigray region are much higher than the national average (82% in Amara and 79% in Tigray) (NCTPE, 2003). According to Erulkar and muthengi (2009) Ethiopia has one of the highest rates

of early marriage in sub Saharan African in which early marriage frequently leads to early divorce.

2.3. Consequence of marital dissolution

Various research findings indicate that those who pass through the process of divorce tend to show high levels of depressive feelings and traumatic experiences over time (Parvez, 2011). Similarly, as Palmer and Buit (2012) put marital dissolution as causes severe and stressful life events for those who are involved as it leads to difficult and challenging situations that negatively affect the lives of people. In addition, the disruption of the family has harmful impacts on the system by weakening the bond between individuals and the stability of the society. Also, the effect of divorce directly and indirectly affects the environment which covers a wider area (Trivedi et al., 2009). Other than psychological and social drawbacks, divorce has amplified financial impacts on women particularly if the women are dependent on their spouses. Divorce also causes a series of shifts in family roles and relationships and living arrangements, all with devastating impact on adjustment.

As has been shown by Fagan and Churchill (2012) the effect of divorce on children's hearts, minds, and souls ranges from mild to severe, from the seemingly small to observe significant, and from short-term to long-term. Also divorce is permanently weakened the family and the relationship between children and parents. Amato and Cheadle (2005) found that disagreement in marriage erodes children's ties with both parents, irrespective of whether the marriage eventually ends in divorce. Also, the effect of divorce frequently leads to destructive conflict management methods, diminished social competence for children. Children in divorced families, on average, experience more problems and have a lower level of well-being than do children in continuously intact two-parent families. These problems include lower academic achievement, more behavioral problems, poorer psychological adjustment, more negative self-concepts, more social difficulties, and more problematic relationships with both mothers and fathers.

In most cases, individuals pass through persistent psychological disorder like stress, grief and trauma following the actual decision for divorce. Psychological studies also report that compared to married people, divorced individuals experience poorer mental and emotional well-being.

However, reactions to psychological challenges in the aftermath of divorce are not the same for all individuals. (Angarne Lindberg, 2010).

The psychological consequences were the problem of feeling lonely, depressed and alone particularly some divorced women are experienced such feeling. They want to be loved and taken care of to have a partner to share their life but there is no one. They feel that for the rest of their life they will not have a partner or otherwise no-one to help. As a divorced woman, they have had to raise their children by themselves. What life was like for someone were aptly described in positing as, life of a divorced woman is a lonely experience. It is like being a bit alone on the sea. All decisions about how to survive is left to them to make by themselves. It was also traumatic for them supporting the kids alone was uphill. A similar sentiment is that, a divorced woman is a very lonely existence. For example, in the past they could ask for help from their ex-husband when their son was sick. But some time he refused (Angarne-Lindberg, 2010).

The economic problem of a country has some circular relationships with divorce and all the problems are interrelated and interwoven (Serkalem, 2006). Divorce has destructive impacts on individuals and society in the economic situation. Additionally, Amato (2005) stated economic hardship increases the risk of psychological and behavioral problems among children and may negatively affect their nutrition and health. Lack of education access and economic insecurity which has strong relationship with parents' marital happiness and marital stability thus promote mental health and a sense of well-being.

2.4. Trends of divorce

According to Ambert (2009) divorce rates were already inching upward in the 19th century as a result of secularization trends, the liberalization of norms concerning individual choice, and the lessening of religious influence. The religious aspect is now largely missing in the institution of marriage and referred to as the deserialization of marriage. For many, marriage has become an individual choice rather than a covenant before God and this change has contributed to the acceptance of its temporal nature (Cherlin, 2004). These socio-cultural trends later came to influence the passage of more liberal divorce laws. In turn, easier divorce laws, such as those promulgated in 1968 and 1985, are followed by an increase in divorce from 11,343 to 61,980 in Canada. Such laws signal the normalization of divorce: divorce lost its stigma and became more

socially acceptable. These cultures and legal factors have made it easier for people to be less attached to marriage as an *institution* and consequently to turn to divorce as a solution.

According to the analytical report of CSA in 2000 vital events registration, during the years of 1998 and 1999 about 161,393 marriages were dissolved due to divorce in Ethiopia. From these divorces, 157,623 took place in the rural areas, while the remaining 3,770 occurred in the urban areas (CSA, 2000). Furthermore, the CSA (2000) has stated that divorce among men who married only once is higher in urban areas than in rural which needs further study in order to identify the driving forces behind its occurrence and that its socioeconomic costs in the lives of individuals affected by it.

According to Tilson and Larsen (2000) in Ethiopia, approximately 45% of all first marriages end in divorce within 30 years; 28% of first marriages end in divorce within the first 5 years, 34% within 10 years, and 40% within 20 years. Similarly, according to the 1994 population and housing census in Addis Ababa (as cited in Serkalem, 2006), there were 1, 722, 391 individuals. Among these married were 506, 852 while divorced were 97, 147. Furthermore, the instability of marriage as results of the pathfinder quantitative survey shown that about 27% of marriages in urban areas and 19 percent in rural areas had ended in divorce or separation. Of those that had married more than once, nearly 56% reported that their first marriage ended either because they were too young or not interested in the marriage.

2.5. Theory of marital dissolution

2.5.1. Crisis Theory

The crisis theory assumes divorce to be an isolated traumatic event with different phases of shock, an event to which most people are supposed to adjust to over time. According to this theory, the possibility of problems to appear later in life will mean one or more phases not to have been properly dissolved. Crisis theory looks at divorces in terms of how individuals can handle the resulting effects. It looks at adaptation of divorce process in phases which include denial, loss and depression, anger and indecisiveness, reorientation of lifestyle and identity and acceptance and integration. Crisis theory assumes that if an individual goes through the phases, then they adjust well, but if they skip any of the phases, problems will appear in later life (Ängarne-Lindberg, 2010).

The crisis state is time limited, usually touched off by some impulsive event, can be expected to follow a series of patterns of development through various stages, and has the possibility for resolution toward higher or lower levels of functioning. The other crisis theorists have emphasized that the divorce process is seen as a cause of both grief and growth which may lead to improved psychological functioning. In recent time, divorce is still considered as moral, social and psychological irregularity that contributes to great amount of suffering for those who undergo through the process. Apart from other factors, the new identity that is assumed following marital disintegration may play a major role in causing various difficulties in adjusting to the divorce transition (Ferreira Da Costa, 2007).

In addition, divorce results in higher stress, traumatic life as well as role transition that are more or less the same with the idea of social role theory. The crisis theory explains the relationship of stress and role transition as brief and time bound stress of the disruption process and the disintegration of marital union creates changes temporarily in the state of mental health. Therefore, union disintegration is created an inverse relationship between psychological distress and length of time following divorce (Serkalem, 2006).

2.5.2. Social Role Theory

The 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 the process of changing from one set of expected positional behaviors 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. 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. The theory indicates that divorce creates a stressful life for individuals in relation to assuming new roles and responsibilities than married people (serkalem, 2006).

Similarly, 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 for extended 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). Also, 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 individual's health status.

2.5.3. Conflict theory

All humans engage in conflict situations, and understanding the management of conflict will lead to an understanding of stability and instability in marriage and family. Conflict theory is emphases on the explanation of orderly as well as disorderly regarding with societal processes. In the circumstance of marriage and family studies, conflict theory explains how stability/instability occurs, why stability/instability occurs and under what conditions harmonious interpersonal bonds are possible. Obviously not all conflicts can be managed, and divorce is the result when marital conflicts cannot be resolved. Researchers studying divorce have identified various processes that correspond to the divorce experience, including the emotional, economic, and societal divorce. (Shehan and Kammeyer 1997).

These processes represent resources that affect the couple differently and will affect the divorce experience for each partner differently. For example, if one partner has more emotional power of having more emotional closeness to the children, then custody arrangements might be of most importance for that member in the divorce proceedings. If the couple has vast economic holdings and no children, then perhaps the economic settlement may be the most important. If the couple lives in a small community, then perhaps the social aspect of the divorce will carry the most weight. In the worst-case scenarios, these resource issues collide as one partner spreads rumors of drug use or child molestation in order to ensure child custody, or other partner declares bankruptcy in order not to have to pay child support to retaliate for the ex-spouse winning child custody. Obviously, in these conflict-habituated relationships, conflict did not lend itself to the positive growth and change that the theorists envisioned but still demonstrated the use of competition, power, and attempts to access scarce resources.

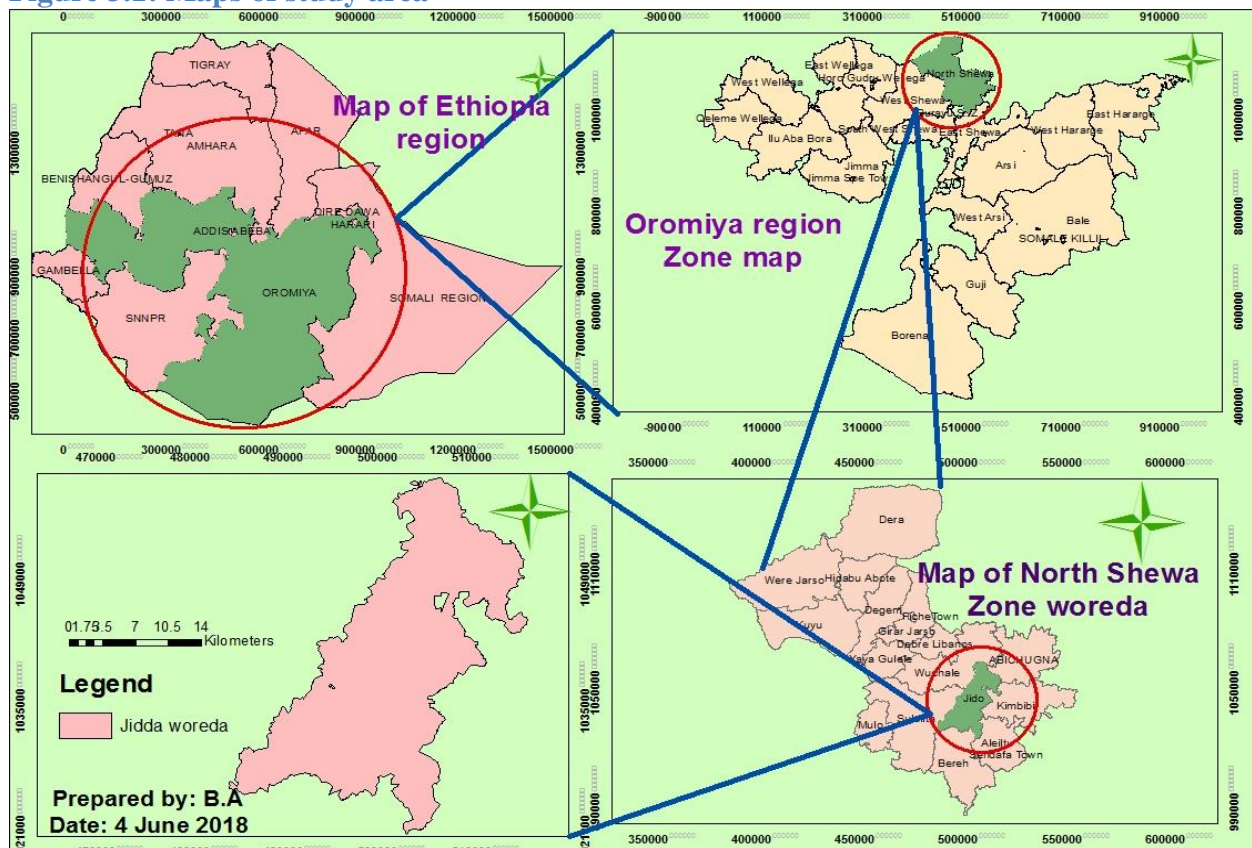
CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. The Study Area

3.1.1. Description of the study area

Jidda woreda is located in the north Shewa zone of Oromia regional state. The absolute location of the woreda lies between 9°8'52'' - 9°1' 0'' N latitude and 30°41'10''E-39°18' 33'' E longitude and the woreda is surrounded by east Kimbibt woreda and, north-east by Abichuna Gne'a woreda, south east by Aleltu woreda, south by Bereh woreda, west by Sululta woreda, and north by Wuchale woreda (Jidda woreda administration, 2017). Also woreda is located 23 miles or 37 kilometers far from Addis Ababa capital city. The total area coverage of Jidda woreda is 48,800 hectares. Actually, Jidda woreda has 13 kebeles and one town administration called Sirti, and total area coverage of the town is 9420.7 hectares (woreda land use and land administration).

Figure 3.1: Maps of study area



Source: projected by researcher

3.1.2. Topography

Topographic features of Jidda woreda are classified as plane land, rugged terrain, and plateau. The coverage of each topographic feature is 68% plane land, 25% rugged terrain, and 7% plateau

while Sirti town area contains both mountain and hill topographic feature. In addition, elevation of the woreda lies between 2600 to 3500 meters above sea level. Sirti's town is located about 2130 meters above mean sea level and area (Jidda woreda land use and land administration).

3.1.3 Climate

Jidda woreda is mainly experiencing of 5% Woina-dega (mid altitude) and 95% Dega climate. During summer season (June, July, and August), there is heavy rainfall in the woreda. However, rainfall amount and number of rainy days showed slight variable. Currently the annual rainfall lies between 520mm-1200 mm. Typically, the annual rainfall amount has decline minimum of 200 mm and maximum 600 in woreda during the period of 1998 to 2009 E.C, sometimes there are light and heavy rainfall in spring till 2000 EC then onwards the spring rainfall is totally nonexistent till current period. Additionally, the annual average temperature of woreda is 18°C (Jidda woreda administration).

3.1.4. Population

According to projected housing and population survey of the woreda by 2007 census, male 26,952 female 26,806 and total population of the woreda was 53,763 while the growth rate of the woreda population were 2.9%. Based up on this, the current total population of Jidda woreda was 59,323. Also in the woreda there was 9696 households, the ethnic group of the community in this woreda is Oromo, and widely spoken language is Afan oromiffa.

3.1.5. Socioeconomic activities

The main activities of the society in Jidda woreda are mixed agriculture, since woreda have 150440 hectares, out of this 56851 hectares are used for cultivation with annual crops like barley, wheat, beans, pea, May and June teff, shalo, sorghum, lentil, linsee and the remaining hectare of land is utilized for irrigation, grassland for grazing purpose. The major rainy season is summer, which covers around 45000 hectares for cultivation while small rain is happening during spring rains which has contribute for all kebele in the woreda to cultivate the land. However, if the rains never exist during spring the agricultural activity is difficult, also irrigation cultivation is the only options available for seven kebeles found in the woreda (woreda's agriculture and irrigation development office).

Livestock is another integral part of production with 30450-hectares grazing area, which left for animal husbandry. Production of cattle, sheep, goat, horse, donkey, mule, and poultry area are very common practice and there is an existing market oriented production system. Moreover, the majorities of communities in district engaged in traditional institutional cooperation like Ikub and Idir in which farmer or household has supported each other when they face social, economic and health problem (woreda's agriculture and irrigation development office).

3.2. The study design

According to Kothari (2008), Research design help researcher plan in advance of the methods to be adopted for collecting the relevant data and techniques to be used during analysis. The investigator used cross-sectional study design which employed by both qualitative and quantitative research methods. The qualitative approach used to collect information related to the causes and consequences of marital dissolution based on the informants' experience and helps gather stories of persons who have passed through the process of divorce. That means, qualitative data were very important to get comprehensive evidence and supplementary to the quantitative data. As Aster (2015) stated that, qualitative approach is necessary to explore and describe people's experience and perceptions of the participants.

So that, the evidence obtained from the participants were used to supplement the discussion through confidentiality of interviewees.

3.3. Sampling Techniques

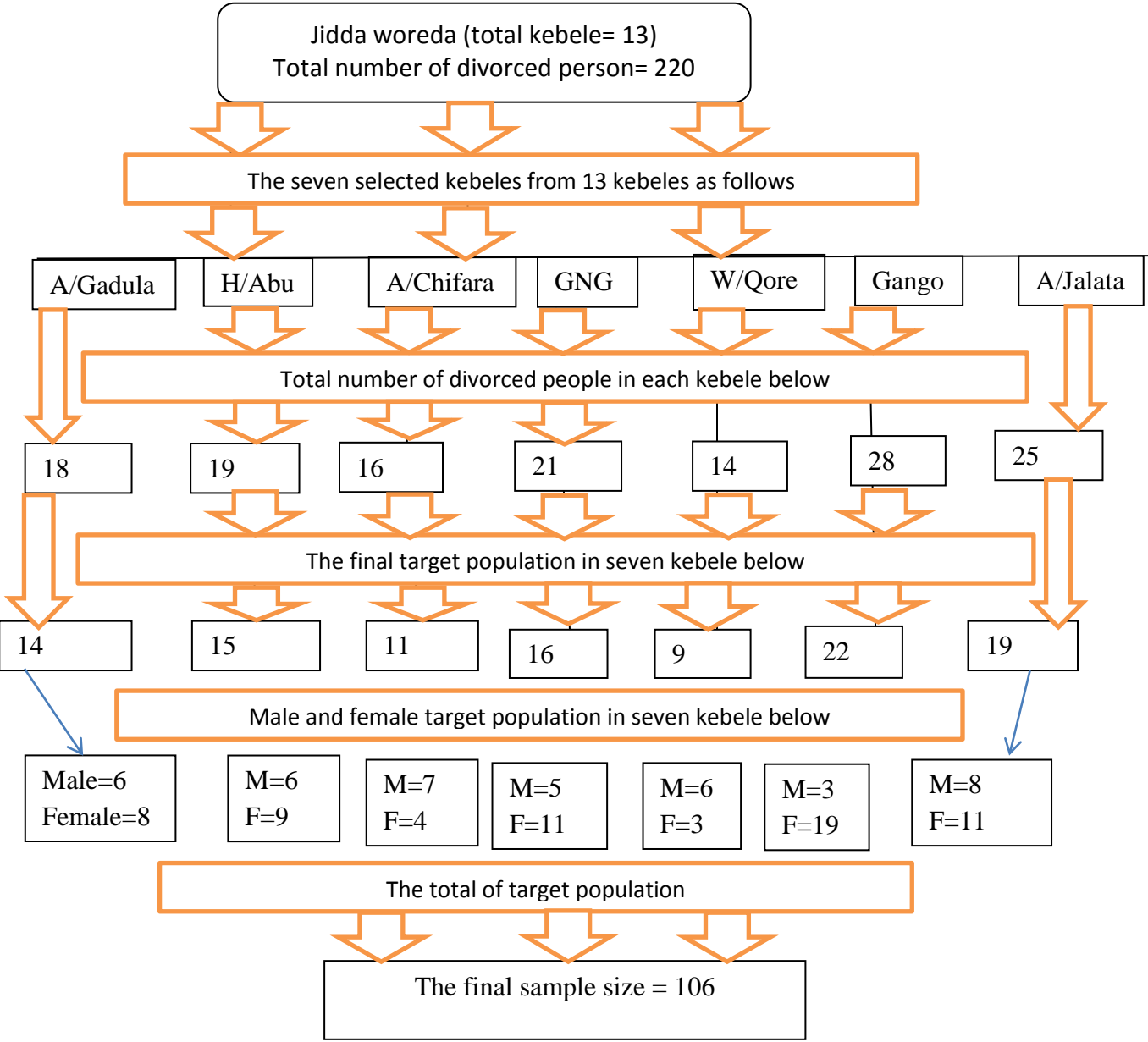
In the selection of sample kebele and target population, simple random sampling, purposive sampling, and snowball sampling methods were used. Simple random sampling was used to select sample kebele, because all 13 rural kebeles of the woreda are assumed to have a similar attribute in case of first marital dissolution problem. Also, the target population of a sample is chosen from the courthouse of woreda protocol/register purposively. Because, in the Jidda woreda, there are vital event registration office and social court apprehend data concern with marital dissolution, while researcher select social court purposively because the vital event register start work in 2008 E.C and have insufficient of data regard with divorce issue. In court house, based on personal document analysis of the researcher averagely in the years of 2013-2017 there were about 220 cases ended by divorce. So, the researcher has intended to approach the respondents from and within the information of the social court.

At woreda courthouse, there was recorded a list of divorced people. By using the list of registration numbers in a protocol, the selection of target population was done by record room staff. This could enable to obtain the divorced people in seven kebele. The targeted populations are those divorced and they were selected by purposive and snowballing sampling method. Also, local mediators were selected purposively in each of seven kebele based upon their experience related to the cases of divorce.

3.4. Sample size

Depending upon recorded list obtained from the courthouse of the woreda researcher selects the sample size. From 13 rural kebele of the Jidda woreda, seven of them (Ariya Gadula, Google Nasiri Godeti, Horo Abu, Wagna Qore, Arabsa Chifara, Ayeda Jalata and Gango kebeles) were selected by the simple random sampling method. Also, the 106 of target populations (divorced participants) were selected from seven kebele. From this sample population, 61.33% of them are female and 38.67% of them are male. All 106 respondents were selected for the questionnaire.

1Figure 3.2: Sample selection process of study participants



3.5. Sources of Data Collection

The data used for the study was obtained from primary and secondary sources. Both sources are used to make the research comprehensive and complementary.

3.5.1. Primary Source

Different primary data collection instruments were used to generate the required data. These are an in-depth interview (IDI), questionnaire, key informant interview (KII) and focus group discussion (FGD) to collect the necessary data from the target population.

In-depth interview (IDI) is conducted with people pass through divorce and provincial mediator who have experience in the negotiation of different disintegrated couples. It was conducted by researcher after experienced people are selected purposively. Also, In-depth interview conducted through open-ended questions for 40 minutes and very supportive to provide detail information about the causes and consequences of first marital dissolution for the researcher.

FGD is very important tools as IDI to collect qualitative information essential for the research. This was done by researcher after competed people (experienced teacher, mediator, neighbour and divorced person) selected from the area. FGD was conducted with 3 (three) group in three (3) kebele and helped to explore wider views from the different segment of the community.

KII (Key informant interview) was the essential instrument that helps to collect data from expert or office government worker who are concerning about the divorce in the woreda. Accordingly, child and women affair office, court, culture and tourism bureau were parts of key informants.

The open and closed-ended questionnaire is prepared by easy way to fill out and relatively takes little time. It keeps the respondents on the subject, relatively objective, and easy to tabulate and analyze. The open-ended questionnaires were enabled respondents to give their responses in their own words freely. The questionnaires were conducted with 106 informants, who separated with spouses. In order to avoid borings of respondents, the questionnaire is limited to 10-15 items. The instruments were prepared in English language and then translated to Oromifa or oromigna language which was the participant's mother tongues.

3.5.2. Secondary Source

The secondary data source from document file of office was used by researcher.

3.6. Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

The inclusion criteria for the investigations were;

- ❖ Court judges and traditional arbitrators have been selected as key informants based on their special knowledge and longtime experience on the issue under study
- ❖ The divorced and remarried have been selected as an informants
- ❖ The divorcees' selection is not limited by the duration of a divorce

Exclusion criteria for the research were;

- ❖ Spouses who are disputing, but not opened file at the court for litigation
- ❖ Widowed/er was not part of the study
- ❖ The second divorces and above divorces

3.7. Data Analysis and Interpretation

All of the necessary data was collected by the researcher through qualitative and quantitative methods are subjected to analysis and interpretations with the help of appropriate methods. Primarily, information from an interview and questionnaires including secondary sources was used to concisely analyze the cause and consequence of first marital dissolution by discussing and using simple statistical tools such as frequency, and percentage. Also, the case histories of the informants are narrated in the deservingness sections of the finding.

3.8. Ethical Consideration:

The project proposal, after approval by the institution of population studies University of Mekele was given the support letter which helps to obtain acceptance of researcher by Jidda woreda administration. An official letter from woreda administration office was written to the Council of the kebele, which in turn write a clearance letter to the researcher. After that, before the interview went on the respondents, researchers were requested for their consent to participate in the study. The purpose of the study was explained to them and they were assured of its confidentiality. In general ethical clearance was obtained from MU, research ethical consider committee. Prior to data collection, ethical approval was obtained from Mekele University, Center for Population and Development Studies. Permission letters were obtained from Jidda woreda administrations and respective kebele manager Offices. After explaining the objective of the study, full consent would obtain from each respondent and confidentiality will be maintained.

CHAPTER FOUR: RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1. Overview of the chapter

In this chapter, the researcher deals with the analysis and interpretations of collecting data on the first marital dissolution. The discussions of the report are based on the data gathered from field survey through qualitative method and quantitative methods. The first part of this chapter concentrates on analyzing the background characteristics of the first marital dissolution persons. Also, the second part discusses the trends of the first marital dissolutions while the third part discusses the major causes of first marital dissolutions, and finally the fourth part focus on the consequences and victims of the first marital dissolution.

4.2. Background characteristics of the participants

The demographic characteristics of respondents are discussed in the qualitative method and quantitative methods. The participants' characteristics contains age, sex, religion, educational status, employment status, a source of household income and place of birth.

The following frequency and percentage table is discusses the participants background characteristic.

Table 4.1: Background characteristics of the participants

No.	Demographic characteristics		Freq.	(%)
1.	Age	20-29	55	51.89
		30-39	30	28.30
		40-49	18	16.98
		>50	3	2.83
		Total	106	100
2.	Sex	Male	41	38.67
		Female	65	61.33
		Total	106	100
3.	Educational status	Literate	37	34.9
		Illiterate	69	65.1
		Total	106	100
4.	Employment status	Employed	99	93.4
		Unemployed	7	6.6
		Total	106	100
5.	Number of children living in household	No child	19	17.92
		1 or 2	58	54.71
		3 or more	29	27.36
		Total	106	100
6.	Place of residence	Rural	98	92.45
		Urban	8	7.55
		Total	106	100
7.	Religion	Orthodox	93	87.73
		Protestant	4	3.77
		Waqefata	3	2.84
		Muslim	6	5.66
		Total	106	100

Source: Researcher field survey 2017/18

Above Table 4.1 presents the distribution of the participant's background by their sex. It is seen that the majorities 61.33% of informants were females and 38.67% were divorced males. Hence, the numbers of female participants were greater than male due to most divorce petitions were provided by the female, because in rural areas, since the male headed households are experienced, wives are exposed to lots victims despite the duties they carry at home. This study in line with Mehari (2013), giving more attention or approaching female greater than male is believe to bring out relevant data and information on the causes and consequences of marital dissolution taking place on the ground.

As age classification is indicated in above table 4.1, the majorities 51.8% of divorcees were aged between 20-29 years. Also, 16.98% of the divorcees were aged between 40-49 years. One can easily understand that the younger the age group is the greater chance of divorcing and most of the divorcees (men and women) were found in young age groups. Similarly Aster (2015) within the age of 20-29 most marriage ends up by divorce. Hence, age characteristics have been the factor with marital dissolution. As increase the age of couples, the ability, tolerance and skill of solving conflicts between couples would be increased. As the study conducted by Ambert (2009) found that the adult aged 24-45 are experienced by divorce, and as the proportion this adults age declines, the rates of divorce become step down.

As seen in above Table 4.1, the percentages of the number of living children in the household were 17.92%, 54.71% and 27.36% for divorced informants who had no child, one or two children and three or more children respectively. The household living with children are highly exposed to serious disagreement before disintegration due to highly increment of family consumption and fail in service accommodation of the spouses.

Table 4.1 also reveals that the majorities 92.45% of the respondents were resided in rural areas and 7.55% of participants were living in town areas. Someone can understand that, the rural residents are highly exposed to divorce as a reason of rural areas tend to early marriage, lack of education access in the area and problem of intolerance and skill in solving conflicts than those in urban areas. According to Bereket (2012) stated that women residing in rural areas are more likely to divorce than women residing in urban areas. So that, place of residence is one of the determinants which are responsible for the marriage dissolution.

The literacy status of divorcees is also revealed in table 4.1. Accordingly, 34.9% of divorcees were literate and 65.1% of divorcees were illiterate. However the educational background of person is determines exposure condition of union dissolution. This means the educated persons is better than uneducated persons to keep their personal right and dignity, but not for all. As the Mehari (2013) study indicates that education and divorce have a strong relationship in which uneducated people could not be able to maintain its rights and obligations in a proper way.

Similarly, the above table 4.1 reveals the employment status of the participants, thus the most 93% of the informants were employed, whereas 6.6% were unemployed. Employments are one

characteristic in divorce subjects specially to see in the low income work. Since most of the rural communities are agrarian, animal husbandry is a seasonal source of income while certain of them are engage in small scale marketing.

Table 4.1 also shows that 87.73% of the divorced participants are found to be followers of orthodox Christian, waqefata 2.84%, Muslim 5.66% and Protestant 3.77 respectively. As personal assessment made by the researcher that Christian and waqefata followers were go to social court to resolve their divorce.

4.3. Trend of first marital dissolution

The first objective of this study investigates the trend of first marital dissolution in Jidda woreda. As revealed in limitation, it is difficult to identify the trends of the marital dissolution because of lack of data source in the study area. According to Aster (2015), there are lack of statistical report that can show the actual trend of divorce rate at regional or national level. In the previous decades (particularly in Jidda woreda), there was no concentrations of government system that record the vital events like marriage and divorce in the Jidda woreda. During undertaken study, some petition provided to woreda court and declared divorced cases over past five (5) years (2013-2017) are available at court record room.

However, the data obtained from courthouse indicate that, the marital dissolutions have increased substantially in the Jidda woreda over the past five years. The increments of dissolutions trends were due to the immaturity of couples, early marriage, behavioral problems, the difference in background couples and socio-economical factor. According to (Tarekegn 2015, Rijken and Liefbroer, 2012) divorce rate has been an obvious rise in recent decades. According to Ambert (2009), the rate of divorce has been dramatically increased from time to time. In the following table 4.2, the trends of marital dissolution in Jidda woreda have been presented from 2013-2017.

Figure 4.1: Divorce trend of the study area from 2013-2017

Year	Petition for divorce	Divorced
2013	145	38
2014	108	49
2015	118	47
2016	92	32
2017	194	54
Total	657	220

Source: Courthouse of Jidda woreda 2018

As revealed in the above table 4.2, from 2013-2017 the applied petition has tendency of fluctuation change from time to time in the study area. For instance, the total numbers of divorced people in five years were 220 while the total number of applied petitions for divorce was 657. The number of a divorced couple in the 2013 year has been 38 and in 2017 year it has become 54. Also in 2015 year, 108 petitions were provided to the courthouse and 38 of them were teared their marriage agreement. There were high numbers of divorced people in 2017 and least amount of divorced people in 2016. In 2013 the total of divorce petition provided to the court has been 145 and within next five years, the trends were lifted up to 194. As Tarekegn (2015) study indicated that, the trends of divorce increase dramatically by 2010 divorce provided to the court has been 82 and within the next five years this number increased to 249. As seen in above table 4.2, there were tendencies of fluctuations in both applied petition and divorced number of people between 2013-2017 years in Jidda woreda.

Additionally, as information obtained from the focus group discussion (FGD) informants of the study area, there were greater differences between contemporary and ancient trends of marital dissolution. Accordingly, the divorce option and tendency is very low in the previous period and very prevalent in contemporary time particularly from decades ago. Traditionally, over a long period of time divorce is not allowed unless serious problem (infertility, inherent disease, homicide) has faced couples but it becomes individual right in contemporary. On other way traditional values like traditional arbitrations are loss acceptance in current time.

As in-depth interview (IDI) informants revealed that, in recent time everybody had knowledge about law procedure which enables to understand personal right than the ancient people and also people prioritize to provide their petition to the court than take the argument case to traditional arbitration. Also, in recent time, beyond transparency of law procedure, there is a great

misunderstanding among people decision by forgetting their right and responsibility rather rush to take their argument issue to court which leads to some misery during. As Tarekegn (2015) study indicates that following arbitral privilege a number of families disintegrated due to arbitrators' lack of understanding on far reaching impacts of divorce on divorcees. When a piece of conflict is happening between spouses, people are hurry up for taking the conflict to court by their own decision and by impacts of their close friend rather than try to solve in neighbor and make an agreement. This tendency assures the closure of unions becomes real because it is very difficult to traditional arbitration for rehabilitating disagreement between spouses after a case is taken to court. However, preferring court to litigation as one and only way of solution source for marital conflict might result the aforementioned devastating impacts on divorcees.

4.4. Arrangement of marriage

The arrangements of marriage are the method by which marital union (bride and groom) is established and companionship. There are different ways of marriage arrangement in Ethiopia which is different spatially and among different community cultures. The Revised Family Code (RFC) of FDRE states that marriage system can be established by presentation in front of an officer of civil status, religion, customs and marriage celebrated abroad (RFC 2000: pp. 3-4). There are different methods of marriage arrangements like traditional, religious, individual consent, and abduction in Jidda woreda. The following table 4.3 describes the informant marriage arrangement.

Table 4.3: The respondent's marriage arrangement

Marriage arrangement	Divorced	
	Frequency	Percentage
Family	60	56.6
Church	1	0.94
Marriage by choice	10	9.43
Abduction	15	14.15
Close friend	20	18.87
Total	106	100

Source: Researcher field survey data, 2017

As seen in the above table 4.3, majority 56.6 % of the divorcees have been arranged marriage by family. Also, 14.15 % marriages of the participants have arranged marriage by abductions. According to the informants of an in-depth interview, several of the marriages have been

arranged by forceful abduction, but it is not arranged based on the consent of girl rather than the abductors took a girl by force. As Boyden et al. (2013) states that, a young male who does not have the capacity to marry occasionally work with friends and family to abduct a girl and then rape her, in the hopes that her natal family will then allow him to marry her, while numerous of girls in their young lives in Oromia regional state had been abducted. But, according to the report of UNICEF (2016) conducted indicates that marriage via abduction practice is not uncommon in Ethiopia.

As revealed in table 4.3, 9.43% of divorcees have been arranged marriages by the choice. The result of this study indicates that, marriages based on personal choices are better for the couple's successful life if their relationship is constructed on the heartfelt love, big commitment and the domestic marriage tradition value, unless companionships become temporal and the probability of divorce is very high. While 18.87% of the couples were get married through the close friend and the 0.94 % of divorcee has been arranged marriage by the church.

In general, the marriage arranged by personal choice and abductions are not guaranteed for entire live and spouse become full of worry for dis integration than marriage arranged by the family. Also, people have low interested toward marriage arranged by family and religion because some people hope as to limit the individual (boy and girl) freedom, but not. However, the main disadvantage of a marriage arranged by family and religion for the individual is that it takes a time, which means it is not possible to get married in a short period of time.

4.4. Causes of first marital dissolution

The second objective of this study concentrates on the causes of marital dissolution. The marital dissolution takes place because of different problems raised between spouses. As Amato and Previti (2003) stated that the specific reasons for divorce varied with gender, social class and life course variable. Also, the FDRE family code ratified 2000 article 75 sub-articles (a) stated that, declaration of absence by the court and invalidation of marriage due to the violation of essential conditions of marriage is the main cause of marital dissolution.

In this study, different causes of union dissolutions were investigated base upon informant's information that experienced the divorce. However, each of them may not seem common to the people who could pass through divorce. Some factors simply make persons or couples to be

dissatisfied with their marriage, while most of the informants couldn't disclose their specific causes for divorce. Various informants were shared their perception through close-ended questionnaire whether agreed, neutral or disagreed on the identified factors. The informants those said agree have experienced with the cause during divorce and those have disagreed were not experienced with the problem while the participants those have neutral were free from the problem with the ex-partner. The below table 4.3 summarizes the momentous variables associated with informants causes of marital dissolutions in Jidda woreda.

Table 4.5: Causes of first marital dissolution in Jidda woreda

Cause of marital dissolution	Response of the participants					
	Agree		Neutral		Disagree	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Infidelity	62	58.5	19	17.9	25	23.6
Marriage without introduction	67	63.2	0	0	39	36.8
Apprehend bad behavior	83	78.3	5	4.7	18	16.98
Early marriage	60	56.6	16	15.1	30	28.3
Migration	62	58.49	23	21.7	21	19.81
Crimes	65	61.32	31	29.24	10	9.43
Neglecting of social value	85	80.2	0	0	21	19.8
Financial problems	73	68.87	20	18.87	13	12.24
Interference of others	78	73.6	0	0	28	26.41
Dishonor each other	64	60.78	5	4.71	37	34.9
Argument on benefit share	65	61.32	27	25.47	14	13.2
Source: researcher field survey, 2017						

The above table 4.4 the majorities of the divorcees have agreed with the causes of divorce while various divorcees have disagreed and neutral with problems. Based upon this, the causes of the marital dissolution are discussed as follows;

4.4.1. Infidelity/cheating/

Infidelity is a disrespect of a couple's stated agreement regarding their mutual life exclusivity. As Carlozzi A. (2012) stated infidelity as a defilement of union agreement and the subjective feeling that one's partner has violated a set of rules or relationship norms. On another way, infidelity/adultery is a serious source of antipathy leading to disintegration.

As revealed in table 4.4 above, the majorities 58.5% of respondents have agreed for infidelity as a cause of divorce and 23.6% of the respondents have disagreed with the cheating as a cause of

the marital dissolution. Hence, as a cause of marital dissolution, couples have been cheating on their partners are due to seek of benefits, change in physical appearance of regular partner, and discomforts is the main factors that lead the person to cheat on the partner. The Ethiopia Civil Code article 669 (a) stated that *there is a serious cause for divorce: (a) when one of the spouses has committed adultery; or (b) when one of the spouses has deserted the conjugal residence at least two years and the other spouse does not know where he is.* The following in-depth interview has discussed the history of one informant as follows.

After six months we get married, he started beating me. When he hit me, I cannot blare to get support. He strongly warned me not to talk any about my misery to another. Since I hadn't a choice, I prefer to keep quiet for a long time. After a year, I gave birth to a child, but he had another friend for a long time in the town. Always every Thursday, his boarding is not our home. He doesn't share food with me. I tried to ask his problems by elders, but he cannot listen and respond rather than refuse discussion with them. He was cheating on me by the secret, while his close friend knows what he has been done for a long time. When he gets son from cohabiting after a year, I and his parent explicitly heard what he was gambled for two years. By next, his parent tries to ask him about what going on, but he couldn't listen to them rather gnash to kill me. Then, he skips out the home and starts live far apart from our home. After that, I was provided a petition to the woreda court for divorce and finally, we agree to end our marriage after a long debate.

As discussed in the above history, some husbands, especially in the rural area experienced such problem while some wives extremely endanger as a reason of several agonies from their husbands. Usually, there have been few wives who cheating their husbands is more remarkable in urban and rare in the rural area. According to Mehari (2013), some husband blamed their wife for she was unfaithful to him and used to cheat on him. Sometimes, there is unfair blame of the husband toward their wife. As information obtained from FGD indicates, couples (especially male partner in rural) are blaming each other by unrealistic thing and without evidence. But when cheating or having extramarital affairs of spouses is known by partner, the probability of divorce is very high. This study in line with the finding of Wubedel (2014) revealed that different women are so intolerable when their husbands are cheating on them.

In general, cheating on a partner is a gamble that deficit the stable relationships of couples and leads to regretful after understood of the mistake she/he have been done. In fact, the regret after everything become over is useless because it seems “after hyena blow over, the dogs start barking”. The main source of such gamble is failing to foresight and insight the purpose of their companionships than following and heard what personal passion order.

4.4.2. Financial problem

The financial problem is the main cause of the couple’s disintegration. As revealed in Table 4.4 above indicates that the majorities 68.87% of participants have agreed that the financial problem is a cause of disintegration and 18.87% of participants have neutral of the financial problems. However, as a cause of marital dissolution, people have been exposed to financial problems due to loss of income source and handling problems for exist is that initiate financial problems between couples. As information obtained from in depth interview (IDI) discussants, the women headed household doesn’t face serious disagreement with their partner because they are not mostly dependent and sometimes not wait for supports of husbands. However, most of the worda rural households were headed by the husband, but all home duties are performed by wife while few of them are women headed household. In fact the household headed by husbands there is conflict with partners on the usage and allocation of money. According to the Mehari (2013) whenever there are financial problems at home and if spouses could not deal with it in a proper way, then divorce comes on the ground.

Also, some partners are free from skirmish on financial issue at the beginning of their companionships, but after a certain period when the financial shortage is occurring due to the costliness of life, lack of income source or disagreement in certain condition is initiate barney between couples. Some husbands are refusing to give money for home outgoings when asked by the wives. In the rural area, since most husbands were the main source of income, they clash with a wife when asked for money, but he refused to give enough money for the family consumption. Wubedel (2014) stated that, the husband's irresponsibility to the family is creating bitterness in their marital lives, also when wives covered all the responsibilities (taking care of the kids and load several duties) their husbands are unwilling to assist her financially. Some wives don’t obtain money from the husband on time rather than debate each other for a long time. An interview informant explained below is related to this case.

I have got married with ex-husband by my interest and consent of my family. After two years, his attitude changed for me. He had refused me to give money for some expenditure at a holiday, the price of the mill, cloth for children and market. Always after drunken, he was beating me. Sometimes he had been taking the price of butter and egg from me. Always he was warning me to return remain Birr without being given sufficient money. I am not separated from him at outdoor work, but no welcome each other. He had the full onus on wealth and home as a general. But, to me, he doesn't have the honor of home maid not as a wife. Finally, the provincial elder shares our common resource into two and start living with my children separately.

As discussed in the above case history, most of the participants, especially women, had faced the battle with the partner on the financial issue. The informants of the FGD confirm that most of the families were dissolute as a reason for the financial irresponsibility and negligence of the husband's. As Ruksana (2017) states, money is the basic cause of couples arguments. Too much money in a person's mind can cause greediness which leads the person to forget about love toward partners. Also, according to Wubedel (2015) women faced financial difficulties as a result of their husband's lack of interest in taking care of the families, they are forced to dissolve their marriage to escape from the severe economic difficulties.

4.4.3. Argument on Benefit sharing

The benefit sharing is the way to allocate the result of the work done for what it deserves at the needed time. However, the argument of spouses for obtaining benefits is the cause of distrust that could lead them to end their marital relationship. In the above table 4.4 indicates that 61.32% and 13.2 of the informants have agreed and disagreed respectively, with the argument on benefit sharing as a cause of the disruption. Most of the rural households are engaged in sharing work because there were lacks of several opportunities of income source to obtain the necessary money. Because of this reason, most participants have faced disagree over allocations of the obtained benefits. However, there is a big difference between rural and urban dweller on allocating money for house materials and also wives raised their husband as he did not fulfill his family duties. According to Mehari (2014), some husband stated, their ex-wife did not meet her family and household tasks.

During this study conducts, some of the informants stated that disagreement for the benefit sharing as a major reason for the informant's marital dissolution. The below informant history is related to the argument on benefit sharing it discussed as follows:

The allotment gain by common effort is not peacefully come to the mutual benefit. For example, fatten animal is taken from the rich man by sharing advantage after sold is a common activity of households. But, taking those cattle to market for sale and bring allotment from the owner of cattle is the role of husband. After husbands are submitted allotment on their hand, some husbands allocate/give insufficient birr for family consumption. Then conflict initiated between them and transforms into serious disruption leads to dissolution. .

As discussed in the above history, the problems were mostly experienced widely in rural households. Because taking sharing of some cattle like sheep, cows, ox, and heifer is remarkable for person who has enough land resource but not own the cattle grazing on the land. Later on, when the cattle were ready for sale, the argument is raised among partner, and then they are not agreed with the allocations of benefits obtain from the sale.

According to KII discussant data indicates that, some women apply petition for the woreda women and child office before and after the holiday (like New Year, Meskel, Christmas, and Easter) comes. The main reason of the petitioners at the holidays was regarded with the marketing which is associated with benefit allotment, failure of buying clothes for children, and failure to allocate what necessary to the family member particularly at the time of holidays. The most serious cases were transferred to court because of disagreement become strong between the partners.

The evidence obtained from the participants of IDI discussed below explicit the case more.

For a long time, we don't have our own wealth. All cows, ox, donkey, sheep and heifer were the share with richer person. From the beginning, to obtain better benefits from those cattle, the sacrifices of the families (children, wife) on keeping the cattle were spectacular, but my husband's not balanced with the family. After sold, big problems are observed on the money. I expect to clothe the children and buy the necessary thing in the home for the holiday, while some husbands don't accept what need in the house. He prefer to entertain with friend in the market don't remember about the family. As New Year come and go, he cannot

construct/create our own business rather catch by beverage drunk. When I asks for money, he responded as no money. Then serious conflict raise between us and our home turn into disruption.

In fact, the problems of money can arise from different directions. As the above history indicates, the benefit obtained by mutual struggles to be widely observable among rural family. Some participants of IDI participants raised allotment of money is the cause of disintegration. According to information obtained from KII interview informant indicates, some family disruption raised as a simple case for access to obtain the benefit. Also, some husbands regard himself as the breadwinner, but cannot contribute what expected for the family from him. According to the IDI participant reveals, some husband lives with the drinking of alcohol addiction were remarkable on sharing benefit for family benefits. Wubedel (2014) study also strength this case as some women experienced domestic violence as a result of their husband's alcohol addiction and personality problems.

4.4.4. Migration for pursuing of money

Some families are geographically separated and faced with the challenge of arranging family. As indicated on the above table 4.4, 58.49% of participants have agreed as a migration for pursue of money as the factor to their dissolution, whereas 19.81% of the respondents were neutral with the problem. For instance, as a cause of marital dissolution, some rural people are migrated for sake of money due to unable to pay government tax, face shortage of money for holiday, unable to fulfill the criteria for marriage and attraction from early migrated person is the event contributes to initiate divorce. The initial purpose of person migration is to improve their living standard of a family by searching for the better financial income source.

According to evidence obtained from the KII informants, more than 50 people are migrating from each kebele to other places for sake of money. Also, the mobility of people impressively takes place after November and June per annual. However, most of them stay a long time in the fresh work area which creates a gap with partner. The in-depth interview of discussant pertinent to this issue is discussed as follows.

After I give birth to five children, my husband lives in town for the sake of money. He was not contributing money to family while I have seen lots of misery with the children. I became a slaver

of another person (collect dung by birr 200 monthly salaries) to sustain and keep for my children. The payment was too low for fulfilling basic material in the house (like kerosene lamp, salt, onion, coffee) and cloth for children. Since I am unable to plough the land, I ought to give sharing to the tiller. Also, in order to buy cloth for children, I ought to hire certain parts of grasslands and ploughland. After a long time, he starts to intimidate and warn me not to hire land, but I don't care what about he says. After he understood my disobedient, he was started renting land to the other by concealing. Then he returned to town and I was interdicted when the subtenant came to plough the land. Then he was coming back to battle with me. Then we were extremely disagreed and fight. Finally, I was provided divorce petition to the woreda courthouse. After long debate, we were agreed to end the marriage.

In general, as discussed in history, lives of far apart with spouse are leading to divorce among spouses. However, different people are migrating for the temporal urgent problem, but stay for a long time unexpectedly without any concentration toward the family issue. This is extremely disturbing the secure life of a family member.

In Jidda woreda, tremendous peasants (particularly some males) migrate from rural to urban by leaving their wives and children at home due to the payable employment constraint surround them. Migration will also increase the variance of the distribution of unexpected gain from marriage, which will lead to higher possibilities of divorce. Migration from rural to urban can also change the preference, which might facilitate the divorce. Women are usually left at home when the individual migration takes place. Thus, they are more likely to suffer more from the marital dissolution. According to Balestrino et. al, (2008), divorced women are prone to be fallen into poverty due to their disadvantage positions. This situation creates a problem like how could women permit their husbands to migrate and keep themselves stay while they are threatened by divorce? My answer is that women' expectation for further benefits are more rather than the expected loss, after all, not all migrants will terminate the marriage. According to Fafshamp and Quisumbing (2004) stated when remittances are not sufficient to the family members disintegration has taken place.

4.4.5. Crime

Commit of crime and an involvement of spouses in crime is serious cause for marital disintegration. As above table 4.4 reveals that, most (61.32%) of respondent have agreed with the

crime as causes of dissolution. While 29.24% of respondents were neutral and 9.43% of informants disagreed on the crime as a cause for their divorce.

As the participants of IDI descendants indicate crime is the serious coincidence that chaos life of the spouses. The dissolution of couples becomes real when either of the spouses is found guilty like extremely damaging other, kill a person and stolen material. Because, the criminal person is prisoned for long time and then the life of a partner with children becomes devastated. Occasionally, various barbaric and immoral crimes are committed by individual day to day especially by the male. An in-depth interview with participant w/ro M history is discussed as follows.

I was starting life with the ex-husband without the consent of my family. We stayed together for two years without negotiation with my family. He was debating over the town-land with his elder brother for a long time. His father died and the mother is living now. The mother was interested and loves my ex-husband. However, since the father has loved elder brother of my ex-husband and gives the townland map to him when live. Then the older brother was refusing to share the land with my husband. Since both of them are the merchants of butter, always they go to market together, but internally they do not have agreed. After a long time, one day, when they back to home from the market in the dark, both of them was drunk but my ex-husband is stronger than the brother. Both of them were going home but what happened in the dark was unexpected, he hit by fat metal on the nape and killed. After a certain time, surprise message come to home and as his wife heard surprised a message she was burned our home. Then I become regarded as a wild animal because my relatives annoyed by my decision of get married without their consent and marriage ceremony.

The above history indicates that crimes are factor for union disintegrations. After such crime is committed, several of social and individual challenges become strong on the partner. However, it difficult to survive and share better relationships with partner if such condition experienced in the life couples.

4.4.6. Dishonor each other

The other cause of union disintegration is dishonoring each other. Dishonoring each other takes place when couples have neglected each other both at home and outside. In their entire life

husband ought to be kind to his wife, while the wife ought to crown for the husband. But when the opposite things happen especially when husbands do not respect their wives rather than take a pride and become arrogant about them, the mutual life becomes under question.

As indicated in the above table 4.4, the majorities 60.78% of the respondents have agreed as the disrespect each other are the factor for union disintegration. Whereas 34.9% of respondents have disagreed and 4.71% respondents have neutral with the dishonor each other as the cause of divorce. Hence, as a cause of marital dissolution, couples have been dishonored each other because of individualism, intransigence, the difference in families and economic background, a division of work and having a different acceptability by others are taken as a matter of union disagreement.

As IDI informants the main problems of disrespecting each other among spouses are raised from having emotionally temper, unbalance of interest among them, not enthusiasm at expecting level, abnegate value of partner, fail to hear each other and refuse common good. The dishonor each other leads to disparage and open the door for serious discrepancies among spouses.

4.4.7. Apprehend bad behavior (insult, intimidation, addiction)

Both men and women were experienced worsen behaviour. The couples are insults/intimidate by their spouse (some of the foul-mouthed) is related to skin color, physical appearance and dressing style to speak out what hate internally. Information from IDI informant clarifies most of the rural area husbands are insulted/intimidated their partners, while few wives infrequently existed. Having of worsened behavior shortens the companionships expected for eternal live. According to Hawkins and Fackrell (2009) stated that even if conflict is an obvious phenomenon among couples, other guest behaviour like intimidation and violence hints unhealthy relationship between spouses.

As above table 4.4 reveals, most 78.3% of the respondents have agreed as apprehending of bad behaviour is a reason of their disintegration and 16.98% have disagreed with worse behavior as a cause of disintegration. Hence, as causes of union dissolution, the people can have bad behaviour due to stubbornness and arrogance is adapt people with bad behaviour which leads to serious conflicts and divorce. Most of the divorcees have faced a challenge as a reason of bad behaviour with partner and participants were familiar with the problem i.e. nobody neutral with the cases.

As FGD informants apprehend worse behavior like abuse, intimidation, insult, addiction and related behaviors are the major reason for the marital dissolution. The KII regard with the bad behavior presented as follows;

Some husbands apprehend worse conduct such as aggression, drunken and insult. This is the main reason for the disruption of partnership, especially husband is remarkable by experience than female. However, the most difficult one is when a female drunk, which extremely destroy the means of life. The drunkenness of the wife has greatly influenced family life than the drunken husband. The drunken behaviour experienced by wife is extremely exposed to the serious socioeconomic problem.

As the FGD discussants, most husbands live in rural areas are intimidating and insult their wife rather than discuss politely when wives have been doing a little bit of a mistake. The accumulation of intimidation and insult leads to hard talk and then beat each other. The FGD participant's information is discussed as follows.

The conflicts between spouses are rising from throwing the immoral word to each other. The lobbying of immoral word instigates the sense of antagonism on his/her partner. E.g. some husbands/wives are touching low living standard of family, a bad background of the family, the previous economic activity of partner family and the likes were noticed concern when insulting each other.

According to Wubedel (2014) stated that the everyday experience of the domestic violence (physical and emotional) is factors made couple marital relationship worse which is a major reason for disintegration. Generally, in rural areas of the Jidda woreda, the physical, immoral and emotional related violence is noticeable in the daily life of the people. But a cruel insults related to the backgrounds of partner has no tolerance for companionships and some of the insults like (ገረድ፣ ሸክለ ሰሪ፣ ዲቃላ፣ አህያ፣ አለሌ፣ ብረት ሰሪ፣) are noticeable and become criminal that can lead to prison.

4.4.8. Marriage without introduction

Marriage without introduction is the marriage or union between two people in which both of them start live together without acquainted each other. From ancient, marriages without introduction have rooted in the rural area community, while such trend is infrequently noticed in

current time. Marriage without the introduction is highly leads to dissolution, especially difficult in the 21st century. Because the guidance of youth by parents is not as before. As revealed in the above table 4.4 the majorities 63.2% of informants have agreed as marriage without the introduction is a cause of couple's disintegration and 36.8% of the informants have disagreed with the factor. For instance, as a cause of first marital dissolution, some people have been arranged their marriage without knowing each other due to traditionally pass from generation to generation, fulfill flattery (relative by blood) interest and having faith on flattery is leading people to companionships without introduction.

The KII informants specified that during earlier, the son marriages have been arranged traditionally without the consent of the girl, but by the interest of her parent particularly which is common in rural farmer households. As Mehari (2013) illuminated that having an agrarian way of life and with the defect of backward cultural phenomena that used to practice marriage, especially to women without their consent.

The FGD informant indicates, before decades the marriage arrangements were performed by the parent, son/daughter going to get married cannot communicate with each other before the marriage ceremony. However, the traditions have great improvement in current time by which the interventions for both the boy and girls parents are based on the consent of their son/daughter. The related in-depth interview informant (male) is discussed as follows;

I face lots of problems when I live with ex-partner. Our marriage was arranged by the effort of my aunt and consent my parent, but relationships were based on good background her family. She told me that, she was grown by lots of safe and safety during her life with family, but when she comes to her own life she was careless. She cannot work in the homes like collecting the dung and fetch. When I try to ask her cases, she was annoyed. I loss tolerance when my mother strives to feed us while she didn't support work for mother. She couldn't go to the mill, prepare food, fetch water, collect dung and wood, and clean the house equipment. My entire siblings and neighbor hates me as a reason for her conduct in the first six months of my marriage, I decide to end the marital relationship with her.

As above history indicates there is no introduction of couples before the marriage ceremony, but both parents are communicating up to the marriage ceremony. In previous, different marriages

were arranged by the interests family through negotiator elder. These have a great contribution to the disagreement and the separation of the partner.

4.4.9. Neglect of social value (Idir, Quna, Mahber)

Everybody has natural environment live in and people share life together. In the different community, there are different domestic customs and value practiced. The person lives according to surround community customs have a long life with neighbour whereas someone who disrespects the social value is isolated from a social service. As indicated in the above table 4.4 most of the participants have raised neglecting of social value as the cause of divorce. According to the table, majorities 80.2% of the informants have agreed as the neglecting of social values is a cause of dissolution. Hence, as a cause of marital dissolution, people has been neglecting the social value due to disagree with provincial leaders (ሸኒ), blot punishment is too difficult, refuse punishment for their blot and overall the serious thing is disloyal social witness (መሀባራዊ ወስ) is the reason leads to neglect the social values, which leads to serious disruption with a partner.

As Key informant interview, most of the time some husbands and a certain number of wives refuse their role (payment for Quna, reject the instruction of Shani) in their society. Those refuse social services at emergency and grief were punished by birr according to the rule of Quna and if refuse punishment they become out of Idir, Quna (ቁና), and Mahber service. Every member of the Quna (ቁና) has mandated to perform what ordered by Shani. When refuses the order of the Shani, she/he will be punished. If she/he refuses the punishments declared on them, no service from the community at the time of grief. The in-depth interview next informant briefs the case briefly;

When our child was died, my family cannot come to grief because of no message sent to them by Shani. The tomb burrow was dug by my husband and his father. I waited so much for my parent before entomb. After a week, they heard information somebody in the market. Then no one of my family comes to me. They were hated me so much. Then my family provides petition on provincial elder and Shani. Then, they assure that my husband and his families are out of Quna service. Then they refuse to turn into membership by penalty. My family warns me not to live with the person ruled out of the community. Finally, I decide to separate and do that.

4.4.10. Early marriage

Early marriage is the marriage between two people in which either or both parties are younger than 18 years of age. This is a main cause of marital dissolution particularly in the rural areas. According to Bereket (2012) people who marry before the age of twenty have substantially higher rates of marital dissolution. The result of this study has indicated that age at marriage is an important variable which is found to be a determinant of marital dissolution. As FDRE the revised family Code (Proclamation of 2000), Article 7 specifies that neither a man nor a woman who has not attained the full age of eighteen years shall conclude the marriage.

As indicated on the above table 4.4 reveals that the majority 56.6% of divorcees have agreed as early marriage is a cause of marital dissolution and 28.3% of divorced participants have disagreed with the cause of dissolution. For instance, as a cause of marital dissolution, some rural people were hurried to married daughter for seek of gift from their in law and extend relatives is push people to marry their daughter earlier. The incredible thing is that, no male get married at an early age, particularly before 22 years old while girls were pushed to married after 16 years old. Everybody is interested for young son in get married after mature and able to work hard to build the way his future credibly.

As reports of Pathfinder International (2006) indicates early marriage is seen as a way to improve the economic status of the family, to strengthen ties between families, to ensure that girls are virgins when they marry, and to avoid the possibility of a girl reaching an age where she is no longer desirable as a wife “ቆጣቢ ቀረኝ”. According to the FGD informant said that the interest of some parent was very high toward marrying their daughter than encourage for education. Some girls, particularly those above ten (10) years were loaded with different homework and tend to drop out of school at a young age.

4. 4.11. Interference of external

The intervention of external body (parents, relatives, friends... etc.) is a big factor in marital dissolution. According to the data indicated in table 4.4 indicates, majority 73.6% of the respondents have agreed that external interference is a common cause of divorce and 26.41% have disagreed. Someone can intervene in the life of another by the sense resentment on the life condition and the activity of the person.

According to data obtained from IDI indicates, the interference of external body is the cause of marital dissolution. Someone particularly close friend and family of wife and husband intervene in the life of their son and daughter. According to the informants, some husbands were disagreed and clash with their wife as a reason for her family intervention. According to Mehari (2013), as spouses are interfered by others in their home life, it opens the door for different problems like a misunderstanding, heard others advise that could outward provoke bad outlooks on each other would happen between them. Some intervention is unprecedented in the life of some people. As IDI participant, some husband is very irritated when families of wife intervene/try to guide the life without interest of the partner. Especially, economic and financial issues are the main intervention of family in the life of their daughter. Since anybody never free from mistakes and some unexpected event, some other friends sometimes share bad news about partner limitation than strength. "M" an in-depth interview with an informant, reported

I have married to my ex-wife as she comes back from the Arab. When she was staying Arab, she deposits and sends the birr to her parents which I also agree with her to send birr on her brother's account. After we started a life together, she was not interested in deposit birr on our account rather than prefer to store belongs to the family. One day, I warned her strongly to bring into our life. When she goes to ask them, she told my history as bad to them and praise is taken the Birr. Her parent refuses the birr and starts insulting on me badly to another. Then I shut up and she continues to share bad information with the family.

Good intervention is strengthen the life condition while debauch involvement of the outer non-blood and blood relative are damaging the attractive life and better enjoyments of the family member. Particularly worse relation makes the life of the partner into dependent on another ideology and different support could be expected from another rather than concentrate on their own efficiency and effectiveness. Female haven't a good record.

4.5. Consequences and victims of first marital dissolution

4.5.1. Consequence of the marital dissolution

The consequences of the marital dissolution vary across the different geographical locations, culture and socioeconomic condition of the individuals. According to Wubedel (2014), divorce is one of the most traumatic events in a person's life that affect the overall well-being of the

individual undergoing the process. Basically, the third objective of this study focused on consequences of first marital dissolution in the Jidda woreda. The below table 4.5 indicates different consequences of first marital dissolution. Hence, as table 4.5 reveals that most of the divorcees have agreed with various consequences of disintegration, while certain divorcees have disagreed and neutral with effects of dissolutions. Based on the participant feedback, different consequences of union dissolution in the Jidda woreda were revealed as follows

Table 4.6: Consequences of first marital dissolution in Jidda woreda

Consequences of first marital dissolution	Agree		Neutral		Disagree	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Depression	80	75.5	6	5.7	20	18.9
Pressure on remarriage	63	59.43	19	18	24	22.6
Isolate from social value	71	67	6	5.7	29	27.3
Expose to STDs	15	14.15	26	24.52	65	61.3
Unpleasant relationship	94	88.7	0	0	12	11.3
Unmasked to expenditure	65	61.3	6	5.7	35	33.01
NB: No-refer number or frequency, % represents percent Source: researcher field survey 2017/18						

As indicated on the above table 4.5, most of the participants have agreed with the unpleasant relationship, depression, and isolate from the social value of divorcees. Moreover, the informants those have agreed are representing as they were experienced the impacts during and after disclose of divorce. The informants who have disagreed were denoting they have not experienced the consequences of divorce, while the participants those have neutral are denoting as they are free from the challenges. Nextly, different perception and experience of divorcees on consequences of first marital dissolutions are discussed as follows.

4.5.1.1. Isolated from social value

A divorced person separated not only couple relationships also complicated the whole way of viewing themselves and their lives become filled up with trauma. Sometimes, especially in a rural area, divorcees are remarked as passive decision maker in social issue which is not accepted by the domestic tradition. As Yohannes (2015) divorced person is marginalized from social institution. As FGD discussants describe most of the time divorced male cannot obey or respect the customs and value of the surrounding community. The passive participation in community service, refuse penalty for their blot, initiate a conflict between a person, and overall disobedient for Shani/provincial elder. The person who neglects the community value hasn't tolerated to

continue within the community rather than drop out of the social life and service, but he/she is not mandated to accept the customs and values. However everybody's are mandated to respects the community value when want to stay as a member of social institution.

As above table 4.5 reveals that, the majorities 67% of the respondents have agreed as an isolate from the social value as a consequence of disintegration, while 5.7% and 27.3% of the respondents were neutral and disagreed with isolated from the social value as a consequence of divorce. Here, as a consequence of divorce, people leave out social value they have been stayed together for a long time due to low interest, boredom of being servant for a long time, become free from pressure of Shani, make free themselves from punishment and disagreement with the community leaders are which consequently leads them to separate from social life.

According to FGD informants, the persons who had been respecting/obey of social customs and values are strengthened the social life while those abnegate domestic traditions were cleavage the bond between the individual and nearby community. For example, the marriages arranged by legal way of social traditions (by consent of both family and youth) are more acceptable than marriage arranged abduction and cohabitation. So that the person run out of this but go through out of social tradition is punished by Shani.

In contemporary, some young people strongly respect the tradition until they are under control of their family, but somewhere acclimatize disobedience for customs and run out of communities' tradition as they become matured/enough to get married. Also, when someone is refusing to pay compensation and try to hide the reality of what blot he/she has been done on partner (after divorced, denies after hitting someone, push boundary) is also unwelcome in social life. Such person cannot obtain social support at time of grief (divorced person cannot obtain the service of Quna (ቁና) at time of grief), the son born from parent get married by abduction cannot bestman of another, they cannot apply petition to Shani (ሸኒ) and nobody can be witness to him/her. According to Yohannes (2015) stated that, when person become divorced they couldn't become member of social institution (idir, ekub, mehber) in Hulet Ejju Enessie Woreda. Because their community refused them to organize with married household since they fell that divorced cannot return the credit on time.

In general, the divorcees can be out of social life as they are disrespect and against social value. Most of the time male highly exposed to such decision while divorced women are not as male,

but few of them are experiencing isolation from social life. According to Yohannes (2015) divorced person will not able to contribute all precondition of the membership. In contrary social can impose great pressure on divorced person when someone not interested with the ways of community. Because, there are thought of “rather than community’s downfall on you, it’s better to mountain downfall on you” become takes place. This indicates living without cooperation of local community’s and neglect togetherness is heavy as the big mountain.

4.5.1.2. Pressure on remarriage

Remarriage is an arrangement of the new marriage that takes place after partnerships of previous time had been ended or divorced. As indicated in above table 4.5, the majorities 59.43% of the divorcees have agreed as pressure on remarriage is the effects of marital dissolution, while 22.6% of the participants have disagreed with a consequence of divorce. Here, as consequence of union disintegration, divorcees have been become under pressure when want to arrange other marriage post-divorce due to fear for personal behaviour of new spouse, disorientation to remarriage, fear of social pressure, fear for child with them, bad memory with ex-partner, forced by family to have own lives are which consequently leads them to worry about remarriage. According to Mehari (2013) stated people at divorce face many fears and greatest of fear among them is being alone. Also, some divorcees fear to fail again, never finding someone to marry or live with, staying angry/bitter for a long time.

According to the IDI discussants, both divorcees have faced lots of confusion when intended to have constructed another marriage. They have little bit loss confidence and guarantee to select a new partner and filled with lots of worry about a person going to arranged companionships. However, those pass-through process of divorce has low chance to become choice of another person, whereas for widowed/widower have no pressure to arrange the marriage with others. As various informants reveal, divorced male were take very long time to get a partner than divorced female and some woman resign themselves to get married to a divorced man.

Moreover, after divorce, there is a different attitude of woman and man toward remarriage. This means, most of the divorced men are highly interested in remarriage, while certain (but not some) of women have a low interest or motivation to arrange new marriage. The main reason to distrust remarriage of those certain women is that, they do not want to give birth to a child from the different male, while various male is experienced cohabitation than arrange other marriage.

But according to Beaupre and Andriacchi (2008) study indicates remarriage become less common because of the increasing tendency to cohabit after divorce.

4.5.1.3. Expose to sexual transmitted disease (STD)

Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) are infections that are passed from one person to another through sexual contact. Depending on the disease, the infection can be spread through any type of sexual activity involving the sex organs. Most of the time single people like those divorced whom lead their life as cohabitation were highly exposed to the disease or infection. As indicated in above table 4.5, the majorities 61.3% of informants have agreed as exposed to sexually transmitted disease as a result of divorce and 40.6% have disagreed while 14.15 participants were neutrals. Hence, as consequences of union disintegration, the persons exposed to the sexually transmitted disease (STD) due to person inability to control their passion, start relationship without understand the background and lack of awareness about STD in the rural area are which exposed people to sexual transmitted disease as a result of divorce.

As the data obtained from the KII indicates that, the divorced person (particularly those at a young age) has a high probability of exposing to the sexually transmitted disease. In the rural area, different problems like lack of access to health care and start sexual contact without investigating the background of cohabiting is contributed for exposed to STD. Also, according to the informants, the data of blood test conducted in 2015/16 based on the interests of an individual indicates that, more than 500 people of the rural area live with the HIV AIDS. From people, most of them were male which accounts for more than 400 while the main cause of the prevalence of the disease is unsafe sexual contact.

4.5.1.4. Depression

Divorce and depression seem to go hand in hand due to the resulting in upheaval and potentially debilitating person's normal existence that impacts every aspect of life condition. Psychological science claimed depression as accompanies of divorce by which a person's happiness level drops as he/she approaches disintegration.

As above table 4.5 reveals most 75.5% of the informants have agreed as depression is the main consequences of union dissolution while 18.9% of informants have disagreed with the consequence of dissolution. Here, as the consequence of divorce, people live with depression

have been due to worry about children, think about daily basic need, community attitude toward them, and place of residence is subsequently leading divorcees to unhappiness. As information obtained from IDI informant indicates, at beginning of declaration of divorces, the divorcee's mind is full of depression and they are not open to hear somebody support and inspiration. Also, divorces were extremely exposed to depression and stay with the problems for a short period of time, but expose to serious pain challenge for a long time.

The information obtained from FGD informants indicates some divorced male stay as depressed for fewer periods of time (up to get the encouragement and support of other) while females are confused for a long time. The main reason is that the difference of hearing each other and most difficulties of the union dissolutions are imposed on the females than men because at least male has his own shelter while the female is dependent dweller on somebody. In fact, feeling depression and reject each other is a character of divorced female than male because at least male has his own shelter while the female is ultimately dependent on the other body.

Generally, the combination of divorce and depression is a devastating the mental health of a person. From the beginning of a debate, some peoples prefer to suicide, lower self-esteem, think themselves as dreamless, and worry about the place of destination. Also, an impact of depression as results of divorce is become accustomed divorcees with strange conducts such as ignoring responsibilities and avoiding the role of the other in their life. However, such behaviour is close the door for someone whom wants to support them.

4.5.1.5. Unpleasant relationship between ex-partners

The unpleasant relationship between the couple is another consequence of first marital disintegration. Also, bad sense during companionship makes unpleasant relation among spouses especially after divorce is declared by court. As in above table 4.5 reveals that most 88.7% of the informants have agreed as the unpleasant relationship is a consequence of marital dissolution. Hence, as a result of the marital dissolution, the divorcees stayed by unpleasant relationship forever as a reason of having a cruel memory with each other during companionships.

According to the FGD informants, the relationships and attitude of participants toward the ex-partner were unpleasant and they don't want to see each other after divorce. Also, some people relationships continue with temper passion for a long time between each other. But it was not

common for the different partner for various participants have forgotten what happened at yesterday and continue to make tomorrow better. As the IDI informants, bad relationship after divorce among the partners leads to revenge each other forever and always badly insult and hope his/her die. The history of IDI informants is discussed as follows;

I have divorced with ex-husband because of his dictator on me. He beat me as a donkey and severely insults me, also prohibits freedom of decision making in our home. I go market by his permission. I cannot share happy and grief with others. I have to ask his permission to buy coffee, salt Etc. I was extremely misery by him. Today I prefer never to have seen his face in my life. I am so irritated when he comes in front of me. He killed me at my stand. He was breaking and bloody my heart. After agreeing to separate, he was refusing to share the wealth. I do not hope such kinds of a husband for other females.

Therefore, as discussed in the above history bad feeling and memory during companionships is created destructive passion which instigates a fight, anger and revenge with ex-partner and a close relative of partners. Then, such personal problems transformed to the antagonism in the group by the relative that leads to the unnecessary chaos.

4.5.1.6. Unmasked to expenditure

Other post-divorce consequences of marital dissolution are unmasked divorcees to different expenditure. From the beginning of applying petition up to declaration of divorce by court, huge money is spending (for transport, tea, author, and photocopy) by both sides. Also, after divorce is officially assured by court either of them could blame the decision, but when someone become refuse to implement a decision of court/traditional arbitration, again they exposed to another spending. As indicated in the above table 4.5, majorities 61.3% of informants have agreed as unmasked to expend are a consequence of marital dissolution, while 33.01% of the respondents have disagreed. For instance, as a consequence of marital dissolution, persons exposed to unmasked expenditure when they are debate each other to obtain the justice decision which consequently leads them to unwanted expenditure.

As information obtained from IDI discussants, the divorcees those has taken the case to court are spending huge money, whereas those solve the problem by traditional arbitration have not unmasked to great expenses. As data obtained from IDI indicates, the total expenditure of divorcees apply impeachment to the court were spend more than 6000 (six thousand) ETB while those have seen their case on traditional arbitration is spend maximums up to 1000 (one thousand) ETB which is low than going for court. So, why some people go through court? Because the traditional arbitration cannot constrain person when either accused or accuser are not interested to handle their problem by negotiator.

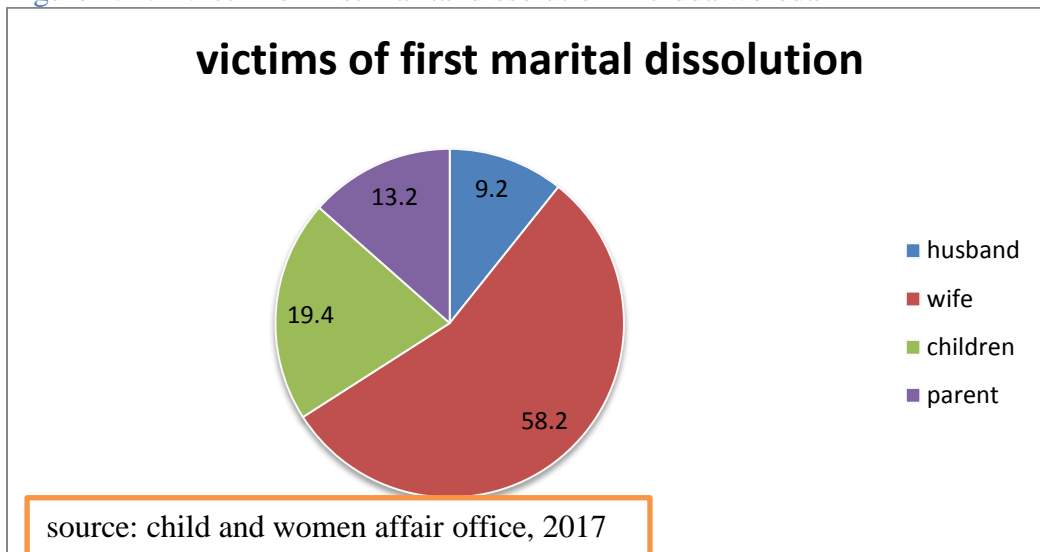
The FGD informants reveal that the divorced person faced tremendous difficulty at the time of ongoing for cases and after divorce, especially at court level divorce issue has taken a long time. When following their cases on the courts, some divorcees are borrowed money from different person. After a certain time, the debts of different borrower become concerned and big tension for them. Finally, after the divorce is recognized by the court and their resource allotment is revealed by a court, reversely they become accused by money borrower and their relationships change to conflict. The future lives extremely complex for such people and there are some people who practice begging.

The great controversy between unions post-divorce is over the fair and equitable manner of sharing a commonwealth. Women are very discriminated at this stage because their husband has hidden different holdings like cows and sheep by sell or far away from his residence. This can be lead to serious psychological pain that undergone by large cost for medical treatment. The history of IDI informant narrated under “Argument on benefit sharing” was explained her consequence after divorce as she did not get her allotment of commonwealths like cows and sheep, also he was blaming me to sell the cattle and hire the land. However, another previous researcher As Mehari (2013) study indicates that, both husband and wife are blaming each other for the extravagance of a commonwealth and meeting family tasks rather avow the reality belongs to them.

4.5.2. Victims of the marital dissolution

The outcomes of union disintegrations have tremendous impact on parent’s and couple’s future life particularly on social, economic, and psychological condition of a person. As Kumalachw (2001) found that, the effects of marital dissolution problems are recognized not to be the same for men and women. Many women in developing countries, like Ethiopia, have fewer choices in life after divorce. Also, as marital dissolution takes place, lots of impacts is imposed on the individual (wife and husband separately), parent, and social. The following figure 4.1 indicates the family member victimized as a result of union disintegration.

Figure 2: 4.1 Victim of first marital dissolution in Jidda woreda



As indicated in above figure 4.1, majorities 52.8% of divorced wives are victims after divorce and 21.7% of children's are influenced by the problems which are a high number next to the wife. As the victim of marital dissolution, children and wives have been faced serious difficulties due to disagreement among parents and loss of support from parents. Further, based upon information obtained from KII and FGD informants' discussion, the victims of first marital dissolution discussed as follows. According to Bereket (2012) children and other relatives of the couples are immediate victims who share the potential consequences of the dissolution.

4.5.2.1. Wives

Women are extremely victimized as results of divorce. Post-divorce, especially in rural area, children are preferred to live with their mother. So that women are pay great sacrifice to serve their children and safe themselves from socioeconomical hardship. Divorced women are pay great sacrifice to provide the basic need (food, clothing, and education) for husband and children. As information from IDI indicates, the impact of dissolution imposed on the women is concern with the living standard of family, which means women from poor parents are extremely victimized as results of divorce than those born from the rich parents. When divorced women have done little bit mistake in front of others (at headwater, market, mill home), they are abused by saying tramp wife (ጋለሞታ ሴት) which discourage their personal moral and strongly push them to close relationships with other people. According to Wubedel (2014) study indicates the social

relationships with families and friends negatively affect the women as a result of the divorce that motives them toward broken off their social network as they have taken sides with ex-husbands.

As data obtained from KII indicate that, most of the children of divorced couple are prefer to lead their future live with their mother than father, because they fear father so much. In the previous three years large numbers of wives were faced several challenges or misery when move to arrange their future life, to own shelter/residence, obtain what decided by court/mediator and life is difficult with children. According to Yohannes (2015) stated that, for divorced women the beginning of a new life is difficult in rural society. Because they didn't get any support from the society to share their property and to begin new life. As information obtained from FGD indicates some wife is not confidentially making a decision in front of other which pushes to isolate herself from the community, leads to exploitation and free service work.

Also, some of the divorced women have a bad relationship with the inherent parent. Wubedel (2014) study indicates that the relationship with their family as the aftermath of divorce is so tough that had affected the psychological well-being of the women. The IDI descendants reveals that in their family and surrounding communities thought, there is lack of understanding the challenge they were pass through as a result of divorce. This leads to feeling sad, angry and frustration of divorcee on their families after divorce.

Generally, as a reason of ending union relationships different problems like ample feeds for the children and themselves, temporal problems of shelter, loss of self-confidence, attitudinal change in family, full of fear about the future, expose to sexual-based violence and become the bondmaid and free servant is related with life of divorcee.

4.5.2.2. Children

Children are other family members who are victimized as a result of parental disintegration. As indicated in the above figure 4.1 reveal that 21.7% of children are highly victimized after parental separation. As Tarekegn (2015) the number of children separating from their one or both parents because of the divorce of their parents has been disturbingly increasing from 2010-2014. Hence, many parents experiencing divorce are unaware of how their negative behaviors detrimentally impact their children. According to Ambert (2009), children whose parents are divorced are more likely suffer by emotional disorder, become young offender and do less well

in school than whose parent remain together. They may be swept up in the passion of the moment and may fail to acknowledge their children's anguish over parental divorce.

As data from KII indicate the impact on child those less than five (5) years challenges of parental divorced are covered by their mother misery, while those above seven years are extremely victimized as results of parental disintegration. After the parental divorce, children become violent and troublemakers with delinquency problems in their society as a result of a loss of their parent's supervision.

The FGD stated that the occurrences of dissolution among parent are not comfortable to the children. As Yohannes (2015) study, divorced couple showed comparatively less affection to their children, communicate less with them and punished them more. They adapt and develop with immorality, unethically, carelessness, blunt, and delinquent. Economically, they become poor and wasted, because, in the rural area, they become free slaver of others like a shepherd. According to IDI, by some individual living within communities, parental divorced children are regarded as a second nation (not respected, loved, welcomed by the other), they cannot obtain better opportunity (education, play with friends when they want), and treated as a beggar among different people.

In general, most of the parental divorced children given Gudifacha (adoption), loss the family affection and supervision, being slaver of the other person, grow with unethical and immoral conduct, delinquent and live carelessly. The children of IDI history narrated under cause of first marital dissolution (migration for pursuing of money), was given as a shepherd. The informant takes the children salary for herself before and after separated with ex-husband, while she was getting married to other by distributing all children to a different person in the rural and Addis Ababa.

4.5.2.3. Husbands

The union disintegrations have impacts that shatter people and leave them without aspiration. Not only children and wives, the husbands are also exposed to serious challenge after got divorced with the wife. There are different consequences that disintegration put on husbands and which is expose them to great complexity at post-divorce. For instance, husbands have been

faced problems like regret, lose a sense of identity, challenges on paternal instinct, social etiquette, and the like are among dissolution imposed on the men.

As the informant of FGD informant reveals that, husbands are extremely lost identity as results of divorce. According to discussants;

There are maternal instincts in wives and paternal instincts in husbands as desired to belong with the status quo and to be the breadwinner. Some husbands are feeling distressed (because of the impacts of his family is feeling from divorce) when he is unable to remain in relationships to their children and disappear from a picture of paternity instinct. Because of prohibited connection with children, some husband remains out of inherent son. Also, Social Etiquette is most difficult to maintain after a divorce. Their social life suddenly reduces a lot because of unnecessary personal discussions at public events. Infrequent guilt trips, regret and sadness make it difficult for men to indulge in social functions and meeting. Additionally, divorce hits the male ego much harder than the female one and this leads to loss of self-esteem.

Hence, post-divorce (particularly for adult men) contemplating for temporal need (food, money) is easy to them, but when aged and loss energy they become alone because their children are alongside mother by condemning the action their father before and during the divorce. Also, as the IDI informants, some husbands are extremely exposed to addiction, poverty, commit a crime, become load on parent and engage in free service for each other. However, after divorce of union is indorsed by court, all means of life and consumption thing become full of cost for different goods and services than wife. Some husband unable to feed themselves, neglected as a beggar by the neighbour, loss of support from the neighbor and exposed to poverty.

In general, the impacts of dissolution are highly investigated on wife and children while the challenge that husband have faced is not addressed. However, it doesn't mean that all husbands are face lots of misery. In fact, when comparing the impact of dissolution on husband and wife, the wife impact is extremely greater than a husband. As indicated in figure 4.4, some husbands are victimized as a result of union dissolution. Actually, the husband who's divorced with the wife is seriously affected by social, economic, behavioral and individual issue than wives and children.

4.5.2.4. Both parents

The parents of husband and wife are among the victimized parts as a reason of the union disintegration. Most of the times the relationships between couples and their parent become worsen when parents have not support at the time of divorce undergoing. As indicated in above figure 4.1 reveals that 14.2% of the parents of couples were victimized after their son/daughters are separated. As the study of Wubedel (2014) in post-divorce life, a person suffered from poor social contacts particularly from the side of their family and from the common friends they share with husbands and their in-laws.

As information obtained from FGD discussants indicates that, lots of miseries come to the parents of wife and husband as results of divorce. Most of the time parents have no thanks from either of them and leads to apprehend bad relationships with their in law. They become hated by a neighbor and relative person, the relationship between son and parent become breakdown, loss personal dignity and expose compensation payment for blot have been done by son. According to Yohannes (2015) the social attitude toward parents of divorce person made them exhausted in their post-divorce life. They are not respected rather than robbed by them and blamed unfairly.

CHAPTER FIVE: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1. Conclusion

From this study, the cause and consequences of first marital dissolution were investigated. As study undertakes explicated, marriage is the legal promise that connects two unrelated (by blood) person in order to form a family and reproduce new generation. There are two approaches for marriage “cultural marriage approach”, by which girl and boys introduced through relatives or close friends. Then the process of marriage arrangement is completed through discussion of relatives and elder selected as an intermediary. However, the daughter parent cannot choose a partner for their daughter rather than accept or reject the interrogative letter sent from somebody through elder. The second approach is “modern marriage method”, where the boys and girls introduce each other in the workplace, school, transportation, trade area and the like. Then, the process of marriage is undertaken by informing their families to a held marriage ceremony.

There are different causes and consequences of the first marital dissolution identified in this study. The main causes are infidelity, neglect social values, the argument on benefit sharing, migration for pursuing of money, crime, marriage without introduction, interference of external and the like are the among factor that open door for disruption between couples. However, the causes of dissolutions are initiated by internal (private problems) and external (intervention of outside part) pressures and problems. Internally, the disagreement of couples (behaviorally, distrust on own lifestyle, try to act as a neighbour than as homes and personal attitude during companionship are determines the life situation of spouses. Also, some external problems that initiate disagreement between couples and leads to companionships disruption are raised from the intervention of outside body. Somewhere, as the various constructive interventions of external person are noticeable, also there are destructive interventions which seem like preferential and discriminating support.

The trends of marital dissolution have great variation over past five years. In ancient time the divorce of the spouses was forbidden, when couples have a certain doubt the traditional negotiator intervenes to bring security by close their gap. When different disagreement (in the family, on land, personal conflict) occurred between partners and person with a neighbor, the traditional arbitration brings negotiation, peace and stability among them. As different evidence indicates the rate of dissolution was very noticeable in current time because some people are

interested in the court by less understanding about the procedure of law and mistake advice from other. In this case, it doesn't mean that provides a petition to court is a mistake, which means that when the case is taken to court the probability to reconciliation is very low and divorce becomes real. Actually, the arrangements of marriage have its own contribution on preferring of either court or traditional arbitration for handling their conflict. In the 21st century, cohabitations have a great contribution to alarming trends of union dissolution in the different area, particularly in the urban area. Why are marital dissolution trends high today? Because of boredom about the expensiveness of traditional value criteria (instead, prefer cohabitation which is indirect abductions), misunderstanding of the constitutional human right and regard traditional value as backward have a great contribution to distribution of divorce. Additionally, the role of literate/sophisticated people toward cultural value is shameful by which some people become fan and fall in love western style.

Every event which has its own cause has possible consequence. The main consequences of the marital dissolutions are isolated from social value, expose to sexually transmitted disease (STD), depression, unpleasant relationships and pressure on remarriage. Partly, the outcome of the union disintegration extremely bad event for children and women when divorces have happened between couples. Economically, husbands can survive by engaging in skill work (house construction, built the compound, daily work) while women don't have such opportunity rather than practice low-income work (pottery, pan, pot and distribute commodity by low benefits) to obtain enough income. In post-divorce wives, parents and children are facing serious complications while few husbands are also influenced. Children, couples, and parents of the couples are victimized as results in union disintegration. In other ways, couples dissolutions are seriously affecting the situation of the family member in general, while husbands, wives and children are victimized in particular. The aged divorced person has the only option of begging to feed themselves.

In fact, during undertake of the study, the provincial elder has the greatest role to solve the disagreement of family/couples. Also, the child and women affair bureau in the woreda has played a tremendous role in negotiating the conflict between couples for whom deliver a petition to the office. The works of this office are given credit for the works of traditional arbitration because they are collaborating when handles the case of couples. However, the office

concentration is not only to the divorce cases also work to reconcile personal conflict, protect women's right, protect child rights, give legal support for the poor person and solve whatever disagreement between people before their case reaches to the court. But the role and duty carried by this office were obtained the low concentration of the woreda administration beyond the significant and irreplaceable protagonist for the security of the community by a limited resource.

The intervention of elder is taking place by the petition of partners or related person, but at the current time, the recognition given by the government to a decision of traditional arbitration becomes very low in which person refuse consciously to harm the partner. Also, the procedure by which divorce is handled by the court and traditional arbitration has difference, especially by closeness/nearby to investigate the background of the couple, there is a great distance between them. This indicates the weak linkage between courts and different traditional arbitration. Also, there is no concentration and engagements of NGO and boredom/inequitable treatment/ of social workers are contributing to the prevalence of dissolution by giving awareness in the different meeting.

5.2. Recommendation

Marital dissolution is the factor that creates complexity in the social, relative and family lives. Since the problems are dynamic from time to time and have a different style from place to place, it is difficult to control in a short period of time. So to manage the couple dissolution it is not obligation of an individual or single institutions rather than the collaboration of various institution and organization like religious leaders, court, non-government organization, scholar, social, traditional arbitration, and each individual has to play a big role to reduce the conflict between unions. Depending on the current difficulty, complexity and urgency of the marital dissolution in the study area, the following recommendations are derived. Woreda administration has to encourage and support the role the domestic traditional family arbitration.

- ❖ Empowerment of child and women affair is expected from woreda administration. The work load of child and women affair office has increased considerably and administrative support to this office should be strengthened.
- ❖ Marital counseling (pre-marital awareness, during marital in face of new challenge, post-divorce) for couple going to married is play a role in preventing problem from escalating to a point beyond salvage. Religious leader, social servant, and schools have to promote the importance of marriage for young people.
- ❖ The data from social court has supplied insufficient information for this study; it is yet to be improved so many. The case file provides with limited information regarding the couple background.
- ❖ Community based social workers must be improved and enhanced to reduce mismatch of service and create new service to meet the demand of different socioeconomic class. Also improve the quality and quantity of current service provision is playing a pivotal role to prevent divorce.
- ❖ To help the divorcees particularly children after divorce, institutions (state, organizations, NGOs and individuals) have to be concerned with its problems and mitigate all divorce related problems.
- ❖ The Woreda educational bureau have to follow the educational status of female in school and help those challenged by family pressure for arranged marriage
- ❖ The individual and community should prevent the prevalence of divorce and ensure its proper adjustment through changing the social environment in connection to marriage stability.
- ❖ Trainings should be given to community elders on how to manage conflicts in their lives.

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Appendices

APPENDICES A: QUESTIONNAIRE

MEKELE UNIVERSITY

INSTITUTION OF POPULATION STUDIES

CENTER OF POPULATION AND DEVELOPEMENT

QUESTIONNAIRES FOR DISSOCIATED PERSONS

Dear Respondents

The purpose of the questionnaire is to gather information for noting down a research paper on *“The causes and consequences of marital dissolution: the case of Jidda woreda”* for the partial fulfillment of the requirements of a Master’s of Science Degree in Population and development. You will be asked questions related to your household and your marriage condition, give your answer on the respective choices for the close ended questions and write your answer on the space provided. Do not hesitate to reply, your answer will be kept strictly confidential and there would not be any link between your responses and any other program. Thus, you are kindly requested to answer the questions based on the scenarios given.

1. General Information

- 1.1. Sex: 1= Male 2= Female
- 1.2. Age : _____ years
- 1.3. What is your Religion? 1. Orthodox 2. Muslim 3. Protestant
4. Catholic 5= Others (Specify) _____
- 1.4. Place of birth 1. Urban 2. Rural
- 1.5. What is your literacy status 1. Literate 2. Illiterate
- 1.6. If you are literate, what is the highest grade level you have completed?
1. Primary (1-8) 2. Secondary (9-12) 3. Certificate 4. Diploma
5. First degree and above 6. Specify _____
- 1.7. Did you give live birth 1. Yes 2. No
- 1.8. If “yes” total number of children ever had born who are alive ____ 1. M ____ 2. F ____
1.8.1 Do you have children below 15 years old? 1. Yes 2. No
1.8.2 How many females and boys you have below 15 years old 1. M ____ 2. F. ____ Tot ____
- 1.9. What is your employment status 1. Employed 2. Unemployed
- 1.9.1 If you are employed what is your occupation?
1. Farmer 2. Daily laborer 3. Trade 4. Government employee
5. Hired in Private organization 6. Others (specify) _____
- 1.9.2 What is your average monthly income? _____ Birr
- 1.9.3 Income from other source (remittance etc...) _____
- 1.10. Are you living in the place where you originally reside?
1= Yes 2. = No
- 1.11. If No, what is the cause of your displacement from your original resident area?

Major assets owned

3. Livestock Ownership (For both rural and town Agriculture Dwellers)

Classification of livestock	Do you own Livestock		Number	Estimated Unit Price	Estimated Total Price
	1=Yes	0=NO			
1. Cattle					
1.1.Cows					
1.2. Oxen					
1.3. Heifers					
2. Sheep					
3. Goats					
4. Equines					
4.1. Horses					
4.2. Donkeys					
4.3. Mules					
5. Poultry					

4. Questions related to marital history

1. How was your marriage arrangement?

1. The family arranged 2. Own arranged 3. Arranged by friends 4. Others _

2. How old were you when you get married for the first time? _____ years

3. What was the age of your spouse when you get married? _____ years

4. For how many times do you get married? _____ times

5. What was your employment status before the divorce? 1. Employed 2. Unemployed

6. If you were employed what was your occupation _____

7. For how long did your marriage remain intact? _____ years/months

8. Who was the initiator of the divorce to happen? 1. Husband 2. Wife 3. Both

4. Others (specify _____)

9. When did you divorce your marriage? _____ Ethiopian calendar

10. How long you have been since your divorce? _____ years

5. Rate the following possible causes of dissolution which you think are responsible factors for your marriage dissolution?

Cause of divorce	Agree	Neutral	Disagreed
Infidelity			
Apprehend worse behavior			
Early marriage			
Migration for pursue of money			
Crimes			
Financial problems			
Neglect social value			

Interference of another			
Marriage without introduction			
Dishonor each other			
Argument on benefit share			
Others			

6. Is there any history of dissolution in your marriage?

1= Yes 2 = No

7. Who do you think was responsible for the dissolution of your marriage?

1. Parents 2. Husband 3. Wife 4. Relatives

5. Others (specify) _____

8. With whom did you grow up?

1= mother 2= father 3= mother's relative 4= father's relative

5=others (specify) _____

9. Did the dissolution of your partner impact you? 1= Yes

0= No

10. In what way does it influence you? _____

11. Who are the most victims of the consequences of family dissolution? 1= The husband 2=

The wife 3= The children 4= The parents

6= Others

(Specify) _____

6. Questions Related to the consequences of Marital dissolution

Possible Consequences of divorce	Agree	Neutral	Disagree
Depression			
Pressure on remarriage			
Unmasked to expenditure			
Isolate from social value			
Expose to sexual transmitted disease			
Unpleasant relationship (with ex-partner and relative)			
Others (Specify) _____			

YUNIVAARSITI MAQAALE
DHABBATA QU'ANNO SIRNA UMMAATA
GUDDU GALA QU'ANNOO UMMATA FI GUDDINA
GAFFII FI DEEBII NAMOOTA GA'ILA ISAANII HIIKAANIIF QOPHAAYE

Kabajamtoota hirmaatoota;

Duraan dursee fedha fi kakahumsaa kessaniin dhibba tokkoo malee gaffii armaan gadii kaneen deebisuuf eyamamo ta'uu kessaniif bayiiseen isiin galatefaadha. Itti ansuudhaaniis gaaffileen armaan gadii hundii isaanii kayoo qu'anno fi qoranno saayinsaawa matadureen isaa “sababa fi midhaa gaila diguu aanaa jiddaa” irrattii kan xiyeefate yoo ta'uu, kayyoon inni biraa digrii lammaffa (master) argaachuuf kan itti karoorfameedha. As irraattii deebiin isiin yeroo quannoo kanaa keniitaan kayyoo qurannoo qofaaf kan ooluu fi yadnii isiin kenitaan dabarfame nama biraatif kan hin laatammedha. Tumsii isiin as irrattii deebii mataa kessaanii kennuun gumaachitaan milkaina fi galmaa gayinsa quraanno kanaatiif shoora gudda qabduu.

EYAAMAMOO TAUU KESSAANIIF BAAY'EE GALATOOMA!!!

Qajeelfama; iddoo duwwaa qophaaye irratti yadaa kessaan katabaa, akkasumas sanduqaa filannoo dhiyaatee irraati mallato “√” kanaa tasiisa.

Marsaa 1ffa; gaafii baana fi cufaa namoota gaeela isaanii hiikaanif qophaaye

1. Waa'ee deebii keennitoota

1.1.Saalaa 1. Dhiiraa 2. Dhalaa

1.2.Umrii; waggaa _____

1.3.Amaanta 1. Ortoodoksii tawaahidoo 2. Kaatoolikii 3. Pirootestantii

4. Musliima 5. Kan biro

(kataab)_____

1.4.Iddoo dhaaloota 1. Badiiya 2. Magaala

1.5.Sadarkaa barnoota 1. Baraadhee 2. Hin baraanne

1.6.Yoo baraataan ta'ee, sadarkaan baarnoota keessaani hangaami? 1. Kutaa 1-8 2.

Sadarkaa 2ffa (9-12) 3. Sartiificatii 4. Diiplooma 5. Degrii 1ffa 6.

Degrii 2ffaa

1.7.Daa'imma argaatanii jirtuu? 1. Eyyeen 2. Lakkii

1.8.Yoo deebiin keessaan “eyyeen” ta'ee, hangaa yoonaattii daa'imaa meeqa goodhattaan? 1. Dhira 2. Dhalaa

1.8.1. Ijoollee umriin isaanii waggaa 15 gad ta'aan meqaa qabduu? 1. Eyyen 2. No

1.8.2. Ijoolleen umriin isaani 15 gad ta'aan hangaami? 1. Dhi _____ 2. Dha _____

1.9.Hojiin keessaan maal? 1. Hojeetadha 2. Hoj-dhabbessa 3. Baraataadha

- 1.9.1. Yoo hojeeta taataan gostii dalaaga keesaanii maalii? 1. Qonnaan bulaa 2. Hojii olmaa guyyaa 3. Daldaala 4. Hojeeta mootumma 5. Hojeta dhaabbata dhunfaa 6. Kan biro (bareessa) _____
- 1.9.2. Gidduu gaaleessii gaalii kessaan kan ji'a hangaamii? Birrii _____
- 1.9.3. Galliin gaamaa biraatiin argattaan yoo jiraatee (fkn biyya alaa, magaala)
- 1.10. Iddoon jirreenyaa kesaa ammaa iddoo dhaalootati? 1. Eyyeen 2. Lakkii
- 1.11. Yoo deebiin kessaan "lakkii" ta'ee, sababni isiin iddoo dhaloota jijirtaan? _____
- 1.12. Waalii galaa qabeenyaa

Qabeenyoota kanneen hangaam qabduu?

- 1.13. Qaabanya loonii (kanneen qonnaan bulaa ta'aniif)

Tuutaa loonii	Loon kanneen qabduu		Lakk.	Gatii qenxee	Gatii dimshaasha
	1=eyyeen	2=lakkii			
Sawwaan					
Qotiyoo					
Jabbii					
Hoolota					
Re'ee					
Fardaa					
Harroota					
Gaangee					
Lukkuullee					

2. Gaffilee seenaa ga'ilattiin walqabataan?
- 2.1. Ga'ellii kessaan eenyuun ijaramee? 1. Maatiidhaan 2. Feedhaa keenyaan 3. Hiriyootaan 4. Kan biro _____
- 2.2. Ennaa ga'ila ijartaan umriin kessaan meeqaa turee? Waggaa _____
- 2.3. Umriin hiriyaa ittiin wal-futaan hoo? Waggaa _____
- 2.4. Yeroo meeqa ga'ila ijartaan? Si'aa _____
- 2.5. Wal-hiiku kessaniin duraa dalagaan keessan maal turee? 1. Hojeetadha 2. Hoj-dhabessa
- 2.6. Yoo hojeeta tataan, dalaagaan kessaan maal turee? _____
- 2.7. Ga'elii kessaaniin hangaam waliin turtaan? Waggaa _____ ji'a _____
- 2.8. Wal-hiikuu kesaaniif sababa kan ta'ee enyuu? 1. Abba manaa 2. Hadhaa mana 3. Lammeenuu 4. Maatii 5. Fira 6. Kan biro _____
- 2.9. Yoom wal-hiiktaan? Waggaa _____ ji'aa _____
- 2.10. Ergaa wal-hiktaanii hagaam turtaan? Waggaa _____ ji'a _____
3. Kanneen gabatee armaan gadiittii ibsaamaan kessaa kan wal-hikinsa ga'elaa kesaanif sababa ta'ee ibsaa

Sababawwaan	Eyyeen	Gonkuma	lakkii
Waada diiguu			
Suusiiwwaan adda addaa			
Gayila waqtii malee			
Godansaa malaqqatiif			
Yakka dalaguu			
Rokkolee fayinansii mana kess			
Qabiyee ummata tuffachuu			
Giddu-galinsa qaama alaa			
Osoo wal hin bekiin wal fudhuu			
Walii kbajuu dhabuu			
Bu'aa irratti wal dhabuu			
Kannen biro			

4. Kanaan dura maatii kessaan kessa kan wal-hikee jiraa? 1. Eyyeen 2. Lakkii
5. Enyuu birattii guddaatee? 1. Haadha 2. Abba 3. Firaa hadhaa 4. Fira abba
5. Kan biroo
6. Hiriya ketiin wal-hiikuun kessaaniin miidhaan sirraa ga'ee jira? 1. Eyyeen 2. Lakkii
7. Haala kamiin dhibbaa sirraan gessisuu danda'a? _____
8. Booda irra sababa rakkoo wal-hikinsaa dhufuu irraa midhaama guddaa kan ta'uu eenyuu?
1. Abbaa manaa 2. Da'immaan 3. Haadha manaa 4. Firoota haadha mana 5. Firoota abba manaa 6. Kan biro (barressaa) _____
9. dhibbawwan armaan gadii kaneen digaamu ga'ela maatii kessaaniin bodaa mulatee mallattoo \sqrt tasiisa

Rakkoolee wal hikinsa booda dhufaan	Eyyeen	Gonkuma	Lakkii
Dhiphina, yadoo			
Gayila biro ijaaruuf rakkachuu			
Basii hin taneef saxilamuu			
Dhabata ummata kess maquu			
Dhibee sal qunaamtittif saxilamuu			
Hariiro badaa horaachuu			
Kan biro			

10. dhiibbaawwaan armaan gadii kessaa kan wal hikinsa namota ta'ef sadarka kennaa.

No	Dhiibba namoota wal hikkaan irra gahuu	5=bayee olaanaa	4=olaanaa	3=giddu galessa	2=hin ta'uu	1=gon kuma
1.	Araraaf yeroo bayee fudhaachuu					
2.	Miiraa olaantumma horachuu					
3.	Miraa ga'ela carra biraattif horaachuu dhabuu					
4.	Amalaa hawasa dhaaluu					
5.	Bilisumma dhabuu					
6.	Hamiilee dhabuu					
7.	Jireeny hawasumma dhabuu					
8.	Manaa kessaatti hariiroo badaa horachuu					
9.	Ga'elaa malee jiruu nama biraa waliin egaalu					
10	Dhibeef saxilamu					
11	Kan _____ biro					

Turtii kessaaniif baayee galatooma

APPENDICES B: IN DEPTH INTERVIEW FOR TRADITIONAL ARBITRATION

1. In your entire life, how do you get the condition and ways of the construct marriage?
2. What is the difference between the ancient and contemporary marriage tradition?
 - A. Conservatives regarding with marriage are wrapped up by modernization. What is the main cause of this issue?
 - B. Who is blamed for the occurrence of such problem and its implication on custom and values the environment?
3. While you held reconciliation on spousal distrust, what is the main cause is disagreement of the spouses?
4. What is the pathetic effect marital of dissolution of the society, children, and neighbor family?
5. What is the serious consequence of the family dissolution?
6. Whom is seriously victims of the dissolution?
7. Who is responsible to manage the challenge? How?

APPENDICES C: INTERVIEW TO DISSOLUTED PERSON

1. When your marriages constructed? (Age at marriage, year of marriage) How?
2. How did you get your certain life with your couple?
3. What are the nature and condition of your dissolution?
4. How do you handle the case? What is your final decision?
5. What are the consequences after you've ended marriage agreement with ex-partner?
6. How do you live today? Where are you living?
7. Are you seriously influenced by the ending of marriage agreement? Why?

APPENDICES D: FOCUSED GROUP DISCUSSION

Dear focus group discussion participants;

The objective of the question is in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Master, specializing in population and development. These discussions are designed to collect data about the cause and consequences of first marital dissolution. The data collected from you will all be used for the research purpose only. Also, all the collected data will be kept only in the hands of the researcher. By the coincidence, I request you to be open and honest while responding. Because, information gathered from your participation have great contribution to the success of research work and achieve the intended goal.

THANK YOU IN ADVANCE FOR YOUR COOPERATION!!!

1. How marriages are constructed?
2. What is the main cause of conflict or disappoint between spouses? Most of the time what is the serious cause of marital dissolution? By contrast and compare the today and ancient time
3. What is its implication of marital dissolution?
4. Who is the victim as a result of divorce take place?
5. Who have to be responsible for minimizing the divorce problem? How?