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## INCITEMENT OF DIVORCE: IMPLICATIONS FOR IMPROVING RELATIONSHIP EDUCATION

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### **Abstract**

This paper investigates the factors that influence divorce both nationally and regionally, as well as in India. The results of the hazard regression analysis indicate that factors such as age at marriage, age, birth cohort, area, place of residence, religion, caste, number of children born, and educational attainment significantly influenced the likelihood of marriage breakup. Age at marriage is a significant determinant of divorce rates. Women who get married later in life run a higher chance of divorce—16.752 times higher than women who get married earlier in life. Compared to illiterate women, educated women have greater divorce rates. According to the findings, the North-eastern, Western, and Southern regions had significantly greater disintegration rates. This study's objective is to look at current divorce trends and the goals are to understand the sociocultural elements that affect divorce rates and to propose potential ways for minimising or resolving the issues associated with divorce in families.

### **Introduction**

A person's marriage begins with the marriage, which is a significant social event. By enabling people to play multiple social roles and providing them with a stronger sense of emotional support and care in their lives, marriage can promote mental health. People who are married are happier psychologically and physically than those who are single, separated, or divorced. It has been clear over the past few centuries that development has a significant impact on family dynamics in many different parts of the world. Worldwide, there are many changes taking place in family structures, including altered marriage and fertility practises, such as postponed unions, divorce, and remarriage, shifting living arrangements, unmarried childbearing, movements toward individual partner choice, decreased fertility and better prospects for women, etc.

Today's society does not stigmatise divorce. Even though we are aware that divorce was once a taboo subject, there is now more societal acceptance of divorcees in contemporary homes. Our ideas toward marriage and family life have undergone significant changes over the past 40 years because of the rising acceptance of divorce. The divorce rate doubled in the 1970s as young people's beliefs toward fidelity, chastity, and commitment diverged significantly from those of their parents. Social scientists are interested in marriage dissolution through divorce because it is a social phenomenon that is closely linked to societal cultural and socioeconomic issues. It changes throughout time and between cultures. Divorce rates have been trending upward in most western nations.

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## Review of Literature

Considering modernization, Chakraborty (2014) observes that the Indian family is going through many transformations. She claims that even while the nuclear family is still the norm, the range of relationships inside it has shrunk. In addition, unlike in the past, women from all walks of life carry most of the men's (often assigned to) burden of supporting the family, and many women also participate in the dynamics of the family unit. She goes on to say that, in contrast to the traditional family power structure, which was defined by a progressive system based on age and sexual orientation, these changes in the Indian family have created a sort of populism inside the family.

Non-traditional women, according to Lueptow, Guss, and Hyden (2016), are less optimistic and more likely to be alone or separated. According to Poortman (2016), the couple's choice on how to organise their professional life may also have an impact on how reliable their marriage is. He discovered via his research that a divorce is certain if the wife works more hours than the husband during the first year of marriage. He continues by saying that newlyweds and those dealing with financial difficulties have a higher likelihood of divorcing.

In their investigation on the gendered character of separation and its antecedents, Kalmijn and Poortman (2015) discovered that; 1. The likelihood that a spouse will divorce increases with the number of hours she works. 2. Couples experiencing financial difficulties are more likely to divorce than other couples. 3. Marriages with children, especially young children, are less likely to divorce than other couples. 4. The more extreme the separation will be, the longer the pair has been acquainted before living apart.

## Methodology

The strategy is indicative because one side of this research study's goal is to record, analyse, and comprehend the current conditions. A fact-finding investigation with adequate translation was conducted. This strategy is typically the most effective for obtaining information that will show linkages and depict reality as it is. Enlightening examinations, according to Bickman Rog (2013), can address issues like "what is or what was." It is a scientific approach that involves observing and describing a subject's behaviour without in any way influencing it. The main justification for doing so is that the scientist wanted to learn more about divorce and investigate some of the modern wonders.

It is also an analytical report because the facts and logical conclusions are considered. Demonstrative analysis is concerned with the relationship between cause and effect and with recommendations for action, such as beginning treatment. It worries about both the what and the why of what needs to be accomplished.

## Hypothesis

Couples without children are more likely to get divorced.

Increased Economic Independence of Women is Linked to a Rise in Divorce Rates.

## EVOLUTION IN THE SOCIETY

Less of an incentive existed after the modification to resolve marital issues. Indian women have experienced a significant cultural transformation recently. The industrialization and urbanisation of the 20th century, as well as the post-World War II influx of women into the workforce, have had a significant impact on both men and women. Because of the economic boom, women are becoming more educated, extroverted, and independent. The stringent regulation of libido and the restriction of sexual activity for women to marriage is a salient aspect of Indian sociocultural norms and the marriage system. Women who engage in premarital sex are viewed as compromising caste purity. As a result, women's sexuality has come under the control of family and caste councils. This is just another obstacle to marriage stability. In terms of choosing a spouse, the arranged kind is giving way to love matches. Furthermore, although having the ability to cross conventional barriers, using technology to find a partner through matrimonial websites appears to have reinvigorated conventional values.

The growth in unstable marriages in India is also attributed to shifting demographic contexts from rural to urban life, the transition from the joint family to the nuclear family leading to the individualised notion, the choice of spouse, etc. A boy or daughter's placement is extremely important for the family's reputation. When two families, perhaps with links to business or politics, decide to end a marriage, it's not just the couple going their separate ways. Finding compatible partners for their other children is also made more difficult for parents by the stigma of a divorced kid. But even that is evolving.

### Analysis

Meanwhile, for men, the majority of divorce cases were discovered after 35 years, divorce proceedings involving females were most common prior to age 35. Another critical factor that has a bearing on divorce is education. There is a prevalent belief that women with higher educational status experience more divorces, and it has been observed that women who chose divorce as a solution to their marital incompatibility were more likely to have a higher level of education. As a result, questions about the divorced couples' educational backgrounds were raised. Most respondents to the study are literate. Postgraduates make up 4% of the male respondents and 8% of the female respondents. Women make up nearly twice as many undergraduates as males do. The data also shows that female respondents had higher levels of education than male respondents. The association between a person's job and their marital and family life is very strong.

Divorcees in India are treated well by parents and others due to the strong social bonds. Divorce is a tragic personal event. The treatment he or she receives from society determines the severity and consequences of suffering. After experiencing such a severe setback and failure in their own lives, many people completely withdraw from others. Some choose to stay away from people for a long time before attempting a slow return. The way that the communities involved react to divorcees is crucial because it is the community that establishes a person's standing within it. (Vincent, 2018)

## Suggestions

Strategies to keep marriages strong, prevent divorce, and strengthen families after divorce. One tactic in the first scenario is to encourage couples to attend premarital counselling before getting hitched. The decision-makers support strengthening marriage by changing divorce laws to make it more difficult to obtain a divorce. Additionally, detrimental effects of divorce on children may be reduced in the second scenario. This is accomplished by encouraging divorced couples to take part in "divorce mediation." In divorce mediation, divorcing couples consult with "a neutral third party," or "mediator," who assists them in settling disputes over property division, child custody, and child support while fostering communication between the parties.

Counselling for couples or families is offered by a range of experts, such as psychologists, social workers, etc. aided in the understanding of behaviours and coping mechanisms, the development of more effective communication patterns, the problem-solving process, and mutual support among family members. Family counselling can assist the entire family in reinforcing positive changes and addressing negative patterns in nearly all situations where a family member is having a problem or going through a stressful change, such as substance abuse, family violence, rape, a serious illness, the death of a family member, divorce, or remarriage.

## Conclusion

The Indian family has been going through a new form of transition because of the new stresses and difficulties that have surfaced. Between traditional and Western models, it has been vacillating. For young people, the rapidly evolving social and family context has presented new obstacles. The decline in harmony is also related to values that prioritise the welfare of the individual over the needs of the family. In addition to the rise in divorce rates in Indian society, the underlying factors that lead to divorce have also been evolving, if not completely changing. With the passage of time, the dissemination of education, and the efforts of human rights advocates, divorce has emerged as a means of emancipation for many women.

Couples that struggle to equalise their levels of compatibility are now divorcing one another to start over. Today, divorce stems from the notion that, in terms of one's own welfare, living alone is preferable to remaining married. Divorce, which a decade ago was seen as one of the ugliest social events in India, is now relaxedly accepted for absurd reasons. Some have interpreted this as a hint of impending social and moral unrest that has the potential to undermine the institution of the family and the very foundations of society.