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ANTHROPOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE
PSYCHO-SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT OF DIVORCE ON DIVORCED
MOTHERS AND THEIR CHILDREN IN SUB- CITY OF SABEAN IN DIRE
DAWA, ETHIOPIA

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Abstract:-

The justification of writing this paper was to investigate the psychological, social and economic impact of divorce on mothers and their children in Dire Dawa City in sub-City of Sabeen. The study attempted to examine the shocks happened due to divorce because divorce is the termination marriage. The impacts include psychological, social and economic which caused families upset especially the shock to children after divorce in Dire Dawa City particularly to Sabeen sub-City.

Anthropologists need to have a concern about the ethical consideration for the society under study (the host society). Everything about the society under study should have to be kept in secret or not exposed without the consent of these societies. Therefore, the researcher tried to establish rapport with the host community to get permission in order to get consent of the society under study to investigate the issue. The study also has its own methodology, the study design, source of data, instruments of data collection, and methods of data analysis and interpretations.

Therefore, the researcher used both primary and secondary sources of data to explore the impact of divorce on children and divorced mothers in Sabeen sub-City. Lastly the researcher tried to conclude that the study showed divorces have strong impact on future life of children.

Key Words:-*Divorce, Children, Mother, (Psychological, Social, Economic Impact)*

1. BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Divorce is a failure of couples' commitment to marital and family roles. Divorce is the final termination of a marriage, the canceling of the legal duties and responsibilities of marriage and dissolving the bonds of marriage between husband and wife. Divorce is of the hardest and evil journey in which the family can go through. Not so far in the past the word 'Divorce' was taboo. People even prolonged their suffering marriage to avoid divorce (Kruz, 1995).

There are two types of divorce which include **no fault divorce** and **fault based divorce**. No fault divorce requires the spouses to live separate and apart amount of time and find out to be incompatible or both approvals to the divorce. Fault based divorce includes, abandonment, cruelty, adultery failure to support imprisonment of one of the parties for significant period, impotence and intoxication (Weitzman, 1985). Legal separation is mostly obtained on fault ground than the no fault ones. In addition, legal separation can end automatically by an act of law if the parties ever live together or have consensual sex after the separation or if the wrongful party offers in a good faith or reconcile, it is called divorce menses thorough divorce from bed and board, or judicial separation. Instates practicing this reconciling does not and the legal separation, but either party may ask the court to vacate the order of separation based on reconciliation (Emery R., 1999). On the other hand, there are two grounds for termination of marriage which include lack capacity and fraud at the time of marriage. The first includes madness, underage, mental incapacity, inability to have sexual relation, bigamy or being closely related (couples) and we also have religious dissolution. Once it is granted spouses are free to remarry and court can make custody determination, if there are children involved and only the innocent party can request an termination (Krause, 1992)

Divorce peruses family breakdown that brings change to the whole family. These changes could be positive or negative consequences after divorce family transition would be predictable, in which both parents and children should adopt themselves. Some groups accept divorce as disastrous enough to destroy a family, where as others procreation and socialization of children are carried out. However, other considers it to end the hardship women and paves a way for their freedom from violence and emotional pain they faced, being in marriage (Weitzman, 1985).

Divorce is a gender issue, with women and men facing different circumstances after divorce. Women are not only custodial parents of children but also their primary economic support, though they are living under poverty. There were two marriages in reality his and hers referring to the different pleasure, burden and husbands and wives experience in their roles. The male has traditionally been rewarding. Similarly men and women have different interests at divorce due to the women's becoming full-time custodial parent of the children, with themselves in a reduced standard of living (Kurz, 1995).

The inequality and power imbalance puts women at disadvantaged position in marriage. The acceptance of male provider role along with men's greater income is a key factor in marinating men's greater power in the family. In almost all society the division of labor between husband and wife is an important determinant of the stability and happiness of marriage (Ezeo Kana, 1999). Hardship on women directly correlates with the fate of the children born in those family children usually lines with their mother: Mother receive fewer or no assets from their marriage after divorce with this in mind women with leis education or with no other alternative income from her relatives or friends would be more vulnerable to relatives or friends would be more vulnerable to risks. She could not get a standard job good enough to support her and children. This situation would bring a decline in her socio-economic status in the community (Emery, 1999).

Being married remains part of women's identity. A lot of pressure was exerted on women to marry and stay in marriage to have a normal identity. Women do not leave marriage simply, to have a normal identity. Women do not leave marriage simply, but usually are left. It is easier for men to leave than the women are because they do not actually have children to care for. Children are mother's responsibilities (Kurz, 1995).

Women feel the gender gap' existing in their marriage and generally want more equality, while many men are resistant some culture renders support for them too, and practices the worst thing on women to make them under their husband. Genital mutilation could be an example. It subdues the sexual urges of women, and is believed to make women very obedient to her husband (Lishan Bekele, 1994). For men however, their main loss is more of psychological and social. Painful situations may arise because of their limited or no contact with their children (Ezeo Kana, 1999). But economically, staying in marriage as the bread winner of a family, they should finance the needs of their house. Nevertheless, after divorce, they shall be the sole proprietors of their income, which brings an increase in their standard of living (Raab, 1996)

Children obviously want their parents to be together. When it comes to divorce, they are the primary victims' suffering from emotional pain. They might even feel their childhood is lost". It believed that children from broken families are vulnerable to youth delinquency and will have difficulties to be committed to their families as adults. Hence divorce affects everyone in a family experiencing it. Families' wellbeing should be given priority as it is the toot of society, and then divorce should not be an individual business but a business for all (Kruz, 1995).

Divorce is with the respect of children perspective, one of the worst social phenomenons. Pillars of the family in more cluttered and its destructive effects on the children will leave behind, divorce break, collapse and destruction of the center is warm and peaceful life that irreparable effects on family live. Definition of sociology; divorce is the ending of marriage before the death of either spouse. It could be contrasted with an annulment. This is a declaration that a marriage is void (Ezeo kana, 1999).

In Ethiopian, the official civil code (1960) in article 118 recognizes the three types of marriage. The civil marriages, which celebrate unions before officials the religious marriage, which is celebrated as to the rites of the religions of the spouses, and the customary marriage held based on the ethnic culture of either spouse. However, marriages effects are

regulated by the civil code, not by customary laws. Pursing marriage, spouses settle their disputes without coming to courts using mediators. However, if the conflict goes out of control the law provides there to submit their case to family arbitrators. In this article the our family code, disputes arising out of marriage without any prejudice, shall be decided by arbitrators chosen by the spouses and any dissatisfied party with these decisions may appeal to the court having jurisdiction (Ethiopian Civil Code, 1960). Arbitrators are only responsible to reconcile the spouses to make them renounce their petition for divorce. Otherwise, they have no power to give any order or decisions concerning the arbitrators make the spouses to divorce (Lishan Baraki, 1974).

The Revised Family Law (2000), Article 84 abounded the listing of causes of divorce. Divorce put as a right now the question will not be who applied for it, but law allows for real reason divorce. In addition gives the court a power to order a party to pay indemnities for the damages if s/he is proved to be the cause for the divorce, and the other party has sustained damages (Moral or material) as a result (Revised Family Law, 2000). Support payments often given to the wife pending the conclusion of the delegation related to divorce, and these payments are deducted from her share of property of divorce ultimately results (Fiwak, 1997).

2. Rationale for the Selection of the Study Area

Dire Dawa is the home city of many ethnic groups who live together in harmony and peace. This made the city as the melting point where different religions, ways of life and languages and excellent cultural interactions are happened. The present ethnic composition of Dire Dawa denotes descendants of indigenous people and foreign residents. The most dominant ethnic groups (Oromo, Amhara and Somali) have no intention of dominating each other and other groups, rather respecting each other and accepting differences and pluralism (Baldet, 1970:17).

Despite the fact that Dire Dawa is the home of many ethnic groups, there are many chaos occurred in the city due to this various interactions. Problems such as street children, plenty of beggars in the city, khat addiction problems and divorce are among the major ones. Therefore the city's strong chaos push me to look in its one its problem the divorce and its impact on family wellbeing

3. Description of the Study Area

3.1 Brief Historical Overview of Dire Dawa

Nomads were settled in the plain areas of Dire Dawa until the late 19th century, and Dire Dawa was just a plain inhabited by people who reared animals. But peoples from the plateau of Harar used to come to graze their cattle. Some village existed on the hills around the plains, but no people lived in the area, that is today's' Dire Dawa. On March, 1884 Emperor Menilik II granted permission to Mr. Alferd Ilg, a Swiss engineer to build railway line that connects Djibouti with White Nile through Harar and Entoto. In 1896 by the agreement with France to cross the territory of Djibouti Mr.Ilg and Mr. Chenfneux, a French engineer formed a society called "*Compagnie Imperiale Chemeins des fer Ethiopien*"(Baldet and Markos,2004:107).

On October 1897 the company started work, because financial and may be political difficulties it was decided that the railway line would not go Harar, but would cross the desert at the foot of *Chercher* range. In the region of Djibouti the French authorities dealt with Issa clan elders to obtain land for the company, and when arrived near Dire Dawa plain, the French had to deal with the Nole Oromo because the plain of Dire Dawa belonged to them. The plain was covered with mimosa trees and the forest was full of wild animals (Baldet, 1970:16) The company of "*Compagnie Imperiale des fer Ethiopien*" engaged in work to link Djibouti with Addis Ababa via Harar, which changed its route after it reached its first terminal in 1902 and this site was named "Addis Harar" or New Harar which was later renamed Dire Dawa (Bahiru Zewde, 2002:101).

Dire Dawa's topography made difficult to construct railway route through Harar (which was the earliest city in Eastern part of Ethiopian region) which made in turn to change the place of the first "terminal" to Dire Dawa. In other words, its historical incidence that played greater role in establishment of the city thereby marking unusual trend of urban development in Ethiopia, because there is sufficient water in the area, and there was also one of the most important factors for selecting the site as the first terminal. The fact that the plain was big enough and suitable for building the railway yards, repair shops and workshops was the other reason for locating the station at this particular spot. Moreover, it is conveniently located in that it is almost half way between Djibouti and Addis Ababa while at the same time being at the very foot of the *Chercher* Mountains, which makes it close enough to the city of Harar. Dire Dawa, initially unintended result of railway once semi-desert plain full of wild animals has changed in to the second largest urban center of Ethiopia. Thus, Dire Dawa was born due to different factors like the availability water in its environmental conditions and its topography that attracted the French engineers. Its growth was related to economic and commercial factors and historical incidence at large and its growth is connected with railway line (Shiferaw, 1994).

As some literature shows trade route covering considerable distance has brought diverse cultures face to face in orderly exchange. Therefore, from the very beginning that section of Dire Dawa which came to be called "Gezira" (plateau or island in Arabic) - i.e. situated to left of Detchtu River which was owned and controlled by the company. It was for all practical purposes created and run up to 1926 by the company. The town beyond the river called "Magala" ("town" in Somali and Afan Oromo) spontaneously arose and was administered by the Ethiopian government. The two section of the city were neatly divided by the dry river bed of Detchatu.

Hence, Dire Dawa's dual character was its feature form the very beginning (Shiferaw, 1982).

This dichotomy makes Dire Dawa the only Ethiopian city which exhibited the characteristics of a colonial city. Like many colonial cities in Africa, its two divisions were given designations with racist overtones. For instance, the French called Gezira "Ville European" and Magala" village (or sometimes Ville indigene" while the Ethiopians referred to the former as "የፈንጅች ሙንደር" and the latter as "የሀበሾች ሙንደር" which meant exactly the same thing as the expressions used by the French. Dire Dawa was sometimes called "Cite francaise". The "frenchness" of Gezira is indisputable. The houses, the gardens, the layout of the city itself, the whole atmosphere and ambience were that of a small provincial town of southern France. The major medium of communication between the various European and non-European communities in Gezira was French language. The franc the French currency was freely circulated. That many French holidays were observed and gave it an even more pronounced French character. The expression of Le Semeur, a French periodical published in Dire Dawa, that Dire Dawa was a "Cite Frenaise" certainly reflected the general belief of the French and of the others at the time. This statement was of course based on real observation (Shiferaw, 1982:5-6).

Similarly Dire Dawa has attracted large number of peoples including Ethiopians and foreigners who reside in separate residence of village, and took an aspect of an urban center. For practical reasons of planning, building and supplying their houses engineers and skilled workers who were settled near the workshops on western part of the city which now called Kezira. At the same time many unskilled day labor or "coolies" who were needed for building purposes, settled near on the right bank of the Detchatu river, trader such as Arabs and Indian traders started buying and selling goods in section of known as Magala. Because most of the engineers and skilled workers of Railway Company were Europeans (mainly the French, the Italians, the Greeks and etc) Gezira/Kezira was exclusively inhabited by the Europeans. Magala which means in Somali town was settled by non-Europeans. Thus, right from its beginning, Dire Dawa was demographically and functionally segregated into two district sectors (Shiferaw, 1982: 98).

Gezira/Kezira, on the left bank of Detchatu rivers, was planned quarter of the city where the railway engineers reside, which comprise wide straight street and large single houses surrounded by gardens. Magala, on the right bank of the Detchatu river, grew without any plan along the road leading to the river which supplied the city with water (on Laga Hare street) and the track road to Harar named "Andegna Menged" or the first street, and Magala become a commercial section of the city for non-Europeans. The distinction of the two sections of the city is obvious today that, one can conclude that there was racial segregation practiced in Dire Dawa city by the railway company workers (Baldet, 1970:18).

Dire Dawa grew rapidly as commerce began to flourish. As early as 1903, Skinner, the head of the first American mission to the kingdom of Ethiopia, wrote, "we had crossed the Ethiopian frontier some time before reaching Dire Dawa but as the town named, first we encounter the outward and visible signs of the orderly administration. It was to see the evidences of rapid growth and prosperity of this queen city of the desert created within twelve months a "boom city" as we should say in America" (Skinner, 1906). In 1908 the first school was opened to everybody in the city, and the same year St. Lazare printing press was transferred from Harar to Dire Dawa. Dire Dawa was therefore, a place where goods for exportation were stored coming from all over the country. In 1917, when the railway line reached Addis Ababa, Dire Dawa lost some of its commercial importance. But schools and transport facilities were increased, in 1922 a government school and in 1925 a vocational school were opened. In 1928 the road to Harar was built, and in 1929 the first car was brought to the city, it becomes increase in size very rapidly.

The "boom city" of the beginning had become a quite urban center, but the great turning point in the development of the city was the Italian occupation (Shiferaw, 1994:613).

3.2 Geographical Setting of Dire Dawa

Dire Dawa is one of the chartered city administrations similar to Addis Ababa since 2006. The city administration is found in the eastern part of the country, which is only 525km away from capital Addis Ababa along the main road to Djibouti, and which is only 311Km from Djibouti.

Dire Dawa is situated 9°27' and 9°49' north, and 41°38' and 42°19' to east of the country. The city lies to the north east of East Hararghe Zone of Oromia National Regional State, and to the north western part of Shinile Zone of Somali National Regional State. It is an essential site lies in the great East African Rift Valley, which runs from Mozambique to Syria. It also an important center located on the half way between Addis Ababa and Djibouti and at the crossing road to Harar and Chercher Mountains (Mesfin Woldemariam, 1972).

Dire Dawa lies in the South East corner of alluvial plain at average of 1200 meters above sea level. The plain of Dire Dawa is surrounded by the hills which have heights from 960meter to 1250 meter on average those stretches mostly from east to west. Generally the area slopes are gentler to the north and to the east. The range of the hills stretching from east to west is a natural boundary to Dire Dawa and prevents the city development towards the south which is steeper.

4. Methodology

4.1 Study Design

This study focuses on the causes of unemployment women and the obscurity they have faced because of unemployment, for women's who live in Dire Dawa city in general and specifically those who live in place commonly known as the sub-city of Sabean (named after the Italian Company).

The rationale for the selection of the area was that there are more importantly plenty of women who are working in Dire Dawa University Students' Cafeteria as cooks, and daily laborers due to their low level of education when compared to other quarters of Dire Dawa city. Therefore, the research was based on the unemployed women who were found in the

Dire Dawa in Sub- City of Sabean Secondary source:. It is used to supplement the information gathered it includes books, bulletins, and different articles written on divorced mothers and children

4.2 Research Design

This study had been employed only qualitative and quantitative analysis in order for the study to be comprehensive enough, while quantitative analysis enables the researcher to show magnitude and heavy link between divorce and divorced mother and their children qualitative analysis are exceptionally helpful in identifying contradictory behaviors, beliefs, opinions, emotions and relationships of individuals.

4.3 Data of Source

Primary and secondary source of data are used by the researcher. The primary sources are obtained from the field through instruments such as interview, field observation and focus group discussion. Secondary sources of data are data obtained from published and unpublished sources. These secondary sources of data were used to relate and triangulate the research problem of the past with situations on real ground which was obtained from primary sources of data, that were obtained from the field.

4.4 Type of Data

Both primary and secondary types of data were used to realize this paper. The primary data's were the data's collected from field through different techniques of data collection such as interview, field observation, and focus group discussion. The data is obtained from interview, focus group discussion and from field observation were triangulated in line with the importance as discussed in review literature earlier. Interview question was generated by the researcher and interviewed some selected informants who were willing to respond, who are living in Dire Dawa City and Sub-City Sabean. Thus, primary data's were collected through interview method, focus group discussion and field observations were directly collected from the field while secondary data types were also used from different written sources.

4.5 Instruments of Data Collection

Three types of primary data collections tools were used to collect the relevant, appropriate and reliable primary data from the field. These include interview, field observation and focus group discussion which are very important to explore the issue under study. Interview, field observation and focus group discussion were used to get the first hand information from the field to fulfill the gap identified by the researcher. Secondary sources were also used to strengthen the validity of paper.

Therefore, the researcher employed different tools or instruments to collect the most reliable data that are necessary to strengthen the reliability of the outcome of the study/

4.6 Method of Data Analysis

Qualitative method data analysis was used to make the research convincing and important for the sake understanding the issue under discussion. The researcher tried to look into the view of informants and discussants to investigate the issue under study. One occasion important for the researcher is that data collected from the field are qualitative which were collected from the field through personal observation, interview and focus discussion. The researcher also used secondary data sources to strengthen the ideas obtained from qualitative data.

The researcher used various information to complete and triangulate the collected data to increase and strengthen the validity and reliability of the outcome the research.

5. Ethical Consideration

Permission is a key question for the Anthropologist to seek solutions for problems of societies under study, they must have to consider the consent of the host community about the research whether the research had a risks to these community. The researcher has the responsibility to avoid the risks that these societies will face due to this study; the society have to continue their everyday activities of lives without the interlude of the researcher in to their social and economic affairs to investigate the issue under investigation. That is why every Anthropologists need to have permission to study societies at their original setting in seeking solution for problems that the societies have faced or bring negative impact to the communities under study. Everything about the society under study would be kept in secret or not exposed without the consent of these societies.

Therefore, the researcher has to confirm that this study did not affect any body negatively either communities in focus or the others who are in methods for realization of this paper. The researcher gave much attention for dignity, self –esteem, privacy life and democratic thinking, for people under study and for the informants and discussants in data collection.

6. Review of Related Literature

6.1 Definition and Concept of Divorce

The literal meaning of divorced is release and in terms of ending the marriage between the husband and wife divorce often compromise solution to common and not legal spouses collapsing the structure of family life, marriage and cut off communication divorce, parents with children have been defined. In fact, as the link between law and social and formal contracts are established. Definition of sociology; divorce is the ending of marriage before the death of either spouse. It could be contrasted with an annulment. This is a declaration that a marriage is void.

Divorce is a failure of couples' commitment to marital status and family roles. Divorce is the final termination of a marriage, canceling the legal duties and responsibilities of marriage and dissolving the bonds of marriage between husband and wife, and it is the hardest belonging a family can go through. Not so far in the past the word 'Divorce' was taboo to people which prolonged their suffering marriage (Henryl Tischler, 2011)

Divorce with the perspective cultural and social construction it is one of the worst social phenomenon's in the history of family or couples. Marriage is the pillars of the family in most cultural setting of the world society. But divorce is the most destructive effects on the children in which they were left behind, mothers' live fugitive life, collapse and destruction of the center is warm and peaceful life that irreparable effects on family live.

6.2 Causes of Divorce

Mid life crisis vices addition, such as alcoholism, or chewing *khat* and gambling are the main causes of divorce were extra marital affairs family strains emotional or physical abuse are also causes. Emotional and physical abuses where more evenly split with women affected in 60% and 40% in men causes. Another main causes are the economic aspects that when the family lost their income to buy the livelihood materials, they are become an able to buy the house fee (rent) and family will be forced to separate, legally and illegally.

Abuse of any kind can be the cause of divorce. Abuse can be physical, sexual, emotional and by language. One partner may use harsh language for his/her partner. Using drug, alcohol and excessive gambling form of abuse because the other partner would be unable to manage finances with an addicted spouse. Sexual problem in the marital relation is one of the major causes of divorce. Sometimes, sexual dissatisfaction may be begin after marriage at that time if a couple is unable to resolve that problem it may become a reason for divorce incompatibility (Alisha Rowd, 2006).

Divorce cause damage not only on children but also on the society. It has become easy and common in current times. Our society has changed its views about divorce now divorce is part of family life. It does have some major negative effects also divorce rate is increasing day by day and it is the case with emotion instabilities, lack of respect for the relations and family (Tariq 2010). The increase of crime rate in the society has very evident linkages with increased divorce rate. Divorce is direct threat to the society and it is spending like a dispense it affects children badly. It can cause damage to their emotional psychological physical development most of expertise attribute wife bettering to husbands desire to maintain control in the family (Kurz, 1995).

6.3 Gender and Divorce

Gender is a socially constructed roles and responsibilities assigned to women and men in a given culture or society. Gender refers to the social differences between, men and women that are learned, changeable over time and have wider variation within and between cultures. Yet, it holds similarities across the world, when we come to division of roles in a family giving the upper hand to men and putting women in the subordinate position (Rich, 1976).

Being married remains part of women's identity. A lot of pressure was exerted on women to marry and stay in marriage to have a normal identity. Women do not leave marriage simply, to have a normal identity. Women do not leave marriage simply, but usually are left. It is easier for men to leave than the women are because they do not actually have children to care for. Children are mother's responsibilities (Kurz, 1995).

Women feel the gender gap' existing in their marriage and generally want more equality, while many men are resistant some culture renders support for them too, and practices the worst thing on women to make them under their husband. Genital mutilation could be an example. It subdues the sexual urges of women, and is believed to make women very obedient to her husband (Lishan Bekele, 1994).

Divorce is a gender issue, with women and men facing different circumstances after divorce. Women are not only custodial parents of Children but also their primary economic support, though they are living under poverty. There were two marriages in reality his and hers referring to the different pleasure, burden and husbands and wives experience in their roles. His has traditionally been rewarding. Similarly men and women have different interests at divorce due to the women's becoming full-time custodial parent of the children, with themselves in a reduced standard of living (Kurz, 1995).

The inequality and power imbalance puts women at disadvantaged position in marriage. The Acceptance of male provider role along with men's greater income is a key factor in marinating men's greater power in the family (Ibid). In almost all society the division of labor between husband and wife is an important determinant of the stability and happiness of marriage.

In non-literate societies, this division of labor is clear-cut, the wife, usually the domestic worker, takes care of the feeding. Clothing of the children, the household and gathering agricultural products were the man is the hunter and maker of product. But in literate societies today, male and female are educated in the same skills the husband can pursue freely both the his education, where as if the wife pursues her skills in an active career, the culture tends to make her feel quality about forsaking her duties as a housewife and mother (Kurz, 1995).

6.4 Divorces as a Societal Problem

Due to divorce marriage contacts are subjected to caprice easy opportunity is provided for disruptions of homes, conjugal instability is encouraged, the care and education of children are undermined and discords prevails because of easy divorce legislation and administration During the Christian ea marriage was elevated to dignity and sacrament. The cited words from the bible were respected, what therefore God has joined together; let no man put asunder (Matt, 1993).

[Divorce peruses many social evils such as juvenile delinquency, prostitution, drug and alcohol abuse etc, which create black spots on the societal growth and welfare. When couples with children divorced, it is probable that the man become

singles but the women will become a single parent. Moreover, poverty for many women will begin with single parenthood (Weitzman, 1985).

Divorce has immense impacts on feminization of poverty and perpetuation of single parent female-headed households. There is a direct bond between divorce, economic consequences of divorce and the rise of female poverty a getting a job does not grantee a women a way out of poverty with women's disadvantage in the labor market. The rise of economic hardships and poverty of children is a keen with this problem too. The aftermath of divorce is pervasively disastrous to all the society though it is the divorcing couples and their children who are paying the final bill.

7. Finding and Discussion

7.1 Social Impacts of divorce on Mothers

Mothers have greater capability and confidence than they had during marriage than during divorce. The researcher suggests that their feeling during separation was not only the depressing effect of unhappiness marriage but also it reveal the underlying of the expectation about their life after divorce. Mothers have greater fear about their future and thus took greater pride in campground and surviving, they add new roles to their lives.

Divorced mothers tend to be more excluded from the former social network and are likely to become isolated. Mothers in the aftermath of divorce are overloaded due to their dual function as sole parent who is looking after their children and their household, and as a professional being in the labor force, outside home. Mothers, sometimes develops a bad feeling about themselves, they might feel as if they are physically not strong, because they may change their style as losers and will lose weight due to their declined in earning and lower standard of living. They feel lonely and accountable for their marital breakdown and its penalty they are experiencing, there will also be feeling of darkness. There will be changes in their attitude and feelings towards interpersonal involvement.

As researcher investigated that about 67% of my informants and discussants have changed their residence to the other places. where they feel confident unknown by new residents which was due to the impact of divorce. Divorced mothers were forced to stop contacts with their old friends, who were mostly their neighbors and to have '*Idir*' and '*Equb*' with them and other associations due to their feeling guilty. These changes have many social and psychological draw backs on separated women's. Social acceptance, which has a main concern, has a lot to do in separation of families since it has resulted in termination, even in the presence of children. After divorce women's are more lonely and absorbed by their duties as household leads, safekeeping parents and caring out the longs hold household tasks. Moreover, separated women's feel greater sense of worthless and valueless after divorce, than they are in marriage. These women's learnt to be independent and stand by their own after they left home, they have started 'going out' of their dual business; participate in public meetings and explain their feelings and attitudes. Women's after separation do not know how to articulate the contents of their marriage. When these nervous feelings could not be hold any more, it explodes and destroys everything around.

Women's do not want their children to miss their fathers in their life, since children are biologically affiliated with their fathers and fathers love their children and vice versa. The social value of fathers is also unforgettable to children. The researcher understands that livings with their parents especially with fathers have no social stigma; nobody calls them '*Yeset Lij*' or "baby belongs to women" this shame among society that is why they change their residence. Therefore, mothers need their children to contact with their father even though they are separated. For divorced mothers an increase in their age is an increases their frustration especially for those who do not remarry or remained widow. When they see couples of their age with their children around, mothers start to compare that the family living with children as husbands and wife they feel guilty, their fault of missing their husband. This results in magnifying the negative side of their separation in their minds.

The researcher examines separation of family caused many social evils to divorced mothers such as childish criminal behavior, prostitution, drug and alcohol abuse which create back draw on the societal development and welfare. When couples with children divorced, it is possible for man that he become singles but the women will become a single parent. Furthermore, poverty for many women will begin with single parenthood. Divorced mothers tend to be more excluded from the former social network and are likely to become isolated. The result of divorce can be crushing for many women, especially for those coming out of a long marriage or those who chose to be full time mothers. It would bring sever emotional turmoil surrounding separation and the complex reorganization of family and financial life.

As the researcher recognizes from the table above family break up means steep downward mobility both economically and socially. The reduction in income brings residential shift and inferior housing, considerably diminished or non – existent funds for recreation and free time, and intense pressure due to inadequate time and money. Financial hardships after separation, causes social displacement and a loss of familial networks like neighborhoods, friendships for emotional and social services. After break up, when the law treats women and men in equal way, it ignores the very real economic inequalities that marriage creates and the economic inequalities between men and women in the larger society. Even though equal division of marital property sounds fair, when family home is taken in to consideration as an asset, judges usually order it sold so that it can e divided equally. This loses follows subsequent residential displacement, upset children's schools, changes neighborhood and friendship ties, which could create additional disorder for mothers and their children at the time they need stability.

Divorced Mothers, usually do not want to leave their family because of different problems happened at home. They have a quality to tolerate and live with their family during the hardship times for the sake of their children and custom and culture. Especially most of the mothers who break up from their husbands brought their daughters and sons along with them, but females feel sad, and accused of their fathers who destroy everything. That's why female children's tend to take side with their mothers or they don't want to leave their mother alone.

The majority of divorced mothers who works in government or private sectors are engaged in lower level duties that brings lower level of incomes as salaries, since most of them do not have firm educational backgrounds, These sector include driving, messenger, guardian, gardening, being waiters and typist. There are also 'two' accountants and 'two' surveyors working in government offices and two secretaries and an agro-economist, working in private organization, who get a standard in come from their positions. Those who work in 'Small private business' and in compasses are engaged in different businesses like photographing (not in studies), painting, metal work, wood work, handicrafts. This was usually happened when their children are growing and are about at the verge of independence. There is no way for mothers to leave their children and home, if their husbands are not take them away from their home or take away their children since they are (husbands) thought to be “powerful” because almost majority of Ethiopians’ are living under Patriarchal families.

7.2 Psychological Impact of Divorce on Children

The researcher recognizes that the conditions after divorce, it was too harsh to imagine for children’s. Mothers hold the burdens on their shoulders of about their offspring’s, who have no formal governmental and non-governmental jobs or monthly income. Children, usually do not want to leave their mothers because of different reasons particularly mothers have a superiority love to them, that is why children’s stuck with mothers until their maturity. Mothers who live in Dire Dawa particularly in areas of my study spent more of their times and staying at homes looking after children socialization. This is to mean that majority of the informants and discussants of my study lack education or at low level of education to have skills to live on/in a standard manner, even for her.

Table 2:- Children’s who feel the Psychical Impacts

No	Children Physical Impact	No of Respondants	Percentage
1	Children’s who have no intimate Friends after divorce	55	42.30%
2	Children’s who feel psychological hopeless and irritate	57	43.84%
3	Children’s who engage in drinking alcohol chew ‘khat’ and smoking	18	13.84%
4	Children’s who feel nothing after divorce	0	0
	Total	130	100%

According to the above table more than 86% of divorced parents children feel psychologically irritate, hopelessness, and have no ability think about the fate of their tomorrow, and even have no intimate friends in their new settings. Separation of parents made children’s standard of living harsh, worse, inferior, poorer and children’s psychological habit cruel, brutal and unkind to everybody. After divorce, even brothers and sisters will be separated they will not be able grow together due to their family breakaway. Some will stay with their father and other will be with their mother or their relatives. Hence, many differences will be exhibited between sisters and brothers. After divorce, those intimate brotherhood feelings would decline since brothers and sisters were living in different areas.

Table 3:- Children who changes their School due to Divorce

No	School Change	No of Respondents	Percentage
1	From Private to public schools	40	30.79%
2	From Government to public schools	0	0
3	From Public to government schools	3	2.30%
4	From Private to government schools	87	67%
	Total	130	100%

About 67% of the children in my study area are against divorce, because they reasoned out that majority of them left their original school and joined government schools due to income shortage. Almost all of my respondents are victims of divorce of parents in one way or another left their original school.

Above all everything were harsh to female children than male children in divorce, this was because female children’s love their fathers than male children do is harsher to them. There after female children’s feel guilty, and sometimes engage in prostitution to support their brothers and sisters if they are elders.

Most divorced parent’s children’s are involved in illegal activities such as drug addiction, alcoholic drinking, and cigarette smoking to avoid thinking about their families and about their fate of tomorrow. Thus, about 75% of the children condemn their grandparents who have social status and dignity, for not interfering in their parents' divorce case and brought peace to their family. Children have a very sensitive attitude towards divorce. They believe that the one who should marry, especially give birth, should have to live together until death as mothers and fathers for the sake of their protection and supervision of their children.

More than 70% of the children in the study have no plan to see their mothers and father’s future times’ remarriage which they thought it will be worse. But if so, they were sure to be the best children of mother or father live with them until their death, because separation was the worst evil in the history marriage especially for children. Moreover, the majority of children said it is up to God to make their family peaceful, that they will stay peaceful in the future, if families are not broken their bonds. It would make mothers to retain their peace and freedom as well as children though these social and economic hardships. One child respondent even said: about his family conflict which leads them to divorce as follows:-

There is nothing bad and worse rather than seeing your mother beaten by your father until she bleeds and shout, or insulted until she cries. The fact that your mother is beaten by your father is your love to her, which makes you so angry and aggressive by knowing that it is your father who is abusing her, will trap you. So you cannot do anything about it to rescue your mom, because you are child and can't protect her: but standing or watching things there. Therefore, you will leave home at that moment sadly.

About 77.5% of children in their social relationships do not have intimate friends after divorce. They said, they mostly prefer to be alone rather than having friends. For some, were not grow in their present neighborhood from their childhood, hence they do not feel belongingness to this area. In addition, for others they enjoy to be alone than in a socialization with others. Children since they are so tied up with mothers may not have serious follow up for their future performance. The outside and household activities that they should perform are very well for the survival of their family. This may contribute a lot to their children's uncorrected behavior.

7.3 Economic Impact of Divorced on Mother and Children

Due to divorce marriage contacts are subjected to urge easy opportunity is provided for disruptions of homes, conjugal instability is encouraged, the care and education of children are undermined and discords prevails because of easy divorce legislation and administration. During the Christian era marriage was elevated to dignity and sacrament. The cited words from the bible were respected, what therefore God has joined together; let no man put asunder.

Divorce has immense impacts on feminization of poverty and continuation of single parent female-headed households. There is a direct bond between divorce and economy of the family in my study area. The Economic outcome of divorce would result the loss of female income which resulted in poverty of family. The rise of economic hardships and poverty of children and mothers was a enthusiastic with this problem too. The aftermath of divorce is pervasively catastrophic to all the society though it is the divorcing couples and their children who are paying the final bill.

In the aftermaths of divorce, divorced women especially mothers are concerned with economic manifestations. These economic difficulties are mostly the main sources of other impacts (the social and psychological) since they are without money, live is so difficult and intolerable. Those changes in the social status and standard of living are brought because of financial weakness. About 53 % of mothers under study are unsatisfied that they had no personal income while they are in marriage. This is due to their being house wife position. They cannot go out of their houses and perform things that could generate income; because majority of them have no education and skill to compete in, and win, to join such spheres. They may have no better place outside home. These issues could increase their dependency on their husbands.

Table 4:- Mother's Related to Income or Economic Strength

No	Income or Economic base	Total	Percents
1	Mothers who tend to have personal income before divorce	9	6.92%
2	Mothers who had no personal income at all before divorce	106	81.53%
3	Mothers who have personal income after divorce	10	7.69%
4	Mothers who still do not have personal income after divorce	5	3.84%
	Total	130	100%

The researcher recognize about 81% of the respondents have no personal income before divorce which made their life miserable, though it is too small to support their family they tend to look for other options. Most of them are not educated started to sell local alcoholic drinks such as 'Tella', 'Katicala', and homemade breads, Others started to work in other houses as maids washing clothes, baking,

'Injera' etc to rich families who were their neighbors in their new residence area. Some, who were working in different offices before marriage, still keep their profession. All of them live under declined standards of livings, that is the bad part of divorce on mothers and children that creates tense feelings and 'Inferiority'

Mother's economic standards declined after divorce, children were forced to change their school from private schools to public schools, and even government schools. They searches for minimum school fee that they could afford to pay and changes their places of residence have made children to their previous schools. This change may create difficulty on children. There is obscurity of children to know there, new teachers, new students, and new school compound will be time taking job.

8. Conclusion

Families' existence grants healthy continuation of a generation. It's also the main ground for producing a healthy, productive and value pass through of socialization. Thus, families wellbeing is so important and a decisive factor for the wellbeing of the society. Marriage is a union between a man and a woman such that the children born to the woman are recognized as legitimate offspring of both partners. Marriage contributed much for the healthy, fruitful and productive families which is so important for the future offspring's of the family.

Divorce is a potential threat for the wellbeing of family, since it results in family breakdown and collapse. Children will be forced to depart from or leave out, from one of their parents, usually" their father, due to their tight contact that they have with their mothers. Children's safekeeping will be left to mothers after divorce, with mothers' weak educational background in my study area and their being without skill life, no sufficient income for their living, taking the whole responsibilities for their children has a life-size contribution for their being under poverty.

After divorce, even brothers and sisters will be separated they will not be able grow together due to their family breakaway. Some will stay with their father and other will be with their mother or their relatives. Hence, many differences

will be exhibited between sisters and brothers. After divorce, those intimate brotherhood feelings would decline since brothers are sisters were living in different areas.

Re-marriage is another consequence of divorce, which creates horrible conditions for children. The new marriage brings new children to the family, and children from the past marriage would be neglected, as a result. In the presence of divorce, the family loses its 'sacredness'. The existing family bonds, with norms, rules and regulations present at times would especially the children respect no more. Children will start to have their own rules, because there would not be strict supervision and control from their parents.

Generally, impacts of divorce will be so hard to children's than parents, children are the primary victims that could be hurt psychologically, socially and economically, and could carry these wounds in their lifetime. The above statements show the negative sides of divorce as a general pattern. But there are some positive aspects of divorce, though these sides do not encourage it. These groups take divorces to be much better than conflict-ridden families, both for the parents and their children. Even, children can perform better in peaceful single families than in conflicts. And parents can have their freedom and peace, which is so important. To summarize, since divorce threatens the family which forms the society, it should be taken as a societal problem.

After divorce, in addition to changes in their previous school, children are forced to live under declined economic standards. They many not afford to wear these quality jeans trousers and sucker shoes or other expensive materials. There would not be anybody who picks them from their school or who give them a ride to their school. Even some, should work after school to satisfy their needs. The table below tries to show some aspects of the children who works after school.

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