

**DIVORCE AND ITS' PSYCHOSOCIAL PROBLEMS ON DIVORCED
PARTNERS IN HOSANNA TOWN, SOUTHERN NATION,
NATIONALITIES AND PEOPLES OF REGIONAL STATE**

MA THESIS

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**Divorce and Its' Psychosocial Problems on Divorced Partners in Hosanna
Town, Southern Nation, Nationalities and Peoples of Regional State**

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MASTER OF ARTS IN SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY**

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DEDICATION

This thesis achievement is dedicated to my father Mrs. Gobe Tumebo and my Miss mother Cheko Kole and my elder brother Mr. Nigetu Gobe for his remarkable sacrifice in the success of my life.

STATEMENT OF THE AUTHOR

By my signature below, I declare and affirm that this Thesis is my own work. I have followed all ethical and technical principles of scholarship in the preparation, data collection, data analysis and compilation of this Thesis. Any scholarly matter that is included in this Thesis has been given recognition through citation.

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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE AUTHOR

The author, Melese Gobe, was born on September 1990, at Gibe district, Hadiya Zone of the SNNPRS. He attended primary education at Homacho Primary school and secondary education at Wachamo secondary and preparatory school from 2005-2009 at Hosanna Town. After successfully passing the Ethiopian Higher Education Entrance Qualification Certificate, he joined Hawassa University in 2010 and acquired the degree of Bachelor of Arts in Psychology in July 2012. There after, he has been serving in Gibe district Women and Children Affairs Office in Hadiya Zone until he joined Haramaya University in September 2015 to pursue a study leading to the degree of Master of Arts in Social Psychology.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

NCEHTPE	National Committee on Eradication Harmful Traditional Practices of Ethiopia
SNNPR	Southern Nation, Nationalities and Peoples Region
WCAO	Women and Children's Affairs Office

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DEDICATION	iv
STATEMENT OF THE AUTHOR	v
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE AUTHOR	vi
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	vii
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS	viii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	ix
LIST OF TABLES	xii
LIST OF FIGURES	xiii
ABSTRACT	xiv
1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1. Background of the Study	1
1.2. Statement of the Problem	3
1.3. Research Questions	5
1.4. Objective of the Study	5
1.4.1. General objective	5
1.4.2. Specific objectives	5
1.5. Significance of the Study	6
1.6. Delimitation of the Study	6
1.7. Limitation of the Study	7
1.8. Definition of Key Terms	7
2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	8
2.1. Concepts of Divorce	8
2.2. Factors that Leading to Divorce	9
2.2.1. Cultural factors	10
2.2.2. Personal factors	12
2.2.2.1. Low commitment	12
2.2.2.2. Infidelity	12
2.2.2.3. Boredom of relationship	13
2.2.2.4. Situational crisis	13
2.2.2.5. Relationship gap	13

Continues...

2.2.2.6. Lack of communication	13
2.2.2.7. Alcohol	14
2.2.3. Economic factors	15
2.3. Psychosocial Problems of Divorce	16
2.3.1. Psychological problems of divorce	16
2.3.2. Social problems of divorce	18
2.4. Theoretical Framework of the Study	19
2.4.1. Social role theory	19
2.4.2. Crisis theory	21
2.5. Conceptual Framework of the Study	22
3. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHDOLOGY	24
3.1. Research Design	24
3.2. Description of Study Area	25
3.3. Sources of Data	26
3.3.1. Primary sources of data	26
3.3.2. Secondary sources of data	26
3.4. Population, Sample Size and Sampling Techniques	26
3.5. Data Collection Instruments	28
3.5.1. Questionnaire	28
3.5.2. Interview	30
3.5.3. Document reviews	30
3.6. Data Collection Procedures	30
3.7. Methods of Data Analysis	31
3.8. Ethical Considerations	31
4. RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS	33
4.1. Demographic Background of the Study Participants	33
4.2. Factors that Leading to Divorce	37
4.3. Psychological Problems of Divorce on Divorced Partners	43
4.4. Social Problems of Divorce on Divorced Partners	48
5. SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	53
5.1. Summary	53

Continues...

5.2. Conclusions	55
5.3. Recommendations	56
6. REFERENCES	58
7. APPENDICES	66
APPENDIX PART I: QUESTIONNAIRE IN ENGLISH	67
APPENDIX PART II: INTERVIEW GUIDING QUESTIONS	71
APPENDIX PART III: IN HADIYIGNA VERSION	72

LIST OF TABLES

Tables	Page
1. Population, Sample Size and Sampling Techniques	28
2. Measurement of Cronbach s Alpha	29
3. Demographic Background of the Respondents	33
4. The Marriage Establishment of the Respondents	36
5. Descriptive and Inferential Statistics of the Factors that Leading to Divorce in Hosanna Town38	
6. Descriptive and Inferential Statistics Results of Psychological Problems of Divorce on Divorced Partners in Hosanna Town	44
7. Descriptive and Inferential Statistics Results of Social Problems of Divorce on Divorced Partners in Hosanna Town	49

LIST OF FIGURES

Figures	Page
1. The Conceptual Framework	23
2. Map of the Study Area	25
3. Level Education	35

Divorce and Its' Psychosocial Problems on Divorced Partners in Hosanna Town, Southern Nation, Nationalities and Peoples of Regional State

Melese Gobe Tumebo

ABSTRACT

The main purpose of the study was to identify the psychosocial problems of divorce on divorced partners in Hosanna Town, Southern Nation, Nationalities and Peoples of Regional State. The study used descriptive survey research design and both quantitative and qualitative research approaches. The major sources of data were primary and secondary. Primary data were collected from 114-sample size of divorced partners (59 males and 55 females). Purposive and simple random sampling techniques were also used. A purposive sampling technique was used to select both areas of the study and key informants for interviews from issue concerned office leaders. Simple random sampling technique was used to select the participants of the study. Recorded files of divorced partners in the Court house and other documents were used as secondary sources. Instruments used for gathering data were closed-ended questionnaires, structured interviews and document reviews. Information obtained from closed-ended questionnaires was analyzed quantitatively using descriptive statistics such as frequency; chart, mean and standard deviation and one way ANOVA were used for inferential statistics analysis. The result obtained from the interview and documents were narrated to support the data obtained from closed-ended questionnaires. The findings of the study was indicated that low commitment, poverty, lacks of communications and gaps of relationship between partners were taken as major factors to divorce in Hosanna town. These factors of divorce were putting the ground for the various psychological and social problems on divorced partners. Regarding the psychological problems of divorce, it was found that the most significant problems were depression; loneliness, frustration and poor self-worth. Finding of this study was also showed that shrink, hostile reactions and detached lifestyles of divorced partners with their relatives were the most significant social problems of divorce on divorced partners in Hosanna Town. Finally, maximizing the public awareness about benefits of relationship and marriage formation and income-generating training must be created for young couples in Hosanna Town.

1. INTRODUCTION

This part of the Thesis mainly deals with the basic components of the introduction of the research. The components include background of the study, statement of the problem, research questions, and objectives of the study, significance of the study, delimitation of the study, limitation of the study and definition of key terms.

1.1. Background of the Study

Marriage is the formation of the family and family is the building block of society (Fagan and Churchill, 2012). In addition, Marriage is the patterns through which society enters basic institution of family formation (Makara, 2009). Marriage is a social institution that used to unite people in a special form of mutual dependence for the objectives of finding and maintaining a family. The Marriage arranged through public or civil, religious and/or traditional ceremony. While the Revised Family Code (2008) makes it clear that marriage is where the free and full consent of the intending spouses entered through one of the three ways of marriage; that means civil, customary or religious marriages.

According to Burton (as cited in Mundu and Unisa, n.d), in every society, marriage is an essential social event as individuals get involved in each other's lives and start their marital union based upon mutual and continued choice and a positive feeling of liking. 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 the couple and it allows them to demonstrate higher levels of psychological as well as physical well-being.

Marriage does not only serve to satisfy the basic biological need of sexual gratification through a socially acceptable way, but also helps the individual achieve a higher level of personality maturation (Rao, 2005, Nambi, 2005 and Chandrashekar, 2005). However, the increasing acceptance of divorce has dramatically changed the marriage situation, which is acknowledged by Piskor and Colman (2011), the second most painful event before death. In addition, according to Hawkins and Fackrell (2009), in the United States 40% to 60% of all marriages end in divorce. Likewise, in Africa the study of three district areas of Malawi combined 45% of the all marriages end in divorce within 20 years. Reniers (2003), stated that

life table probabilities of divorce in Malawi range from 40% to 60%, whereas 32% in Cote d'Ivoire, 33% in Ghana and 14% in Nigeria. However, in Ethiopia, approximately 45% of all first marriages end in divorce within 30 years Tilson and Larsen (as cited in Serkalem, 2006). These national level data also represent urban areas and the probabilities of marriages ending in divorce in Ethiopia catches up with that of the USA.

According to Amato (2010), comprehensive research in marriage and divorce includes studying the reasons why people divorce, and he was found infidelity, drinking or drug use, physical or mental abuse and not meeting family obligations, incompatibilities, growing apart, lack of communication and loss of love. Besides, Tilson and Larsen (2000), in Ethiopia both early age at marriage and childlessness have a significant impact on the risk of divorce. A study by the NCHTPE also estimated the proportion married before the age of 15 at 57%; besides, the study shows that the practice occurs in its most extreme forms in Northern Ethiopia, where girls are married as young as eight or nine years of age. Thus, Ethiopia has one of the highest rates of early marriage in sub Saharan African in which early marriage frequently leads to an early divorce (Erulkar and Muthengi, 2009).

Divorce has an extensive and long lasting effect on the lives of couples. It is the cause of major life changes that can cause the greatest amount of stress for individuals involved Mulroy, Sabaelli, Malley and Waldron (as cited in Wubedel, 2014). Individuals who pass through the process of marital dissolution face-challenging situations psychologically that disrupt their overall well-being. Various research finding have demonstrated that those who divorced people experience of poor psychological well being, low self-esteem, and low level of the happiness, the psychological distress and poor physical health as compared to those who married people. The immediate sufferers of the marital dissolution who share the potential consequences are children and other relatives the (Bereket, 2012). In addition, divorce has various negative effects on the society as a whole. Its impacts are felt psychologically, physically, socially and economically (Murray, 2012).

Divorce is much more complex than it appears on the surface. Ending a marriage relationship is not a one-time event; it is a process that might be occurring in a Court house. Usually, a series of events and behaviors on the part of one or both spouses erodes the positive feelings toward one or the other or both. Over a period, one or both of the marital partners becomes

convinced that the relationship is intolerable, or at least it is not working then as a solution the marriage becomes an end up (Fagan and Churchill, 2012).

Societies have always varies views on marriage and divorce that they live in different parts of the world, and are influenced by the culture that one belongs to, among other. As many research works indicated that, there are many different and complex causes and reasons for divorce, each of them specific to that particular marital couple (Buzzle, 2013). In general, Gersem (as cited in Aster, 2015), finished as all divorce experience in the world today is as a result of one of the following: immaturity, infidelity, abandonment, lack of communication, physical abuse, drug and alcohol abuse, ego problem, sexual abuse, joblessness, lost, cultural and religious differences, crime, incompatibility, family background and failed expectations.

Having the above-mentioned facts as a background, there are different factors and reasons for divorce and its' problems on divorced partners are not easy. However, the researcher was motivated to conduct the study in this topic, because while the researcher was working in WCAO in Gibe district he has observed that divorce is very much serious problems in our society psychologically, socially and economically. Therefore, this study was focused on the divorce and its' psychosocial problems on divorced partners in Hosanna Town.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

Most people enter into marriage with the intention of living together for the rest of their lives. However, divorce is a rapidly common social phenomenon that is spreading at an alarming rate. The rates of divorce have increased significantly not only in the developed but in the developing nations as well (Sharma, 2011). However, the rate of divorce varies across culture and over time.

All over the world, the divorce rate among couples is increasing at an alarming rate and the family structure is disintegrating worldwide and spreading like an epidemic, which affected the structure of all countries. This has forced people to think that it is becoming a global trend. Many studies have discussed this social issue. However, most of these studies focused on its causes (Khurshid and Khatoon, 2012).

Similarly, divorce is a considerable problem that sets extreme demands and requires dramatic adaptation for both adults and children (Garner, 2008). Furthermore, Garner (2008) and Amato (2010) stated that divorce is a vastly interesting and imperative as a topic through the identification of its impacts and how it brought about to offspring is the initial step to be able to minimize the negative effects of divorce. Therefore, conducting the study is an important issue in psychological and social life of the divorced partners. Divorce has been practiced for centuries in Ethiopia. However, neither the factors of divorce, nor the impacts of divorce on Ethiopian society partially understood as little research has been conducted on this subject (Tilson and Larsen, 2000).

Except the 2002, Population and Housing Census (PHC) report, there is no statistical report that can show the trend about the actual divorce rate at a regional or national level. But according to Tilson and Larsen (2008) in Ethiopia 45% of all first marriages end in divorce or separation within 30 years, 28% of first marriages within the first 5 years, 34% within 10 years and 40% within 20 years' (Tilson and Larsen, 2000:p.360)

According to Serkalem (2006), divorce negatively affects couples, their children and those close to them psychologically, socially and economically. She was conducting the study on the causes of divorce and impacts on the lives of divorced women only. In addition, she indicated that no organization was found that provides services for people at the time of pre-marriage, divorce and re-marriage except for few religious institutions. Thus, divorce is not only the problem with divorced women, but it is far from it. Therefore, conducting a study on divorce and its' psychosocial problems on divorced partners might help us further understand the problems of divorce.

Based on the above studies, this study is different from the previous studies with target population and variables. So, the researcher needed to study divorce and its' psychosocial problems on partners in the case of Hosanna Town to fill the gap. It is possible to assert that not all the above researchers gave emphasis for the divorce and its' psychosocial problems on divorced partners. Understanding the existing gap, the researcher interested to conduct this study in the area in order to fill the gap.

1.3. Research Questions

This study focused on the divorce and its' psychosocial problems on divorced partners. Therefore, this research attempted to give response for the following basic research questions:

1. What were the major factors that lead partners to divorce in Hosanna Town?
2. What were the psychological problems of divorce on divorced partners in Hosanna Town?
3. What were the social problems of divorce on divorced partners in social relations in Hosanna Town?
4. What had to be done to alleviate the problem of divorce in Hosanna Town?

1.4. Objective of the Study

The researcher tried to indicate both general and specific objectives due to understand the divorce and its' psychosocial problems on divorced partners in Hosanna Town:

1.4.1. General objective

The general objective of the study was to identify the factors that leading to divorce and its' psychosocial problems on divorced partners in Hosanna Town.

1.4.2. Specific objectives

The specific objectives of the study were intended to:

- ❖ Identify the major factors that leading the partners to divorce in Hosanna Town.
- ❖ Find out the psychological problems of divorce on divorced partners in Hosanna Town.
- ❖ Assess the social problems of divorced partners in social relationship within society in Hosanna Town.
- ❖ Suggest strategies of alleviating the problems of divorce in Hosanna Town.

1.5. Significance of the Study

The rationality of this study was to identify factors and psychosocial problem of divorce on divorced partners within relationship in Hosanna Town. Accordingly, the results of the study may have the following significances: it may help as a reference for stakeholders, psychologists, sociologists and social workers in identifications of psychological and social problems of divorce on divorced partners in Hosanna Town; it may develop the awareness how divorce negatively affects the lives of divorced partners. In addition, it may show the mechanism or ways to solve the problems of divorce with coordination of the responsible bodies; it may help them to minimize the prevalence of divorce and maximize their marriage. Finally, the study may serve as a supporting document or as a stepping-stone for further study in the area of divorce.

1.6. Delimitation of the Study

The scope of this study was confined to some selected Kebeles in Hosanna Town (Betel, Arada, Gofarmeda and Adebaby) only due to the time and resource constraints. It was focused only on studying the divorce and its' psychosocial problems on divorced partners. The participants of this study were divorced partners only.

The sampling techniques of the study were simple random technique and purposive sampling techniques were used to select population and Kebeles respectively. Descriptive analysis was used. Such as, frequency, percentages, chart, mean and standard deviation were used and the inferential statistical tool was one way ANOVA. Detailed information concerned the specific analysis was used per research question was presented in proposing a statistical study (mean and standard deviation). In another case, interview and document analysis was analyzed by narrative system.

1.7. Limitation of the Study

It was obvious that any research work cannot be accomplished without some challenges. While conducting this study, some challenges were commonly encountered. These were lack of knowledge about using technology and constraints of reference materials. It was difficult to get the targeted total population to use actual sample size from that population within the targeted sites. That was taken time. The study was completed irrespective of the existence of these challenges by minimizing them. The strategies used to alleviate the challenges were sharing experiences with nearby friends who have better skills in using technology, and exchanging ideas with advisors.

1.8. Definition of Key Terms

For the purpose of this study, there were different terms that needed to be defined in order to understand and recognize these terms in this study.

Factors of Divorce are the reasons that lead to the marriage to be disrupted and then the couple to get divorced, mean the reagent to the divorce of the spouses.

Divorce is a legal dissolution of marriage and it occurs when a pair of bond is broken between breeding attempts despite both members of the pair still being alive (Rogers and Skinner, 1996).

Psychological problem refers to individual problems in living their lives in a full and deeply satisfying manner. It is the combination of feeling bad and failure to function effectively. (for example; Feeling of loneliness, depression, anxiety, incompetence, guilt, shame, shock, low work efficiency, denial, anger, stress, damaged self-esteem, inferiority, frustration, introversion, and painfully).

Social problems are an individual or the spouses could face as a result of the divorce (for example; detached lifestyle, losses of social fewer, loss of relationship, shrinking interaction of the network, socially isolated, hostile reactions, loss of patterns of conduct and homicide).

2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The purpose of this part is to assess related researches in relation to divorce and its psychosocial problems on divorced partners. Research and materials of review contributed to build a foundation for the current study and to identify gaps. The review focused on the theoretical explanation of divorce and its psychosocial problems on divorce partners, then on studies done on problems assessment;

2.1. Concepts of Divorce

Different scholars define divorce in different directions, for instance, Ezeokanana (1999) defined divorce as the last dissolution of unsuccessful marital life, which is the finalization of poor marital adjustments and happens most of the times when both couples are not solving their problems through peacefully manners/ways. In addition, the essential English dictionary (1999) defines divorce as the legal agreement to separate from one's married partner and to marry someone else if so desired, or to officially end of a marriage. According to Cohen (2002), state that Divorce is the termination of the family unit. As stated by Havemann (1990) divorce is a social action takes toward ending a marriage that has a result or effect both for the families involved and for society. Divorce is a lawful process through which marriage terminated. Conventionally divorce indicates that it is the mistake of one of the parties involved due to some illegal or dishonest behavior in marriage.

Divorce is another disruption in people's lives and is a common phenomenon that occurs in many parts of the world. It is the dissolution of the socially and legally recognized marital relationship that changes the responsibilities and obligations of the married couples. In addition, divorce is one of the most painful life events individuals' faces that are more associated with an increase in emotional instability (Tilson and Larson, 2000). Divorce is the most life change of divorced partners that has far-reaching psychological, social, legal and economic problems. In general, terms, divorces are considered as the ending of a marriage (Sharma, 2011).

According to Du Toit and Van Staden (2005), divorce is one of the most chaotic/disorderly and shocking experiences that can occur in the life of any person. Different research findings show 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 it, marital dissolution factors 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. It requires people's energy for personal reformation as well as adjustment to a new way of life (Ferreira Da Costa, 2007). In addition, the disruption of the family has harmful impacts on the system by declining the bond between married partners and the stability of the society. Therefore, the impacts of divorce directly and indirectly affect the environment, which covers a wider area (Trivedi, Sareen and Dhyani, 2009). Other than the psychological and social drawbacks, divorce has expanded financial influence on women, particularly if the women are dependent on their spouses (Medina, 2010).

2.2. Factors that Leading to Divorce

There are many factors of divorce and marital conflicts can be virtually anything. Couples complain about sources of conflict ranging from verbal and physical abusiveness to personal characteristics and behaviors. Fincham (2003) explained that perceived inequity in a couple's division of labor is associated with marital conflict and with a tendency for the male to withdraw in response to conflict. Conflict over power strongly related to marital dissatisfaction. Spouse's reports to conflict over extramarital sex/cheating, problematic drinking or drug use predicts divorce, as do wives' reports of husbands being jealous and spending money foolishly. Greater problem severity increases the likelihood of divorce in between them (Fincham, 2003).

In case of Ethiopia, the arguments about the increasing number of divorces are both internal to the family and external. The reasons peculiar to the situation of the country are ethnic politics, job displacement, economic crises and changing attitudes towards divorce Daniel, (as cited in Serkalem 2006). The agreement of spouses and /or a petition for divorce is the outcome of a malfunction of the family for many personal, social and economical reasons.

Similarly, according to Zastrow (as cited in Bereket,2012), there are a number of factors that contribute to the high rate of divorce; he identified some obvious factors as alcoholism, adultery, their economic dependence on their husbands, incompatibility in sexual matters, infidelity, and interference from relatives and friends. The demographic determinants of divorce are also evident as they characterize the individual or the spouse to divorce prone or not. In addition to, in the world, the rate of divorce has escalated severely the results of different factors. Those factors have contributed to the rapid increase of divorce rate in the world. These were; the psychological, economical and social factors are considered. These are major contributors for the rapid growths in divorce rate throughout the world (Medina, 2010). Those factors are responsible for increasing the rate of divorce in the world. In general, these were discussed below.

2.2.1. Cultural factors

According to Ambert (2009), in some societies, divorce has lost its stigma and become a more socially acceptable phenomenon. This has made people has been less attach to the institution of marriage and consequently they consider divorce as an alternative to escape from marital abuses. Those people from individualistic society consider marital union as valuable as long as it satisfies their needs for personal growth. If, however, the marital relationship is unable to meet their personal needs and interests, they fell to end the union and find new relationships through marital breakup. In addition, couples lose interest in putting up with marriage challenges and carrying the gives it may require.

In Africa, there are several cultural factors influencing the risk of divorce these include religion and ethnicities. Scholars often associate Christianity with ideational change increasing women's autonomy. This, however empowered the women, reducing the extent to which they depend on men, hence, resulting to the high divorce rate among women of reproductive age in Nigeria and other part of the world (Adegoke, 2010).

Therefore, there are many reasons posed to explain why a young age at marriage would contribute to an increased risk of divorce; among them are immaturity, homesickness, and women's lack of choice to which they marry (Tilson and Larsen, 2000). Besides, early divorces are disproportionately due to the discovery of basic incompatibility, conflict in

values, and personality clashes. Nevertheless, couples in marriages of long duration face challenges (Such as raising children, boredom with the relationship and gradually diverging interests and attitudes that differ from those of individuals in marriages of short duration) (Amato and Perviti , 2003).

Similarly, according to Claiborne (2012), one of the major causes of divorce is inadequate preparation for marriage. Many young people are able to get married without 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. This idea conformed in other research works like International Gospel Hour (IGH) (2006), 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.

Besides, according to Reniers (2003), women who marry older are less likely to divorce. Early marriage is one of the most typical factors of divorce, which mostly practiced in the developing countries. Thus, according to Erulkar and Muthengi (2009), Ethiopia has one of the highest rates of early marriage in sub Saharan Africa. Nineteen percent of Ethiopian girls are married before their 15th birthday nationally, that means age at first marriage among Ethiopian women aged 25 to 49 is 16.1% and 23.8% for men aged 25 to 59. Married girls in Ethiopia are nine years younger their spouses. Most early marriages do not involve the consent of the bride. Consequently, early marriage frequently leads to an early divorce

Therefore, the problems of early marriage to divorce; the physical and psychological damage associated with problems during childbirth and increased death at birth. At this time, early marriage has given attention from the state and the public and civil organizations. The Ethiopian government in the legal instruments civil code of 1960 made the minimal age 15 and now it has risen to 18 Article (RFL, 2000). The legal right of children, primarily girls in relation to early marriage and forced marriage is protected in the Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, (1995) and in the international Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) for those under age of 18, 1992.

Similarly, childlessness was a main contributing factor for divorce as 95 % of women who did not have a child divorced within 20 years. Among women, 85 % divorced within the first 5 years where women who did have a child divorced about 23 % within 20 years. Significantly, fewer women who did have a child within first marriage divorced 23% within 20 years. Thus, both partners often cite barrenness as a reason that they left a marriage (Erulkar and Muthengi, 2009).

2.2.2. Personal factors

Different personal factors that lead to the disintegration of marital relationships, which include domestic violence, alcoholism, fighting, adultery and so forth that frequently mentioned by couples as the most significant factor of marital breakup (Ambert, 2009). Craig (as cited in Willemse, 2011) revealed that most marital relationships dissolve because of the failure to detect the early warning signs that signals the marriage is on the verge of collapse. He shows there are a number of personal factors that lead to the disintegration/divorce of marital union in many families that will explore in detail as follows.

2.2.2.1. Low commitment

In some cases, couples lack the obligation to stay married for a lifetime, and when they start to lose interest and commitment in the union, the relationship will be affected that leads to the dissolution of the marriage without any sensible reason (Willemse, 2011).

2.2.2.2. Infidelity

Infidelity is a common phenomenon in marriages, but poorly understood that it is a major cause of divorce and spousal battering (Atkins, Donald and Neil, 2001; Buss and Shackelford, 1997; Hawkins and Fackrell, 2009; Fincham, 2003; Amato and Perviti, 2003; Enwereji, 2008; Levy, 2009). Infidelity/cheating most commonly refer to a breach of the expectation of sexual exclusivity (Zare, 2011). Given the difficulty of obtaining information on this sensitive matter, it is well known that infidelity can result in family strife, divorce, violence, depression and low self-esteem (Tsapelas, 2010, Atkins et al., 2001). Some research results showed that only a small percentage of couples who experience infidelity could save their marriage after an affair in (Zare, 2011). Infidelity may be the most destructive source of conflict inflicted on a

marriage. Despite its destructive impact, infidelities estimated conservatively to occur in about half of all marriages (Buss and Shackelford, 1997).

Similarly, according to Willemse (2011), most individuals disrupt their marital union when they find out the extramarital affairs of their partner. Usually marital relationships are affected by infidelity because of various factors such as attraction, excitement, curiosity, boosting up self-esteem, feeling neglected, boredom, a desire to find relief from a painful relationship, and so forth.

2.2.2.3. Boredom of relationship

Marital relationships, disrupt when the parties involved start to take their mate for granted. In such cases, one of the partners starts to neglect the other instead of showing affection. At this stage, the other partner refuses to handle these attitudes and moves away from the marital bond, which leads to the breakup (Willemse, 2011).

2.2.2.4. Situational crisis

Marital union is at risk of disintegration because of situational or developmental crisis, namely death, sickness, accidents, hopelessness, unemployment or impoverishment. Such problems have the potential to weaken the marital bond and leads to marital dissolution (Willemse, 2011).

2.2.2.5. Relationship gap

A marital bond is weakened when there appears a change in the balance of power and decision-making because of the level of education and personal difference in the earning capacity. These conditions force marital partners to change their roles and responsibilities that intensify the marital breakup between married couples (Willemse, 2011).

2.2.2.6. Lack of communication

According to Willemse (2011), in every marital relationship, communication is vital and is the backbone of the union of couple's. Clear communication avoids misunderstanding and conflict among the married couples. It further strengthens the marital bond by developing affection and

respect, which is vital to retain the union by stopping the marriage failed. When couples fail to have smooth communication, their marital life is on the verge of dissolution.

2.2.2.7. Alcohol

Alcohol is also another cause of divorce. One of the difficult problems that can cause people to seriously consider divorce is an addiction (Hawkins and Fackrell, 2009; Fincham, 2003; Amato and perviti, 2003; Rohling, 2005; Rao et al., 2005; Levy, 2009; Wubedel, 2014). Spouses in families where there is chronic, excessive use of alcohol are frequently separated (Roberts and McCrady 2003). Divorce may be due to one or both parents abusing alcohol or drugs (Krauth, 2006). The relationship between an alcohol addicted and his/her family is complex. When someone experiences alcohol problems, the negative effects of drinking exert a toll, not only on the drinker, but also on their partner and other family members. Family problems that are likely to co-occur with alcohol problems include violence, marital conflict, infidelity, jealousy, economic insecurity, divorce, fetal alcohol effects.

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 (Fagan and Churchill, 2012). Parental divorce predicts externalizing behavior, such as tobacco use, alcohol consumption and binge drinking, and marijuana use. Parental divorce or separation also predicts increased adolescent use of other illegal drugs (Fagan and Churchill, 2012). Moreover, marriage leads to less drinking. However, in contrast, Rao et al. (2005) has explained well about drinking, that is excessive drinking is liable to cause profound social disruption, particularly in the family.

Similarly, Marital and 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 (Rao et al., 2005). This is because of drinking and family functioning are strongly and reciprocally linked (Roberts and McCrady 2003). In Ethiopia the study was conducted by Mehari (2013), his study causes and socioeconomic costs of divorce has found lacking of communication, barrenness, alcohol addiction, loss of love,

infidelity, interferences from outside, lack of commitment, wasting money, financial problems and abandonment are contributing to divorce between in marital relationship lives.

2.2.3. Economic factors

Divorce is financially stressful. According to Waite and Gallagher (2009), researchers estimate divorcing individuals would need more than a 30% increase in income, on average, to maintain the same standard of living they had prior to their divorce. About one in five women fall into poverty as a result of divorce. Most men experience a loss in their standard of living in the years after a divorce, as well, a loss generally about 10%-40%, depending on circumstances.

Poverty is risk factor due to financial stresses often influence negatively on a marital relationship. On the other side of the equation, a very rapid upward social mobility where the acquisition of money and status is a prime mover is also a risk factor. This may be because such a pursuit of materialism takes time away from relationships or reflects individualistic values that are incompatible with a good conjugal life, which refers us back to the cultural factors, mentioned earlier (Clark and Crompton, 2006).

According to Pankhurst (as cited in Tilson and Larsen, 2000) anthropological, research among the Amhara people in North Shewa province suggests that there are many factors involved in the dissolution of marriages. The most common reasons women cited for dissolving a marriage were barrenness, husbands beating and ill-treating them, wasting money, adultery, exerting too much control over their activities, forcing intercourse, homesickness, and a large difference in age. The most common reasons that men cited were barrenness, wife's adultery, not keeping house correctly, and wife is not obeying them or challenging their authority.

According to Serkalem (2006), her study of the causes and impacts of divorce on the lives of divorced women and their children has found husband's addiction to chat, alcohol and smoking and economic problem contributed the larger share. In addition, sexual incompatibility, fertility problem of both couples, pressure from friends and families on the couples and differences in religious and ethnic background reported. Further, starting from its formulation, there are factors that are contributing to the dissolution of marriage. One of them

is early marriage by family arrangement and abduction contributed the share to risks of divorce. The finding illustrates that the percentage of women in divorced group (52.1%) who got married through the family arrangement and abduction is higher than the group of married women (28.7%).

2.3. Psychosocial Problems of Divorce

Divorce results in psychological, social and economic crises in the family and the society in general. Fagan and Rector (2000) illustrated the negative impact of divorce on the divorced partners and their children socially, economically and psychologically. They have also mentioned the distributive ill consequences of divorce on the five major institutions of society (i.e. the family, religion, school, marketplace, and government). Therefore, divorce has a profound problem on the spouses, their children, and the society. When partners decide to get divorced, it considered a means to end the misery and discomfort. However, this is far from the real outcomes, especially when one looks at the adverse problems that would face in the post divorce life.

According to Venter (2006), divorce is a life crisis of enormous proportion that makes the start of the painful process of changes including major troubles in the family system. Several studies have indicated that children and adults going through divorce have a higher incidence of psychological, social and economical consequences. There are also evidences telling that divorce is associated with lowered well-being among both young children and adult children of divorced. For instance, as indicated in Schaefer (as cited in Hawi, 2014), the impact of divorce on partners are very grave. People who have experienced divorce feel loneliness, depression, anxiety, hostility, incompetence, low work efficiency, suicidal feelings and intention.

2.3.1. Psychological problems of divorce

The psychological impacts make divorcees preoccupied with thoughts about the broken marriage and their spouse. According to AARP the Magazine (2004), the impact of divorce is wide-ranging and affects almost all members of the divorcing family as well as friends and relatives. Moreover, its factors distressing life experience that has simultaneous problems for

individuals who pass through the divorce process. This effects on them emotionally that change their personality to express feelings of guilt, shame, resentment, anger and anxiety (Kotwal and Prabhakar, 2009). Hence, the negative consequences of divorce may be harsh for them and their family.

Moreover, divorce has known as the most significant life stressor that a person can experience and is associated with significant risks for last longer emotional stress, including depression (Sbarra, 2013). According to Hackney and Bernard (as cited in Steiner, 2009), factors of divorce deep damage and stress to partners and is associated with psychological trauma, damaged self-esteem as well as reduced social relations (Steiner, 2009). Malia (2005) also indicated that following marital dissolution, divorcees become less enthusiastic, painfully lonely and overwhelming with feelings of failure, inadequacy, the feeling of not belonging anywhere, self-pity and intense feeling that has never experienced before. Many divorced partners, thus, put themselves in a position that they would continue to face such devastating life permanently.

Individuals who pass through the divorce process become confused with their lives that fill them with negative sensations especially when their partners took the initiative to end the marital relationship. As a result, they experience shock, betrayal, loss of control, poor self-worth, timidity, rage that makes them aspire to reconcile. According to Sakraida (as cited in Steiner, 2009), divorced individuals also feel abandoned and rejected and hate their lives as they get the divorce proceedings from their partners without their consent (Steiner, 2009).

The study conducted by Mastekaasa (as cited in Sharma, 2011) indicated that divorced partners go through the worst emotional and social scenario, which later on sets of permanent life damage. In addition, Christensen (as cited in Sharma, 2011) stated that due to the detrimental consequences of divorce, individuals exposed to intense psychosomatic problems and premature death than married people (Sharma, 2011). It, therefore, revealed that divorced partners undergo through severe, life change and they suffer from personal problems like frustration, inferiority, introversion, seclusion and poor health because of divorce (Parvez, 2011).

In the study to examine the psychological conditions of divorced individuals, Waite (as cited in Rawlins, 2012) indicated that following marital disruption, there is a drastic decline in the well-being of divorced people across the different health facets that include decline in pleasure, unfriendliness, depressive symptoms and poor health in general. It is also reported that marital dissolution contributes to health complications as compared to those in their first marriages. In addition Waite (as cited in Rawlins, 2012), have found that women who get marital split-up experience the harsh effects more than men when measuring their conditions in a similar situation (Rawlins, 2012). It was seen from various researches that divorce and its associated pain affects the immune system that becomes a major contributory factor for severe medical complications that results in death (Vukalovich, 2004).

2.3.2. Social problems of divorce

The process of going through a divorce and obtaining one has generally disruptive effect on the social lives of the individuals involved (Albrecht, 1980). These changes may range from a change or modification of the relationship with a former spouse and children, friendship patterns and involvement in social activities. Social life and relationship of individuals and couples in their environment is an innate natural behavior of human being. The relationship is not one way it is two ways where the individual is influence the environment and the environment vis-à-vis in the process of interaction. The disruption of any family has negative impact on the system in general by weakening the bond.

According to Terhell (2003), in traditional marriages, prior to divorce, couples share their tasks, frequently part take in joint activities and they form mutual social contacts. This promotes the interdependency of marital partner's social life and the appearance of new personal contacts from both sides. In modern marriages, however, couples develop more detached lifestyle, more self-determination and independence among their marital relationship. Thus, marital partners develop their own social life side by side with couple's social life. However, it has found that mutual social contacts established by married couples are especially at risk to be broken off after divorce. Therefore, it may expect that individuals from modern marriage, who dissolve their marital relationship, face fewer social losses following divorce as they have already formed their own networks at the time of marriage than those

from a traditional marriage. Moreover, these persons are able to keep their own network and are better to compensate for the loss of relationship after divorce.

In addition, after a marital breakup, divorced people tend to cut off most of the couples oriented activities established while married and their social relationships and contacts that was retained in pre-divorce period is lost within the period. Consequently, the network size of divorced partners shrinks and undergoes fluctuations with different forms of connections and interactions. Thus, individual's personal networks become disrupted in consequence of divorce, which leads to persistent network losses, especially for those who have mutual networks with the ex-spouse (Terhell, 2003).

According to Amato (2000), after marital breakup, individuals move toward their new life as single persons in different ways and engage in various social activities unlike their married life (Waite and Gallagher, n.d). Studies indicate that divorced and married individuals vary on a number of things, for instance, on how they deal with their social lives.

2.4. Theoretical Framework of the Study

There are various theories in social psychology as well as in sociology about the issues of divorce. Because, marriage and divorce are social issues as well as private concerns the success and failure of our marriage have problems beyond our personal lives. Individuals at the crossroads of divorce help not only just themselves and their families but also their neighborhoods, communities, and nation when they are able to repair their relationships and establish a healthy, stable marriage (Tizita, 2013). For the, study the researcher should be select two theories; such as social role and crisis theory.

2.4.1. Social role theory

Social role theory appears to fit nicely with the description of Human Behavior in the Social Environment (HBSE), in that it is a theory that focuses on interactions between and among individuals, groups, societies, and economic systems as developed by social systems in which people live. At times, these social systems sometimes promote or discourage certain people in maintaining or achieving health and well-being. Social Role Theory developed during the

1980s as a gender related theory. Earlier studies in the 1970s that covered differences between the sexes had been strongly criticized and progress on the topic was slow (Eagly, 1987).

Social role theory uses a structural approach to sex differences, rather than a cultural approach, in that structural pressures (family, organizations, and communities) have caused partners to behave in different ways. The perception is that people have a social role based solely on their gender. These stereotypic gender roles were formed by social norms that apply to people of a certain category or social position. Social norms, according to social psychologists, are shared expectations about appropriate qualities or behaviors (Eagly, 1987, p. 13). According to Eagly, “Social Role Theory of sex differences promotes a view of social life as fundamentally gendered, given current social arrangements”

Therefore, social role theory tries to explain the social and psychological problems of divorce on divorced partners in relation to role transitions of divorced people. This theory maintains that the role of being divorced is inherently more stressful than that of being married, as explained by Ross (cited in Johnson, 2002) due to the more difficult life circumstances they experience.

Similarly, social role theory provides a general structure for evaluating the psychological processes associated with shifts from one role to another. It is used to refer to 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 (Wubedel, 2014). It also tries to explain the impact of divorce on the social and psychological condition of individuals in the aspect of the role transition. According to Ross (as cited in Wubedel, 2014), this theory indicates that divorce creates a stressful life for individuals in relation to assuming new roles and responsibilities than married people.

In addition, this theory explains the consequence of divorce according to Pearlin (1999) (cited in Johnson, 2002, P.211). As "the relatively constant and enduring, or chronic, stresses and strains of certain of central roles” Life after divorce involves social isolation, lack of social support, economic hardship, and added childcare responsibilities for parents. According to

Avison (1999) cited in Johnson (2002) post divorce is not only compounded by internal stresses also outside factors aggravate along with less available social support to cope with.

2.4.2. Crisis theory

The origins of the crisis theory were usually attributed to Lindeman's classic study of grief reactions. Lindemann (1944) established the basic framework for defining symptomatology of a crisis. He reported on the evaluation and treatment of 101 persons who had experienced a recent death of a close relative, a number of whom were connected to the victims of the Boston's Coconut Grove Club fire. He observed that acute grief was a normal reaction to a distressing situation and noted that such reaction presented some characteristic features that appeared to form a distinct syndrome. Persons experiencing acute grief display one or more of the following symptoms: 1. somatic distress; 2. preoccupation with the image of the deceased; 3. guilt, 4. hostile reactions, and 5. loss of patterns of conduct.

Sometimes the person-experiencing crisis of bereavement may have distorted or delayed grief reactions. Lindemann also stated that the grief work includes achieving emancipation from the deceased, readjustment to the environment in which the deceased is missing and formation of new relationships. His contribution has been considered the starting point for the development of crisis theory. While the origins of crisis theory are attributed to Lindemann, the work of Gerald Caplan and his colleagues at Harvard University provided the foundations for the development of crisis intervention theory and practice (Lindemann, 1944).

The theoretical explanation of divorce problems on divorcees is crisis theory that identifies the causes of divorce problems on partners. These are associated with the higher stress to role transitions, which seems similar to the social role theory from being married to divorce. However, the crisis theory explains the relationship of role transition and stress associated according to Booth & Amato cited in Johnson (2002) as temporary and time bound stresses of the disruption process. Thus, the disruption process and result of role transitions temporarily elevates distress.

According to the crisis theory marital dissolution as a life crisis can temporarily create change in the state of mental health. The negative consequences of divorce as one of life's crisis are a

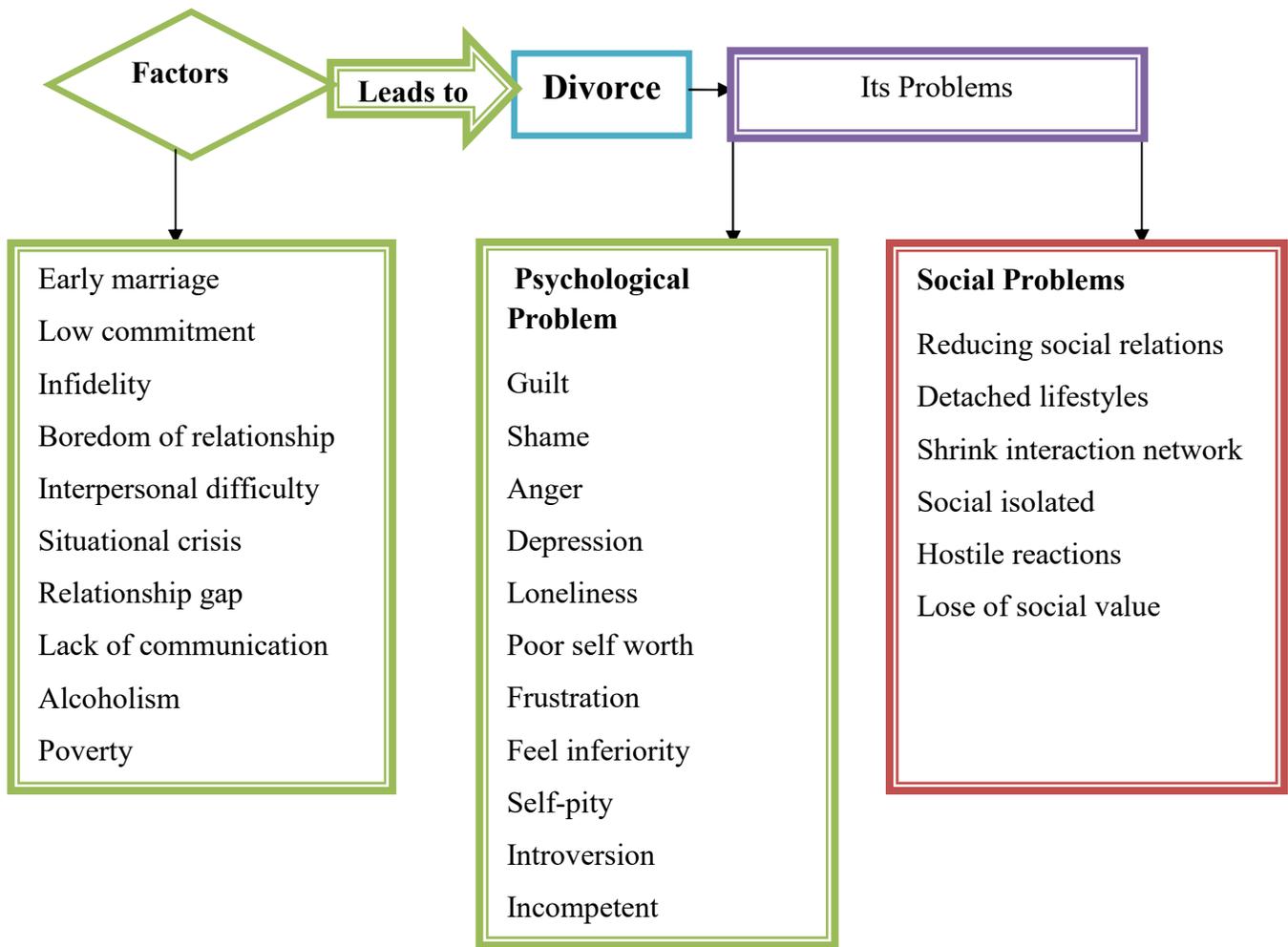
life event stressor characterized by Wheaton cited in Johnson (2002), as "discrete, observable event, the course of which involves both a beginning and an end". Therefore, one of the negative consequences of divorce is that the psychological distress has inverse relationship with the length time after divorce.

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. It 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).

According to Booth and Amato(as cited in Wubedel, 2014), 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 (Wubedel, 2014). In addition, the disrupted well-being of individuals as a result of the marital break-up is caused by the temporary uncertainty and suffering of the divorce process (Bronseleer, De Koker and Van Peer, 2008). Therefore, Wubedel (2014) has concluded that there is an inverse relationship between psychological distress and length of time following divorce

2.5. Conceptual Framework of the Study

The conceptual framework of the study showed the relation between the independent variables and dependent variables. As being identified in the previous reviewed literatures different studies has been made worldwide portraying the factors that leading to divorce and its psychosocial problems of divorced partners and with a variety of factors as well as different types of problems of divorce and which including in the psychological and social problems of divorce. Then, based on the literature, the researcher has been illustrated a conceptual framework of the study that emphasizes on the leading factors and psychosocial problems of divorce identifying the variables on the factors and variables of the psychosocial problems.



Source: Developed by Author's based on the study objectives and reviewed literature.

Figure 1: The Conceptual Framework

3. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHDOLOGY

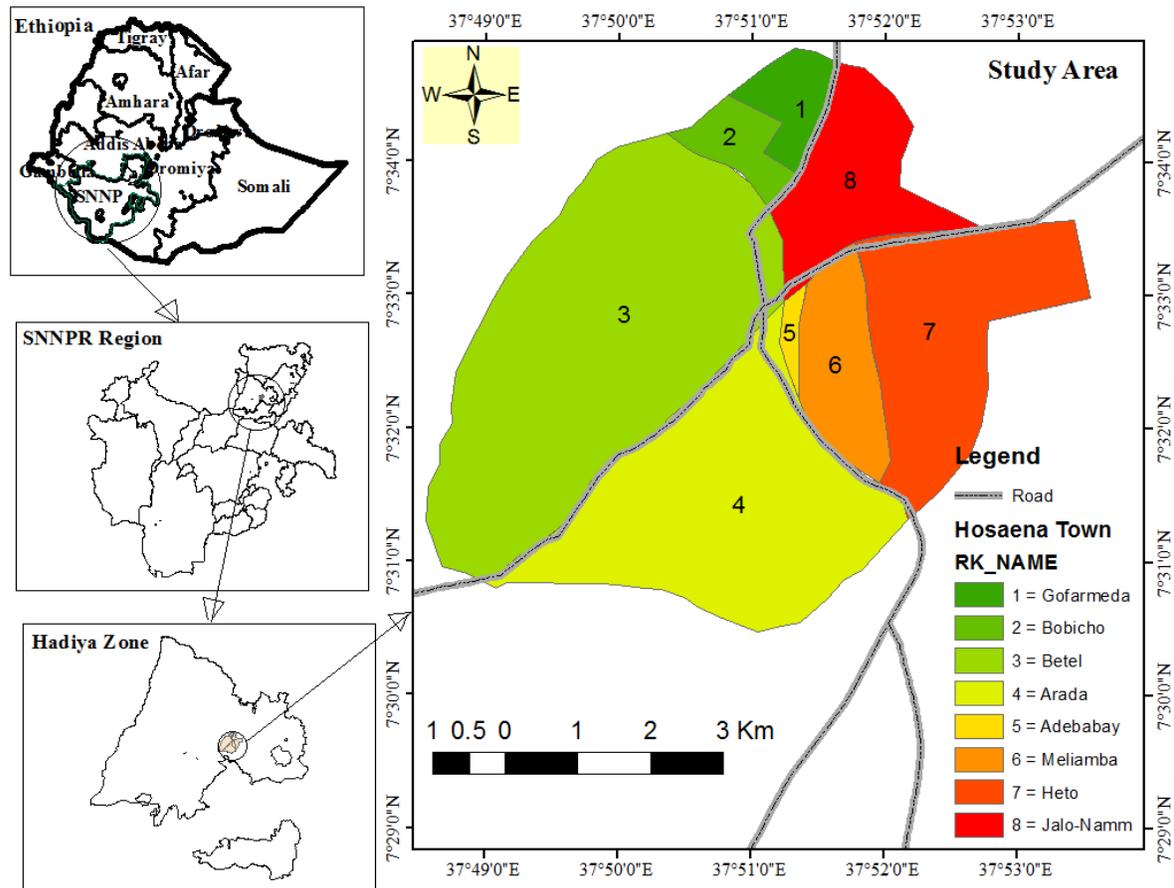
This section deals with the research design, description of the study area, sources of data, population, sample size and sampling techniques, data collection instruments, data collection procedures, method of data analysis and ethical considerations were described briefly.

3.1. Research Design

In order to achieve the objectives of the study, the researcher employed descriptive survey research design to describe and explore the factors of divorce and its' psychosocial problems on the lives of divorced partners. Descriptive survey research is used to describe the current the past, and the influence of it on the present situation of divorced partners. Descriptive survey research design is those studies, which are concerned with describing the features of a particular individual, or of a group (Gupta, 2007). In addition, in descriptive studies, the researcher must be able to define clearly, what the researcher wants to measure and must find adequate methods for measuring it along with a clear-cut definition of 'population' (Creswell, 2009). Therefore, this design refers to the use of frequency, percentages, chart, mean, standard deviation and one way of ANOVA, in the process of describing factors and psychosocial problems of divorce.

According to (Bazeley, 2007), qualitative methods are used in situations where a detailed understanding of a process or experience is wanted; where more information is needed to determine the exact nature of the issue being investigated. On the other hand, quantitative methods applied in a situation where a numerical description opinion of a population needed to determine the nature of the issue being studied by taking samples of that population (Maxwell, 2006 and Creswell, 2009). Hence, the results of the quantitative and qualitative study were integrated during the discussion of the results of the entire study to develop a more meaningful picture of the research problem and analysis were employed to identify the existing factors of divorce and its psychosocial problems on divorced partners. Close-ended questionnaires, structured interview and document reviews were used as research tools to collect both quantitative and qualitative data.

3.2. Description of Study Area



Source: Arc GIS by the Researcher

Figure 2: Map of the Study Area

Hosaena (also spelled Hosaina or Hosa'ina; an older name is Wachamo) is a town in Southern Ethiopia, and administrative center of the Hadiya Zone. It is located in the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples Region (SNNPR). Hosanna Town is located on the South West of Addis Ababa, 232km away via Alemgena-Butajira Route, 280km via Wolkite Route, and 305 Km via Ziway. Hosanna is also located 168km away via Halaba-Angeca and 203km via Halaba-Durame from Hawassa, the capital of SNNPR

Astronomically, the location of Hosanna is $7^{\circ}31' 00''$ - $7^{\circ}34' 30''$ North latitude and $37^{\circ} 49' 30''$ - $37^{\circ}53' 00''$ East longitude. The elevation within the Town ranges from 2,400m near Hosanna Hospital (currently known as Queen Eleni Mohammed Memorial Hospital) and 2,200m at

Teklehaimanot Church above sea level. Therefore, the average elevation of the Hosanna Town is 2,300m altitude above sea level (HZARDD, 2010).

As projected by the Central Statistics Authority (CSA) branch office of Hosanna (2014), the total population of the town is 161,690 out of this total population about 51% are female and the remaining 49 % are males. More than 70% of the Town's populations were Hadiya and the rest belong to Guragie, Silte, Kembata, Amhara, Oromo and others. Hosanna Town is divided into three Sub-cities such as Sech-Duna, Addis kifilekateme and Neramo. In addition, eight administrative kebeles; those were maintained in the figure above.

3.3. Sources of Data

The researcher used both primary and secondary sources of data in order to gain genuine information or real data about the factors of divorce and its psychosocial problems on divorced partners, to enable to complete and to enhance the level of accuracy of the study.

3.3.1. Primary sources of data

In order to get important and valid information, the researcher used primary data by using questionnaires to the selected divorced partners and interviews with selected key informants from issue concerned office leaders such as WCAO, Justice's office, Police office and Courthouse in Hosanna Town.

3.3.2. Secondary sources of data

The researcher employed secondary sources of data in order to strength and supplement data obtained from primary sources. Thus, it was collected from recorded files of divorced partners in the Courthouse of Hosanna Town and other recorded documents.

3.4. Population, Sample Size and Sampling Techniques

The target populations for this study were 160 divorced partners in Hosanna Town. The study included only divorced partners. Various types of sampling procedure were employed to determine the sample size. First, the researcher used purposive sampling technique to select four kebeles out of eight; since they are assumed having similar attribute in case of divorce

experience and there is higher concentration of divorced partners in these areas (Betel, Arada, Gofarmeda and Adebabay) based on information obtained/gained from Hosanna Town Courthouse. Secondly, the researcher used simple random sampling technique to select the participants of the study because to get complete information about the target population of the study. Finally, four key informants selected by using purposive sampling technique from issue-concerned office (WCAO, Justice, Police and Courthouse) leaders. Because, they were rich knowledge about the topic/issues (means those four-concerned offices were working more about the social issues and senior specialists in the area).

The researcher has taken 160 populations in case of divorce based on personal document reports averagely the two years (2014-2015) from Hosanna Town Courthouse. Thus, the researcher was applied a simplified formula provided by Guilford and Benjamin (as cited in Ibidunni, 2011) in order to determine the sample size at 95% confidence level, 5% error tolerance. The formula is dictating below:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

Where, n = sample size, N = population size - cases from Courthouse in the previous two years (2014 -2015) 160 divorce cases in partners and e = the level of precision.

$$n = \frac{160}{1 + 160(0.05)^2} = \frac{160}{1 + 160(0.0025)} = \underline{114}$$

Accordingly, the sample size in this study is a minimum of 114 respondents. Besides, four key informants selected from those concerned office leaders were interviewed. Therefore, the study was contained 114 respondents and they were approaching from the identified sampling frame. These samples are respondents for the structured questionnaire. They were given to the responds and to those who cannot fill questionnaires through the help of the researcher in eight weeks and is turned back for analysis.

Table 1: Population, Sample Size and Sampling Techniques

No	Name of Kebeles	Numbers of Divorced Partners		Sample of Divorced Partners		Sum	%	Sampling Techniques
		2014	2015	2014	2015			
1.	Betel	23	27	19	16	35	31%	Simple random sampling
2.	Arada	19	22	14	16	30	26%	Simple random sampling
3.	Gofarmeda	20	17	14	12	26	23%	Simple random sampling
4.	Adebaby	15	17	11	12	23	20%	Simple random sampling
Total		77	83	58	56	114	100	

Source: Sampling Procedure of the 2017

3.5. Data Collection Instruments

The present study employed both quantitative and qualitative data collection techniques in order to achieve objectives of the study. Questionnaire, interview and document review were used as a tools for gathering the data. Quantitative data was gathered through questionnaires with selected respondents to generate prevalence of the factors, psychological and social problems of divorce. Whereas, the qualitative data was collected through structured interviews with selected key informants and document reviews. The items of the questions were written in English and they were translated into Hadiyyigna versions.

3.5.1. Questionnaire

The study employed the questionnaire tools to gain genuine data from the divorced partners in line with basic research objectives. The researcher conducted survey questionnaire 114 Hosanna Town divorced partners to completed questionnaires. In conducting the survey, the researcher used structured questionnaire because as Kothari (2004) indicated, close-ended questions are simple to administer and relatively to analyze as the questions are presented in the same wording and order to all respondents.

This tool answered three basic research questions (the major factors that leading to divorce, psychological and social problems of divorce). The questionnaires were designed based on matrix rating scales through structured response questions on the three research objectives were answered by using a five-point scale with descriptions on every rating scale and were balanced in which respondents were shown in either of the directions. It has four parts (demographic variables, the factors that leading to divorce, the psychological and the social problems of divorce on divorced partners).

The questionnaire was adopted from Serkalem (2006) and Hawi (2014). They were prepared in English and translated into Hadiyyisa. The questionnaire was non-self-administered in circumstances where the selected respondents cannot read or write Hadiyyisa versions. In this case, the researcher may help them reading the questionnaire. Due to Hadiyigna version is intended to encourage the divorced partners to answer questions with carefully and honestly manner.

Table 2: Measurement of Cronbach s Alpha

Parts of Questionnaires	Numbers of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
Factors that leading to divorce	10	0.798
Psychological problems of on divorced partners	11	0.801
Social problems of divorce on divorced partners	6	0.886

A pilot test was conducted before the questionnaire administered by involving non-sample respondents of 15 divorced partners out of selected kebeles in Hosanna Town due to the data quality assurance measured. The main aim of this pilot test is to assure the validity and to evaluate the clarity and reliability of the questions based on the response of the pilot sample by avoiding ambiguities and making relevant amendments. The reliability of the items were tested and analyzed by Chronbach's alpha.

The analysis of pilot test was taken place using SPSS version 20. Based on the reliability analysis, it was found that 0.798 of factors that leading to divorce, it was acceptable reliability.

In addition, psychological and social problems of divorce on divorced partners were 0.801 and 0.886 Chronbach's alpha respectively. These were indicated that the good reliability in both parts of questionnaires. The Cronbach's alpha was calculated for three subscales, which was 0.828, then, the scales were good. According to Margurite (2010), the Chronbach s alpha value indicates that the instrument is good to measure the intended objectives. Questions were more sensitive to them and adjusting himself on the way to asking questions to get appropriate information for the success of the objectives of the study.

3.5.2. Interview

The study used interview tools in order to need further elaboration for divorce in line with the basic research objectives. This tool answered two basic research questions (the factors that leading to divorce and the mechanism to minimize the prevalence of the problems of divorce). Therefore, the researcher conducting structured interview with key informants was selected from issue concerned office leaders or managers and presidents in Hosanna Town in the form of face-to-face. These four purposively selected key informants, which were rich knowledge about the issues due to these, were working more about social issues and senior specialists in the area to be studied (Bloor and Wood, 2006).

3.5.3. Document reviews

The researcher employed document reviews in order to get genuine data about the factors that lead partners into divorce from recoded files of divorced partners in the WCAO, Courthouse, Justice Office and Police Office in Hosanna Town.

3.6. Data Collection Procedures

As stated above, questionnaire and interview were used as the primary tools for data collection in this study. The researcher received a letter of permission and recommendation to conduct the research from the department of Psychology and Hosanna Town Administration before starting to collect data. After getting permission, the following the selection of the site of the study, the researcher asked permission to conduct the research from issue concerned Office leaders and Kebeles chairperson. The researcher obtained permission from them and conducted the study.

Similarly, the researcher contacted respondents with the help of chairperson of Kebele. To collect the quantitative data, the researcher met the participants where and when it was convenient for them. Then, the researcher introduced himself to the participants and briefed them about the purpose of the study. After having the willingness of the participants to participate in the study, they were given the questionnaire. The date and time when the participants would return the completed questionnaire was set based on their preferences. Following the same procedure above, a direct face-to-face interview was conducted with four key informants. The data was tape recorded in addition to the notes that were taken by the interviewer.

3.7. Methods of Data Analysis

After data were collected, following the completion of the quantitative data collection, the data was checked for completeness, consistency and clarity to assure its accuracy. Thus, statistical Packages for the Social Sciences (SPSS) software version 20 were used to manage the data. Leary (2004) suggested using descriptive statistics to describe and summarize the basic features of the quantitative data and analysis by using frequency distributions, percentages, mean and standard deviation and for better justification tables and charts.

In addition, analysis of variance (ANOVA) was a statistical technique used for comparing two or more independent groups on the dependent variable. It was used to identify differences in mean scores when there was one categorical independent variable with two or more groups and a continuous dependent variable (Leech, 2005). Therefore, one-way ANOVA for the Likert type scale comparing the respondents' in terms of sex in this study. Values were considered when the margin of error of prevalence value obtained was less than 0.05. Besides, the conducted interviews were analyzed qualitatively through the means of content analysis through using interpretation and narration in order to supplement the quantitative data.

3.8. Ethical Considerations

Research on issues like divorce, may interfere with the private life of the participant. Therefore, making ethical considerations is imperative due to the sensitive and personal nature of the study. First, the researcher showed the written letter from Haramaya University,

department of Psychology to Hadiya Zone, Hosanna Town Administration. The investigator discussed with Hosanna Town Administration had to obtain the permission. Then, the Hosanna Town Administration was lead to WCAO, Justice Office, Police Office and Court house. The objectives and purpose of the study had explained to those office leaders before the actual investigation and permission would be obtained from those offices.

Hence, the participants were made fully aware of the content and purpose of the research and only willing participants were included in the study. Participants were informed that the information they offer would be confidential and would not be disclosed to third party without their permission. They were also informed that they have the right to ask any questions and withdraw from the study any time. The researcher took utmost care to ensure privacy and confidentiality of participants. To this effect, codes instead of names were used to identify participants in interpreting as well as reporting the findings of the study.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

This part of Thesis deals with the results and discussions of the collected data through questionnaires, interviews and document reviews from the selected respondent members about divorce and its' psychosocial problems on divorced partners in Hosanna Town, SNNPRS.

4.1. Demographic Background of the Study Participants

The demographic characteristics of the sample respondents were included gender, age, education level and couple marriage establishments. Hence, to analyze the demographic characteristics of the respondents, descriptive statistics such as frequency, percentage and chart were applied.

Table 3: Demographic Background of the Respondents

Demographic characteristics of respondents	Frequency	Percentage
Gender of respondents		
Male	59	51.8
Female	55	48.2
Total	114	100
Age of respondents		
<25 year	2	1.8
25-30 year	27	23.7
30-35 year	47	41.2
35-40 year	23	20.2
40-45 year	10	8.8
45-50 year	5	4.4
Total	114	100
How long have you stayed without your spouse after your got divorce?		
1-5 years	108	94.7
5-10 years	6	5.3
Total	114	100
Do you have children after marriage?		
Yes	88	77.2
No	26	22.8
Total	114	100

Continued...

How many children did you get through marriage?		
One child	53	46.5
Two children	35	30.7
More than three children	8	7.0
No child	18	15.8
Total	114	100

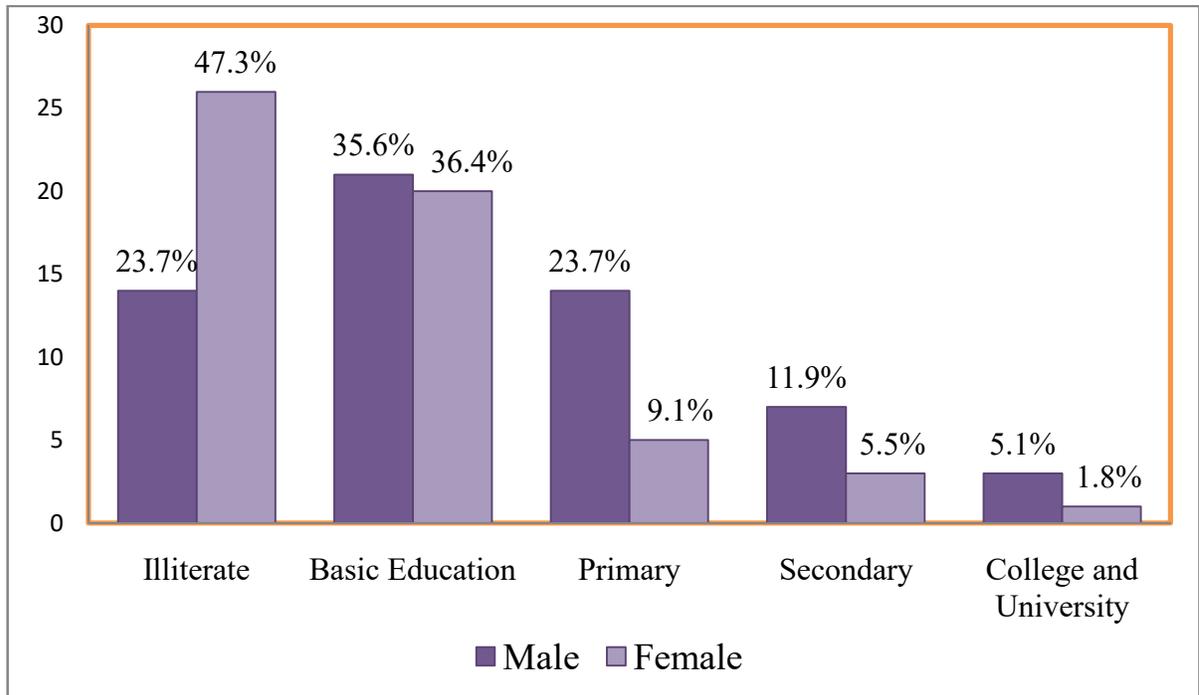
Source: survey Data, 2017.

From the table 3, it was indicated that 59 (51.8%) were male and 55 (48.2%) of them female respondents out of 114. This indicates that there was no big difference between the frequency of male and female. The table 3 shows out of 114 respondents 27 (23.7%) were the respondents who were at the category of 25 to 30 age, 47 (41.2%) were at the age of 30 to 35, 23 (20.2%) were presented at the age of 35 to 40, 10 (8.8%) were at the age of 40 to 45, and 5 (4.4%) of them were between 45 to 50 years old. From this finding, the large numbers of respondents in term of age were at the age 30 to 35 years were 47 (41.2%).

The table 3 shows out of 114 respondents 108 (94.7%) of the respondents were stayed without the partners after their divorce from 1 to 5 years and 6 (5.3%) of the respondents were stayed without the partners after their divorce from 5 to 10 years. This indicates that the large numbers of respondents were stayed without partners after their divorce from 1 to 5 years. From the table 3, it was implied that out of 114 respondents, 88 (77.2%) of them had children and 26 (22.8%) of them have not children in their marriage. This indicates that the majority of the respondents had children. The table 3 shown that 53 (46.5%) of the respondents had one child, 35 (30.7%) of the respondents had two children, 8 (7.0%) of the respondents had more than three children, and 18 (15.8%) of the respondents had no children in their marriage. From this finding, the large number of respondents had one child in their marriage.

Educational level was one the demographic backgrounds of the respondents in the figure 3, that shows 14 (23.7%) and 26 (47.3%) of them were not write and read for both males and their females respondents respectively, and 21 (35.6%) and 20 (36.4%) of them were found in basic education level for both male and female respectively. In addition, 14 (23.7%) of them male and 5 (9.1%) of them female were found in primary education level, 7 (11.9%) and 3 (5.5%) of them were in secondary education level respectively for both male and female and 3 (5.1%) and 1 (1.8%) of them were found in college level respectively for both male and

female. Therefore, this finding was clearly indicated that the majority of respondents in this study were found in both illiterate and basic education level.



Source: Survey Data, 2017

Figure 3: Level Education

Table 4: The Marriage Establishment of the Respondents

Marriage established	Gender of respondents				Total	
	Male		Female		F	%
	F	%	F	%		
Family arrangement (Customary or traditional)	26	44.1	28	50.9	54	47.3
Religious institutions (church)	15	25.4	7	12.7	22	19.3
Municipality (legalized or official)	10	16.9	6	10.9	16	14.0
Abduction (force fully)	—	—	3	5.5	3	2.6
Own arrangement (simply living together)	8	13.6	10	18.2	18	15.8
Inheritance	—	—	1	1.8	1	1.0
Total	59	100	55	100	114	100

Source: Survey Data, 2017, F= Frequency, %= percentage

The marriage establishment was one of the demographic characteristics of the respondents. In the table 4, it was indicated that out of 114 of respondents 26 (44.1%) and 28 (50.9%) of them were established their marriage through family arrangement respectively for both males and females. The 15 (25.4%) and 7 (12.7%) of the respondents were established their marriage by the processes of religious institutions respectively for both males and females and 10 (16.9%) and 6 (10.9%) of them were formed their marriage though the processes of the municipality.

In addition, 3 (5.5%) of females were formed their marriage by the processes of the abductions and 8 (13.6%) and 10 (18.2%) of them were established their marriage through the processes of own arrangement (simply living together). This finding was clearly indicated that the 54 (47.3%) of the respondents were established their marriage through the processes of family arrangement/traditional form.

4.2. Factors that Leading to Divorce

In the table 4, the major common variables were summarized that affecting the marriage to be unstable, leading the partners to divorce which are putting the ground for the various psychological and social problems on divorced partners. Hence, to analyze the descriptive statistics and one way analysis of variance (ANOVA) were used to look for mean differences in reasons for divorce due to the demographic characteristics of the respondents were applied.

Table 5: Descriptive and Inferential Statistics of the Factors that Leading to Divorce in Hosanna Town (N= 114, P<0.05)

A. Descriptive Statistics						B. Inferential Statistics (Summary of ANOVA Table)					
Variables	Sex	N	M	%	SD	SV	SS	DF	MS	F	Sig.
Early marriage	Male	59	2.47	49.40	1.39	Between Groups	0.75	1	0.75	0.37	.546
	Female	55	2.64	52.80	1.46	Within Groups	227.44	112	2.03		
	Total	114	2.55	51.00	1.42	Total	228.18	113			
Low commitment	Male	59	4.39	87.80	1.00	Between Groups	2.90	1	2.90	4.09	.045
	Female	55	4.71	94.20	0.63	Within Groups	79.38	112	0.71		
	Total	114	4.54	90.80	0.85	Total	82.28	113			
Infidelity	Male	59	3.64	72.80	1.14	Between Groups	32.29	1	32.29	32.62	.000
	Female	55	4.71	94.20	0.81	Within Groups	110.87	112	0.99		
	Total	114	4.16	83.20	1.13	Total	143.53	113			
Boredom of relationship	Male	59	2.27	45.40	0.85	Between Groups	1.16	1	1.16	1.21	.274
	Female	55	2.47	49.40	1.10	Within Groups	107.37	112	0.96		
	Total	114	2.37	47.40	0.98	Total	108.53	113			
Situational crisis	Male	59	2.64	52.80	1.10	Between Groups	0.02	1	0.02	0.02	.904
	Female	55	2.62	52.40	1.20	Within Groups	146.51	112	1.31		
	Total	114	2.63	52.60	1.14	Total	146.53	113			
Lacks of communication	Male	59	4.42	88.40	1.00	Between Groups	2.88	1	2.88	4.05	.046
	Female	55	4.62	92.40	0.65	Within Groups	79.54	112	0.71		
	Total	114	4.53	90.60	0.85	Total	82.42	113			
Relationship gap	Male	59	4.20	84.00	1.01	Between Groups	4.48	1	4.48	5.78	.018
	Female	55	4.60	92.00	0.71	Within Groups	86.76	112	0.78		
	Total	114	4.39	87.80	0.90	Total	91.24	113			
Interpersonal difficulties	Male	59	2.54	50.80	0.95	Between Groups	1.00	1	1.00	0.12	.726
	Female	55	2.60	52.00	0.78	Within Groups	85.84	112	0.77		
	Total	114	2.57	51.40	0.87	Total	85.94	113			
Poverty	Male	59	4.37	87.40	1.00	Between Groups	2.88	1	2.88	4.05	.046
	Female	55	4.69	93.80	0.64	Within Groups	79.54	112	0.71		
	Total	114	4.53	90.60	0.85	Total	82.42	113			
Alcohol addiction	Male	59	2.90	58.00	1.19	Between Groups	0.19	1	0.19	0.09	.771
	Female	55	4.45	89.00	0.77	Within Groups	251.14	112	2.24		
	Total	114	3.65	73.00	1.27	Total	251.33	113			

Source: Survey Data, 2017 N= Population, M=Mean, SD=Standard Deviation, SV= Source of Variation, SS= Sum of Squares, DF= Degree of Freedom, MS=Mean Squares

As it has been indicated in the table 5, it was clearly identified that the computed mean score of the respondents were respectively 4.39 and 4.71 for both male and their female respondents. This indicates that low commitment between partners was 90.80%, with females being more affected (94.20%) than the males (87.80%). From this analysis, it was found that low commitment was as a factor of divorce among partners. Moreover, there was seemed that it is very high among female respondents than their male counterparts. Besides, the computed standard deviations (1.00 and 0.63) respectively for male and their female counterpart were showed us that there was a much dispersion among the respondents in low commitment in the partners under the study.

Furthermore, the calculated F ratio for the low commitment among these respondents at $\alpha=0.05$, $F(1,112)=4.09$ which was greater than the critical region at $\alpha=0.05$, $F(1,112)=3.94$. Hence, it was concluded that there were statistically a significant mean difference between male and female respondents on the low commitment as a factor among partners in Hosanna Town, $F(1, 112)=4.09$, $p<0.05$, one tailed. In support to this finding, a study conducted in Mekelle University, Ethiopia by Mehari (2013) on causes and socioeconomic costs among divorced individuals was found that 84% of low commitment was the contributing to divorce between in marital relationship. Additionally, the interview evidenced that obtained from a key informant about the factors of divorce. She was the head of WCAO:

When the customers were coming into our organization in case of divorce, they have the problem of commitment. In between partners, there may be many different things occurred, that means good and bad, but it is determined based on the partner's level of understanding to each other and how to discuss such conditions to make things right or wrong and consider with it in a likely manner. Unless and other ways when partners were less committed to their marriage were easily affected. Therefore, it is factors of divorce in partners. The partners were not to respect or listening, each other in their marriage bond was broken. Commitment was a very important in family life. Unless lack of commitment was leading to unwanted life of the family and it breaks the marital bond. For example, beating, cheating, unwanted alcohol drinking. I did not know the people understanding about commitment. Commitment was a fact that demonstrated by behavior and attitude consisting of thoughts and beliefs, as does the behavior of staying in an unhappy relationship no matter what; thoughts and beliefs to stay in the relationship under all circumstances.

In the table 5, it was clearly indicated that the computed mean score of the respondents were respectively 3.64 and 4.71 for both male and their female respondents. This indicates that infidelity was 83.20%, with females being more affected (94.20%) than the males (72.80%). From this analysis, it was found that infidelity was one of contributing factor of divorce in Hosanna Town. Moreover, there was seemed very high among the female respondents than their male counterparts. Besides, the computed standard deviation (1.14 and 0.81) respectively, for both male and their female counterparts were showed us that there was a much dispersion among the respondents in infidelity in the divorced partners under the study.

Furthermore, the computed F ratio for the infidelity among these respondents at $\alpha=0.05$, $F(1,112)=32.62$ which was greater than the critical region at $\alpha=0.05$, $F(1,112)=3.94$. Hence, it was concluded that there were statistically significant mean difference between male and female respondents on the infidelity as a factor of divorce in Hosanna Town, $F(1,112)=32.62$, $p<0.05$, one tailed. In support to this finding, a study-conducted Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia by Bereket (2012) on the determinants of marital dissolution in Ethiopia was found that infidelity was one of the factors that lead partners to divorce. Moreover, a study-conducted Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia by Aster (2015) on the causes of the divorce and its effects on children's wellbeing was found that infidelity was one of the reasons to divorce in the world today. In addition, Enwereji (2008), Amato (2010) and Willemse (2011), stated that infidelity is a common phenomenon in marriage, which is a factor that contributes to the high rate of divorce between spouses throughout the world. Additionally, the interview evidenced that obtained from a key informant about infidelity. She was the head of WCAO:

Leading couples various factors to divorce in Hosanna Town. For instance, infidelity, husband beating his wife, religion, poor communications, financial crisis, lacks of commitment, chewing chat, alcohol drunk and gap of relationships. For those in my point of views infidelity/cheating between in couples were most significant factors to divorce. For example, the housewife blamed her house band since he was unfaithful to her he used to cheat her. She stated that he was obsessed of going out with a variety of women's and that was why she divorced him. However, in our organization those kinds of problem-faced women cannot flow the ideas for us they feel, as a shame, but the organization officers understood experience what she says; because they were experienced in these kinds of issues. Therefore, infidelity was a factor of divorce in Hosanna Town.

As it has been indicated in the table 5, it was clearly identified that the computed mean score of the respondents were respectively 4.42 and 4.62 for both male and their female respondents. This indicates that lack of communication was 90.60%, with females being more affected (92.40%) than the males (88.40%). From this analysis, it was found that lacks of communication was most of significant factor that leads the partners to divorce in Hosanna Town. Besides, the computed standard derivation (1.00 and 0.65) respectively, for both their male and female counterpart were showed us that there was a much dispersion among respondents in lacks of communication in the divorced partners under the study.

Furthermore, the computed F ratio for the lacks of communication among these respondents at $\alpha=0.05$, $F(1, 112) = 4.05$ which was greater than the critical region at $\alpha =0.05$, $F(1,112) =3.94$. Hence, it was concluded that there was statistically significant mean difference between male and female respondents on the lacks of communication as a factor that leads partners to divorce in Hosanna Town, $F(1,112) =4.05$, $p<0.05$, one tailed.

In support to this finding, a study conducted Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia by Aster (2015) on the causes of the divorce and its effects on children's wellbeing was found that lacks of communication was one the reasons for divorce, each of the specific to that particular marital couple. In addition, Amato (2010) and Willemse (2011) stated that in their findings lacks of communication is one of the reasons partners to divorce. Additionally, the interview evidenced that obtained from a key informant about communication between partners, all most all of the informants were the same ideas fellow in case of communication. From those Mr. X was a head of Police Office:

Lacks of communication was one of the factors that lead partners to divorce in Hosanna Town. In case of divorce, as a profession to negotiate the partners were the problems of communication. Communication was an important aspect of all relationships between in people's life. Therefore, clear communication was the basis for the formation of good family, marriage is the formation of family, and nothing was formed in good manners without clear communication between in marriage. There was not effective/positive communications present in marriage, then, the relationship will slowly weaken between them. It was difficult to have an effective relationship if either one of the spouse's will not discuss the feelings, cannot talk about mutual or personal issues; this was leading to divorce.

As it has been indicated in the table 5, it was clearly identified that the computed mean score of the respondents were respectively 4.20 and 4.60 for both male and their female respondents. This indicates the gap of relationship between in partners 87.80%; with the result shows females was more affected (92.00%) than the males (84.00%) in Hosanna Town. From this analysis, it was found that the relationship gap was the significant factor that leads the partners to divorce in Hosanna Town. Besides, the computed standard derivation (1.01 and 0.71) respectively, for both their male and female counterpart were showed us that there was a much dispersion among the respondents in gap of relationship in divorced partners under the study.

Furthermore, the computed F ratio of the relationship gap among these respondents at $\alpha=0.05$, $F(1, 112) = 5.78$ which was greater than the critical region at $\alpha=0.05$, $F(1,112) =3.94$. Hence, it was concluded that there were statistical a significant mean difference between male and female respondents in the gaps of relationship as a factor of divorce in Hosanna Town, $F(1,112) =5.78$, $p<0.05$, one tailed. In support to this finding, Willemse (2011) stated that the relationship gaps in partners are the one of the factors to divorce supported this finding. Because a gap of the relationship between in partners is, decline their bonds; then this condition pushes married partners to change roles and responsibilities. Additionally, the interview evidenced that obtained from a key informant about gaps of relationship between in partners. He was the president of hosanna town courthouse:

Relationship gap was one of the factors that lead partners to divorce in Hosanna Town. Married partners were living together in the area/place. Unless and otherwise not good/positive things will happen between in their marriage lifetime. In our area, most of the people were migrated to South Africa and Arabic Country due to socioeconomic problems. Then a relationship gap was happening in married couples and the marital relation decline. In case of divorce, the customer was coming into our organization one of the customer names Ms.X was reporting the charge for us. I was reading her charge of divorce; she was living in Dubai Arab 5 years ago. She was come to Ethiopia, her husband was enjoining with other women's. She said that; I could not live with him and that was why she divorced him. Therefore, this is consequences of the gaps of relationship.

As it has been pointed in the table 5, it was clearly identified that the computed mean score of the respondents were respectively 4.37 and 4.69 for both male and their female respondents. This indicates that poverty was 90.60%, with the result shows female was more affected

(93.80%) than the male (87.40%) in Hosanna Town. From this analysis, it was found that poverty was a factor that contributed partners to divorce in Hosanna Town. Besides, the calculated standard deviations (1.00 and 0.64) respectively, for both male and female counterpart were showed us that there was a much dispersion among the respondents in poverty in divorced partners under the study.

Furthermore, the calculated F ratio for the poverty among these respondents at $\alpha = 0.05$, $F(1,112) = 4.05$ which was greater than the critical region at $\alpha = 0.05$, $F(1,112) = 3.94$. Hence, it was concluded that there was statistically a significant mean difference between male and female respondents in the poverty, which is one of the factor that leads partners to divorce in hosanna town, $F(1,112) = 4.05$, $p < 0.05$, one tailed. In support to this finding by Ambert (2009) explains low incomes and poverty are risk factors because financial stressors often impact negatively on a marital relationship.

Additionally, the document reviews evidenced that most of the young partners, divorced in case of poverty. It was recorded data indicated that from 2014-2015 in Courthouse about 425 cases of divorce 88.2% were divorced in case of poverty in selected Kebeles Hosanna Town. Besides, the interview evidenced that obtained from a key informant who is male. His position was the president of the courthouse about poverty.

All most all said that there were various factors that lead partners to divorce in Hosanna Town. For example, ethnic background, husband beating his wife, relationship gap, early marriage, abduction, alcohol drinking, chewing chat, cheating/infidelity, unwanted pregnancy, low commitment, fertility problems, low communication, poverty and family interferences. From these President said that in our country, poverty is one of the factors that lead partners to divorce and it was the same in our local area. Most of the couples were coming into our organization in case of divorce, they reflect/show for us directly and indirectly about poverty. This shows that poverty is how much a serious factor that leading to divorce between in partners in this study area.

4.3. Psychological Problems of Divorce on Divorced Partners

This part discusses the results and findings of this study based on the psychological problems of divorce on divorced partners in Hosanna Town. In the table 5, it was stated that the psychological problems of divorce on divorced partners in Hosanna Town. It was the second objective of the study, which was stated in chapter one. Hence, to analyze the descriptive

statistics and one way analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used to look for mean differences in reasons for divorce due to the demographic characteristics of the respondents were applied.

Table 6: Descriptive and Inferential Statistics Results of Psychological Problems of Divorce on Divorced partners in Hosanna Town (N=114,P<0.05)

A. Descriptive Statistics						B. Inferential Statistics (Summary of ANOVA Table)					
Variables	Sex	N	M	%	SD	SV	SS	DF	MS	F	Sig.
Guilty	Male	59	2.76	55.20	1.10	Between Groups	0.15	1	0.15	0.09	.776
	Female	55	2.84	56.80	1.52	Within Groups	196.21	112	1.75		
	Total	114	2.80	56.00	1.32	Total	196.36	113			
Shame	Male	59	3.71	74.20	1.19	Between Groups	21.54	1	21.54	22.04	.000
	Female	55	4.58	91.60	0.71	Within Groups	109.48	112	0.98		
	Total	114	4.13	82.60	1.08	Total	131.03	113			
Anger	Male	59	3.36	67.20	1.11	Between Groups	0.02	1	0.02	0.02	.891
	Female	55	3.33	66.60	1.11	Within Groups	137.64	112	1.23		
	Total	114	3.34	66.80	1.10	Total	137.66	113			
Depression	Male	59	4.44	88.80	1.07	Between Groups	3.31	1	3.31	4.22	.042
	Female	55	4.78	95.60	0.63	Within Groups	87.92	112	0.79		
	Total	114	4.61	92.20	0.90	Total	91.24	113			
Loneliness	Male	59	4.42	88.80	1.04	Between Groups	3.65	1	3.65	5.26	.024
	Female	55	4.78	95.60	0.53	Within Groups	77.44	112	0.70		
	Total	114	4.60	92.00	0.85	Total	81.44	113			
Frustration	Male	59	4.54	90.80	0.90	Between Groups	3.11	1	3.11	6.13	.015
	Female	55	4.87	97.40	0.43	Within Groups	56.75	112	0.51		
	Total	114	4.70	94.00	0.73	Total	59.86	113			
Poor self-worth	Male	59	4.56	91.20	0.84	Between Groups	2.19	1	2.19	4.53	.036
	Female	55	4.84	96.80	0.50	Within Groups	54.07	112	0.49		
	Total	114	4.69	93.80	0.71	Total	56.25	113			
Incompetent	Male	59	4.03	80.60	1.20	Between Groups	0.00	1	0.00	0.00	.991
	Female	55	4.04	80.80	1.05	Within Groups	143.86	112	1.28		
	Total	114	4.04	80.80	1.13	Total	143.86	113			
Self-pity	Male	59	2.86	57.20	1.44	Between Groups	1.46	1	1.46	0.63	.431
	Female	55	3.09	61.80	1.61	Within Groups	261.46	112	2.33		
	Total	114	2.97	59.40	1.53	Total	262.92	113			
Inferiority	Male	59	3.66	73.20	1.21	Between Groups	23.19	1	23.19	22.64	.000
	Female	55	4.56	91.20	0.74	Within Groups	114.75	112	1.03		
	Total	114	4.10	82.00	1.12	Total	137.94	113			
Introvert	Male	59	2.41	48.20	1.18	Between Groups	2.60	1	2.60	1.76	.187
	Female	55	2.71	54.20	1.26	Within Groups	165.58	112	1.48		
	Total	114	2.55	51.00	1.22	Total	168.18	113			

Source: Survey Data, 2007, N= Population, M=Mean, SD=Standard Deviation, SV= Source of Variation, SS= Sum of Squares, DF= Degree of Freedom, MS=Mean Squares

As it has been pointed in the table 6, it was clearly identified that the computed mean score of the respondents were respectively 3.71 and 4.58 for both male and their female respondents. This indicates that the feeling shame was 82.60%, with females being more shamed (91.60%)

than the males (74.20%). From this analysis, it was found that the feeling of shame was as a psychological problem on divorced partners in Hosanna Town. Moreover, there was seemed very severe among female respondents than their male counterparts. Besides, the computed standard deviation (1.19 and 0.71) respectively, for both male and their female counterpart were showed us that there was a little dispersion among the respondents in feeling of shame in the divorced partners under the study.

Furthermore, the computed F ratio for the feelings of shame among these respondents at $\alpha = 0.05$, $F(1, 112) = 22.04$ which was greater than the critical region at $\alpha = 0.05$, $F(1, 112) = 3.94$. Hence, it was concluded that there was statistically a significant mean difference between male and female respondents in the feeling of shame among divorced partners in Hosanna Town, $F(1, 112) = 22.04$, $p < 0.05$, one tailed. In support of this finding, according to Kotwal and Prabhakar (2009), its factors distressing life experience that has simultaneous problems for individuals who pass through the divorce process. This effect on them emotionally that changes their personality to express feeling of shame, feeling of guilt, and feeling of anger.

As it has been indicated in the table 6, it was clearly identified that the computed mean score of the respondents were respectively 4.44 and 4.78 for both male and their female respondents. This indicates that the feeling of depression was 92.20%, with females being more depressed (95.60%) than the males (88.80%). From this analysis, it was found that depression was as a psychological problem of divorce on divorced partners in Hosanna Town. Moreover, there was seemed high among divorced female respondents than their divorced male counterparts. Besides, the calculated standard deviation (1.07 and 0.63) respectively, for both male and their female were showed us that there was a much dispersion among the respondents in depression in the divorced partners under the study.

Furthermore, the computed F ratio for depression among these respondents was at $\alpha = 0.05$, $F(1, 112) = 4.22$ which was greater than critical region at $\alpha = 0.05$, $F(1, 112) = 3.94$. So, it was concluded that there was statistically a significant mean difference between male and female respondents in depression among divorced partners in Hosanna Town, $F(1, 112) = 4.22$, $p < 0.05$, one tailed. In support to this finding, according to Parvez (2011) state that those who

pass through the process of divorce tend to show high levels of depressive feelings over time. In addition, according to Sbarra (2013) divorce has been known as the most significant life stressor that a person can experience and is associated with significant risks of protracted emotional stress, including depression. And also, a study conducted in Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia by Hawi (2014) on the effects of divorce on adolescent self-esteem was found that the divorced partners were very grave and those who have experienced divorce feelings of depression.

From the table 6, it was clearly indicated that the computed mean score of the respondents were respectively 4.42 and 4.78 for both male their female respondents. This indicates that the feeling of loneliness was 92.00%, with females being more loneliness in their lives (95.60%) than the males (88.80%). From this analysis, it was found that the feeling of loneliness was as a psychological problem of divorce on divorced partners in Hosanna Town. Moreover, there was seemed high among divorced female respondents than their divorced male counterparts. Besides, the calculated standard deviation (1.04 and 0.53) respectively, for both male and their female were showed us that there was a much dispersion among the respondents in the feeling of loneliness in the divorced partners under the study.

Furthermore, the computed F ratio for the feeling of loneliness among these respondents was at $\alpha = 0.05$, $F(1, 112) = 5.26$ which was greater than the critical region at $\alpha = 0.05$, $F(1, 112) = 3.94$. So, it was concluded that there was statistically a significant mean difference between male and female respondents in the feeling of loneliness among divorced partners in Hosanna Town, $F(1, 112) = 5.26$, $p < 0.05$, one tailed. In support to this finding, a study conducted in Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia by Hawi (2014) on the effects of divorce on adolescent self-esteem was found that the divorced partners were very grave and those who have experienced divorce feelings of loneliness.

From the table 6, it was clearly identified that the computed mean score of the respondents were respectively 4.54 and 4.87 for both male and their female respondents. This indicates that the feeling of frustration was 94.00%, with females being more frustrated (97.40%) than the males (90.80%). From this analysis, it was found that the feeling of frustration was as a psychological problem on divorced partners in Hosanna Town. Moreover, there was seemed very severe among female respondents than their male counterparts. Besides, the calculated

standard deviation (0.90 and 0.43) respectively, for both male and their female were showed us there was a little dispersion among the respondents in frustration in the divorced partners under the study.

Furthermore, the computed F ratio for frustration among these respondents was at $\alpha = 0.05$, $F(1,112) = 6.13$ which was much greater than critical region at $\alpha = 0.05$, $F(1,112) = 3.94$. So, it was concluded that there was statistically a significant mean difference between male and female respondents in the feeling of frustration among divorced partners in Hosanna Town, $F(1,112) = 6.13$, $p < 0.05$, one tailed. In support of this finding, according to the research report of Parvez (2011) stated that divorced partners undergo through severe, life change and they suffer from personal problems of the frustration because of divorce. In addition, the finding of this study was supported with social role theory. It indicates that the divorce creates a stressful life for individuals in relation to assuming new roles and responsibilities than married people.

As it has been pointed in the table 6, it was clearly identified that the computed mean score of the respondents were respectively 4.56 and 4.84 for both male and their female respondents. This indicates that the poor self-worth was 93.80%, with females being poorer self-worth (96.80%) than the males (91.20%). From this analysis, it was found that the feeling of poor self-worth was as a psychological problem on divorced partners in Hosanna Town. Besides, the computed standard deviation (0.84 and 0.50) respectively, for both male and female counterpart were showed us that there was a little dispersion among the respondents in poor self-worth in the divorced partners under the study.

Moreover, the computed F ratio for the poor self-worth among these respondents at $\alpha = 0.05$, $F(1, 112) = 4.53$ which was greater than the critical region at $\alpha = 0.05$, $F(1, 112) = 3.94$. Hence, it was concluded that there was statistically a significant mean difference between male and female respondents in the feeling of poor self-worth among divorced partners in Hosanna Town, $F(1,112) = 4.53$, $p < 0.05$, one tailed. In support of this finding, according to the research, report of Steiner (2009) stated that the individuals who pass through the divorce process become confused with their lives that fill them with negative sensations and they experience poor self-worth in their lives.

As it has been indicated in the table 6, it was clearly identified that the computed mean score of the respondents were respectively 3.66 and 4.56 for both male and their female respondents. This indicates that the feeling of inferiority was 82.00%, with females being inferior (91.20%) than the males (73.20%). From this analysis, it was found that the level of the inferiority among divorced partners since they have high. Moreover, this was seemed that it was very high among divorced female than their male counterparts. Besides, the computed standard deviation (1.21 and 0.74) respectively, for both male and their female counterpart were showed us that there was a high dispersion among the respondents in inferiority in the divorced partners under the study.

Moreover, the computed F ratio for inferiority among these respondents at $\alpha = 0.05$, $F(1, 112) = 22.64$ which was much greater than the critical region at $\alpha = 0.05$, $F(1, 112) = 3.94$. Hence, it was concluded that there was statistically a significant mean difference male and female respondents on inferiority among divorced partners in Hosanna Town, $F(1, 112) = 22.64$, $p < 0.05$, one tailed. In support of this finding, according to Parvez (2011) stated that the divorced partners undergo through severe, life change and they suffer from personal problems like inferiority, frustration, introversion, seclusion and poor health because of divorce.

4.4. Social Problems of Divorce on Divorced Partners

In the table 6, it was clearly stated that the social problems of divorce on divorced partners in Hosanna Town. It was the third objective of the study, which was stated in chapter one. Hence, to analyze the descriptive statistics and one way analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used to look for mean differences in reasons for divorce due to the demographic characteristics of the respondents were applied.

Table 7: Descriptive and Inferential Statistics Results of Social Problems of Divorce on Divorced Partners in Hosanna Town (N=114, P<0.05)

A. Descriptive Statistics						B. Inferential Statistics (Summary of ANOVA Table)					
Variables	Sex	N	M	%	SD	SV	SS	DF	MS	F	Sig.
Socially somewhat difficult	Male	59	2.68	53.60	1.24	Between Groups	1.29	1	1.29	.74	.393
	Female	55	2.89	57.80	1.41	Within Groups	196.23	112	1.75		
	Total	114	2.78	55.60	1.32	Total	197.52	113			
Detached lifestyles	Male	59	4.68	93.60	0.78	Between Groups	2.04	1	2.04	5.74	.018
	Female	55	4.95	99.00	0.30	Within Groups	39.72	112	0.36		
	Total	114	4.81	96.20	0.61	Total	41.75	113			
Lose of social value	Male	59	3.85	77.00	1.16	Between Groups	1.69	1	1.69	1.28	.261
	Female	55	4.09	81.80	1.14	Within Groups	148.17	112	1.32		
	Total	114	3.96	79.20	1.15	Total	149.86	113			
Hostile reactions	Male	59	4.42	88.40	1.12	Between Groups	3.65	1	3.65	4.10	.046
	Female	55	4.78	95.60	0.71	Within Groups	99.79	112	0.89		
	Total	114	4.60	92.00	0.96	Total	103.44	113			
Shrink life interaction network	Male	59	4.25	85.00	1.57	Between Groups	7.92	1	7.92	4.71	.032
	Female	55	4.78	95.60	0.92	Within Groups	188.57	112	1.68		
	Total	114	4.51	90.20	1.32	Total	196.49	113			
Social isolated	Male	59	3.75	75.00	1.23	Between Groups	3.04	1	3.04	2.04	.156
	Female	55	4.07	81.40	1.22	Within Groups	166.91	112	1.50		
	Total	114	3.90	78.00	1.23	Total	169.94	113			

Source: Survey Data, 2007, N= Population, M=Mean, SD=Standard Deviation, SV= Source of Variation, SS= Sum of Squares, DF= Degree of Freedom, MS=Mean Squares

As it has been indicated in the table 7, it was clearly identified that the computed mean score of the respondents were respectively 4.68 and 4.95 for both male and their female respondents. This indicates the prevalence of detached lifestyles among divorced partners in Hosanna Town was 96.20%, with females being more developed detached lifestyles (99.00%) than the males (93.60%). From this analysis, it was found that developing the detached lifestyles was one of the social problems on divorced partners in Hosanna Town. Moreover, there was seemed very severe among female respondents than their male counterparts. Besides, the computed standard deviations (0.78 and 0.30) respectively, for both male and female counterpart were

showed us that there was a much dispersion among the respondents in the detached lifestyles in the divorced partners under the study.

As a result, the calculated F ratio among these respondents was at $\alpha = 0.05$, $F(1, 112) = 5.74$ which was greater than the critical region at $\alpha = 0.05$, $F(1, 112) = 3.94$. Hence, it was concluded that there was statistically a significant mean difference between male and female respondents in developing detached lifestyles as a social problem among divorced partners in Hosanna Town, $F(1, 112) = 5.74$, $p < 0.05$, one tailed. In support of this finding, according to Terhell (2003) stated that the divorced partners were tending to cut off most of the couples oriented activities established while married and they develop more detached lifestyles in their lives.

Additionally, social role theory was supported to this finding; which indicated that the social role theory considers divorce to be a process in which it gives rise to decreasing social support, which is mostly distinguished as stressful and lasting negative effect on an individual's health status. In addition, it states that divorce results in changes in social relationships and roles and these changes negatively influence the lives of those going through the process of divorce. Then, they develop detached lifestyles those who pass in this process in their social relationship.

As it has been indicated in the table 7, it was clearly identified that the computed mean score of the respondents were respectively 3.96 and 4.42 for both male and their female respondents. This indicates the prevalence rate of hostile reactions with their relatives among divorced partners in Hosanna Town was 95.60%, with females being more hostile reactions with their relatives (88.40%) than the males (79.20%). From this analysis, it was found that the level of the prevalence rate of hostile reaction to their relatives among divorced partners in Hosanna Tow was found to be high. Moreover, there was seemed very severe among divorced female respondents than their male counterparts. Besides, the computed standard deviations (1.15 and 1.12) respectively, for both male and their female counterpart were indicated us that there was a little dispersion among the respondents in hostile reactions in the divorced partners under the study.

Furthermore, the computed F ratio for the level of prevalence rate hostile reactions among these respondents was at $\alpha = 0.05$, $F(1, 112) = 4.10$ which was greater than the critical region at $\alpha = 0.05$, $F(1, 112) = 3.94$. Hence, it was concluded that there was statistically a significant mean between male and female respondents in the hostile reactions among divorced partners in Hosanna Town, $F(1, 112) = 4.10$, $p < 0.05$, one tailed. In support to this finding, a study conducted in Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia by Hawi (2014) on the effect of divorce among adolescent self-esteem was found that the impacts of divorce on partners are very serious. Nevertheless, People who have experienced divorce feel hostile reaction, anxiety and incompetence.

As it has been indicated in the table 7, it was clearly indentify that the computed mean score of the respondents were respectively 4.25 and 4.78 for both male and their female respondents. This indicates that the shrink interaction network with others among divorced partners in Hosanna Town was 90.20%, with females being more shrink interaction network with others (95.60%) than the males (85.00%). From this analysis, it was found that the level of the prevalence rate of shrink interactions network with others among divorced partners in Hosanna Town. Moreover, this was high among divorced female respondents than their male counterparts. Besides, the computed standard deviations (1.57 and 0.92) respectively, for both male and their female counterparts were showed us that there was a much dispersion among the respondents in shrink interaction network with others under the study.

Furthermore, the computed F ratio for the level of shrink interaction network with other among these respondents was at $\alpha = 0.05$, $F(1, 112) = 4.71$ which was greater than the critical region at $\alpha = 0.05$, $F(1, 112) = 3.94$. Hence, it was concluded that there was statistically a significant mean difference between male and female respondents in the prevalence rate of shrink network interactions among divorced partners in Hosanna Town, $F(1, 112) = 4.71$, $p < 0.05$, one tailed. In support to this finding, with the finding of the Terhell (2003) stated that the network size of divorced partners shrinks and undergoes fluctuations with different forms of connections and interactions. Thus, individual's personal networks become disrupted in consequence of divorce, which leads to persistent network losses, especially for those who have mutual networks with the ex-spouse.

Additionally, this finding was supported with the result was obtained from interviews of a key informant who is Female. Her position was head of WCAO:

She said that divorced partners have limited social relations that expose them to experience the negative social life events. Those divorced partners were suffering from poor social contacts from the side of their family and from the common friends negatively affected because of divorce. Therefore, this action shows they have broken off their social network with their relatives. Sometimes those divorced individuals cut off their social contacts due to not getting the necessary support and encouragements from their family, friends and relatives during their challenging life time.

5. SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter contains the summary of the major findings of the study and the conclusions drawn based on the findings of the study. At the end, valuable recommendations that were thought to addressing the problems were forwarded.

5.1. Summary

The major objective of this study is to identify the factors that leading to divorce and its psychosocial problems on divorced partners in Hosanna Town, SNNP Regional State.

The study has tried to answer the following four basic research questions:

1. What were the major factors that lead partners to divorce in Hosanna Town?
2. What were the psychological problems of divorce on divorced partners in Hosanna Town?
3. What were the social problems of divorce on divorced partners in social relations in Hosanna Town?
4. What had to be done to alleviate the problem of divorce in Hosanna Town?

The study used mixed research approaches, which involves both quantitative and qualitative research methods, in order to carry out the study. Thus, a descriptive survey research design, which is characterized by the collection and analysis of quantitative data followed by the collection and analysis of qualitative data, was employed to capture the best of both quantitative and qualitative approaches. This research mainly focused on a quantitative approach; meanwhile, it was also enhanced by some qualitative information that was gathered. The participants of the study were divorced partners living in Hosanna Town. In order to achieve the objectives of the study, 114 divorced partners (59 males and 55 females for the quantitative study) were selected by using simple random sampling from four *kebeles* (*Betel, Arada, Gofermeda and Adebabay*) were selected by using purposive sampling techniques. In attempt to seek for appropriate solutions, the researcher reviewed a related literature. In doing so, efforts were made to answer the basic questions by analyzing the data collected through questionnaires, interviews and document reviews.

Regarding the analysis of the data, descriptive statistical tools employed were frequency, percentage, chart, mean and standard deviation and the inferential statistical tools were one way ANOVA for quantitative data. Data from the qualitative study were analyzed using content analytic approach. To come with the finding on demographic characteristics of the respondents, 47(41.22%) of the respondents were at the age of 30 to 35 years which is the majority of the respondents from the others. According to the field survey of the study, 108 (94.73%) of the respondents were stayed from 1to 5 years without their spouse after getting their divorce, which is the majority of respondents were stayed without their spouse after their divorce.

According to field survey of this study, 14 (23.70%) and 26 (47.30%) of the respondents were illiterate (cannot read and write) for both males and their females respectively and 21 (35.60%) and 20 (36.40%) of them were basic education level for both male and their female respondents respectively. Hence, the majority of divorced partners were in both illiterate and basic education levels in Hosanna Town. Concerning the establishment/formation of marriage, 43 (37.71%) of divorced partners were established their marriage through family arrangement and 3 (2.6%) were established their marriage through inheritance.

The findings indicated that the most common factors of divorce laying the ground for the various psychological and social problems in Hosanna Town. Such as, low commitment, infidelity, lacks of communication, gap of relationship and poverty was the major factors that lead the partners to the divorce in the study area.

From the survey, the results were indicated that the second objective of the study in chapter one that was the psychological problems of divorce on divorced partners in Hosanna Town. Shame, depression, loneliness, frustration, poor self-worth and inferiority were the psychological problems of divorce, which was faced on divorced partners after their divorce. From these 94.00% of frustrations, 93.80% of poor self-worth, 92.20% of depressions and 92.00% of loneliness were highly a significant psychological problem of divorce on divorced partners in Hosanna Town respectively and they were computed mean score was above 4.5.

In addition, the survey result was indicated that the third objectives of the study in chapter one that was the social problems of divorce on partners faced after their divorce in Hosanna Town.

The 96.20% of divorced partners were developed detached life styles after their divorce, 95.60% were hostile reactions with their relatives and 90.20% of respondents were that shrinks life interaction network after their divorce. Therefore, these variables were most significant social problems of divorce on divorced partners in Hosanna Town and there computed mean score were above 4.5.

5.2. Conclusions

The main objective of the study was to identify the factors that leading to divorce and its psychosocial problems on divorced partners in Hosanna Town, SNNP Regional State. Based on the findings of the study the following conclusions were drawn.

From the finding of the study, the partners were affected by various factors of divorce, low commitment, poverty and lacks of communication was taken as major factors that leading the partners to divorce in Hosanna Town. These were accounted in the first place in this study. According to the field survey of the study, low commitment to the marriage was the major factor of divorce because the partners may not have the habit of discussion, which turns many inside thoughts into conflicting ideas over time in their life. Lacks of communication was certified not speaking or not discussing between the partners on family and individual affairs. So, the researcher was concluded that based on the finding of the study, these variables were determinant /significant factors that contribute the partners to divorce in Hosanna Town.

The finding brought out that the divorced partners were faced that the psychological problems after their divorce in their life. Based on the findings of the study frustration, poor self worth, depression and loneliness were the major psychological problem of divorce on divorced partners in Hosanna Town. Hence, the researcher was concluded that the divorced partners were faced with these kinds of psychological problems in their life in Hosanna Town and these psychological problems were never been experienced before their divorce but they were reflected on divorced partner's life after their divorce.

The finding revealed that the divorce affects the social life of divorced partners. Based on the finding of the study developed detached life styles, shrink of life interaction networks with others and hostile reactions with their relatives were the major social problems on divorced

partners in Hosanna Town. Hence, the researcher was concluded that based on the finding of the study these were the major determinant/significant social problems on divorced partners in Hosanna Town.

Therefore, divorce is a serious problem that challenging the establishment/formation of the family system in the ordinary manner and having severe psychological and social problems in the divorced partners. Divorce is damaging the psychological and social relationships of partners in their life after the divorce. However, this serious psychological and social issue has never gotten attention either to reduce divorcing rate or to find a solution for partners who suffered from its problems. During the time of study, there is not an institution, organization or any other body, which was involved to work in alleviating the problems of divorce in the study area.

5.3. Recommendations

According to Adegoke (2010), family counseling was provided by a variety of professionals for example, psychologist, social workers, guidance and counselors. In family or marriage counseling, families are helped to understand the behaviors and establish commitment, communication ways to resolve the problems and support each other's as family members. Hence, based on the findings of the study, the following recommendations are made

- The Hosanna town administration should organize various training and involving income-generating activities to help the partners by concerned civil societies in the area.
- The Hosanna town administration should assign the professionals (family counselor, psychologist, sociologist and social workers) to stop the individualistic way of thinking in the issues concerned organizations (WCAO, courthouse, justice office and police office). This way to establish the guidance of education and to follow up all divorces and to present management for any problems which factor of the divorce that affects the family, through to present cultural conferences and programs to prevent or reduce divorce conditions.
- Finally, the WCAO, justice and police office should maximize the public awareness about the benefits of relationship skills training how marriage formation, strengthening

married life and parental education program inform about the situation arise during divorce and after divorce with traditional and grassroots institutions of the people (*Edir, Mahber, Religious institutions*). This can improve the way of living between in partners.

❖ **Generally, the researcher suggested as a psychologist for partners (special for young couples) and others those who read this paper:**

- Make time to connect lovingly with your partner every day. Take time every day to have meaningful conversations with each other; to listen with the same intensity as when you were dating; to touch, hug, and show affection; to tell each other how you feel about your marriage.
- Do things together. Another common factor of long-term happy marriages is that the partners regularly do things together that they find fun and exciting.
- Be friends with your partner. A couple will stay together are the key to marital happiness and success is friendship.
- Say, "I love you" every day. This is especially important when you are not feeling the sensation of love; at these times, you have to actively generate it. Saying this, three little words, and performing loving gestures, will warm both you and your partner's hearts.

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7. APPENDICES

APPENDIX PART I: QUESTIONNAIRE IN ENGLISH
HARAMAYA UNIVERSITY
POSTGRADUATE PROGRAM DIRECTORATE
COLLEGE OF EDUCATION AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

Dear Respondents:

The purpose of this questionnaire is to gather information about *Divorce and Its Psychosocial Problems on Divorced Partners in Hosanna Town* for partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Art in Social Psychology, in Haramaya University. Your cooperation with honest response to the questionnaires is important for the success of the study. The information to be obtained through this questionnaire will remain confidential and used only for research purpose.

General Directions:

1. You are kindly requested to give genuine response.
2. You do not need to provide your identification. For example, name, address and others.
3. Feel free to respond.

Your participation in this study is purely voluntary and you are free to grant or refuse your consent to participate. The researcher promises to treat all information you provide as strictly confidential and will not disclose individualized information to anyone unrelated to this study.

Thank you in advance for your cooperation!!!

Part I. General Background

1. Gender: A= Male B= Female
2. Age: A= < 25 B= 25-30 C= 30-35 D= 35-40 E= 40-45 F= 45-50

3. Level of Education:

A= Illiterate (can't read and write) B= Read and write (basic education)
C= Primary (1-8) D= Secondary (9-12) E= College and university

4. How was your marriage established?

A= Family arrangement (Customary or traditional) B= Religious institutions (church)
C= Municipality (legalized or/and official) D= Abduction (force fully)
E= Own arrangement (simply living together). F= Inheritance

5. How long have you stayed without your spouse after your got divorce?

A= 1-5 years B= 5-10 years C= 10-15 years D= ≥ 15 years

6. Have you got children after marriage? A= Yes B= No

7. How many children did you get through marriage?

A= 1 B= 2 C= 3 D= 4 E= No child

Part II: Factors that leading to divorce

INSTRUCTIONS: The following 10 statements were refers to the factors that leading to divorce among partners in their relationship. Please indicate the degree to which you agree or disagree with each statement below by ticking (√) your response to the right of each statement.

Key

1= Strongly Disagree 2= Disagree 3= Undecided 4= Agree 5= Strongly Agree

No	<i>Items: Factors that leading the partners to divorce in Hosanna town</i>	1	2	3	4	5
1	Early marriages are the factors that contribute to an increased the risk of divorce.					
2	Low commitment is leading to divorce without any sensible reason.					
3	Infidelity is the destructive factor of divorce					
4	Boredom of relationship is breakup the martial bond.					
5	Situational crisis is leading couples to divorce.					
6	Lacks of communication are the factors to contributing couples to divorce.					
7	Relationship gap is the factors to leading for divorce.					
8	Alcohol addiction is one of the causes of divorce.					
9	Poverty are one of the factors that contributing for divorce.					
10	Interpersonal difficulties are cause of divorce in couples.					

Part III: Measure of psychological condition.

INSTRUCTIONS: The following 11 statements refer to the experiences that people have in their daily life. Please indicate the degree to which you agree or disagree with each statement below by ticking (√) your response to the right of each statement.

Key

1= Strongly Disagree 2= Disagree 3= Undecided 4= Agree 5= Strongly Agree

No	<i>Items: Measure of psychological conditions of divorced partners. As a result of my divorce.</i>	1	2	3	4	5
1.	I have feeling of guilt in my mind.					
2.	I have feeling of shame with contact with others.					
3.	I feel anger with in my life.					
4.	I feel get depressed life.					
5.	I have feeling of loneliness in my life.					
6	I have feeling of self-pity in my life.					
7.	I feel that I am incompetent.					
8.	I feel poor self-worth in my life.					
9.	I frustrated about my performance.					
10..	I feel inferior to others at this moment.					
11.	I feel introvert to others at this time.					

Part IV: Measures of social life

INSTRUCTIONS: The following six statements refer to the experiences that people have in their daily life. Please indicate the degree to which you agree or disagree with each statement below by ticking (√) your response to the right of each statement.

Key 1= Strongly Disagree 2= Disagree 3= Undecided 4= Agree 5= Strongly Agree

No	<i>Items: measures of social life of divorced partners in Hosanna town</i>	1	2	3	4	5
1.	Divorce develops partners socially somewhat difficult.					
2	Divorce develops detached lifestyles.					
3	Divorce can lead the partners lose of social value.					
4	Divorce is leading the partner's hostile reactions with their relative					
5	Divorce leads to shrinks life in couples.					
6	Divorce is contributing the couple's social isolated in their lives.					

APPENDIX PART II: INTERVIEW GUIDING QUESTIONS
HARAMAYA UNIVERSITY
POSTGRADUATE PROGRAM DIRECTORATE
College of Education and Behavioral Sciences
Department of Psychology

Dear interviewee and informants:

My name is Melese Gobe Tumebo. I am undertaking a study on the divorce and its psychosocial problem on divorced partners in your area. I kindly request you to answer these simple questions honestly. The information that you give is strictly for academic purposes and will be treated maximum confidentiality. Therefore, your cooperation with honest response to the interview is important for the success of the study.

Thank you in advance for your cooperation!!!

Interview with concerned Organizations Leaders

Key informants Interview with Concerned Office (or Organizations)

1. Sex:-----
2. Position:-----
3. Name of the organization:-----
4. What do you think the main factors that leading to divorce in this area?
5. What kind of social problems do those divorced partners should face in social life (or show in contact with the others in social relations)?
6. Is the divorce rate increasing or decreasing in this area/ Hosanna Town? Why?
7. Does your organization undertake activities to prevent the spread of the divorce rate?
8. If you **yes**, what type of services (or activities) should be doing?

APPENDIX PART III: IN HADIYIGNA VERSION
HARAMAY UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF EDUCATION AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

Divorce and Its Psychosocial Problem on Divorced Partners in Hosanna Town, SNNP Regional State

Hayidamitako'o Xamicha Dabaraani:

Ka xamicha wonishitakuuyi:

1. Ayim gafe'ansonim gagi kilaka dabbacha dabarim hasisoko'o.
2. Ayim dabbacha dabataaku'uyi gaaqi suma, yoniti beeyo kitabim hasisoyo'o.
4. Mahaami baditakonim xamichaa woishim hasisokko'o.

Hayilane Galaxommo'o Issitako'i Haramato'inna!!!

Baxachi 1. Lule'i Gaqibikinna

1. Alibachi A= Gonicho'o B= Meniticho'o
2. Umuri A= < 25 B= 25-30 C=30-35 D= 35-40 E= 40-45 F= 45-50
3. Losann gabali A= Qannanaimam kitabimam xanomoyo B= Qannanaima kitabima
xanommo C= Luxi lossani gabala (1-8) D= Lami lossani gabala (9-12)
E=College and university
4. Luxekka hinkidete idotaa istoki? A= Min abarosi gogine B= Church gogine
C= Adili qoxxi gogine D= Gosanine E= Kigaginem eisami heimine
F = Kiyabiye/kiyaya leto'are lagoo gasimine
5. Hinkan amane helitoki ki min amane/anine idota titakka'a lasage?
A= 1-5 hinicho'o B= 5-10 hinicho'o C= 10-15 hinicho'o D= ≥15 hinicho'o
6. Minina ikaa lasone oos yohonihe? A=yokko'o B= Be'a
7. Mei oosi hee'a idotane heli qaxane? A=1 B= 2 C= 3 D= 4 E= Be'a

Baxanich II: Idota tirakamisinna isso mashikkaauwa

AWOSA: kanninnise worron yooken idota tirakamisinna isso mashikkauwa min annane min amanone lamibeene. Matisse ooti afebee yohaninse ititakko'oka ($\sqrt{\quad}$) ka maree awatimine dolima xanitakkamo.

Awosi 1= Horeyyem itamomoyyo'o 2= Itamomoyyo'o 3= Laomoyyo'o 4= Itamomo'o 5=Horeyyem itamomo'o

Xigo	<i>Idota tirakamisinna isso mashikkaauwa</i>	1	2	3	4	5
1.	Umuri bee idotina ihimi idota tirakamisina isso mashikauwinssi matoma.					
2.	Mahemme mashikai beemi agakoi sagarine heimma hogim idota tirminna isso mashikka.					
3.	Mini ani/amma muli manine teemi mentine hegisso lassi/hegisami lassi idotane hawo ebo mashikauwinse matoma.					
4.	Boredom of relationship is breakup the martial bond.					
5.	Matmati amaane gagane ihoo hawuwi idota tirimina isso mashika'a.					
6.	Min ani min amane machexamicha hogim isuwi labeene idota tiramoisina isso mashikauwusi matom					
7.	Min anini min amma anani beyone heim idota tirakamisina isso mashikauwinissi mato					
8.	Hiyilane dimibiso agine kefamaka'a heeim idotta tirakamisina isso mashika'a.					
9.	Buuxomi idoota tirakamisinna isso mashikauwins mato.					
10.	Interpersonal difficulties are cause of divorce in couples.					

Baxanich III: Mati manich sawitee moakkami/kennakkami halatoo malabodae

AWOSA: Kaninnis worooni yokki 11 xamichaa anich gagim balli hunidam moiso halatto layiminna firakko'o xamichuwi anichi moiso halato. Matisse ooti afebee yohaninse ititakko'oka ($\sqrt{\quad}$) ka maree awaximine dolima xanitakkamo.

Awosi

1= Horeyyem itamomoyyo'o 2= Itamomoyyo'o 3= Laomoyyo'o 4= Itamomo'o 5=Horeyem itamomo'o

Xigo	<i>Mati idota tirako/tito'o manich/menticho'o halato kennakami/sayikoloje halato</i>	1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ihororene hushamumis chawa machessamoko.					
2.	Iwororone manine eximei badim machesamokko'o.					
3.	Iworonne aganem nadadim machesamokko'o.					
4.	Iwororone hayilane ihechane sawiti beoyyo'o.					
5.	Iworone muli ihimmi machesamokko'o.					
6.	Iworone ani hushamumisi machesamokko'o.					
7.	Iworone baxim honigi yokko'o.					
8.	Ihechane gaqi hoganichom machesamokko'o.					
9.	Iworone malayi neyato murimi machesamokko'o.					
10.	Iworone kabade muli manis hofanomi machesamokko'o.					
11.	Iworone ka sa'atane gaga xale itim machesamokko'o					

Baxanich IV: Idota tito'o menitichokka teim tirakko'o manichikka manine yoki hechi qaniqqa kenimma.

AWOSSA: kanise woron yoki xamichuw gaqi hecha hinkidi olai manine higisaakkamulda'e/ola;e manine hinkidone hech qaniqenne higisakkamokki? Matisse ooti afebee yohaninse ititakko'oka (√) ka maree awaximine dolima xanitakkamo. **Awosi**

1= Horeyyem itamomoyyo'o 2= Itamomoyyo'o 3= Laomoyyo'o 4= Itamomo'o 5=Horeyem itamomo'o

	Ola;e manine hinkidone hech qaniqennehigisakkamokki	1	2	3	4	5
1	Idotta tirim ola'e manine higissakam hechane kemala.					
2	Idotta tirim manis annan ihakka halato edokko'o.					
3	Idotta tirim ola'e manine he'akkam hechi qaniqqa hogisokko'o.					
4	Idotta tirim gaqi maninem ihukko'o hincho mainen wocca makamisina issokko'o.					
5	Idotta tirim min ani ama qararako hecha he'akkamisa isokko'o.					
6	Idotta tirim olai manise anani ihakka'a he'akkamisa isokko'o.					