

Effect Of Parents' Divorce On Growing Children's Behavior In The School

Dr. A. R. Lakhe¹

Yogini V. Gore²

Asso.Pro. & Head Dept.of Home-
Sci.K.R.M.M.M.,Nanded

Abstract: -The study is conducted to find out the effect of divorce on childrens behavior studying in high school in Nanded. In this study the test (HSAI) High School Adjustment Inventory is used and by using snow ball sample, 400 students are interviewed. For statistical analysis F-test and Chi-square tests are used.

Key words:- divorce, effect on education, growing children.

Introduction: -

The institution of marriage is as old as man, and divorce is only a step behind, Divorce has different names such as Kadimode, Ghatasphot, Farkat, Sodchitthi means breaking of Tali or Mangal-Sutra.

The issue of divorce is an increasing social problem and has become a topic for discussion in recent times. It is traumatic for those who experience it. Those affected experience grief, embarrassment, resentment, disappointment, intense anger and divided loyalty.

The effects of divorce vary from family to family where both personal and general losses are involved. The effect of divorce on children's hearts, minds, and souls range from mild to severe, from seemingly small to massive and from short term to long term.

Divorce rates in Asian nation square measure amongst all-time low within the world. The divorce rate in India is even quite lower in villages & higher in urban parts.

When Children are developing physically, socially, emotionally, educationally, and morally, the divorce can affect them on each of these developmental areas. Divorce frequently diminishes the child's capacity to learn.

The statistics show that on an average "children of divorce parents demonstrate more "acting out" behavior when compared to happy families. These behaviors may include moodiness, absent-mindedness, nervousness, poor grades, etcetera (Amato, 1991). In the school children are less likely to exhibit disruptive behavior such as disobeying a teacher or behaving aggressively with peers and children also show depression, grieving, fear, anger, confusion, frustration,

sadness, shame, decrease school performance, a sense of loss or rejection(Royal and knoff,1990).

“California children of divorce project”131 childrens are involved in this study, age range 2 to18 years. In this study Judith S. Wallerstein and Joan B. Kelly found that most of the problem came from poorest students and also they observed that some children experienced changes in the classroom ranging from a rise in anxieties and being preoccupied to feeling of huge sense of grief and sadness.

Objective: -

To asses the behavior of children of divorced parents at school level.

Hypothesis: -

The children of divorced parents may have behavior problems.

Methodology: -

400 students from 11 to 16 year of age group, learning in 5th to 9th grade in different schools within the district were interviewed.To ensure homogeneity in sampling, government school, private schools,co-educational, rural and urban Marathi medium schools were included. The final sample comprised of 172 boys and 228 girls.

The High School Adjustment Inventory (HSAI) by A.K. Singh and A. Sen Gupta was administered on all 400 students.

Result and Discussion: -

Childrens of divorce parents behavior are more angry, aggressive, disobeying with teacher, family member and others. In school their behavior is very aggressive with peers and also show fear, depression, confusion.

Table 1.1

To Compare the Behavior of Male & Female Growing Children at School level(Age Group of 11-16 Years)

Sr. No.	Statistics	Values
1.	F (Calculated)	1.113
2.	F (Tabulated)	1.263
3.	P Value	0.05
4.	P (Calculated)	0.224

Graph 1.1
To Compare the Behavior of Male & Female Growing Children at School level (Age Group of 11-16 Years)

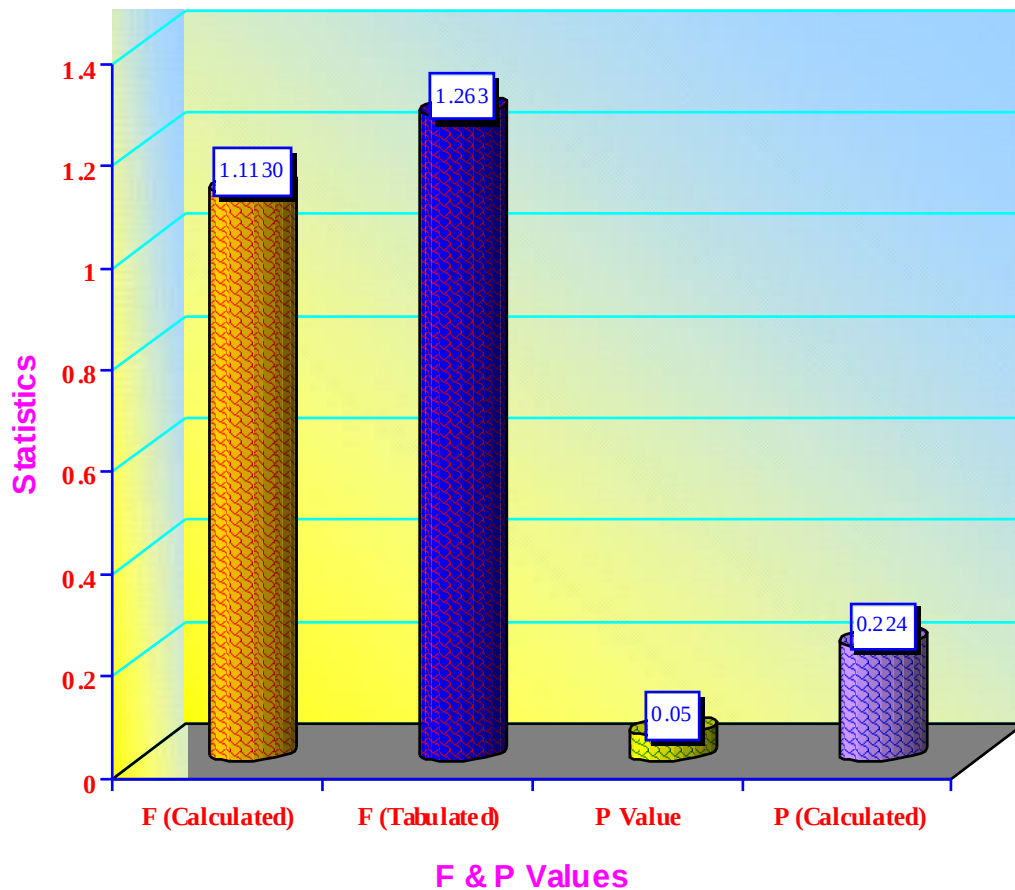


Table no.1.1 and graph no. 1.1 shows that the significant level at 0.05, the calculated 'F' value is less than tabulated value [$1.113 < 1.263$] and calculated 'P' value is greater than 0.05 [$0.224 > 0.05$]. This shows that we should accept the null hypothesis and rejecting the alternative hypothesis at the age group of 11–16 years, we may say that the effect of parents' divorce on the behaviour of female children is more than that of male children at school level.

Conclusion: -

We may conclude that the effect of parents' divorce on the behaviour of female children is more than that of male children at school. Female children react with more aggression, frustration. They show anger on very minute things.

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