



Causes of Increasing Divorce Rates in India.

Mrs. Pranjal Prasad Tarte

Assistant Professor

P.V.G'S College of Science and Commerce, Pune

Ms. Priyanka Ramesh Kute

Data Researcher

S & P Global, Ahmedabad

Abstract

The rising divorce rates in India represent a noteworthy departure from traditional cultural norms and values that have long upheld the sanctity and endurance of marriage. This abstract encapsulates the multifaceted factors contributing to the increasing prevalence of divorce in India and examines its implications for individuals and society at large.

Drawing upon a comprehensive analysis of socio-cultural, economic, and legal aspects, this discussion highlights the following key findings:

Changing Societal Norms: Shifts in societal attitudes toward gender roles, individualism, and personal happiness have challenged traditional notions of marital permanence.

Women's Empowerment: Increasing education and economic independence among women have empowered them to seek divorce as a means of escaping abusive or unsatisfactory marriages.

Economic Factors: Economic stability and financial independence play pivotal roles in individuals' decisions to pursue divorce, particularly when financial disparities or disputes exist within a marriage.

Legal Reforms: Reforms in divorce laws have made the legal process more accessible and less stigmatized, enabling individuals to navigate divorce proceedings more easily.

Urbanization: The urbanization of India has introduced new lifestyles, values, and career opportunities, often leading to changing marital expectations and priorities.

Interpersonal Dynamics: Compatibility issues, unmet expectations, and communication breakdowns within marriages have emerged as significant contributors to divorce.

This discussion underscores the complexity of the increasing divorce rates in India and its far-reaching implications for family structures, gender dynamics, and the evolving concept of marriage in the country. It also emphasizes the importance of fostering a nuanced understanding of these changes to address the needs and challenges of individuals within evolving marital contexts.

As India grapples with these shifts, it becomes increasingly imperative to engage in open and informed discussions surrounding the evolving landscape of marriage and divorce. The findings and insights presented herein contribute to this discourse, offering a comprehensive exploration of the factors driving the rising divorce rates and their impact on Indian society and culture.

Keywords: Incompatibility, Socio-cultural factors, Divorce, Women, Marital instability, and Counsellors

Introduction

Marriage, a sacred institution deeply ingrained in India's cultural and social fabric, has long been regarded as a union meant to last a lifetime. However, in recent decades, there has been a notable shift in the dynamics of marriage and family life within the country. A topic of growing significance is the rising divorce rates in India, which reflect not only changing societal values but also the evolving aspirations and challenges faced by its citizens.

Traditionally, India has been celebrated for its strong family bonds and enduring marriages, often arranged through meticulous matchmaking by families. Yet, beneath this façade of harmony and stability, there is a complex narrative of marital struggles, incompatibility, and evolving aspirations that has led to an increasing number of couples opting for divorce. This shift in the marriage landscape raises pertinent questions about the factors contributing to this trend, the implications for individuals and society, and the role of cultural norms and legal reforms in shaping marital outcomes.

This discussion delves into the multifaceted phenomenon of increasing divorce rates in India. It examines the various drivers behind this trend, ranging from changing gender roles and economic independence to the impact of urbanization and the evolving expectations within marriages. Furthermore, we explore the ways in which legal reforms, increased education, and women's empowerment have both empowered individuals to seek divorce and challenged traditional notions of marital endurance.

In understanding the factors and dynamics at play, we aim to shed light on the complexities surrounding divorce in India, ultimately providing insights into the broader shifts in society's perception of marriage, individual agency, and the pursuit of personal happiness. As India navigates the evolving landscape of marriage and divorce, this exploration serves as an essential discourse on the intricacies of a changing cultural and societal paradigm.

Main Reasons of Increasing Divorce Rates in India:

The increasing divorce rates in India can be attributed to a combination of social, cultural, economic, and legal factors. It's important to note that divorce rates can vary significantly across different regions and communities within India, and the reasons for divorce may differ accordingly. Here are some common factors contributing to the rising divorce rates in India:

➤ Changing Societal Norms:

- 1) **Shifting attitudes towards marriage and individualism:** younger generations are increasingly valuing personal happiness and autonomy, which can lead to a greater willingness to pursue divorce if they are unhappy in their marriages.
- 2) **Emphasis on Individualism:** Modern societies often prioritize individual happiness and fulfillment. As a result, people may be less willing to stay in unhappy or unsatisfying marriages, as they seek personal fulfillment and self-actualization. This emphasis on individual well-being can lead to a higher propensity to seek divorce when couples feel their needs are not being met.
- 3) **Gender Roles and Expectations:** Changing social norms have also challenged traditional gender roles and expectations within marriages. Women, in particular, are now encouraged to pursue education and careers and are less dependent on men for financial support. This shift in gender dynamics can lead to increased independence and empowerment for women, making them more likely to leave unsatisfactory marriages.
- 4) **Marriage as a Partnership:** Modern social norms often emphasize marriage as a partnership of equals, where both spouses share responsibilities and decision-making. When this partnership is not realized, and there is a significant power imbalance or lack of communication, it can lead to dissatisfaction and divorce.
- 5) **Compatibility and Personal Choice:** Changing social norms have given individuals greater freedom in choosing their life partners. Marriages based on love and personal compatibility are more common today than arranged marriages. While this can lead to happier marriages, it can also lead to higher expectations for emotional and intellectual compatibility. When couples feel these expectations are not met, they may be more likely to consider divorce.
- 6) **Changing Perceptions of Marriage:** Some people view marriage as a temporary and flexible commitment rather than a lifelong, unbreakable bond. This perception shift can make it easier for individuals to contemplate divorce when they encounter marital challenges.
- 7) **Cultural and Generational Differences:** Different generations may have varying views on marriage and divorce. Younger generations may be more open to divorce as they adopt new social norms, while older generations may have more conservative views that discourage divorce.

➤ Economic Independence:

- 1) **Growing financial independence among women:** As more women become financially self-reliant, they may be less inclined to remain in unhappy or abusive marriages, contributing to higher divorce rates.
- 2) **Freedom of Choice:** When individuals are financially independent, they have greater freedom to make choices about their lives, including their romantic and marital relationships. They are not constrained by financial reliance on a spouse or partner, which means they can enter or leave a relationship based on their own preferences and values.
- 3) **Reduced Economic Dependence:** Economic independence reduces the financial dependence on a spouse or partner. This can make it easier for individuals, especially women, to leave unhealthy or abusive marriages because they have the means to support themselves and their children, if applicable.

4) **Increased Confidence:** Economic independence often comes with a sense of self-confidence and self-esteem. This increased self-assuredness can empower individuals to assert themselves within their marriages, advocate for their needs, and make decisions that are in their best interests, including seeking divorce if necessary.

➤ **Urbanization:**

- 1) Rapid urbanization has brought about changes in lifestyle, values, and aspirations, which can influence marital dynamics. Urban areas tend to have higher divorce rates compared to rural areas.
- 2) Urban areas often have more exposure to Western lifestyles and values through media, education, and increased interaction with diverse communities. This exposure can lead to changes in social norms and attitudes towards divorce. In traditional rural areas, divorce may still carry significant stigma, whereas in urban areas, it may be viewed as a more acceptable option.
- 3) Urbanization is typically accompanied by economic growth and increased job opportunities, especially for women. This economic independence can empower individuals, particularly women, to seek divorce if they are unhappy in their marriages. They may have the means to support themselves and their children, reducing the economic barriers to divorce.
- 4) Urban areas often provide better access to education and awareness about individual rights and legal processes. Education can empower individuals to make informed decisions about their lives, including the decision to pursue divorce if their marriage is not working.
- 5) Urban living can be associated with higher stress levels, long commutes, and demanding lifestyles. These factors can strain marriages and contribute to conflicts that may lead to divorce.
- 6) Urban areas often have greater cultural and religious diversity, which can lead to differing views on marriage and divorce. Some individuals in urban areas may belong to communities or religious groups that are more accepting of divorce.

➤ **Education:**

- 1) **Increased education levels:** Higher education can empower individuals, especially women, to make informed decisions about their lives, including their marriages. Education can also contribute to financial independence.
- 2) **Changing Values:** Urban areas may expose individuals to more diverse and westernized values, including a more permissive attitude towards divorce. Educated individuals in urban settings may be more influenced by these changing values.
- 3) **Economic Independence:** Higher education can lead to economic independence, particularly for women. This independence can reduce economic barriers to divorce and make it more feasible for educated individuals to leave an unhappy marriage.
- 4) **Individualism:** Education can promote individualism and self-expression. Educated individuals may be more likely to prioritize their personal happiness and well-being over social or family pressures to stay in an unhappy marriage.
- 5) **Access to Legal Services:** Educated individuals are more likely to be aware of their legal rights and have the means to access legal services. This can make the divorce process more accessible and less daunting.
- 6) **Differing Expectations:** Educated individuals may have higher expectations for their marriages in terms of emotional fulfilment and compatibility. When these expectations are not met, they may be more willing to consider divorce as a solution.

➤ **Family Dynamics:**

- 1) **Changes in family structure:** Joint families are becoming less common, and nuclear families are on the rise. This shift can affect marital dynamics and increase the likelihood of divorces.
- 2) **Arranged Marriages:** In India, arranged marriages have been a longstanding tradition. While they can lead to successful unions, they may also contribute to divorce rates when couples have little say in their choice of a life partner. Marrying someone without knowing them well can lead to incompatibility and marital dissatisfaction.
- 3) **Pressure to Conform:** In Indian society, there is often immense pressure to conform to traditional gender roles and societal expectations. This pressure can lead individuals to enter or stay in marriages that are not fulfilling or that do not align with their personal values and aspirations. Over time, such pressures can contribute to marital discord and, ultimately, divorce.
- 4) **Interference from Extended Family:** Extended family plays a crucial role in Indian family dynamics. Interference or excessive involvement from in-laws and other relatives can strain marital relationships. Conflicts between spouses and their extended families can be a significant factor in divorce.
- 5) **Dowry Issues:** The practice of dowry is still prevalent in many parts of India. Disputes related to dowry, including dowry harassment and violence, can lead to marital breakdowns and legal action, potentially resulting in divorce.
- 6) **Lack of Privacy:** In many Indian households, couples may not have the privacy they need to build a strong emotional connection. Living with extended family members can limit personal space and time for intimate conversations, which can affect the quality of the marital relationship.

- 7) **Social Stigma and Family Honour:** Divorce is often stigmatized in Indian society, and there can be significant pressure on couples to stay together for the sake of family honour. However, this pressure may prevent couples from seeking divorce when it is genuinely necessary for their well-being.
- 8) **Communication Barriers:** Traditional family dynamics may discourage open and effective communication between spouses. When communication breaks down, it can be challenging to resolve conflicts, leading to increased marital dissatisfaction and a higher likelihood of divorce.
- 9) **Cultural and Religious Factors:** Cultural and religious beliefs can strongly influence family dynamics and attitudes toward divorce. Conservative interpretations of religious teachings may discourage divorce, even in cases of abuse or extreme marital unhappiness.
- 10) **Financial Dependence:** In many cases, individuals may be financially dependent on their spouse or their spouse's family. This financial dependence can deter people from seeking divorce, even when they are in unhappy or abusive relationships.

➤ **Women's Empowerment and Awareness:**

- 1) **Women's rights and awareness of legal remedies** have improved over the years. Women are more likely to seek divorce when they face issues like domestic violence, dowry harassment, or cruelty.
- 2) **Economic Independence:** As women gain access to education and employment opportunities, they become more economically independent. Economic independence can give women the confidence and means to leave unhappy or abusive marriages, contributing to higher divorce rates.
- 3) **Awareness of Rights:** Education and awareness-raising efforts have made women more aware of their legal rights within marriage. They are better informed about legal avenues for divorce, including provisions for protection against domestic violence and harassment.
- 4) **Changing Attitudes:** Empowered women often have more progressive views on gender roles and relationships. They may be less willing to tolerate gender-based discrimination, abuse, or oppressive marital dynamics, leading to an increase in divorce when these issues arise.
- 5) **Access to Support Networks:** Empowered women are more likely to have access to support networks, including friends, family, and organizations that can provide emotional and practical support when considering divorce.
- 6) **Delaying Marriage:** Education and career aspirations may lead women to delay marriage. This delay can lead to more mature and considered choices about marriage partners, reducing the likelihood of divorce later in life.
- 7) **Smaller Family Sizes:** Empowered women often have greater control over family planning and may choose to have smaller families. Smaller families can reduce the stress and strain on a marriage, potentially leading to lower divorce rates.
- 8) **Resistance to Traditional Norms:** Empowered women may resist traditional norms and customs that restrict their freedom or perpetuate gender inequality within marriage. This resistance can lead to a higher likelihood of divorce in cases where traditional norms clash with their personal values and aspirations.
- 9) **Women's empowerment often goes hand-in-hand with increased legal awareness.** Women may be more inclined to seek legal remedies or divorce when faced with issues like domestic violence, marital rape, or dowry harassment.
- 10) **Changing Societal Norms:** Empowered women can influence broader societal norms by challenging and changing traditional views on marriage, divorce, and women's roles. This can lead to more acceptance of divorce as a legitimate option.

➤ **Compatibility Issues:**

- 1) **Marriages that are arranged by families** may sometimes lack compatibility between the spouses. When couples find it challenging to build a strong emotional bond, they may opt for divorce.
- 2) **Arranged Marriages:** In India, arranged marriages are common, and couples may not have the opportunity to get to know each other well before marriage. This lack of pre-marital compatibility assessment can lead to significant issues once the couples start living together.
- 3) **Cultural and Religious Differences:** India is diverse in terms of culture, religion, and language. Marriages between individuals from different cultural or religious backgrounds may face compatibility challenges related to traditions, rituals, and lifestyle choices.
- 4) **Interpersonal Differences:** Even in love marriages, couples can experience compatibility issues related to differences in personality, values, interests, and communication styles. These differences can lead to misunderstandings and conflicts over time.
- 5) **Financial Compatibility:** Disagreements over financial matters, such as spending habits, savings, and financial goals, can strain a marriage. Financial compatibility is crucial for a stable and fulfilling marital life.
- 6) **Career and Life Goals:** Couples may have different career aspirations and life goals that are difficult to reconcile. If one partner wants to prioritize their career while the other wants to focus on family, it can create compatibility issues.
- 7) **Sexual Compatibility:** Sexual compatibility is an essential aspect of a healthy marriage. Couples who are not sexually compatible may face dissatisfaction and frustration, which can contribute to divorce.

- 8) **Parenting Styles:** Differences in parenting styles and expectations can lead to conflicts, especially when raising children. Disagreements about discipline, education, and child-rearing practices can strain a marriage.
- 9) **Lack of Common Interests:** Couples who do not share common interests or hobbies may find it challenging to bond and spend quality time together. This lack of connection can erode the emotional intimacy in the relationship.
- 10) **Communication Problems:** Effective communication is key to resolving conflicts and maintaining a healthy relationship. Compatibility issues can arise when couples struggle to communicate effectively or fail to understand each other's perspectives.
- 11) **Unrealistic Expectations:** Sometimes, individuals enter marriage with unrealistic expectations based on romanticized notions of love and marriage. When these expectations are not met, it can lead to disappointment and dissatisfaction.
- 12) **Lifestyle Differences:** Differences in lifestyle choices, such as dietary preferences, cleanliness habits, or leisure activities, can become sources of conflict if they are not addressed and negotiated.
- 13) **Maturity and Growth:** People change and grow over time. Compatibility issues can arise when couples find themselves growing in different directions or when one partner feels that the other has not matured in a way they expected.

➤Legal Reforms:

- 1) **Changes in divorce laws:** Legal reforms, such as the introduction of the Hindu Marriage Act in 1955 and subsequent amendments, have made divorce more accessible and less cumbersome in India.
- 2) **Easier Divorce Procedures:** If legal reforms simplify and expedite the divorce process, individuals may be more inclined to seek divorce when they face issues within their marriage. Reduced legal barriers can make divorce a more accessible option.
- 3) **No-Fault Divorce:** Introducing no-fault divorce laws, where couples can divorce without proving wrongdoing by either party, can lead to an increase in divorce rates. This allows couples to divorce on the basis of incompatibility or irreconcilable differences without assigning blame.
- 4) **Legal Protections:** Legal reforms may provide better legal protections, particularly for women, in cases of domestic violence, harassment, or abuse within marriage. These protections can empower individuals to seek divorce when necessary for their safety and well-being.
- 5) **Financial Provisions:** Reforms that address financial matters such as alimony and property division can make it more feasible for individuals, especially women, to initiate divorce without fear of financial hardship.
- 6) **Women's Rights:** Legal reforms that grant women more rights within marriage, such as the right to own property and inherit assets, can provide economic security, reducing financial dependence on their spouses and making divorce a more viable option.
- 7) **Marriage Registration:** Mandatory marriage registration and the enforcement of marriage laws can discourage child marriages and fraudulent marriages, which may have a higher likelihood of ending in divorce.
- 8) **Increased Awareness:** Legal reforms can raise awareness about individual rights and legal processes related to divorce. This increased awareness can empower individuals to make informed decisions about their marriages and seek divorce when necessary.
- 9) **Alternative Dispute Resolution:** Legal reforms that encourage or mandate alternative dispute resolution methods, such as mediation and counselling, may lead to more couples attempting to reconcile their differences before pursuing divorce. However, they can also lead to a higher divorce rate if reconciliation efforts fail.
- 10) **Changing Social Norms:** Legal reforms can reflect changing societal norms and attitudes towards marriage and divorce. As laws become more aligned with evolving values and views on individual happiness and autonomy, divorce rates may increase as people feel more comfortable pursuing divorce.
- 11) **Judicial Attitudes:** The way judges interpret and apply divorce laws can influence divorce rates. If judges are more inclined to grant divorces, couples facing compatibility issues may find it easier to legally end their marriages.

➤Marital Expectations:

- 1) **Unrealistic expectations from marriage:** Modern couples may have higher expectations from their marriages in terms of companionship, emotional support, and fulfilment. When these expectations are not met, it can lead to dissatisfaction and divorce.
- 2) **In India, there can be substantial cultural and social pressure to conform to traditional norms and expectations regarding marriage.** These expectations often include ideals of a harmonious and long-lasting marriage. When couples fail to meet these expectations, they may feel pressured to divorce to avoid social stigma.
- 3) **In arranged marriages, couples may enter into the marriage with specific expectations based on family, caste, or societal norms.** If these expectations are not met, it can lead to dissatisfaction and, eventually, divorce.
- 4) **Many people have romanticized notions of love and marriage, influenced by popular culture and media.** When reality does not match these idealized expectations, couples may become disillusioned and seek divorce.

- 5) Unrealistic expectations about compatibility can contribute to divorce. Couples may expect that they will naturally and effortlessly get along without conflict. When conflicts arise, they may see this as a failure rather than a normal part of relationships.
- 6) Traditional gender roles in India can create expectations about the roles and responsibilities of spouses within marriage. If these roles are not aligned with the expectations of one or both partners, it can lead to conflict and, potentially, divorce.
- 7) Differences in parenting styles and expectations can strain a marriage. Couples may have different ideas about how to raise children, and when these differences cannot be resolved, it can lead to divorce.

Conclusions

- 1) It's important to remember that the relationship between education and divorce is influenced by various cultural, social, and economic factors, and individual experiences can vary widely. While higher education is generally associated with lower divorce rates, it's not a guarantee, and many other factors can come into play in any given marriage.
- 2) It's important to note that while urbanization can contribute to higher divorce rates, it is not the sole factor. Social, cultural, economic, and individual factors also play significant roles. Additionally, divorce rates can vary widely within urban areas and may be influenced by factors such as socioeconomic status, education level, and cultural background.
- 3) It's important to recognize that family dynamics vary widely across India, and not all families conform to these traditional patterns. Additionally, there has been a growing shift toward more liberal and individualistic values in certain urban areas and among younger generations, which can lead to changes in family dynamics and attitudes toward divorce. Overall, the relationship between family dynamics and divorce rates is complex and influenced by a multitude of factors, including cultural, economic, and individual circumstances.
- 4) It's important to note that while women's empowerment and awareness can contribute to rising divorce rates, this does not necessarily imply negative consequences. Divorce can be a means for women to escape abusive or unsatisfying marriages and pursue happier and healthier lives. Moreover, the increase in divorce rates often reflects a shift toward more equitable and respectful relationships between spouses. Efforts to empower women and raise awareness about their rights are essential for promoting gender equality and improving the overall well-being of women in India. However, it's also crucial to address the broader social and economic factors that can support women who choose to divorce, such as access to education, employment opportunities, and legal protections.
- 5) It's important to note that legal reforms alone do not determine divorce rates. Societal, cultural, economic, and individual factors also play significant roles. Legal reforms should ideally be part of a broader effort to protect individual rights, promote gender equality, and provide support and resources to individuals in challenging marital situations. Increasing divorce rates can be a reflection of a society's evolving values and its commitment to individual well-being and autonomy within marriage.
- 6) It's important to recognize that these factors interact and vary across different regions and communities in India. While divorce rates are rising overall, there is significant diversity in the reasons behind divorces in the country. Additionally, efforts to provide counselling and support to couples in distress can help reduce divorce rates and promote healthier marriages.

References

1. Chakraborty (2014) Reactions and adjustments to divorce: Differences in the experiences of males and females. *Family Relations*. 29, (1), pp. 59-68.
2. Riessman (2014) A prospective study of divorce and parent child relationships. *Journal of Marriage and Family*.
3. Kalmijn and Poortman (2015) The legacy of parent's marital discord: Consequences for children's marital quality. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*. 81, (4). Pp. 627-638.
4. Sayer and Bianchi (2014) Widows and divorcees with dependent children: Material, personal, family and social well-being. *Family Relations*. 36, (3), pp. 316-320.
5. Pothan (2015), The consequences of divorce for adults and children. *Journal of Marriage and Family*. 62, (4), pp. 1269-1287.
6. Kakar and Kakar (2016). Research on divorce: Continuing trends and new developments. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 72, pp. 650-666.
7. (Shivurkar, 2015). Further, Asagi and Kazi (2013) Rethinking relationships between divorced mothers and their children: Capitalizing on family strengths. *Family Strengths*. 48, (2), pp. 109-119.
8. (Vasudev and Doshi, 2014) Women deserters: Post-desertion problems. *International Research Journal of Social Sciences*. 2, (1), pp. 29-33.
9. Sell (2013) Gujarat High Court waives off six months cool off period in granting mutual divorce. *The Times of India*. Retrieved from <http://www.livelaw.in/gujarathc-waives-off-6-months-cool-off-period-in-granting-mutual-divorce/>.
10. Ballantyne, P. (2015). The social determinants of health: A contribution to the analysis of gender differences in health and illness. *Scandinavian Journal of Public Health*. 27, pp. 290-295.
11. Basu, M. (2013). *Hindu women and marriage law: From sacrament to contract*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

12. Berman, W. & Turk, D. (2016). Adaptation to divorce: Problems and coping strategies. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 43, (1), pp. 179-189.
13. Thornton, A. (1985). Changing attitude forwards separation and divorce, causes and consequences. *American Journal of Sociology*, 90 (4), 856-872.
14. JuhoHarkonen (2014). *Divorce: Trends, patterns, causes, consequences*. Wiley Blackwell, 303-322.
15. Morgan, S. P., Lye, D. N. & Condran, G. A. (1988). Sons, daughters and the risk of marital disruption. *American Journal of Sociology* 94(1), 110-129, DOI:10.1086/228953.
16. D'MelloLaveena, Monteiro Meena, Govindaraju B. M. (2017). A Study on Need and Constrains of Women Entrepreneurs in Dakshina Kannada. *International Journal of Case Studies in Business, IT and Education (IJCSBE)*, 1(2), 14-21, DOI:
17. Martin, S. P. (2006). Trends in marital dissolution by women's education in the United States. *Demographic Research* 15:537-560.
18. Mastekaasa, A. (1994). Psychological well being and marital dissolution. *Journal of Family Issues* 15(2): 208-228. DOI:10.1177/0192513X94015002004
19. Srivastava, V. K. (2010). *Socio-economic characteristics of tribal communities that call themselves Hindu*. New Delhi: Indian Institute of Dalit Studies. Thara, M. R. (2002, September
20. Why is the divorce rate climbing up? The Hindu- Metro plus, Kochi, Kerala. Monday. Vasudevan, B., Devi, G. M., Bhaskar, A., Areekal, B., Lucas, A., & Chinthra, C. (2015).
21. Causes of divorce: A descriptive study from central Kerala. *Journal of Evolution of Medical and Dental Sciences*, 4(20), 3418-3426. doi:10.14260/jemds
22. Wallerstein, J. S., Lewis, J. M., & Blakeslee, S. (2000).
23. The unexpected legacy of divorce: A 25- year landmark study. New York: Hyperion. Wolfelt, A. D. (2008).
24. Wilderness of divorce: Finding your way. Colorado: Companion Press. Zafar, N., & Kausar, R. (2014).
24. Emotional and social problems in divorced and married women. *FWU Journal of Social Sciences*, 8(1), 31-35

