

Divorce and Its Negative Impact on the Educational Achievement of School Students

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Abstract

This article sheds light on the phenomenon of divorce and its negative impact on children's educational achievements. This article is intended to contribute to the enrichment of knowledge in the field of divorce, the field of education, and the field of education. The social and cultural context. The increase in the incidence of divorce increases the interest in dealing with this issue, which is a worrying phenomenon, since the divorce of the parents has consequences for the children's lives and in fact directly affects the educational achievements in general, and afterwards. We have academically weak children and this has a negative impact on society because the children are the backbone of any society and they are the people of society's future.

Through this article, I reached important results from a social point of view, as children are victims of the phenomenon of divorce, and this affects them negatively from a social point of view, as it causes them to be isolated and not to engage in society. Educationally, divorce leads to a decline in the academic level of students, and psychologically, divorce negatively affects children's psyche and their self-perception. I recommend intensifying awareness and education centers for young people about to get married, which may lead to reducing the phenomenon of divorce, and increasing specialized centers in divorce affairs and trying to find compromises between couples who suffer from family problems.

Keywords: Divorce, Educational achievement, Family, Social appearance, Adaptation.

1. Introduction.

Divorce is a personal, family, economic and legal-religious event, which affects the lives of all family members. Divorce is defined as a transition or a crisis; it tilts the course of life. The divorce period is characterized by emotional turmoil accompanied by stress and pressure, and at the same time by the need to make significant decisions concerning the future of the family members, especially the children, and this always has a negative effect on their educational achievements.

It must be mentioned that divorce is an old social phenomenon that accompanied human societies, and its forms, causes, and consequences varied according to those societies. In all societies, the biggest and most affected by the phenomenon of divorce are children, and this negatively affects educational attainment, and this is due to the fact that children are part of the family unit and are affected by the problems and family disintegration that this family is exposed to, as this family disintegration causes harm to children, and this in turn affects Negatively on their educational attainment, as divorce gives birth to children with internal conflicts and aggressive motives towards parents, and this is reflected in their educational attainment in general.

Divorce leads to the disintegration of the family and results in basic harm to the children and their academic achievement, as this leads to internal conflicts among the children. It is also imperative for the child to adapt to different home environments in the economic, social and cultural aspects, which affects the child's personality to a large extent, creating a personality out of it. Shaky and weak, and this leads to the child being exposed to turmoil and anxiety as a result of not realizing the goals behind the conflict between the parents, and all of this is negatively attributed to the child's concentration in his education, which leads him, even if indirectly, to low achievement due to the lack of focus in the educational field.

1.1. Objective of the Article.

First: an attempt to identify the issue of divorce and its negative impact on the educational achievement process.

Second: An attempt to enrich the field of scientific research on this subject in the field of anthropology.

Third: An attempt to reveal the effects of the phenomenon of divorce and its negative impact on educational achievement.

1.2. The Significance of the Subject.

The prevalence (spread) of the phenomenon of divorce and its negative impact on educational attainment has become a serious psychological and social problem, and it is increasing day after day, which negatively affects the educational achievement of students in general. In light of the seriousness of this phenomenon, this article was written to shed light on the phenomenon of divorce and its impact on educational attainment in general. As the importance of the article lies in shedding light on one of the immediate (current) phenomena that affect educational achievement in general.

2. The Phenomenon of Divorce

Divorce is a personal, family, economic, social and juridical-religious event, with short and long-term consequences, the adaptation to which requires the integration of events and changes and the learning of new roles (Ahrons, 1994:37-50; Amato, 2000:1269-1287; Pam & Pearson, 1998:117-137), the increase in the incidence of divorce is due from social changes, which are affected by biological and technological changes (Gottman & Notarius, 2002:159-197; Pinsof, 2002:135-158).

According to Taha-Fahom (2002) most people's lives are full of changes, desired or forced, sudden or expected. The change turns into a stressful situation that involves losses, which threaten financial or emotional security and the ability to continue the routine of life. Any change in routine, whether it is a change for the worse or for the better.

Divorce is an event that fundamentally changes the family system. Accumulation of pressures following the divorce may create a crisis in the lives of the children in particular or the family in general (Taha-Fahom, 2002:16-28).

Divorce is considered a crisis with broad psychosocial consequences that can cause children changes in various areas including mental pressures, negative impact on studies, these changes are accompanied by feelings of confusion and lack of concentration, as well as failure, anger, depression (Cohen & Wollenberg, 1994:57-72). And this is a negative layer for school achievements and another very big negative effect on the children to be focused on studies.

This situation makes it difficult for the child to deal with this complex situation. In addition to this, with the disintegration of the family, an acute crisis develops. At its core is the threat of many losses in the mental, sexual, social and economic areas of life.

3. The Effect of Divorce on Children

Divorce is a process that involves a series of stressors for the children, which may have a negative effect on them for years. These children will grow up exposed to multiple conflicts between the parents before and even after the divorce, when these conflicts are sometimes powerful and violent (Rachel Levi-Shef, 2010:15-27).

The process of adaptation of children to the divorce of their parents is a dynamic and continuous process, it is influenced by and affects a variety of components, and operates in the intrapersonal and interpersonal context and in extensive family¹, social, and educational contexts (Dreman, 2000:41-71).

The parents' divorce presents children with a number of unique psychological tasks. These include: understanding the divorce and its results, detaching from the crisis and returning to normal activities; Dealing with loss and anger and dealing with feelings of guilt and self-blame (Wallerstien & Blakeslee, 1989:56-72).

Therefore, we see that there is no doubt that divorce has a negative and harmful effect on the children, since they are exposed to a lot of harm and loss as a result of the combination of child care methods, the children need parental care together (the father and the mother),

and the loss of either side of the mother or the father constitutes harm to the children and this is clearly reflected In the educational upbringing of the children, since the children in this case are in a state of lack of concentration, concentration and educational discipline,

¹ The family is defined psychologically as a relationship between a man and a woman that begins with marriage and the establishment of a sexual relationship between them, which entails rights and duties for each of them, and duties towards their children and the provision of their material and moral needs in an atmosphere that prevails in love, affection, mercy and calmness.

Either defining the family linguistically: that it is the family of a man and his clan, and that it is the fortified shield, or it is defined as the group that is linked by a common matter.

Conventionally, the family is defined as a social bond that brings together two or more people with ties of kinship or marriage. It begins with marriage, then having children and providing for their various needs.

and this has a negative effect on their education (Abed al-Khalq Mohammad Afifi, 2011:245-246). Since the children are in a state of divorced parents, they are exposed to paternal neglect, which reduces the desire and boredom in the children themselves and reduces interest in learning. Therefore, this principle of interest is necessary to take into account because the more the children are interested in an educational activity, the higher their educational achievement is and vice versa (Baru Mohammad, 2010:215). Likewise, these children suffer from low educational achievement, and this is also reflected in their behavior and their inability to adapt to the children of their generation and more than so that it affects their future behavior (Bream & Buchanan, 2003:227-238).

According to Money, Oliver and Smith (Money, Oliver & Smith, 2009:7-12) every child and every family is undoubtedly unique, with different strengths and weaknesses, with different personalities and moods, despite these differences divorce has proven its ability to reduce the child's ability in the future in all areas of life, including family relationship, education, mental well-being and future earning power.

Divorce leads to the disintegration of the family, which is the first reference point for children, and it is the one in which the child lives for many years, these years which psychologists and educationists confirm have a great effect on his personality. When a divorce occurs, the family breaks up, and this has a negative effect on the children, and this may lead to the reason why the child hates school, and this is when the family does not create the right environment for him to review a lesson. Since it is necessary to make sure that the home environment has a great effect on the child's psychology and his motivation for achievement and creativity, the family atmosphere, including its stability, has a great effect on the children's educational achievement. But in the case of the opposite, the feeling of fear, mistrust and emotional deprivation is created in the boy, which pushes him to fail in school (Hamad Hanan, 2014:38-58).

There are many factors that influence the adjustment of children who have experienced divorce in the family: a child's adjustment to divorce is related to a set of cultural, social, family and psychological factors.

The age of the child and the developmental stage he is in at the time of the divorce affect his adaptation; The limited cognitive and social skills of a young child and his great dependence on

his parents, lead to a stronger reaction than that of an older child; It seems that the gender of the child also has an impact on adjusting to divorce. For example, the consequences are more severe for boys than for girls.

There is another and very important factor in the child's adaptation during and after the divorce is the degree of conceptualization in which the child perceives the divorce, and it includes the perception of the complex sequence of events related to the divorce, drawing conclusions regarding the reasons and feelings of his parents for the decision to divorce. (Sweeney & Bracken, 2000:39-52).

From a long study conducted by Wallerstein and others (2001) over 25 years, it appears that children who grew up in families that experienced divorce adapt less in their adulthood and tend to experience instability in their married life and divorce compared to children who did not experience divorce. The studies show that children who are exposed to a high level of conflict between their parents and a toxic atmosphere suffer from depression, low self-esteem and behavioral difficulties, and in the future may be aggressive towards their spouses and divorce themselves. Attempts to map the factors influencing children's adaptation to divorce indicate that the main factors for children's abnormal development are exposure to the ongoing conflict in the divorce process and the family relationships that emerge after the divorce (Amato, 2000:1277).

4. Conclusion

In recent years, there has been an increase in divorce rates among couples, many couples have reached a dead end in their marital and intimate relationship and choose to end their marriage, thus reshaping their family life. These couples choose divorce as a solution. If married life does not provide happiness for family members, young parents adjust to a new life especially because they believe that divorce has negative consequences for children (Anderson, 2014: 378-387).

Therefore, I can conclude that most of the victims of the phenomenon of parental divorce are children, as divorce affects them negatively and generates undesirable traits for them such as violence, deterioration in educational attainment, and bearing what they cannot bear, and that family disintegration has negative effects.

Its role in the educational attainment of children because the family is the main place for building a child's personality,

and the attention, tenderness and tenderness that he receives and is acquired by his parents. If the divorce takes place, this matter will negatively affect the children and affect their educational attainment.

Therefore, I see that the phenomenon of divorce constitutes one of the most difficult life crises for children, as it is an unplanned event that can lead to the exposure of expressions of hatred and love that occur between spouses who are facing separation. Horoscopes are a stressor and the changes that follow create many influences that affect all areas of children's and teens' lives as well. Although the focal point of divorce is the divorced spouses, children and adolescents are also involved in the process, affected and even influenced by it, and indeed marital discord is strong and leads to actions such as separation and divorce and has immediate and long-term consequences for the children and the family system (Alder- Aviden, 2003: 28-38). Families experiencing separation and divorce are often in a crisis that shakes the entire family system. The family plays a major role in everything related to children's risky behaviors, especially the use of addictive substances, such as psychotropic substances.

5. Results:

- 1- **Socially:** Children are victims of the phenomenon of divorce, and this affects them negatively from a social point of view, as it causes them to become isolated and not to engage in society.
- 2- **Educationally:** Divorce leads to a low academic level among students.
- 3- **Psychologically:** Divorce negatively affects the psyche of children and their self-perception.

6. Recommendations and suggestions:

- 1- Intensifying awareness and upbringing centers for young couples who are about to get married, which may lead to a reduction in the phenomenon of divorce.
- 2- Increasing centers specialized in divorce matters and trying to find compromises between couples who have family problems.

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