

EFFECTS OF DIVORCE AMONG CATHOLICS: -

A CASE STUDY OF KAMPALA DIOCESE

BY

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**A RESEARCH REPORT TO THE DEPARTMENT OF
RELIGION.**

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14th, DECEMBERER 2022.

DECLARATION

I NAKIREMA PROSSY hereby declare that this research report is my original work and has not been presented for any academic award in any institution of higher learning here or elsewhere for examination.

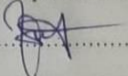
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Signature.....

Date.....18/12/2022

APPROVAL

This research report has been under my supervision and is now ready for submission at Makerere University, Department of Religious Studies.

Signature.....

Dr. Tugume Lubowa Hassan (Supervisor)

Date.....16/12/2022

DEDICATION

This is dedicated to my parents for the great work you done towards my education as they have been able to provide me with all what I needed. Thank you for being icons in my life you are great encourage. I thank God for you,

I also my supervisor who I have worked with in a cooperative way for to be able to produce this research report. May God grant and bless you more.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to take this opportunity to express my sincere gratitude and special thanks to the people who have contributed their time, energy, ideas, experience and encouragement to help me complete this study. I also take this opportunity to thank my supervisor Dr. Tugume Lubowa Hassan his constructive advice and intellectual inspiration have invaluable to me, I am deeply indebted. His motivation, friendly treatment, encouragement and regular discussions gave me impetus to complete this special research report during challenging periods.

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ABSTRACT

This research report seeks to provide an overview of Effects of divorce among Catholics using a case study of Kampala dioceses. Divorce is becoming increasingly common in the lives of parents and children. Prior to the Catholics in Rubaga division. However, following the adoption of the new divorce act in Rubaga division made divorce more accessible among Kampala diocese and in all areas of Rubaga division and allowed marriage breakdown as grounds for separation, number if divorce increased dramatically.

Through a review of related literature, this research attempts to examine how one might best understand the concept of effects of divorce, Although the majority of the test books and articles

used are from united states of America for the most part, similar results have been found in other countries like Uganda to suspect the effects of divorce.

The first chapter of this research report discusses the introduction of the study which is the effects of divorce. presents the background of the study including even the background about the Area of the study. In some chapters presented the statement of the problem, scope of the study, definition of key terms, objective of the study, research questions and significance of the study. Chapter two presents review of related literature which indicates different philosophers who wrote bout effects of divorce This chapter also includes different articles about effects of divorce. Chapter three presents the methodology which are the methods used to collect this information in the search report. Chapter four indicates the Study results which is the data collected from the field of the case study which Catholic church of Kampala diocese in Rubaga division.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0.Introduction

Marriage and divorce are social issues as well as private concerns. Divorce is a major life stressor for the individuals involved, with potentially strong negative consequences for the mental and physical health of all the members of the family. The basic purpose of this research proposal is to provide detail information about the effects of divorce using a case study of Kampala diocese. Divorce leads to school drop out of children, children engage in addiction of drugs, commit sex before marriage and develop delinquent behaviors in the community they live in, crimes, theft, and immoral acts of conduct steam from divorced families. Divorce leads

custodial parents to experience major changes in their lives including a change in residential arrangements, economic disadvantages, loneliness associated with social network changes and role strain associated with the task overload that results from having to take care for the children and work outside the home. In divorced couple's residential arrangements, economic status, social networks and role demands lead to deterioration in physical and mental health for the majority individuals immediately following separation. Despite most societies of the world have negative attitude towards divorce, there are individuals who advocate for marital dissolution for the reason that it results in various positive effects on the overall well- beings. The most causes of divorce is lack of communication, lack of conflict management skills, falling out of love, lack of commitment to marriage, financial problems, alcohol addiction, lack of maturity and physical abuse, A lot has to be done before couples go for divorce.

Although marriage may seem simple, this is not easy for the couple to decide to end their marriage. Often before deciding to divorce, they take a long time to try resolving the problems that exist. But sometimes they can't solve these problems and decide that divorce is the best solution. Usually the causes of divorce are more numerous than its effects or consequences. Divorce is the second painful cause after death.

1.1 BACK GROUND OF THE STUDY.

Divorce is common phenomenon in today's community. But still represent a major life stressor for the individual involved with potentially strong negative consequences for the mental physical health of all members of the family. As a result, the impact of divorce has been the subject of research for several decades and has been viewed as the cause of range of serious and enduring behavioral and emotional problems in children (Kelly and Emery). Parents used to stay longer in marriage for the sake of their children's welfare even if they faced marital problems. No matter how singles deal with this challenge, the consequences are for weightier as compound to children of parents living together as well. Research has shown that divorce has many effects on children (Lewis and Sammons 2001). When we come to Africa, according to Manama (2011) in 2007

about 52% of Africans urban parents are single. Data released by statistics South Africa revealed a steady increase in the divorce rate from 1997 to 1999. However this has begun to decrease. With the last reported rates bring 582 divorces per 100.000 married couples in 2001 (Locoh, 2001). In south Africa it's reality that one out of every two marriages end in divorce (Collins, 2003). In Ethiopia 45% of all first marriages end in divorce. In addition, some study stated that two third of the women divorce with the first five years of marriage (p.55).

The conventional portrayal of divorce on the silver screen and TV is usually marked by contention over serious matters like child custody and deciding who gets what when all is said and done-not to mention emotions running high, sometime with dramatic events unfolding because of those emotions. But in reality that form of divorce, as contested divorce is not necessary the norm. There are actually several different forms of divorce.

Fault and no Fault divorce, not too many decades ago, the burden fell on the spouse seeking the divorce to provide wrong doing in the part of the other in order to justify the divorce, Common reason included adultery, extreme cruelty, abandonment and abuse. While all states are done away with making the practice of proving fault approach that both parties contributed to the breakdown of the marriage, three states still require that fault is proven if the couple entered into a covenant marriage. Uncontested divorce. The opposite of the stereotypical contested divorce, an uncontested divorce relies on both spouses working together to hammer out the terms. Essentially, the process involves both filing separate paper work with the court before going for their separate ways peacefully. Because everything is squared away at the outset, there is no need for hearings settlement negotiation or other court procedures.

Arbitration, when a divorcing couple wants to resolve contentious issue outside the court but can come to an agreement on their own, they may resort to Arbitration in which a private judge known as an Arbitrator weighs both sides accounts of the facts of the case as neutral third party and then makes a ruling just as a judge would in court.

Mediation. Another common choice for couples who can't agree on the finer points of divorce may want to stay out of the court. Mediation is similar to arbitration in that it also involves a neutral third party who listens to both spouse's sides of the story, However, unlike in arbitration, mediator does not make any decisions for the couple but facilitates communication between them instead so that they can be used by judge to craft the final divorce judgment.

Collaborative divorce which is also known as collaborative or collaborate practice. A collaborative divorce is another mean of resolving couple without bringing the court into the picture. This form of divorce is similar to arbitration and mediation but instead of using a neutral third party to spur communication or make a judgment for the couple it involves both spouses retaining their own legal counsel, an attorney with a special focus on collaborative law. Before beginning the process, both spouses sign an agreement. If they fail, both attorneys will withdraw from the case and both spouse ill withdraw from the case, both spouses will have to start from square one so this agreement can be an effective incented to work together.

Default divorce, essentially divorce in absentia, this form of divorce occurs when one spouse files and the other does not respond, usually because he or she cannot be found. The divorce is granted by default and without the need for the non-responsive spouse to appear before the court of all.

Summary divorce, this is intended to streamline the process the process for couples who are most likely to be in position to cooperate. They lack substantial assets, have no children and were not married for every long. Many states impose a monastery threshold for the amount of assets and debates that the couple can have and require that in children or significant real property be made in some jurisdictions with the proper documentation. In summary divorce both spouses usually only need to fill out and file a few forms to complete the process.

Contested divorce, the convectional heated divorce this well-known type involves both spouses retaining separate attorneys and talking contentious issues before the court for to decide. The formal process typically involves hearings, settlement negotiations and even a trial in some cases.

Some- sex divorce .in the increasing number of states that allow some sex marriage well as in several other states, some sex couples now have legal recourse to end their marriages, domestic partnerships or civil unions formally using some forms and proceedings as heterosexual married couples.

1.1.1 Back ground of the area of the Kampala diocese.

The diocese of Kampala was originally part of Namirembe diocese and Bishop Leslie Brown was both the Archbishop of Province as well as the Bishop of Namirembe Diocese. So he presided over both the province and the diocese smoothly because the two were together. However, after the most Rev Eric Sibiiti was enthroned as the first African Archbishop making Rwenzori diocese the home diocese of the Archbishop, and the Rt. Rev.Dustan Nsubunga as bishop of Namirembe diocese, then that seamless leadership of the province and the diocese ceased to be. It became practically difficult for the archbishop to preside over the provincial office in Kampala from Fort Portal let alone it being very expensive. Attempts were made to deal with this challenge and three proposals were mooted.

1. That the Archbishop of the church of the province of Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Bogazaire shall also be the Bishop of Namirembe diocese.

2. That there shall be diocese of Kampala which shall be the diocese of archbishop.

3 That the archbishop shall be an executive office meaning that the Archbishop.

Proposal 2 won the day but it further require institutionalizing it which called for;(a) the creation of ‘Kampala diocese and (b)the formulation of new constitution to replace that of 1961.Hence the curving out of the diocese of Kampala from Namirembe diocese in 1970, the provincial assembly discussed the Bakanganga report and was the new constitution. This new constitution was intended to address the relationship between the Archbishop and Namirembe cathedral for the rest of the province or was it to remain a Cathedral for Namirembe Diocese only. Finally, after protracted negotiations consultations, meetings and much prayer it was resolved that.

All saints’ parish in Kampala be elevated to become a cathedral of the new diocese.

The diocese of Kampala would become the home diocese to the archbishop

Namirembe cathedral would retain a dual role of being diocesan cathedral and provincial cathedral.

The demarcation of the new diocese was left to the discretion of Namirembe diocese which was decided to bring together Nakasero, Mulago, Bukoto, kamwokya, Ntinda, Kyambogo, Naguru, Kisugu, Bugolobi, Nsambya, Kuwuuliriza, Luzira, Makerere and Wandegeya City suburbs become the diocese of Kampala.

1.1.2The Bishops of the diocese of Kampala in their succession

The Most Rev Eric Sabitti	1972-974
The Most Rev Janan Luwum	1974-1977
The Most Rev Silvanus Wani	1977-1984
The Most Rev Yona Okoth	1984-1995

The Most Rev Mpalanyi Nkoyoyo	1995-2003
The Most Rev Hernt Luke Orombi	2003-2012
The Most Rev Stanely Ntagali	2012-2020
The Most Rev.Dr.Samuel Stephen Kaziimba Magalu	2020 to date

1.1.3Assistant bishops

Rt Rev Gonahasa	1983-1998
Rt Rev Elipha Maari	1995-2003
Rt Rev Dr Zac Niringiye	2005-2012
Rt rev Dr Hanington Mutebi	2014 up to date.

1`1.4The diocese at a glance then and now

The diocese of Kampala has been in existence for more than 40 years to date.it has grown in terms of structure and in the number of serving clergy.

Dimension	Then 1972	Now 2016
Archdeaconries	none	3

Parishes	Not defined	12
Chaplaincies	3	7
Congregations	14	32
Male clergy	18	54
Female clergy	2	14
Lay staff	2	16
Church founded education intuitions	4	7
Church founded health units	0	0
Partners in mission	uncertain	5

1.2. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Couples happily wed at the time they even first date and pledge not to separate until death. However, within a non-specified time, they separate in bad faith and commit an imaginable atrocrobies towards each other. In some cases, they lose life The causes and effects of divorce firm the core of the content study, using the Catholic Church as a case study. The church has department that monitors marriage within the Catholic Church. However, divorce still persists in the Catholic Church.

1.3. SCOPE OF THE STUDY.

i). content scope the study will focus on the causes of divorce and its effects on the family among Catholics of Kampala diocese using Rubaga division as a case study.

ii). Geographical

The research was carried in Kampala Archdiocese taking place in Rubaga division as a case study Rubaga division holds the biggest cathedrals in Uganda and has a big population of Catholics which includes the following areas that is to say, Kawaala, Kasubi and Nankulabye. This place being urban, there are several instabilities in marriage that lead to divorce.

iii). Time scope

The period in consideration will be from 1994 when the new constitution was polghemated upon to 2015 when the domestic relations bill was presented in the parliament. This bill was brought about controversies in relation to laws concerning marriage and separation (divorce).

1.4. DEFINITION OF OPERATION TERMS.

Partner; someone one gets married to in a catholic church among the Catholics.

Divorce: separation between couples that have been married in a catholic church and live together in the catholic community.

Child: Is a boy or a girl given birth to by a couple that have got married in the Catholic Church.

Marriage: is a union between man and woman committed to each in a strong relation among the Catholics.

Matrimony: A state of being married in a catholic church.

Domestic relations. Is a relationship between two individuals who live together and share a common domestic life but they are not legally married in the Catholic Church?

Diocese: it's a district under the patrol care of a Bishop in the Catholic Church.

Parish: is a catholic community having its own priest.

Sub-parish

Priest: is catholic religious leader authorized to perform religious rituals in the Catholic Church.

Rev: Used as a title to mean a title of address to the members of the clergy

Archbishop: A religious leader responsible for a large division of Kampala diocese in Rubaga division

1.5. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY.

1.6. GENERAL OBJECTIVE.

The general objective is to examine the effects of divorce using a case study of Kampala diocese.

1.7. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES.

To analyze contractual meaning of divorce.

To identify the major forms of divorce.

To examine the causes of divorce.

To elaborate how the church has managed to solve the causes of divorce.

1.8. RESEARCH QUESTIONS.

What are the main effects of divorce in your area?

How do you conceive the term divorce?

What are the major forms of divorce?

What are causes of divorce?

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The study is significant in that it will provide more information about the Effects of divorce on children, the married couple and to the society among the Catholic in Kampala diocese. The findings of the study will also aim at finding out what are the causes of divorce among Catholics in Kampala diocese.

Most importantly, the findings of this study will add up-to the already existing knowledge about Divorce and also help exposing the leaders to realize their role and responsibility about putting an end to divorce among married couples.

The study will avail the society about what is needed to do to make sure that marriage don't end in divorce.

To fulfill partially the requirements for award of Degree of Arts in Arts of Makerere University

CHAPTER TWO

2.0. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE.

Divorce has negative impact on the parents and their children socially, economically and psychologically. There is no organization aimed at provision of services for individuals and couples in the process of pre-marriage, divorce and re-marriage except few attempts by religious institutions.

Marriage and divorce are social issues as well as private concerns. The success and failure of marriage has consequences beyond our personal lives. Individuals are the cross roads of divorce help not only just themselves and their families but also their neighbors, communities and nations when they are able to repair their relationships and establish a healthy stable marriage

(Tizita 2013). Divorces has become a serious problem challenging the establishment of the family in a routine manner and causing severe impacts on the emotional and mental health of the individual especially women.

Divorce has a lot of effects especially on children. According to Adamu and Temesgen (2014), children dropout of schools, engage in addiction of drugs, commit sex before marriage and develop delinquent behavior in the community they live in, crimes, theft and immoral acts of conduct esteem from divorced parents.

Shahiam, Ali and Ghoobad (2012) studied in Adamu and Temesgen (2014), identified the following points as possible consequences of divorce on children's psychological and social phenomena.

- a) Anti-social behavior and delinquency in children and adolescents.
- b) Prostitution especially because of poverty and ignorance.
- c) Aggression and maladjustments in children and stay away from their homes
- d) Abuse of women, men and children using children in drug distribution and other illegal activities.
- e) Academic failure, suicidal husband or wife or children.
- f) Reduction In the desire to marry other people especially children of divorced families.
- g) Children lose their confidence and do not manage good future.

Researchers have generally found that divorce has a deleterious effect on children's outcomes (Amato 2000, 2001,2010) Amato and Keith 1991b: Frisco, Muller and Frank 2002) Furthermore, the consequences of divorce are long lasting extending into adulthood.

However, despite Adamu and shahiam, Ali and Ahoobad thinking and their writings about the effects of divorce on children of divorced parents. This is to say, Children of divorced families may experience more externalizing problems such as delinquency and impulsive behavior than kids raised by two parents. In addition, to increased behavior problems, children may also experience more conflicts with the peers after divorce, loss of interest in social activity, difficulty in adopting to change, emotionally sensitivity feeling of guilt and increase in healthy problems.

Divorce also has effect on the parents. Divorce results into different consequences on the economic wellbeing of men and women. A study by Bogale (2008) revealed that women

experience an income decline about 30% while male experience about 10% drop in income. Three years after the failure of their marriage, divorced women experience greater adversity than their married peers. During the first year after divorce, custodial mothers were more anxious, depressed angry and self-doubting than were married mothers. They also comparatively less affection to their children, communicated less with them, punished them more and were more inconsistent in their use of discipline. In a similar way, Kotwal and Prabhakar (2009) found that divorced mothers experienced greater number of stressful events such as demotions, layoffs, accidents, critical illnesses and problems with their own parents than the married women.

Divorced mothers are also trapped in a victim cycle to financial problems and other stressful life events. The result revealed that women tend to suffer from a feeling of restlessness and lack of identity after divorce. This is especially true of women whose identity was formerly associated with that of their husbands. Serkalem (2006) also studied the causes and the social economic impacts of divorce on women and their children and concluded that divorced women in Ethiopia are economically weak and usually engage in informal sectors like selling home made products (Tella, Arekie , Injera etc) collecting wood and retailing activities after divorce.

Serkalem's finding also revealed that the social relationship of divorced women does not enable them to get the moral and economical support they need.

Life changes. Divorce leads to custodial parents to experience major changes in their lives including a change in residential arrangements economic disadvantages, loneliness associated with social network changes.

Health changes in divorced couples, residential arrangements, economic status, social networks and role demands lead to deterioration in physical and mental health for the majority of individuals immediately following separation. However, for most people those health problems within two years of divorce.

2.1.1 Divorce has brought about very many reasons.

According to Adamu and Temesgen, the most causes for divorce are communication problem, lack of conflict management skills, falling out of love and commitment to marriage, financial problems, alcohol addiction, lack of maturity and physical abuse, on the other hand, least causes women education, having differences for rearing children, leaving home for a long time and lack of co-operation for household's tasks were the least's causes of divorce compared to others respectively.

Schaeter (2004) also mentions the following as a few factors for divorce for example liberal divorce law, for example no fault divorce laws, allowing a couple to end their marriage without fault on either side Second seeing divorce as a practical opinion for newly formed family not to have many children.

However, apart from these causes, we have seen above, there are also other factors responsible for divorce for example lack of commitment communication problems, incompatibility and growing apart, extra marital affairs. Substance abuse, Domestic abuse and conflict over family responsibilities.

In 2004, AARP conducted a survey of 1147 divorces on the causes of divorce. 566 women and 581 men ages 40 to 79.3. The rate among middle aged couples 50 years and older is double that of couples in their 20's ,30's and 40's. The study found out that verbal physical or emotional abuse were major reasons for divorce in middle and later age couples.

- Domestic violence, verbal, physical or emotional abuse by a partner (34%).
- Realizations that one's spouse has different values/morals (29%)
- Infidelity (27%)

In 2012 survey by Hawkins, Willoughby and Doherty, a sample of 866 divorcing pa/rents were interviewed and found that common causes of divorce were; distant in relation (55%) and communication problems (53%).

Before a couple making a big decision of divorce, they are supposed to make some proceedings. The first procedure is to filling in petition. A person who petitions for divorce is called a petitioner while the party against whom the petition is brought is called a respondent.

The second step is supporting documents to the petition, summons, answer to the petition meditation, hearing and then Decree Nisi. After all these the couple will have made the final decision as to whoever they should continue with divorce.

When a couple divorces, how does it affect the future marriage stability for their children?

According to understanding the divorce cycle by Nicholas Wolfinger, people are 40 percent more likely to get divorced if their parents' divorce and 91percent more likely to get divorced if their parents married others after parents married others after their divorce. Joshua Straub, Lifeway's marriage and family strategist didn't want to be one of those statistics. His parents divorced when he was 10 and he was in college when his dad's remarriage ended." This is why I do what I do" says Straub who developed his passion for helping marriages and families thrive while he was in seminary.

During one of the first fairly courses in his masters of counseling program, one of the assignments was to create a genogram family tree where generational history is documented. The goal often exercise was to expose relational patterns within the context of the family. Straub didn't like what he saw. Each person divorces at least once, most of them twice 'he says I even found out about marriages I don't know existed. I saw the sins of the fathers being passed on the next generation. I looked deeper and saw relational patterns that led to divorce. And this is something g I don't want to repeat. The church can help reverse the cycle of divorce in families. Here are four things Straub says leaders should do.

2.1.2. Prioritize marriage in teachings.

1. "Marriage is the only relationship that scripture uses to illustrate the Holy Trinity" says Straub. There is power in that as the foundation of the family. The marital relationship is the relationship we are to prioritize because we become one flesh with *that individual*. *Through teachings about the sanctity of marriage, Straub explains leaders can cultivate a pro-marriage community.* People are coming into marriages with own baggage and their spouse baggage and whatever they saw modeled by their parents.

2. Understand the importance of healthy families in church. The health families produce kids who love God and love people well says Straub and that begins with the marriage. Simply staying married doesn't indicate a healthy marriage he explains. There are Christians who believe in keeping in the covenant of marriage but tend to ignore what scripture says about the way we should treat our spouses explains' Straub'

3. Encourage those affected by divorce to grieve the loss. Straub says it has become normal for people to begin dating again within a year of getting divorced. Moving on to the next relationship or marriage too soon, he says doesn't allow time for the grief process for divorced parents of their children. Divorcé has an impact on so many not just the people getting the divorce he says We tend to avoid grieving and make the transition from one family structure to another too quickly.

After divorce the couple often experience effects including decreased levels of happiness, change in economic status and emotional problems. The effects of divorce on children include academic behavior and psychological problems. Studies suggest that children from divorced families are more likely to exhibit such behavioral issues than those from non-divorced families. A longitudinal study by Judith Wallerstein reports long term effects of divorce on children. Linda Waite analyzed the relation between marriage, divorce and happiness using the national survey of family households and found that happily married families who had divorced were not happier than those who had stayed together. One abroad based study also shows that people have an easier time recovering after the death of a parent as opposed to divorce. This study reported that children who lose a parent are usually able to attain the same level of happiness that they had

before the death whereas children of divorced are not able to attain the same level of happiness they had before the divorce of their parents.

Children affected by divorce at an early age will show effects later in life (Amedrano2022) Children can be affected socially, they may seem to become efficient in certain aspects. In heavy research, many have seen children becoming isolated after experiencing their parent' divorce. Children soon decide they should grow up much quicker than they need due to the amount of stress they have taken on as unfortunate as it sounds it does happen often. They may make premature transitions to adulthood such as leave home or parent their own child early. It is believed that this type of attitude and actions occur due to the children feeling. They are the reason as to why their parents split. Divorce is not only affecting two individuals married to one another, it also affects a family. A family's situation must be talked about more. Recent authors have urged that a major cost to children comes along after when they attempt to form stable marriages themselves. Divorce leads a child to have lower trust in future relationships compared to children with non-divorced parents. The children of divorced parents have also been reported more likely to have behavioral problems than children of married parents and more likely to suffer abuse and children in intact families.

In contrast to the usual negative views on marriage by children affected by it. Constance Ahrons in *When Families Change* interviewed 98 divorced families' children for numerous subjects found a few of the children saying, I saw some of things my parents did and know not to do that in my marriage and see that way treated each other and know not to do that to my spouse and my children. I know the divorce has made me more committed to my husband and my children. In the book *For Better or Worse, Divorce Reconsidered*, Maeris Hetherington reports that kids fare so badly and that divorce can actually help children living in high conflict homes such as those with domestic violence. Peacefully divorce has less of an impact on children than a contested divorce.

Contrary to some of the previous research those with divorce parents were no more likely than those from intact families to regard divorce positively or see it as easy way of solving the problem of a failings marriage. Members of both groups felt that divorce should be avoided but that it was also a necessary option when a relationship couldn't be provided study from Wolfinger N.H. (2011) titled more evidenced for trends in the intergenerational transmission of divorce attempted to find evidence the validity of this socially hold claim. In essence, the study attempts to find evidence as to whether divorce transmission is still relevant in today's climate. There research uses data from general society survey (GSS) Smith and Davis (2007) To randomize the research an adult was chosen from each home between the ages of 18-89,data was collected between the years of 1973-1989,and individuals were chosen only of 30 years had passed since they were initially married which ended up being a sample of 7226 individuals.interestingly the study finds clear evidence of a decline in divorce transmission.an d domestic that divorced people die younger.it has also been shown that parental divorce decreases life expectancy.(Wolfinger 2011).These findings also support claims made in the mortality section. However, the study did show that the divorce cycle is strongest for people who experience multiple family structure transitions in their families of origin (p.1) or rather recurring parental divorces. To summarize divorce transmission according to this study is infant generally divorces however, we see an increased rate of transmission.

A 2015 article (15) updated and conformed that findings in 2002 article in clinical child and family psychology review 16. Both articles discuss a variety of health consequences for children of divorced parents. Studies have claimed that people who have been in divorced families have higher rates of alcoholism and other substance abuse divorced. Robert .H. Coombs profession of behavioral sciences at UCLA, reviewed over 130 studies measuring how mental status affects personal wellbeing.Reaserch has also shown that children of divorced parents ;

1 Have higher rates of clinical depression. Family disruption and low socio economic status in early childhood increase the long term risk for major depression.

2 Seek formal psychiatric care at higher rates.

3 In the case of men are more likely to die by suicide and have lower life expectancies.

4 A cute infectious disease digestive illnesses, parasitic diseases, respiratory and severe injuries.

5. Cancer married cancer patients are also more likely to recover than divorced ones.

6 Stroke and heart problems.

\

CHAPTER THREE

3.0. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Research design.

The study design was cross sectional and both qualitative and quantitative data were employed to gain in depth understanding of effects of divorce among Catholic a case study of Kampala diocese. The study used descriptive research design. The study targeted the Catholics of Kampala diocese using a case study of Rubaga division. Respondents were clustered according to the marital status. The study surveyed at least 155 respondents who were randomly selected from various areas of Rubaga division.

3.2. Area of the study.

The study was in Kampala diocese using Nakulabye as a case study. The area was selected because it is representing the kind of problem the researcher is focusing at. The following churches will constitute the study.

3.3. Population of the study.

The study covered a population of 85 composing of 65 heads of households and 15 religious leader's selection in division of Rubaga among Kampala diocese.

3.4. Samples election methods.

Stratified sampling method were used and a sample of 50 heads of households and religious leaders were taken.

3.5. Data collection tools.

Data was collected by the use of focused discussion, interview guide, content analysis methods and individual research on the platform. The study used both primary and secondary data. Both quantitative and qualitative were collected. Primary data was collected from the people living in Rubaga division. Face to face interviews were also conducted.

- a) Questionnaire.

Questionnaire was designed. They were distributed to the literal respondents that were found within 14 day of research period.

b) Interview guide

This method was used for those respondents who were illiterate and find difficulty in filling questionnaire. Interviewers were further cartered for those respondents who may have no time to fill the questionnaire.

c) Secondary Sources

Focus will be put to reviewing documents on Divorce and family. Documents such as marriage and the family 53(1) :43-58,Journal Wallerstain (1991).The long term effects of divorce on children. A review Journal of the American Academy of child and Adolescent psychiatry, Rahel Demele (1992), textbooks,magazines. Divorce and it's effects on society.

3.6. DATA PROCESSING AND ANALYSIS

a) The researcher anticipates some respondents were being reluctant to participate some respondents was relevant to participate because of their busy schedule owing to the fact that they are always pre-occupied with different responsibilities. For the above limitation the researcher was design a proper time in liaison with respective respondents so as to strategically fit their schedule. After data collection, the questionnaires were cleaned for any errors made during

collection, summarized and coded. Then data were entered into excel computer package and analyzed using both excel and statically program for social scientists.

Quantitative data was analyzed using descriptive statics and casual analysis techniques. Data was presented in tables. Qualitative analysis of information key informant's s was continuous starting during data collection with identification of major themes and ending with an in depth description of the results.

CHAPTER FOUR

STUDY RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the effects of divorce among Catholics using a case study of Kampala diocese. It contains the presentation, analysis and interpretation of findings of the study. It is based on results obtained using questionnaires from the participants and key informants respectively. Finally, some qualitative insights were made based on response of key informants in the study are.

4.2 Demographic information of participants

4.2.1 Sex of respondents

Table 1: Response on sex respondent

Gender	Category	Frequency	Response
i) Religious Leaders	Male	32	73
	Female	12	27
	Total	44	100.0
ii) Divorced people	Male	18	45
	Female	22	55
	Total	40	100.0
iii) Newly married Couples	Male	8	50
	Female	8	50
	Total	16	100.0

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Source: Field study data

From table 1, it is observed that majority of the religious respondents were male while the female was 27% as shown above. It is seen that out of the number of respondents, 58% were male and 42 were female. Out of the research done it is observed that so many women are divorced compared to the number men being divorced. However, the percentage of married men is equal to the percentage of married women which is 50%.

4.2. How the term divorce is conceived from the research done?

Divorce is also known as dissolution which is the process of terminating a marriage. Divorce usually entails the canceling of legal duties and responsibilities of marriage thus dissolving the bonds of matrimony

The divorced catholic remains completely in communion with the church. Like any other who is not conscious of grave sin, he or she may receive Holy communion. The only exception to full sacramental participation is that the divorced person may not enter a new marriage in church. This

is because although civil divorce may be practical necessity when a marriage cannot be saved, in the eyes of the church it does not break the indissoluble bond of marriage. If the divorced catholic attempts to enter a anew marriage apart from the church, this presents an obstacle to reception of sacraments of penance and Eucharist.

For the bond of marriage to be permanent or indissoluble, the marriage must be valid. If the church marriage Tribunal discovers that the key juridical element was missing from the marriage, the marriage invalid and it may be possible for the people to enter a new marriage in the church. Catholics are usually aware that they must be married in the presence of a duly authorized priest or dean and two witnesses, otherwise, the church does not recognize the marriage a valid. This is that applies only to marriages involving at least one catholic. The persons who marry must be free of impediments to marriage. For instance, a prior valid marriage is an impediment to a new marriage while either spouse is still living. A marriage may be invalid because the consent of the persons was defective. Giving the consent to marriage is not merely a matter of saying the right words, in order to be valid, this consent must be freely given, respectful of the true meaning of marriage and backed up by the capacity to fulfill the responsibilities of marriage. If the consent of either party is gravely deficient, the marriage is invalid, and the permanent bong of marriage has not risen. In the mind of the church, free and informed consent is essential for marriage, of Catholics and non-Catholics alike.

4.3 FIVE THINGS CATHOLICS SHOULD KNOW ABOUT DIVORCE.

1. Non divorced Catholics often come across a judgmental of the divorced. Perhaps they don't mean to. But there is a definite although largely unconscious, attitude in the church that the divorced are less spiritual less committed to marriage and or less forgiving than the long term married. On divorced Catholics need to be careful of assumptions to discard any trace of judgment towards the divorced. Since I have been there, done that when it comes to being

judgmental, I can address this issue personally. It is too easy for those who have ever experienced the desperation and sorrow of failed marriage to believe that they could have done something to save it.

2. Not every marriage was joined by God even if it took place in church. We have all attended enough wedding to call what the priests or diaconal ways asks couple at the beginning of the marriage ceremony” Do you come here freely and without reservation? For most of the us divorced catholic the answer to that question, if we had been truthful was “no” How can anyone claim that a particular marriage was joined by God if that was not the intention of the parties getting married.

3. The divorced do not have to justify themselves. Even if the divorced is so closed to you you do not know what really happened. Therefore, you should refrain from making comments or asking prying questions. Perhaps divorced Catholics are overly sensitive buy certain statements and inquires are like rubbing salt into a very sore wound. Therefore, it is wrong to make comments before you support your divorcing friend.

4. Divorce has changed my people’s lives for better. It has released people spiritually, mentally, and emotionally to become the person God created them to because they have been able to move on to a life that is fuller, happier and more creative.

5. Every marriage ends. The marriage covenant ends when life ends.

4.4.EFFECTS OF DIVORCE ON CHILDREN

Divorce can be a difficult thing for the family. Not only on the parents realizing new ways of relating to each other but they are learning new ways to parent their children. When parents’ divorce the effects of divorce on children can vary. Some children react to divorce in a natural and understanding way, while other children may struggle with the transition.

Children are resilient and with assistance the divorce transition can be experienced as an adjustment rather than crisis since the children in a divorce vary different temperament, different ages. The effects of divorce on children vary too. Family means understandings what the effects are on children of all despitrons with this in mind, here are some of theists commonly seen effects divorce has on children.

Poor performance. Divorce is difficult for all members of the family. For children trying to understand the changing dynamics of the family may leave them distracts and confused. This interruption in their daily focus can mean one of the effects of divorce on children would be seen in their academic performance. The more distracted children are the more likely thsy sre not able to focus on their school work.

Lack of interest in social activity. Researchers suggested that divorce can affect children socially as well. Children worse family is going through divorce may have a harder time relating to others and tend to have less social contact. Sometimes children feel insecure and wonder if their family is the only family has gotten divorce.

Difficulty in adopting to change. Through divorce, children can be affected by having to learn to adopt to change more often and more frequently. New family dynamics, new house or living situation, schools, friends and more may all have an effect.

Emotionally sensitive. Divorce can bring several types of emotions to the fore front for a family and the children involved are not different. Feelings of loss anger, confusion, anxiety, nd many others all may come from this transaction. Divorce can leave children feeling overwhelmed an emotionally sensitive. Children need an outlet for their emotions, someone to talk to and someone who will listen to them. Children may feel effects of divorce through how they process their emotions.

Anger/irritability. In some cases, where children feel overwhelmed and do not know how to respond to the effects they feel during divorce. They may become angry and irritable. This anger may be directed at a wide range of perceived causes. Children processing divorce may display anger to their parents, themselves, friends and others. While for many children, this anger dissipates after several weeks. If it persists, it's important to be aware that this maybe a lingering effect of divorce on children.

Feeling of guilt. Children often wonder why divorce is happening in they will look for reasons wondering if their parents no longer love each other or if they have done something wrong. Those feelings of guilt are very common effects of divorce on children but also one which can lead to many other issues. Guilt increases pressure, can lead to depression, stress and other health problems. Providing contest and counselling for a child to understand their role in the divorce can help to reduce the feelings of guilt.

Introduction of distractive behavior. While children go through divorce, unresolved conflict may lead to future unexpected risks. Research has shown children who have experienced divorce in the previous 20 years were more likely to participate in crimes, rebelling through distractive behavior which harms a child's health with more children reporting they have acquired smoking habits or prescription drug abuse.

Increase in health problems. The process of divorce and its effects on children can be stressful. dealing with these issues its toll including physical problems, children who have experienced divorce have higher perceptibility to sickness which can system from many factors including their difficulty going to sleep. Aslo signs of depression can appear exacerbating those feelings of loss of well-being and deteriorating healthy signs.

Loss of faith in marriage family unity Finally despite hoping to have stable relationships themselves when they grow up research has also shown children who have experienced divorce are more likely to divorce when in their own relationships. Some research indicates this prosperity I divorce may two or three times as high as children who were non divorced fact sheet is families.

4.5ECONOMICS CONSEQUENCES OF DIVORCE AND SEPARATION

This fact sheet is based on publically available data from statics Rubaga division from 2009 to 2013, as well as academic studies conducted in Kampala diocese, Rubaga division in 2008 and 2009.

After divorce or separation women's income suffers more than men's particularly for those with dependent children. Women median income for the year of divorce or dropped by about 30% whereas men's median income decreased by only 6%. research also indicates that women's household's income suffer more than men's after divorce. Although their income may increase in the years following divorce due to other factors for example re-partnering, increased labor force years following the divorced participation, women with independent children were less likely than men to reach pre-divorce income within six years following the divorce.

Female lone parent families rely more heavily on government transfers than male lone parent families. Child benefit and other government transfers represented a major component of the income of female lone parent families with children under 6. In 2010, child benefits and other government transfers made up 36% of female lone parent families income compared to 11% of male lone parent families' income.

Costs of separation or divorce. Very little research exists on overall costs of divorce. with respect to legal costs to the results got out of the research done. On average, an uncourt divorce in legal fees, on average, a trial that makes up to two years on family legal issues costs about 18706 shillings and a trial that lasts into five days

The focus on economic consequence might give the impression that divorce is detrimental only for women, and that only men gain from a break up. This is of course not the case for example the more intense contact between women and their children through classic custodial arrangements tends to enhance the level of contact and care exchanged later in life. (Cooney and Uhleberg 1990), Pezzin and Schome 1999, For these reasons, it could be argued that over the long term, women pay the greater financial price following a breakup while men pay the greater social price.

Economic consequences of divorce will continue to harm women more than men, while there are some indications that the dual earner family system is helping to reduce this gender gap differences in earnings are likely to remain. However, a new development that researchers will need to take into account is the shift in custody arrangements. Increasingly countries are abandoning the idea that children should grow up with their mother after parent's break up. joint

physical custody legalization has been passed in a number of countries and continued joint parenthood arrangements for women and men gaining ground.

4.6 .SOCIAL EEFECTS OF DIVORCE

Many people are stuck in bad marriages. They think that divorce is not an option because they have to stay together for the kids. Yet many kids and adults are children of divorce. Are they any worse off than children whose parents are still married? Research seems to think so. parental divorce tends to affect health, leading to an increase in injuries and asthma among children. They are also more likely to cancer and live shorter life.

When parents' divorce, children are also more likely to suffer emotionally. Children of divorced parents are more likely to experience negative feelings, lower self-esteem, behavioral problems. anxiety.depression and mood disprders.Boys are more likely than girls to experience emotional disturbance.

Divorce also tends to have social effects for both children and adults. Children suffer the most as they are treated as pawns. They are forced to go back and forth from one house to another. They often feel isolated. Many barbor feelings of guilt for thinking they caused their parents to split up. Many deal with their parents fighting and often as though they must choose one parent over the other. There are trust issues involved and many children feel incapable of having loving relationships.

When a couple divorces, they will likely see their social circle change. They go from a couple to half couples. The couple may have spent time doing a couple. They likely spent their marriage befriending other. The couple may spend time doing activities with other couples.

The changes when a couple divorces.it no longer feels right to socialize with just one person.as it makes couples to think that they are taking sides. The relationship changes and the divorced couple finds that their married friends who they can better relate to during this difficult time. The divorcing couple tends to feel isolated and left out. Many turn to isolation and develop depression

NOLONGER A STIGMA

Divorce changes the whole family dynamic and can be a source of contention for all involved. family members and friends may have difficulty maintaining relationships with the divorced parties as they feel forced to take sides. it makes some relationships awkward.

In the past, divorce was seen as wrong, even though it was legal. Those who divorced were looked at negatively; while divorce is no longer a stigma in today's society it does come with consequences.

Many people tend to overlook financial consequences. sure one-party may get the house in a divorce, but they still have to make the mortgage payments and that can be difficult with just one income. Instead of one house on two incomes. Money does not stretch as far as it used to. Divorce breeds poverty, particularly in women with children. Many fathers fail to pay child support, so it's not uncommon for mothers to work multiple jobs in order to survive many children go without the essentials.

Many children also perform poorly in school. Many suffer emotional and behavioral problems caused by the divorce. Divorce disrupts children's lives as they are constantly shuffled from one home to another. Their parents are busy and unable to help them with their homework. Many children of divorced drop out of school or do not attend college. Many children of divorced experience with drugs alcohol and sex. they are likely to run away from home or be suspended from school. They also tend to fight and use weapons.

However, nobody should be forced to stay in a bad marriage, it is important to think about this decision thoroughly as the effects of divorce can linger for many years. it can affect one's economic status as well as emotional state of Ming and social circle

4.4 THE EFFECTS OF DIVORCE EXPERIENCE ON RELIGIOUS INVOLVEMENT,

Previous studies reported that less religious people are more likely to divorce since religious people are more likely to have stronger moral beliefs in marriage. Most studies focused on looking at how religious attendance before or at the time marriage reduces the chances of

divorce, little attention was paid to examine how divorce experience in later life controlling for their previous involvement is discussed as having a protective effect including preventing and reducing unhealthy lifestyles. Research done by Hummer (1999) indicates that people who are deeply involved in religion are less likely than those who are not involved in religion. Thus not simply divorce as a stressor continuously troubles health even after remarriage, those who experience a divorce may be less likely to gain social protection through religious involvement in later life than those who continued to be married. Such differences in life course patterns of those who experienced divorce and those who did not could also continuously influence health even after remarriage.

The Roman catholic church does not recognize divorce. A marriage can only recognize marriage can only end when one partner dies or if there are grounds for an annulment. A couple may be granted a civil divorce and be divorced in the eyes of the state, but their marriage will continue in the eyes of God. People often think of the divorce process as "one size fits all". However, there are a number of different types of divorce processes.

Key for interpretation of means

Mean range	Response mode	Interpretation
3.26-4.00	strongly agree	Very satisfactory
2.51-3.25	Agree	satisfactory
1.76-2.50	Disagree	Fairly satisfactory
1.00-1.75	strongly disagree	unsatisfactory

Table 2 shows Religious views about the effects of divorce

	Mean	Interpretation

As a religious leader I have organized seminars for married couples to attend and we teach about the effects of divorce	3.00	Very Satisfactory
Divorce affects the Catholic church image in the community	3.00	Satisfactory
Couples are first counselled by religious leader before making a final decision of divorce	3.18.	Satisfactory
Those who marry young are the ones who highly divorce	1.65	Unsatisfactory
Adult is the main cause of divorce	3.00	Satisfactory
Divorce has so much effect on the children	2.40	Fairly satisfactory
Divorced couples hardly get into another relationship	3.00	Satisfactory
Men are to be blamed for the divorce in our communities	1.00	unsatisfactory

As observed from the table above, majority of the religious leaders agreed that they have done their level best to put and end to divorce and have also agreed that the act of divorce affects the image of the catholic church so much. Religious leaders don't put the blame on any gender forex ample it strongly disagrees that it is men to be blamed for any divorce done. It is therefore the all couple's blame incase their marriage ends into divorce,

Table 3 indicates the percentage range at which divorce is happening

Age	Percentage
19-25	60%
26-30	30%
31-35	10%
36 and above	00%

From the table above it indicates that married couples between the age of 19-25 divorce is at a high percentage which is 60%. This may be due to getting married at a young age and not taking enough time to understand each other during the time of courtship. Still it is salon at alow percentage at the age of 13 and above. This is because people who are 31 and above think that they have wasted a lot of time with wrong people and think that don't have other opportunity since 31 years are considered as the age at which one is becoming old.

5.1CONCLUSION

In conclusion, divorce has caused so much effect on the parents divorcing, the children and the image of the church. However, the church has done its level best so that the married couples don't end their relationships into divorce.

5.2. RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the above conclusion the researcher makes following the recommendation. Studies would be carried out on the effects of divorce among the Catholic church using a case study of Kampala diocese in Rubaga division. Research indicates that divorce causes a lot of effect on the individuals separating and even the children of the parents divorcing.

Individuals divorcing are affected economically and even socially. However, if a couple is not happily living together it is good for them all to separate and shown the research done.

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APPENDIXES

QUESTIONAIRES

INSTRUCTIONS

Please write in a space provided or tick in the box the most appropriate responses to the questions below as they apply to you.1.

Sex of the respondent

Male

Female

Age of the respondent

18-25

26-33

34;45

Marital status

Marries

Single

Divorced

Courtship

Please answer the following questions using the provided options below that best describe your views.

Strongly agree=1,Agree=2,Disagree= and strongly disagree=4

Men are responsible for divorce	1	2	3	4
Women are responsible for divorce				
Church has done something to make sure married couples don't end into divorce				
Children are affected by divorce				
Divorcing couples are aslo affectes				

