

Sociology of the Family and Trends of Divorce

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ABOUT THE STUDY

Researchers and academics investigate family structure as a social organisation and unit of socialisation from diverse sociological perspectives in the branch of sociology known as "sociology of the family." It can be seen as an illustration of social patterns and group dynamics.

Divorce

Trends: Although the United States continues to have the highest divorce rate in the world, divorce rates in Canada and the United States changed in a similar pattern. The following are a few potential reasons for the rising divorce rate.

Individualism: Families spend more time apart than together in today's culture. Some family members spend less time really spending time with their loved ones because they are more concerned with their own happiness and generating revenue to support their family.

Mutual feeling: In today's culture, families spend more time apart than together. Some family members prioritise their personal happiness and creating income to support their family, so they spend less time really spending time with their loved ones.

Women self-reliant: Women find it much simpler to leave unsatisfactory marriages now that they have equal rights and have established over time that they are capable of supporting themselves. Additionally, they are more work-oriented, which leaves them with less time to manage their relationship.

Stress: Marriages are greatly impacted by stress. Stress is greatly influenced by having to work to support a family while attempting to stabilise finances. Additionally, less "family time" results from both partners working, which makes parenting children challenging. This frequently occurs when a couple is parenting small children.

Socially acceptable: Divorce is now more socially accepted in today's generation. Today, divorce in an unhappy marriage is more commonly accepted and even promoted rather than being discouraged. The Divorce Act of 1968 made it easier than it had been in the past to divorce legally, making it not just more socially acceptable today.

Parents (Falling out of love)

Many academics have tried to offer an explanation for why people start, maintain, and leave relationships. The theoretical tradition on which Levinger's divorce theory is built has three fundamental elements: attractions, barriers, and alternatives. According to this hypothesis, attraction is inversely related to the benefits of a relationship minus its expenses. The benefits of the partnership include everything that might be viewed as advantages, including love, sex, companionship, emotional support, and daily aid. Many academics have made an effort to provide a justification for why people enter into, continue with, and end partnerships. The three main components of the theoretical tradition on which Levinger's divorce theory is based are attractions, barriers, and alternatives. This theory states that attraction is inversely related to the advantages of a relationship minus its disadvantages. Everything that could be seen as a benefit, such as love, sex, companionship, emotional support, and daily assistance, is included in the benefits of the partnership.

Effect of divorce on children

Divorce research: The Virginia County Study, The Marin County Project, and The Binuclear Family Studies of 98 families. The Marin County Project and Virginia County Study results served as the foundation for the nuclear study. The effects of divorce on kids later in life have been examined to use this research.

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