

Divorced Women Attitudes Towards Remarriage: A Qualitative Approach

Fathima Sahala K.^{1,*}

Abstract

The current study aimed to investigate the attitudes of divorced women regarding remarriage and to comprehend the diverse factors that shape their viewpoints. The research population comprised divorced women, and a purposive sampling method was employed to select participants. Data were collected from ten divorced women through semi-structured interviews, allowing for in-depth exploration of personal experiences and viewpoints. A qualitative research design was adopted to capture the complexity of individual attitudes, and thematic analysis was employed to identify key patterns and themes emerging from the data. The study examined multiple dimensions related to remarriage, including emotional readiness, social and family support, personal experiences, societal perceptions, and challenges encountered by divorced women. Findings revealed that attitudes toward remarriage are shaped by a combination of personal, social, and cultural factors. Age, the presence of minor children, and concerns related to intimacy and companionship were identified as significant influences on decision-making. Emotional and financial support systems also played an important role in shaping participants' willingness to consider remarriage. Family dynamics and prevailing societal norms were found to significantly affect women's perspectives, either encouraging or discouraging remarriage depending on cultural expectations and family attitudes. Many participants expressed concerns about social acceptance, stigma, and the potential impact of remarriage on their children. Additionally, emotional challenges such as trust issues, fear of repeating past mistakes, and unresolved emotional experiences were highlighted as important considerations affecting readiness for new relationships. Despite these challenges, several participants viewed remarriage as an opportunity for personal growth, companionship, and emotional fulfillment. The findings indicate that divorced women's attitudes toward remarriage are diverse and influenced by individual life circumstances, past experiences, and support networks. Overall, the study emphasizes the complexity of the decision-making process surrounding remarriage and underscores the importance of understanding personal and social contexts when examining such attitudes.

Keywords: Attitudes toward remarriage, divorced women, emotional support, financial support, societal perception, challenges, children, family dynamics, personal growth.

*Author for Correspondence

Fathima Sahala K.

E-mail: sahalaabdulla333@gmail.com

¹PG Scholar, Department of Psychology, Nilgiri College of Arts and Sciences, Kannur, Kerala, India

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CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

Background

Marriage is a key form of social support, [1-7] with most adults marrying at some point (Bjorksten & Stewart,[8] 1984). Divorce, the legal dissolution of marriage, brings significant social, emotional, economic, and personal consequences [9-28] (Price & McKenry,[29] 1983). Women often face financial struggles post-divorce, especially [30-34] if they were economically dependent (Weiss & Willis, [35]2005), along with emotional distress and identity challenges (Adams

& Brown,[2] 2017). They also tend to bear primary caregiving responsibilities (Hetherington et al., [16]2011).

Remarriage can enhance adaptability post-divorce (Kulik & Heine-Cohen, [22]2011), but it also presents challenges, including financial disagreements, parenting issues, and loyalty conflicts in blended families (Ganong & Coleman, [15]2004). Attitudes toward remarriage are shaped by personal experiences, cultural values, and societal norms (Brown & Lin, [9]2012). Women often face financial hardships post-divorce, experiencing income declines and increased poverty risks (Amato, [4]2000).

While only about 6% of divorced couples remarry each other, 30% of them divorce again (Bieber, [7]2024). This study explores divorced women's attitudes toward remarriage, considering factors such as past experiences, societal expectations, socioeconomic status, and the presence of children.

Need and Significance

Divorce rates have been steadily rising globally, leading to an increased population of divorced individuals, particularly women. Understanding divorced women's attitudes toward remarriage is crucial for several reasons. It sheds light on the psychological and emotional impact of divorce on women, providing insights into their coping mechanisms and resilience. It helps policymakers develop targeted interventions and support systems to assist divorced women in navigating the complexities of remarriage. Studying attitudes toward remarriage can contribute to the broader discourse on family dynamics, marriage, and societal norms (Amato, [4]2010).

The remarriage and demographic trends in the United States sheds light on the significance of understanding attitudes toward remarriage. It suggests a complex interplay between individual desires for companionship, family structure, and social norms impacting remarriage intentions among divorced women (Brown & Manning, [2]2011).

Attitude towards remarriage can influence individuals' decisions regarding future relationships and family dynamics. For divorced individuals with children, remarriage can have implications for co-parenting arrangements, blended family dynamics, and the well-being of all family members involved (Sweeney, [32]2010). Understanding individuals' attitudes towards remarriage can help inform interventions and support services aimed at facilitating healthy family transitions post-divorce.

This study examines divorced women's perspectives on remarriage, revealing the factors influencing their attitudes, including past marital experiences, societal norms, financial status, cultural background, and parenting responsibilities. Understanding these perspectives can provide insight into the complexities of remarriage and its impact on women's lives.

Objectives

Major Objective

- To understand the divorced women attitudes towards remarriage

Specific Objectives

- To Identify factors influencing divorced women's attitudes towards remarriage.
- To Examine the role of children, social support, and emotional readiness in remarriage considerations.
- To identify challenges faced by divorced women in considering remarriage

CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW

Review of Relevant Literature

A literature review is a piece of academic writing demonstrating knowledge and understanding of the academic literature on a specific topic placed in context. A literature review also includes a critical evaluation of the material; this is why it is called a literature review rather than a literature report. A

literature review is usually one of the first tasks carried out after deciding on a topic. Reading combined with critical analysis can help to refine a topic and frame research questions. Conducting a literature review establishes familiarity with and understanding of current research in a particular field before carrying out a new investigation.[36-38] After doing a literature review, one should know what research has already been done and be able to identify what is unknown within the topic (The University of Edinburgh,[39] 2021).

This chapter includes literature review and theoretical review.

A study on "Examining the challenges of women's remarriage and compiling and validating a native educational-counseling package before remarriage" conducted by Dehghani, Dehghan, Najmeh, & Ali Nazari [12](2023). The study aimed to create a counseling package for divorced women in Iran. With increasing divorce rates and family transformations, remarriage is becoming more significant. However, divorced Iranian men and women have lower remarriage ratios compared to western women. Despite high willingness to remarry, women after divorce and the death of their spouses are less likely to remarry, with a gender difference in remarriage rates.

Revealing that remarriages are quick and universal, particularly among divorced and young women. The study conducted by Souza explored "Remarriage timing and factors in rural Malawi [31](2024). The median time to remarry is two years for all women, with one year for women aged 15-24. [40]Overall, results highlight the importance of previous marriage characteristics above other individual factors in explaining factors associated with remarriages.

A study on "Sociological Study of Influencing Factors in the Tendency of Divorced Women to Remarry" conducted by Barzain, Ali & Davoodi[41] (2023). Divorce in Iran has been increasing despite social and cultural policies, with the increasing age of marriage and decreasing age of divorce. Isfahan Province, a significant population concentration, has been affected by these changes. A study of divorced women in Isfahan City found that demographic changes were moving towards individualism, with less emphasis on traditional marriage values. Factors contributing to this reluctance include lack of support from families and social structures, social capital erosion, mistrust towards unmarried men and society, negative attitudes towards women, and cultural stereotypes. The study suggests that cultural changes and individualistic values can reduce women's tendency to remarry.

Thailand's marriage system is undergoing significant transformation, but remarriage trends and consequences are less studied. Wiraporn, Bussarawan, & Kaewbuadee conducted a study on "remarriage trends in Thailand, focusing on women's well-being"[28](2023). Remarriage is common among Thai women. The study found that remarriage is strongly associated with factors like birth cohort, education level, place of residence, age at first marriage, and prior marriage children. Despite studies showing remarriage positively impacts life satisfaction and health, Thailand's women reported lower levels of satisfaction.

A study on "Remarriage of Elderly Widows: Widows' Attitude and Fear regarding New Romantic Relationships" conducted by Molefi[24] (2021). This study explores the fears elderly widows face when choosing between staying single or remarry after their partners' deaths. The research uses a phenomenological approach and semi-structured interviews to understand the factors influencing their decisions. The findings include fear of ostracization, family pressure, poor previous marriages, caregiver roles, inheritance rights, and finding a suitable partner. Remarriage is seen as taboo and compromising inheritance rights.

Dasong Peng's conducted study on "remarriage in China found that personal resources and family factors significantly influence an individual's decision"[27](2016). Based on China Family Panel Studies (CFPS2010) data, this study adopts the method of event history analysis to explore the cultural logic and impact factors behind remarriage in China. Family size, social network, and Family

size positively affects remarriage, except for education. However, factors like gender and Urban-rural division also impacts remarriage differently in different areas.

A study on “qualitative study of women's challenges in second marriage”(2023). Esmaeel & Razieh investigates the challenges faced by divorced women in their second marriage, considering their initial experiences and personal and family reasons. The study conducted with 21 divorced women in Hamadan city, used a phenomenological method and semi-structured interviews. The findings reveal that some divorced women get married again after court and divorce issues have passed, but this comes with complex challenges. Four main categories of challenges related to second marriage were identified: interactions between spouses, couples with children, families, and children with each other. These challenges mainly stem from the person's failure in the first marriage and negative experience.

A study by Nasrin, Hossein & Mehdi explored the “Barriers to remarriage among older people”[26](2018). The study involved 48 participants, ranging from sex to socioeconomic status. The barriers were categorized into personal, normative, interactive, and financial factors. The results showed that older people are more concerned about public opinions and social norms surrounding remarriage, making it a vital taboo and concern. As long as these thoughts and norms remain unchanged, remarriage remains a taboo topic.

A study using Canadian longitudinal data to examine the” impact of divorce and remarriage on children's cognitive outcomes” (2020). Ferrer & Yazhuo Pan , which uses data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth, found that children who moved to non-intact families had lower reading scores. [42]Although family structure had a small effect on children's math performance, it had a differential impact across gender and cultural heritage. The study highlights the importance of considering family structure in shaping children's cognitive outcomes.

Morrison and Amy Ritualo examined the “economic recovery of children and their mothers after parental divorce and separation”[25](2000). A study found that while remarriage is more economically advantageous than cohabitation, both can restore family income to prior levels.

Cohabiting mothers initially have a weaker economic position and rely more on income from employment and AFDC. Cohabitation, even when stable, is a poor mechanism for maintaining economic recovery.

William H Jeynes Conducted a meta-analysis of 61 studies to determine the” impact of parental remarriage on children's academic achievement and psychological well-being”[18](2006). The majority were adolescents, and the study compared children from remarried versus intact families and divorced or widowed single-parent families. Results showed that children from remarried families generally achieved lower academic levels and psychological well-being than those from intact families. The difference was nearly two-tenths of a standard deviation for studies without sophisticated controls and slightly less for those with sophisticated controls.

Using data from the Social Survey from 1998 to 2020, Sangsoo Lee and Jaesung Choi [23](2023) explored” gendered trends and attitudes towards remarriage among divorced individuals in South Korea” that divorced men are more open to remarriage than divorced women. However, remarriage attitudes have converged over time, driven by diminishing interest in remarriage among men.

The findings align with recent demographic trends and confirm gendered patterns in associations between sociodemographic factors and remarriage attitudes.

A survey of 93 women heads of households, aged 26-40, found that the number of children from previous marriages and attitudes towards remarriage are major obstacles in the study “Attitudes of women heads of household to remarriage “. Charati, Jamileh, Nezaratizadeh & Masomeh[10](2015)

found that 72% of those around them have a direct impact on their attitudes towards remarriage. Women with higher status in employment and social positions are less likely to remarry, possibly to avoid economic loss or lack of need. The number of suitors and strong tradition do not effectively change attitudes towards remarriage

Conducted study on “Attitudes about remarriage in Malta”(2015)[1]. Abela, Casha, Debono & Lauri examined the attitudes towards remarriage among Maltese people, with 67.4% of respondents not considering it. Younger, previously married, nonparents, and those with multiple children were more likely to consider remarriage. The study also found that pro-remarriage attitudes were endorsed by 32.6% of respondents, mainly from nontraditional family forms. This suggests that family life in Malta is no longer governed by normative social imperatives, and the need for legal protection for families headed by cohabiting partners is emphasized.

Theoretical Review

Social Exchange Theory

John Thibaut & Kelley[34](1959) proposed “social exchange theory” ; it is interpersonal attraction theory. According to social exchange theory, relationships are based on rational choice and cost-benefit analysis. If one partner's costs begin to outweigh his or her benefits, that person may leave the relationship, especially if there are good alternatives available(Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology,1961)[11]. It suggests that individuals evaluate relationships based on the rewards and costs involved, and they may be more likely to consider remarriage if they perceive it as providing greater rewards than costs. Factors such as emotional support, companionship, and shared resources may influence their decision, and the theory helps analyze the dynamics of these considerations in the context of remarriage after divorce.

CHAPTER III METHOD

Research methods are all those methods/techniques that are used for conduction of research. Research methods or techniques refer to the methods the researchers used in performing research operations. In other words, all those methods which are used by the researcher during studying his research problem are termed as research methods (Kothari,[21]2014).

Research Design

A research design is the arrangement of conditions for collection and analysis of data in a manner that aims to combine relevance to the research purpose with economy in procedure."In fact, the research design is the conceptual structure within which research is conducted; it constitutes the blueprint for the collection, measurement and analysis of data. As such the design includes an outline of what the researcher will do from writing the hypothesis and its operational implications to the final analysis of data (Kothari,[21]2014).

Qualitative research is used for the research process. This research design was chosen because the attitude towards remarriage among divorced women will be studied more accurately through this method than quantitative research. More detailed information can be collected through this method. By opting for qualitative research, this study aims to venture beyond surface-level understandings , delving into the subjective experiences and emotions of divorced women. It provides a holistic and exact understanding of divorced women’s attitudes towards remarriage, capturing the depth and complications of their experiences and perspectives.

Population and Sample

Population refers to the set or group of all the units on which the findings of the researcher to be applied. It consists of all the units on which the findings of research can be applied. In other words, population is a set of all the units which possess variable characteristics under study and for which findings of research can be generalized (Shukla, [30]2020).

The population of a study all divorced women from diverse cultural and socioeconomic backgrounds. This population includes women who experienced divorce and may hold varying attitudes, beliefs and experiences regarding the prospect of remarriage. By considering diverse cultures and socioeconomic backgrounds within the sample, researchers can capture the richness and diversity of attitudes among divorced women, providing a more comprehensive and nuanced understanding of their perspectives on remarriage.

Sample is a subset containing the characteristics of a larger population. A sample should represent the population as a whole and not reflect any bias toward a specific attribute (Kenton, [20]2021). For this qualitative study, 10 divorced women are selected as the samples.

Sampling

The current study employed purposive sampling to intentionally select a group of divorced women. The purposive sampling technique is a type of non-probability sampling that is most effective when one needs to study a certain cultural domain with knowledgeable experts within. Purposive sampling is 'used to select respondents that are most likely to yield appropriate and useful information' (Kelly, [19]2010: 317) and is a way of identifying and selecting cases that will use limited research resources effectively (Palinkas et al., [40]2015).

Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

Inclusion Criteria

- Legally divorced women

Exclusion Criteria

- Divorced women who remarried.
- Divorced women with language barriers or communication difficulties

Data Collection Method

This study employed semi structured interviews to collect data from divorced women about their attitudes towards remarriage. Semi-structured interviews are the data gathering source in many qualitative research studies. In this technique face-to-face conversation has been done for gathering relevant information. Usually, open ended questions are used. Like other interviews it is also pre planned to some extent questions are prepared in proceeding further questions (Wengraf, [36]2004). By adopting a semi-structured approach, the research can delve deeply into the complex interplay of factors influencing attitudes towards remarriage, such as personal beliefs, past experiences, family dynamics, and socioeconomic status.

There have been 10 interview questions which are based on the major and specific objectives. Researchers include only open-ended questions. For the detailed information, probing questions were asked. Open-ended questions is used in this study for comprehensive exploration of divorced women's attitudes towards remarriage.

Data Collected Tool

The tools are the most important constituent of the research design. The selection of the tool for a particular study depends upon the various consideration such as the objectives of the study.

Socio Demographic Data

Socio-demographic variables include, for example, age, sex, education, migration background and ethnicity, religious affiliation, marital status, household, employment, and income. Different index variables are formed based on socio-demographic variables.

In this present study the socio demographic data include name, age, education status, occupation, geographical location, length of previous marriage and children from previous marriage.

Consent Form

The consent form provides potential research subjects sufficient written information to decide whether to participate in a research study or not based on an explanation of the proposed research and the nature of the participation that is requested of them. It is a legal procedure used to ensure that a person is aware of what they agree to do and is also aware of any risks or costs that may exist (Swarthmore,[33]2016).

Questionnaire

Questionnaires containing open ended questions relevant to the research objectives will be used as a tool for Data collection.

Research Questions

1. Can you share your thoughts and feelings about the idea of remarriage?
2. How do your past experience with divorce shape your view remarriage?
3. What factors do you think influence your decision to remarry or not
4. How do your financial consideration influence your decision to remarry or to stay single?
5. How do children from previous marriages factor into your decision to remarry or not?
6. What are the challenges you perceive while deciding to remarrying or staying single?
7. What role do your family and friends play in shaping your attitudes towards remarriage or staying single?
8. How do you think society views affects your thoughts of remarriage or staying single?
9. What are some common misconceptions or stereotypes in society, how it shapes your attitudes towards remarriage or staying single?
10. How does your age influence your decision to remarry?

Procedure

Semi-structured interviews were conducted with part to gather rich, qualitative data on their experiences. Interviews were audio-recorded with par consent. Data analysis involved transcribing interview recordings verbatim and analyze them using thematic analysis. Data were coded, categorized, and interpreted to identify recurring themes and patterns with measures taken to enhance credibility and dependability. Themes will be analyzed in relation to existing literature, theoretical frameworks, and their implications for practice and future research.

Data Analysis

Thematic analysis is a qualitative data analysis method that involves reading through a data set (such as transcripts from in-depth interviews or focus groups) and identifying patterns in meaning across the data to derive themes. Thematic analysis involves an active process of reflexivity, where a researcher's subjective experience plays a central role in meaning making from data (Delve,[13] 2020).

In this study, conducting thematic analysis will help to explore a wide range of factors influencing attitudes toward remarriage, understanding emotional experiences, examining past marriage influences, and assesses concerns about children from previous relationships. Thematic analysis helps in identifying recurring themes or patterns, offering a rich and detailed understanding of the subject matter.

CHAPTER IV RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter provides the result and discussion of the study analyzed using thematic analysis. The information obtained through semi-Structured interviews. The result obtained can help in knowing the divorced women's attitudes towards remarriage.

Theme: Support

This support encompasses various dimensions, including emotional, practical, and relational aspects.

Sub-theme: Emotional Support

In question number 1 the researcher asked, "can you share your thoughts on remarriage after divorce". R1 response that " I prefer to remarry for getting emotional supporting". R2 response that " I am remarrying with the intention of finding emotional support".

The majority of participants expressing a desire to remarry for emotional support indicates a deep understanding of the value of companionship. People who have gone through the divorce of a prior marriage frequently go to a supportive spouse for the companionship, validation, and encouragement that they may offer.

Subtheme: Financial Support

In question number 4 the researcher asked, "How do financial considerations influence your decision to remarry?" R4 responded that, "Remarriage is a good decision, I am remarrying for have a partner for financial supporting ". R7 responded that, "Remarriage is a fresh start and I should remarry a partner who can provide financial stability and security"

For most respondents financial support is a primary motivation for remarriage, it reflects the significant impact that economic stability can have on individuals lives and relationships. In many participants, financial concerns may arise from challenges such as managing expenses, providing for children's needs, or planning for the future.

Subtheme: Friends and Family

In question number 7 researcher asked, "How do your families and friends support your decision to remarry?". R1 responded that "My parents and friends were supporting my decision to remarry". R2 responded that, "I get good support from my family and friends they want me to remarry immediately".

For the majority of participants, families and friends were supporting their decision to remarry because loved ones often want the best for and support their decisions if they believe it will lead to happiness and fulfillment.

Also R8 ,R9 and R10 were preferred to not remarry. Their family and friends were supporting their decision to not remarry. They were respecting autonomy and personal choice by not questioning or pressuring them to remarry.

Theme: Factor

Several factors can influence remarriage, including age, socioeconomic status, and the presence of children from previous marriages (Hetherington, Kreider & Ellis, [16]2011).

Subtheme: Age

In question number 10 researcher asked , "How does your age influence your decision to remarry?" R2 responded that, "I am too young so it is perfect for me to remarry, If i get older it will be difficult to get a perfect partner". R6 responded that, " age is an important factor for remarriage because if we get late for remarriage it will be difficult for bearing children. So it influences me to remarry"

The young woman may prioritize companionship and emotional fulfillment in their relationships. Age influences women's ability to bear children. If they get late to remarriage this decline in fertility can lead to challenges in conceiving and an increased risk of miscarriage and pregnancy complications.

Subtheme: Sexual Relations

In question number 3 " what factors influenced your decision to remarry?". R1 responded that, " I did not experience a sexual relationship with my ex husband. I am remarrying for fulfilling sexual relations ". R3 said that, "I am remarrying in order to desire sex and affection from my new partner".

The most important thing in marital life is sex. If we didn't sex we get angry with our partner and children. In the context of remarriage, individuals who have experienced the dissolution of a previous marriage may seek a new relationship where sexual fulfillment is a priority, particularly if their previous marriage lacked this aspect.

Subtheme: Minor Children

In question number 5 researchers asked, "How do your children from previous marriage influences your decision to remarry?" R4 responded that, "The main factor influencing me to remarry is my child, she didn't get affection from father, providing her stable family where she can receive the love." R7 responded that, "Remarrying gives me hope for a brighter future for my children, where they can experience the love and support of a complete family".

When Deciding to remarry, they prioritize finding a partner who can contribute positively to their children's lives, providing them with support, guidance, and a stable family environment. In many cases, individuals prioritize their children's well-being above their own personal happiness when considering remarriage.

R8 responded that "I am not interested in remarriage, now I am focusing on children's wellbeing and their security". The participants prioritized children's well-being and stability. The primary reason for choosing not to remarry revolves around their concern for their minor children. It reflects a responsible and caring approach to parenting, putting children's happiness and security first.

Theme: Challenges

An obstacle appraised as an opportunity rather than a threat. A threat becomes a challenge when the individual judges that their coping resources are adequate not only to overcome the stress associated with the obstacle but also to improve the situation in a measurable way.

Subtheme: Fear of Acceptance

In question number 7 researcher asked, "what are the challenges you perceived in deciding to remarry?" R1 responded that, "the main challenge I faced is thinking about my children. I have that the new partner will accept my children". R4 responded that, "the challenging thing is finding partners who accept my children".

Majority of the respondents have the fear that their children from previous marriages will not be accepted by a new partner. Participants have worries that their new partner will not fully embrace or support their children.

R5 responded that, "the main challenge I faced in remarriage is adjusting to new family members." R2 responded that, "accepting new family culture is challenging for me also I fear how this impacts my routine and relationships." Respondents have the fear of accepting a new family culture. They concern about cultural disparities between the new family members may lead to misunderstandings and conflicts.

Subtheme: Emotional baggage

In question number 6 researcher asked, "what are the challenges you perceived as challenges?" R2 responded that "The emotional scars from my previous marriage make it tough to fully open up in my new relationship". R3 responded that, "now if I decide to remarry, the past memory influences my thoughts and feelings at the time of new marriage". Respondents may fear that their emotional baggage from past experiences will negatively affect their current or future relationships.

Marriage is complex and intimate, with past experiences influencing the present relationship. Fears and trauma from past relationships can make partners more anxious and fear-prone. Fears of Past

experience make partners more conscious and anxious. The personality of the partner also plays a role in these influences (Yazdani, Mousavi & Radiey, [37] 2021).

Theme: Social Norms and stereotypes

Social norms are the unwritten rules or expectations that guide behavior within a group or society (Cialdini & Trost, [11] 1998). Stereotypes, which are oversimplified generalizations about a particular group, serve as cognitive shortcuts that individuals use to navigate complex social environments (Allport, [3] 1954).

Subtheme: Misconceptions

In question number 9 researcher asked, "what are the common misconceptions about remarriage and how it influences your view on remarriage?" R3 responded that "main misconceptions I heard remarriage are more likely to end in divorce. I didn't care what other say, I approach remarriage with open minded". R4 responded that, "I am 35, society have misconceptions that remarriage is only for younger individuals. but it is wrong, people of all ages can find love and companionship in remarriage". For the participants Remarriage is often misconceived as a sign of failure, perpetuating the belief that individuals who remarry couldn't maintain a successful first marriage. These misconceptions can influence their attitudes toward remarriage, leading to biases, misunderstandings, and unrealistic expectations. Majority of participants did not care about misconceptions; they may not perceive them as relevant or significant.

In R9 and R10 who were not interested in remarriage, they responded that, "the common misconceptions they heard that staying single is due to inability to find a suitable partner." This misconception overlooks the multiple reasons why individuals may choose not to remarry, ranging from personal fulfillment in single-hood to prioritizing independence and personal growth.

Subtheme: Societal Perception

In question number 8 researcher asked, "How do you think society view affects your thoughts of remarriage?" R1 responded that, "society is hard for me. People around me concern about the children, they say I should sacrifice my life to them". R7 said that, "society have a negative approach to remarriage, I am living rural areas, people around me believes that financially backward people are less likely to find a partner."

Majority participants get negative approaches from society on their view on remarriage. So that makes them confused whether to remarry or not. There are two types of people in our society. In many modern societies, remarriage is more accepted and less stigmatized than in the past, leading to common and acceptable practice. Respondents shared that society is hard for them. They face judgment and criticism. These negative attitudes can stem from traditional beliefs, cultural norms, and personal biases. Some individuals or communities may hold traditional beliefs that view remarriage as disrupting the family unit or causing instability for the children involved.

Theme: Emotional Readiness

Emotional readiness in the context of remarriage encompasses an individual's psychological preparedness to engage in a new marital relationship following a previous divorce or breakup. (Hughes & Gable, [17] 2013).

Subtheme: Personal Growth

In question number 1 researcher asked "Can you share your thoughts on remarriage after divorce?" R3 responded that, "remarriage is opportunities to personal growth". R5 responded that, "I decided to remarry for personal development". Responded to remarry for personal growth. Remarrying can be a decision made for personal growth, as it often represents a desire for new experiences, companionship, and emotional fulfillment.

CHAPTER V SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Major Findings

- The majority of respondents have positive attitudes towards remarriage. They expressed a desire to remarry for emotional support
- Divorced women responded that they desire to remarry for personal growth
- Respondents reported that remarrying is a good decision because it helps them for financial support.
- Minorities have negative attitudes towards remarriage. They prioritize self development and personal growth.
- Fear of repeating the same mistakes of previous marriage is also leading to negative attitudes towards remarriage.
- The main factors leading to remarriage is age. It can influence fertility and the ability to bear children.
- Younger divorced women have more positive attitudes toward remarriage than older divorced women.
- Divorced women were remarrying for sexual relationships, which not get from the previous marriage.
- Children from previous marriages influence positive attitudes towards remarriage. For several reasons they are: desire for a stable family, emotional and financial wellbeing for children.
- Children from previous marriages influence negative attitudes towards remarriage. For several reasons they are: concern about acceptance of children by new partners and for the well-being and security of children.
- Those who are not interested in remarriage focus on career building and living independently is more important than remarriage. They perceive remarriage as negatively.
- Perception of society in remarriage is negative because of traditional beliefs, cultural norms, and personal biases.
- Children from previous marriages influence the view of society. Traditional social views perceive remarriage to be stressful for the family or creating issues for the concerned children.
- Modern society is more open to remarriage without any belief, norms and biases.
- Society views creating negative or neutral attitudes towards remarriage among divorced women.
- Misconception from societies led divorced women to a neutral attitude towards remarriage. • According to the respondent the main misconception about remarriage is it's a sign of failure. This causes the majority of divorced women to approach the idea of remarriage with caution.
- All respondents get support from their family and friends for their decision to remarry or not remarry. Because the most loved ones often want the best for them and support their decisions if they believe it will lead to happiness and fulfillment.
- Acceptance of new family dynamics is challenging for divorced women for remarrying.

Cultural disparities between the new family members may lead to misunderstandings and conflicts.

- Fear of emotional baggage from past experiences will negatively affect their current or future relationships. It is a barrier for remarriage.
- Divorced women cope with their difficulties through different strategies such as engaging their life, focus on education, seeking support from friends and family etc.

Implications

Understanding these attitudes can help shape community initiatives, counseling and therapy to meet the needs and concerns of these women as they consider getting married again.

In order to ensure that policies related to marriage, divorce, and family support services reflect the experiences and viewpoints of divorced women, policymakers can use the data to establish or modify these programs.

Limitations

- Small sample size.
- Excludes perspectives of divorced men and married individuals.
- Ethical concerns may limit data depth.

Future Scope

- To gather more comprehensive data, allocate a longer time frame for data collection.
- Instead of solely analyzing the divorced women perspective, consider the viewpoints of divorced men also.
- Investigate the role of online dating platforms and social media in shaping divorced women's perspectives on remarriage

CONCLUSION

In conclusion The study offers a thorough grasp of divorced women's perspectives on getting married again, demonstrating that a mix of social, familial, and personal factors influence their choices. While obstacles like emotional baggage, fear of acceptance, societal misconceptions, and worries about children influenced negative or cautious attitudes, emotional support, financial stability, and personal development emerged as the main drivers of remarriage. The three main factors that determined whether a person was ready to get married again were age, having young children, and sexual fulfillment. The results emphasize how important social networks and family are in influencing or limiting decisions about remarriage.

Furthermore, attitudes are still influenced by conventional wisdom and societal perceptions, even though contemporary viewpoints are progressively promoting acceptance. Remarriage is a difficult decision that requires weighing one's own goals, emotional health, the welfare of one's children, and social norms. In order to support divorced women in remarriage and foster emotional, financial, and social resilience, this study highlights the necessity of counseling services, supportive social policies, and community initiatives. Future studies ought to look at larger demographics, divorced men, and the influence of online social media on decisions to remarry.

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