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A study on factors causing relationship break-up and divorce with reference to erode

B.Nivedha, M.Sowmiya, S.Udhaya Kumar (I- MBA), Nandha Engineering College

E-mail-sowmiyamahendranece@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Divorces and Relationship Break-up have emerged as a very likely outcome of marriages and Relationship today, questioning the truth of the saying that marriages are 'made in heaven'. The divorce rates among young couples are increasing progressively and have thus become an issue of major concern. Divorces were not so common in the past, but as time passed by, it began to be accepted as more of a common practice. Romantic relationships are a challenging endeavor that individuals seek as a primary goal to achieve in life, and when these relationships end, the termination can be detrimental and emotionally distressing. When taking a look at traditional romantic relationships, who, males or females, would handle this life-changing event worse? The stereotypical inclination would lead one to believe that women, who are more emotionally sensitive according to conventional wisdom, would handle this type of life event far worse than men because they are more relationally involved with others. Research has actually found that because men have more emotional and practical needs met in romantic relationships, they will suffer more from the ending of the relationship than do women. Against conventional wisdom, men fall in love more quickly than women do, as well as actually taking relationship dissolution harder. Ample evidence shows that gender differences heavily prevail within the dissolution of romantic relationships]. Men and women are socialized differently, therefore establishing a foundation in which gender differences become prevalent theoretically and socially.

1.INTRODUCTION

Coping mechanisms that are suited to their pivotal characteristics. The premise established from research is that men do not fare well when trying to cope with the termination of a romantic relationship, which therefore creates distraction mechanisms in order to relocate or bypass the negative emotions. This distraction could possibly lead men, more so than women, into rebound relationships, which acts as an instrumental switch in focus from the recent relational

termination to the new found love interest. Rebound relationships have little empirical research support, therefore allowing a developmental need to be addressed. Stable and satisfying marriages contribute to men's and women's improved physical and psychological health and longevity as well as their material wealth. The incidence of divorce is: Given such high expectations of marriage, why do these relationships break down? What are the reasons for divorce? How can divorce be prevented? An examination of the reasons given by men and women for their marriages ending can contribute to efforts at both national and community levels to assist men and women develop the knowledge and skills that may enable them to achieve more satisfying couple and family relationships, and ameliorate the tensions and distress that can lead to relationships breaking down. The emphasis can be on strengthening relationships as much as preventing relationship breakdown some directions for strategies to foster more satisfying relationships. To examine the reasons given for divorce by selected socio-economic status, couple, family and individual characteristics of respondents. This may be helpful in understanding risk factors and targeting groups that can benefit from interventions to prevent marriage breakdown and promote satisfying relationships. To explore any associations between perceived reasons for divorce, some pathways to final separation (for example, who initiated separation, whether advice was sought, preparation for final separation), aspects of post-divorce adjustment (for example, satisfaction and wellbeing), and reflections of regret.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To analyze the problem faced by the respondents in relationship breakup and divorce

3. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

- This study aim to solve the relationship problem and divorce (marriage break down)
- This study also help to solve expectation of the partners and to solve the misunderstanding

- It also helps in family bonding.

4. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- The present study was hard to take survey from everyone
- The People hesitates to answer the questionnaires because of their privacy

5. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Beth Anne Shelton (1980) in their book presented her analysis that paid work and household responsibilities not only impact on each other but may conflict. That is time spent in one sphere mean less time spent in another. If commitments to paid labor and household labor call for full time participants in both, that time must come either at the expense of leisure or else some of the demands of paid labor or household labor must go unmet.

Deborah and Judith (1980) in their in book stated that their survey was designed to elicit response from both parents and non-parents on how they have reached decisions in their work family choices. For example, 85 percent of the 902 women believe that reducing hours of work is detrimental to women's career. Despite this widely held perception, 70 percent of the women with children decreased their hours of work after the birth of their first child. Knowing that the traditional rules of a male dominated work culture challenge their role as a parent, the Harvard women demonstrated a fierce determination to forge new definitions for being involved parent and a committed professional.

John Milton from 1643–1645 wrote during a period when thoughts about divorce were anything but simplistic; rather, there was active debate among thought-leaders. However, Milton's basic approval of divorce within strict parameters set by the biblical witness was typical of many influential Christian intellectuals, particularly the Westminster divines. Milton addressed the Assembly on the matter of divorce in August 1643, at a moment when the Assembly was beginning to form its opinion on the matter

6. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

6.1 RESEARCH DESIGN

- 1). A Master plan that specifies the method and procedures for collecting and analyzing needed information.
- 2). A research design is a framework or blueprint for conducting the marketing research project.

6.2 SAMPLE DESIGN

Sampling is the process of selecting a sufficient number of elements from the population. A Sample Design is a definite plan for obtaining a sample from the sampling frame. It refers to the technique or the procedure the researcher would adopt in selecting some sampling units from which inferences about the population is drawn.

6.3 NON-PROBABILITY SAMPLING:-

Non-Probability sampling is a sampling technique where the samples are gathered in a process that does not give all the individuals in the population equal chances of being selected.

6.4 CLUSTER SAMPLING

Cluster sampling refers to a type of sampling method . With cluster sampling, the researcher divides the population into separate groups, called clusters. Then, a simple random sample of clusters is selected from the population. The researcher conducts his analysis on data from the sampled clusters. Compared to simple random sampling and stratified sampling.

6.5 SIZE OF THE SAMPLE

The Sample size is **20**.

7. DATA COLLECTION METHOD

7.1 PRIMARY DATA

These are data which are collected for the first time directly by the Researcher for the Specific study undertaken by him. In this research primary data are collected directly from the Respondent by using Questionnaire.

7.2 SECONDARY DATA

These are data which are already collected and used by someone preciously. The data's are collected from journals, magazines and websites.

8. STATISTICAL TOOLS USED

To analyze and interpret collected data the following simple percentage and ranking were used.

8.1 SIMPLE PERCENTAGE AND RANKING

To analyse and interpret collected data the following simple percentage and ranking were used.

FORMULA

$$\text{Percentage analysis} = \frac{\text{Number of respondent}}{\text{Total number of respondent}} \times 100$$

8.2 HENRY GARRETT RANKING

Garrett's ranking technique to find out the most significant factor which influences the respondent, Garrett's ranking technique was used. As per this method, respondents have been asked to assign the rank for all factors and the outcomes of such ranking have been converted into score value with the help of the following formula:

$$\text{Percent position} = 100 (R_{ij} - 0.5) / N_j$$

Where,

R_{ij} = Rank given for the i th variable by j th respondents

N_j = Number of variable ranked by j th respondents.

9. DATA ANALYSIS

The Respondent who participated in the research are from diversified background with gender, age group, marital status and educational qualification

TABLE 1: PROFILE OF THE RESPONDENTS

DETAILS OF RESPONDENTS	NO.OF RESPONDENT		PERCENTAGE
AGE	Below 20 years	0	0
	20-30Years	13	65
	30-40Years	4	20
	Above 40 years	3	15
	Total	20	100
GENDER	Male	12	60
	Female	8	40
	Trans Gender	0	0
	Total	20	100
MATRIAL STATUS	Single	3	15
	Married	9	45
	Relationship	4	20
	Break Up	3	15
	Divorce	1	5
	Total	20	100
SALARY	Below 20000	9	45
	20000-30000	2	10
	30000-40000	4	20
	Above 40000	5	25
	Total	20	100
ANOTHER RELATIONSHIP	Yes	9	45
	No	11	55
	Total	20	100

INTERPRETATION:-

From the above table maximum percentage was in the age of 20-30years and in gender Male respondents was 60%.Married people was 45% were at the same time there salary was below 20000 also 55% of the people not ready for another relationship

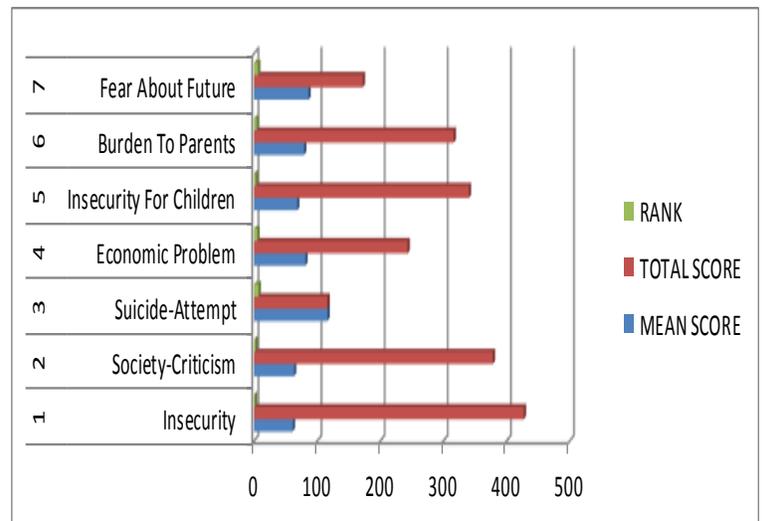
TABLE NO.2-FACTORS THAT CAUSING RELATIONSHIP BREAK-UP AND DIVORCE

S.NO	PROBLEMS	MEAN SCORE	TOTAL SCORE	RANK
1	Insecurity	61	427	1
2	Society-Criticism	63	378	2
3	Suicide-Attempt	116	116	7
4	Economic Problem	81	243	5
5	Insecurity For Children	68	340	3
6	Burden To Parents	79	316	4
7	Fear About Future	86	172	6

INTERPRETATION:-

From the above table it is evident that “Insecurity” ranked as no.1 with a total score of 427,”Society-criticism” is ranked as no.2 with a total score of 378, “Insecurity for children” is ranked as no.3 with a total score of 340, “Burden to parents” is ranked as no.4 with a total score of 316, “Economic Problem” is ranked as no.5 with a total score of 243,Then the“Fear About Future” is ranked a s no.6 with a total score of 172, “Suicide-Attempt” is ranked as no.7 with a total score of 116.

FIGURE 1.BAR CHART



10. FINDINGS:

- “INSECURITY” is ranked as No:-1 problem in a total score of 427.
- “SOCIETY-CRITICISM” is ranked as No:-2 problem in a total score of 378.
- “INSECURITY FOR CHILDREN” is ranked as No:-3 problem in a total score of 340.

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11. SUGGESTIONS:-

- To make them busy in any interesting work so that they does not think about society.
- Proper counseling can be given to the couples in order to improve their relationship.
- Requesting them to improve their life into positive mode.

12. CONCLUSION:-

As to conclude Human relationship education during the school years that provides skills in communication, problem solving and conflict resolution, and which encourages self-esteem, may also prepare young people for mature relationships as partners, parents and community members. Since relationships are dynamic and family circumstances alter over the life course (birth of a child, dealing with teenagers, a change in employment, illness of a family member), couples may benefit more from ongoing opportunities for a range of education and counselling options across the different stages of marriage and family life than from brief pre-marriage education sessions. A range of programs and services can be made available to develop understanding and skills in interpersonal relationship and parenting competence.

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