



An empirical study on opinion of single parent culture with reference to Erode

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ABSTRACT

A single parent is one living without a spouse and on whose shoulders lies the higher responsibility of looking after a child. The single parent is the primary caregiver with whom the children have most residency with. In most circumstances, it occurs after separation or divorce and the mother becomes the primary caregiver as the custodial parent, and the father becomes a secondary giver as the noncustodial parent. In some instances though, such roles may interchange between the parents. Single parenthood is a growing trend in today's world; this can be attributed to increased rates of divorce, separation, mortality amongst parents and individual decisions to be single parents.

1. INTRODUCTION

The single parent faces some unique challenges and should always be ready to tackle them and maintain a happy family. The main challenge is how to influence a child's growth and development positively without the child being affected substantially by the absence of the other parent. This, therefore, raises the stakes of single parenthood in owing to that sole responsibility

bestowed on a single parent that is, usually, shared by both parents in healthy parenthood. In many cases, such responsibility becomes enormous on the single parent especially when the parent is not receiving alimony or child support from an ex-spouse. It, therefore, calls for stringent budgeting aimed at reducing the overall expenses in order to make ends meet. Most single parents volunteer to work overtime or take on additional part-time jobs in pursuit of financial security. It is always important for such parents to make the children understand their economic status and personal responsibilities. Quality time with the kids is limited because the parent is strained between responsibilities that make him or her chronically fatigued. It is important that such a parent find time to get enough rest and recuperate lest they experience depression and burnout, and this may easily cause hopelessness in life on the parent.

2.OBJECTIVES

To analyze the problems faced by the respondents due to single parents culture.

3.SCOPE OF THE STUDY

- This study will help us to know about the problems faced by single parents.
- This study may help people how to overcome single parent culture in their life.

4.LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- Being overloaded with work.
- Always short on money.
- Feeling lonely.

Disciplining your children can be a problem.

5.LITERATURE REVIEW

The Alliance conducted further interviews via telephone and email correspondence with twenty-three authors who have done previous work on the topic of care giving or single parenting. All of these authors concur that there should be additional research in the area of single parent care giving. Twenty of the twenty-three authors had not performed any additional research on the topic and did not know of any additional research being conducted in the area of single parent care giving. Two of the authors had done additional research; it was, however, focused on single parenting or the sandwich generation. One author, Lawrence Ganong, Department of Human and Family Studies, University of Missouri, whose 2006 previous work was conducted on family structure and mothers' caring for children with cystic fibrosis, plans to further research this area. The Alliance received responses from 35 coalitions developing innovative programs. Most of these programs, however, focused on all caregivers regardless of marital status. Other programs provided supports for kinship caregivers (such as grandparents raising grandchildren). The interviews and the responses about programs do offer insight

into the specific needs of single parent caregivers and the multitude of roles and responsibilities that they assume. It also shows the gaps in literature that exist and the need for supports for this population.

6.RESEARH METHODOLOGY

I. 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 population research project.

II. SAMPLE DESIGN

Sampling is the process of selecting a sufficient number of element 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.

III. 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.

IV. CLUSTER SAMPLING

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

V. SIZE OF THE SAMPLE

- The Sample size is **30**

7. DATA COLLECTION METHOD

I. 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.

II. 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.

9. FORMULA

Percentage analysis = (No. of respondents / Total no. of respondents) x 100

10. 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.

11. DATA ANALYSIS

I. PROFILE OF THE RESPONDENTS

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 RESPONDENTS		PERCENT -AGE
AGE	Below 20 Years	0	0
	20-30 years	8	26.7
	30-40 years	16	53.3
	Above 40 Years	6	20
	Total	30	100
GENDER	Male	6	20
	Female	24	80
	Total	30	100
EDUCATION QUALIFICATION	School	14	46.7
	UG	8	26.7
	PG	7	23.3
	Un-Educated	1	3.3
	Total	30	100
INCOME LEVEL	Below 20000	19	63.4
	20000-30000	4	13.3
	30000-40000	6	20
	Above 40000	1	3.3
	Total	30	100
GOING FOR A JOB	Yes	21	70
	No	9	30
	Total	30	100
SINGLE PARENT	Yes	30	100
	No	0	0
	Total	30	100
RISK OF A SINGLE PARENT	Yes	29	96.7
	No	1	3.3
	Total	30	100

INTERPRETATION

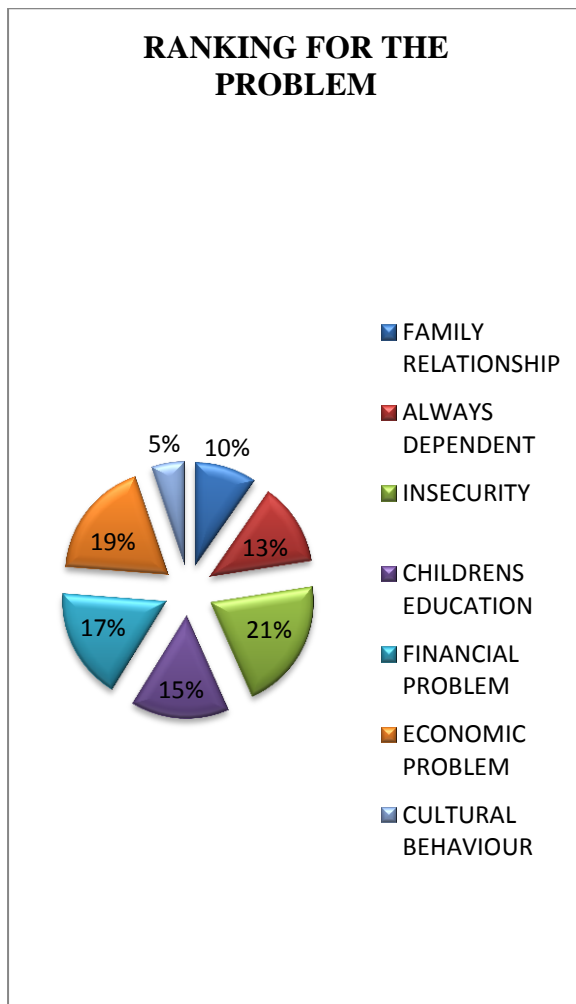
From this table it evident that respondents are mostly 0% of the respondents are below 20 years of age, 26.7% of the respondents have 20-30 years of age, 53.3% of the respondents have 30-40 years of age, 20% of the respondents have above 40 years of age. Male are 20% and Female are 80%. Education Qualification of school in 46.7%, UG in 26.7%, PG in 23.3%, Uneducated in 3.3%. Income level of the respondents mostly 63.4% of the respondents are below 20000, 13.3% of the respondents have 20000-30000, 20% of the respondents have 30000-40000, 3.3% of the respondents have above 40000. Employed of the respondents are 70%, Unemployed of the respondents are 30%. Single parent of the respondents are 100%, Risk of the single parents of the respondents are 96.7%, doesn't take any risk of the single parent of the respondents are 3.3%.

TABLE 2:**RANK THE PROBLEMS FACED BY THE RESPONDENTS DUE TO SINGLE PARENT CULTURE**

S.NO	PROBLEMS	MEAN SCORE	TOTAL SCORE	RANK
1	Family Relationship	137	274	6
2	Always Dependent	123	369	5
3	Insecurity	99	594	1
4	Children's Education	110	440	4
5	Financial Problem	71	497	3
6	Economic Problem	106	530	2
7	Cultural Behavior	149	149	7

INTERPRETATION

From the above table it is evident that “Insecurity” ranked as no.1 with a total score of 594 points ,”Economic problem is ranked as no.2 with a total score of 530 points, “Financial problem” is ranked as no.3 with a total score of 497 points, “Children’s education” is ranked as no.4 with a total score of 440 points, “Always dependent” is ranked no.5 with a total score of 369 points, “Family relationship” is ranked as no.6 with a total score of 274 points, “Cultural Behaviour” is ranked no.7 with total score of 149 points.



12.FINDINGS

Research on single parent caregivers tends to,

- From this evident that “**insecurity**” ranked as no.1 with a total score of 594 points.
- “**Economic problem**” ranked as no.2 with a total score of 530 points.
- “**Financial problem**” ranked as no.3 with a total score of 497 points.

SUGGESTION

- Proper relationship should be maintained among the relatives.
- Can engage themselves into work and can get loans from banks or financial institutions.
- Can work as a freelancer as “stay from home”.

CONCLUSION

Parents and children undergo some difficult changes when they go from being a traditional family to a single-parent family. However, the disadvantages can be managed and countered with the advantages. Single-parent families can be just as successful as dual-parent families; it may just require a little more work.

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