



## WITHER MARRIAGE? DIVORCE MANIA IN BANGALORE CITY: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS

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**Abstract:** *This paper explores the steadily increasing incidence of divorce more particularly among IT professionals in Bangalore city (India). Every year, almost 2000 to 3000 divorce petitions are filed in Bangalore and the same numbers are disposed off in the family courts in Bangalore city. Majority of the couples who seek divorce are those working in IT sector as professionals. It is observed that there has been a consistent rise in the incidence of divorce, about 17.25 percent from 1981 to 2011, which further increased to 31.9. Percent in 2011, onwards, indicating a rise of 14 percent during the decade. It appears that marital breakdown in other metropolitan cities and in Bangalore is increasingly influenced by incompatibility among young IT couples. Several other factors are also aggravating the situation thereby threatening marital bonds. The expectation of young IT couples from marriage is growing for their emotional and social problems are very difficult to be met. Marital breakdown IT professions it tries to explore the factors that have lead to divorce and to identify types of person who go for divorce, in Bangalore city.*

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## **INTRODUCTION**

Marriage is an important social institution that permits or admits man and women for family life. It is more or less durable condition between male and female beyond the more acting of propagation (birth of offspring). By marriage they start the basis for family life. The merits of the marriage include the regulation of sex life, sex relation, leads to establishment of family, provide for economic corporation, contribute the emotional and intellectual interstimulation of the partner and aim at social solidarities. Factors which influence marital satisfaction include demographic individual factors such as, security or alcoholism, marital interaction like the husband attribution to household labor etc. Marital satisfaction is a subjective feeling of happiness, and pleasure experienced by spouse while considering all current aspect of marriage.

Marital maladjustment can occur when two individual from different background start living together and face adjustment problem. It is more common in urban setting. Marital maladjustment has long been a popular topic in studies of family. Probably because the concept is believed to be closely related to stability of a given marriage. Well adjusted marriages are expected to last for a long time while poorly adjusted marriage end up with divorce and separation. Marital maladjustment is the disability of the person to adjust with the partner (husband and wife) due to problems that lead to inappropriate coping and marital problems.

Marital maladjustment can be determined by the cases of divorce In India the rate is very low, only 1.1 percent But the divorce cases are in a increasing trend among professionals working in IT sector nearly 2000 divorce cases reported every year from BPO, KPO, MNNs IT sector. Bangalore is becoming highest number of divorce cases from IT sector in the Bangalore city. The causes of marital maladjustment may be various factors, such as change in life style, improvement in technologies, urbanization, single parenthood, broken family and so on. Marital satisfaction has direct effect with job analysis. It can be done in 3 levels- within individual affect, how my job is associated with perception of marriage, how my spouse job is associated with perception of marriage, and how two joint perspectives of the couple is related to perception of marriage.

Marital discord has been related to personality, job and home stress, mental illness, depression, education, sex role attitude, happiness and success in life. Women if they are



working then also she has to perform all duties at office as well as at home. As a result this may cause stress, depression during marital adjustment. Several studies showed that there are several causes due to which professionals working in IT companies are having marital maladjustment. Heavy work load, stresses full work place, competition, high technology, hours of works, night duty, dual career both husband and wife, cyber sex, financial stability, change in marital role, less time for family life etc are factor lead to marital maladjustment. Studies show that professionals have more job stress and less job satisfaction though they get a handsome salary. professional are more prone for some of the occupational diseases such as vision syndrome, musculo skeletal problem, suicidal tendency, back ache, infertility problem, depression etc. due to which they are not able to carry out marital role which indirectly influence marital maladjustment. Bangalore is becoming highest number of divorce cases in world. There is a rising divorce rate in Bangalore from IT sector. Since the year 2003 the number of the divorce cases pertaining to IT sector was seen a steady rise. Statistics revealed that in 2003, the number of the divorced cases from the IT sector was 1280, in the year 2004 number was 1240, in 2005 number was 1860 and in 2006 the number was 2493. The statistics available till June 2007 stated that the number of the divorce cases from IT sector is 828 already in Bangalore.

**Table-1 Number of matrimonial cases filed in the Family Courts of Bangalore 1987-2011**

| Sl. No | Years         | Number of matrimonial Cases | CGR   |
|--------|---------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| 1      | 1987          | 1369                        | -     |
| 5      | 1988----1991  | 2869                        | 15.95 |
| 9      | 1992-----1995 | 3796                        | 5.76  |
| 14     | 1996----2000  | 6388                        | 10.97 |
| 25     | 2001-----2011 | 18392                       | 11.15 |
|        |               | <b>32814</b>                |       |

Total Numbers of cases field by 2011.

**Prevalence rate of divorce:** Divorce is most prevalent between the age of 20-30. Globally divorce statistics reveal that Sri Lanka 1.5 percent, Japan 1.9 percent, Italy 10 percent, Canada 37 percent, France 38.3 percent, united kingdom 42.6 percent, Russia 43.3 percent, Denmark 44.5 percent, united nations 54.8 percent, Sweden 54.9 percent etc. In India the rate is very low, only 1.1 percent But the divorce cases are in an increasing trend among IT professionals at Bangalore.



## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

**Pramila Nesargi** says that in most cases she has come across marital discord is due to an unhappy physical relationship. She says that viewing the computer for long hours has proven to cause impotency and she wants to inspect the working condition and would like to make suggestion to change the working pattern of the employer so that they get more time at home.

**Sanjanthi Sajan**, who runs a boutique matrimonial firm in Bangalore handled every year around 1700 marital discord cases from IT sector.

**Shilini P. Shetty** an advocate says that financial stability is a major problem between married couple. The couples do not try and work out the marriage as they are confident that they can lead a life without each other because they are financially stable.

**Viswanath B.N.**, an advocate who has handle at least 5 cases pertaining to couple from IT sector says that couple do not try to even reconcile and are in a hurry to end the marriage. There is a very little that they can do after they come to court.

**Ranjith Sankar V.** who has handle many cases regarding marital discord among IT professionals told to freelance journalist that it is the time to analyze this phenomenon. Sociologist and psychologist should examine this issue. He wishes that somebody will conduct a study on this. A study reveals that marital satisfaction and job satisfaction are positively related. Stresses at the work are likely to lead marital conflict. IT companies makes Bangalore most stressed out city.

**Padmini Prasad**, director of the institute of sexual medicine, 40 percent of the couple visiting infertility clinics are professionals. Long working hours, stress and pressure at work, night shift and lack of sleep can lead to various sexual problems. A study shows that the changing nature and composition of work place with participation of working mother, dual career couple and single parent has made for a more productive work force which result greater work family conflict. Marital satisfaction decline sharply after marriage and sharpest for the first 10 years.

**Vicky Nanjappa** at Bangalore explores some causes of marital discord among people who are working in IT companies. Usually husband who work in IT companies do not spend much time with their wives. He used to return late to home and too tired even to talk. As a result marriage becomes pointless and conflicting. Sometimes both couple works in IT companies



in two different shifts. As a result they get less time for sharing. Loneliness become too much for them to handle. Cyber sex also plays a big role in disintegrating families. Most of the IT professionals develop relationship online. As a result they become less interested to their partner.

According to a study working women are less martially adjusted and are more depressed because they cannot give proper attention to their marital life resulting depression and stress. Nearly 21 percent working women reported marital split. There is a negative correlation between work involvement and demographic variable such as age, sex, year of experience, year of marriage, hour of work etc.

Another study revealed that stress among IT professionals suffering from psychological problems. Work related concern such as severe competition, unrealistic expectation from superior, being achievement oriented lack of job security and inability to accept failure have lead to a host of psychological problems among software professionals. People working in IT sector go through a lot of anxiety, depression, loneliness because of their work environment and often exhibit feeling of inadequacy, lowered self esteemed and dissatisfaction. This reflects itself in the form of social, marital and sexual problem. Several IT personnel reported that they felt guilty about neglecting their families as a result of their heavy work load.

## **STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM**

The divorce cases are increasing in divorce mania cases of divorce pertaining to those who work in the IT sector taken place. Financial freedom, lack of time at home, erratic working hours, work pressure, financial security and stress are being seen as the main reasons for this fiasco.

## **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

- To assess the level of marital maladjustment among IT professionals.
- To determine the association between socio-economic and cultural variables and marital maladjustment.

## **STUDY AREA**

Primary data for the present study have been collected from Bengaluru city. Bengaluru is a metropolitan city in the southern part of Karnataka, India and covers a geographical area of 741 km<sup>2</sup> with a 2014, Population of Bangalore is estimated to be 10178146. The city is



experiencing a rapid growth in its population in the last 10 years. Going by its decade growth 2001-2011, the city adds 0.5 million people to its every growing population every year. Just like other Metropolitan cities of India, Bangalore is also suffering from issue of Over Population. (Census 2011). Today as a large city and growing metropolis, Bangalore is home to many of the most well-recognized colleges and research institutions in India. Numerous public sector heavy industries, software companies, aerospace, telecommunications, and defense organizations are located in the city. Most of the women population in Bangalore depend on home based assignments and garments. Bengaluru is well known for information technology, capital bio technology, Capital. Service industry center, education center for medicine, engineering, rapid infrastructure development. But city struggling to cope with overcrowding, infrastructural issues and this has affected living in modern cities.

## **METHODS AND TECHNIQUES OF THE STUDY**

The Data was gathered through the use of structured questionnaires and oral interview collected from select 100 divorcees who are working in IT BPO KPO companies at Bangalore city was randomly selected. The respondents consist of software professionals, KPO, BPOs, were administered and which was a co-operative effort done with the respondents. One hundred (100) copies of questionnaires were administered the questionnaires covered the among other things the study focuses on the working and the living conditions of professionals workers interrelation and interaction largely coming from broken families they live on the borders of starvation. Data collected thus had been processed through SPSS software. Apart from primary data, information and data had been collected from a wide variety secondary resources like, newspaper clippings, data available in the internet etc.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

For the present study, total 100 divorce case in that 50 female and 50 male were interviewed which shows that more number of male and female in Bangalore city. After studying 50 cases of divorce in much detail the researcher feels that the real reason for divorce in many cases is lack of understanding and communication between the spouses. Marriage is an intimate relationship between a man and a woman, if real love and understanding exist between two people difficulties and problems are overcome. Such a union cannot be shattered by temporary problems. Where the husband wife relationship



itself is not very deep, problems are magnified and may disintegrate ending in ultimate rupture. The only way to prevent divorce is to encourage a young couple to understand each other and communicate freely so that tensions do not pent up and create irrevocable situations.

**Table-1.1 Respondents age group**

| Sl. No | Category | Female | Male | Percentage |
|--------|----------|--------|------|------------|
| 1      | 20-29    | 24     | 4    | 28         |
| 2      | 30-39    | 21     | 29   | 16         |
| 3      | 40-49    | --     | 11   | 16         |
| 4      | 50-59    | --     | 4    | 4          |
| 5      | 60-69    | --     | 2    | 2          |
| Total  |          | 45     | 50   | 66         |

Age wise distribution of the sample is represented in this table. The sample consisting of 50 male and 50 female respondents the age of respondents in the sample are categorized in to five categories. Most of the respondents are in the age group of 30-39 years (50). 28 percentages of the respondents are in the age group of 20-29 years. Yet 16% of the respondents are in age group which had alternatively good number of respondents and the exact number of respondents are in the age group of 50-59 and 60-69 in 4% and 2% respondents are in the age at which the person gets the decree we can conclude that majority of the divorced spouses are comparatively young are fit to remarry and settle in life provided other factors are favorable to them.

**Table- 1.2 Duration of Marriage**

| Sl. No | Categories   | Number | Percentage |
|--------|--------------|--------|------------|
| 1      | 1-4          | 13     | 26         |
| 2      | 5-9          | 19     | 38         |
| 3      | 10-14        | 9      | 18         |
| 4      | 15 and above | 9      | 18         |
| Total  |              | 50     | 100        |

This table shows that majority of the respondents (38%) have married for a duration of 5-9 year and 26 % were married for a period of 1-4 yes and equal no. of respondents have married for the period of 10-14 and 15 and above (18%) Duration of marriage indicates the length of marriage in years of the couples since they got married. This doesn't necessarily



differentiate between the years of staying together and staying apart. The following table shows the demarcation.

**Table -1.3 Economic class of the couple**

| Sl. No | Categories | Female | Male | Percentage |
|--------|------------|--------|------|------------|
| 1      | Upper      | 13     | 23   | 36         |
| 2      | Middle     | 26     | 22   | 48         |
| 3      | Lower      | 11     | 5    | 16         |
| Total  |            | 50     | 50   | 100        |

These tables that 36% of the couple was from upper class whereas the majority of them were middle which constitutes 48% and a law percentage of them are from lower economic class. (16%) this is in regard to their family of origin. The economic class of the couples was determined the basis of their a) Family income b) occupation c) Ancestral economic status.

It is an established fact that the economic status of a person or family determines their lives and social relationship. In the middle class, women's education, employment economic independence and moving along at par with men in all walks of life are to producing changes in the values, attitudes and other views. So there are more women from middle class seeking divorce.

**Table-1.4 Type of Marriage**

| Sl. No | Categories | Number | Percentage |
|--------|------------|--------|------------|
| 1      | Arranged   | 42     | 84         |
| 2      | Love       | 8      | 16         |
| Total  |            | 50     | 100        |

This table shows that out of 50 respondents 84% of them had arranged marriage and only 16% of them had love marriage. Arranged marriage is the traditional pattern of marriage in India. But with the Increase in basically women's education employment, social mobility and contact between sexes, love marriages and gradually increasing in number. In the present study only a few cases had love marriage.

**Table -1.5 Cause of divorce**

| Sl. No | Complaint                   | Responses | Percentage |
|--------|-----------------------------|-----------|------------|
| 1      | Impotency of Husband        | 2         | 4          |
| 2      | False Information about job | 3         | 6          |
| 3      | Inferior education          | 3         | 2          |
| 4      | Husband older               | 1         | 2          |





|           |                          |    |     |
|-----------|--------------------------|----|-----|
| <b>5</b>  | Tried to kill wife       | 8  | 16  |
| <b>6</b>  | Husband suspicious       | 8  | 16  |
| <b>7</b>  | Extra marital affairs    | 12 | 24  |
| <b>8</b>  | Cruelty                  | 13 | 26  |
| <b>9</b>  | Interference of In- laws | 8  | 16  |
| <b>10</b> | Husband vices            | 9  | 18  |
| <b>11</b> | In compatibility         | 3  | 10  |
| <b>12</b> | Ego Problems             | 5  | 10` |
| <b>13</b> | Un happiness             | 6  | 12  |
| <b>14</b> | Dowry harassment         | 15 | 30  |
| <b>15</b> | Forced marriage          | 2  | 4   |
| <b>16</b> | Cultural difference      | 3  | 6   |

Distribution of complaints: As can be seen in the Above table, the researcher has stayed close to phrases and commence made by the wife herself, and have as well as possible used all of the comments here is an attempt to ascertain how the women herself received the problem, not to pinpoint the cause of divorce the researcher wanted to understand what she saw as the problems of her marriage this would help the researcher to have some grasp of her position and complaint when the divorce occurred. Finally since all wives made then one complaint, the categories are not exclusive among those who complain about dowry harassment will be found wives also complained of cruelty or extra marital relations. Thus the association between a given complaint and other behaviour may be sharp.

Majority of the respondents claimed that dowry harassment 30% as the main cause of divorce and next in succession is extra marital affairs 26% and husband varying only in one or two numbers only 4% of the wives claimed that the husband was impotent 12% of them claimed that unhappiness with in the marriage was the main cause of divorce.

## **CONCLUSION**

A study shows that continued stress and strain at work lead to circumstances where women find it difficult to carry on especially during in pregnancy and in situations of double burden of family and work. Those women who are above 30 years and married were found to be leaving under special circumstances which result most of them to divorce.

Hence these studies explore many of the drawbacks and statistics evidence regarding marital maladjustment and its ill effect among IT professionals. There are very few studies done it this aspect. So the researcher felt that there is a need to explore and identify the



factors of marital maladjustment among professional. On the basis of this study the management will be able to take appropriate measure for the professionals.

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