

INCREASING TREND OF SINGLE LIVING IN INDIAN URBAN INDIAN SOCIETY

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ABSTRACT

Trend of single living is increasing in all over world. In Indian urban society this trend has become common. Strength of men and women involved in single living is increasing. There are so many reasons for this trend as unsuccessful marriage, work pressure, reluctance towards marriage, family responsibility, marriage with indecisive spouse, forcefully marriage, ambitions for career etc. A new structure of society is forming. Present study is focused on finding of strength and social role of single living persons in urban Indian society.

INTRODUCTION

In past, single living was uncommon in society. Now it is increasingly common. No. of unmarried and divorces male and female living alone is increasing rapidly. In U.S.A. more than a quarter of households now contain one person, alone. In UK, one of the biggest social trends emerged from the 2011 census was the number of people living alone in the UK, with single person households increasing. Today, the number of single adults in many other nations around the world is unprecedented.

It was believed that single life continues to be stigmatized, with single people routinely stereotyped as less secure and more self-centered than married people. They're said to die sooner, alone and sad. Yet studies of people who live alone typically find that most are doing just fine; they don't feel isolated, nor are they sad and lonely. Reports of the early death of single people have also been greatly exaggerated, as have claims that marriage transforms miserable, sickly single people into happy and healthy spouses. People with more diversified relationship portfolios tend to be more satisfied with their lives. In contrast, the insularity of couples who move in together or get married can leave them vulnerable to poorer mental health.

Studies have shown that people who stay single develop more confidence in their own opinions and undergo more personal growth and development than people who marry. They value meaningful work more than married people do. They may also have more opportunities to enjoy the solitude

that many of them savor. As the potential for living a full and meaningful single life becomes more widely known, living single becomes more of a genuine choice. Fewer people marry as a way of fleeing single life or simply doing what they are expected to do, and more will choose it because it's what they really want.

OBJECTIVE

- Finding of increase in strength of male and female singles
- Finding of social role of male singles
- Finding of social role of female singles

HYPOTHESIS

1. There is no significant increase in strength of male and female singles.
2. There is no significant social role of male singles.
3. There is no significant social role of female singles.

METHODOLOGY

Descriptive survey method was applied for present study. 500 persons of age 21-50 years were randomly selected as sample. In both categories 50% male and 50% female were taken. They were interviewed using self-prepared questionnaire to know social status of singly living persons. Collected data was tabulated and comparatively analyzed using percentile, mean, standard deviation and t value as statistical tools.

FINDING AND ANALYSIS

Table-1: Strength of Singly Living Persons

Year	No. of Singly Living Persons %	
	Male	Female
2017	5	7
2012	4	5
2007	3	3
2002	2	3

Table-2: Status of Social Role of Single Living Persons

Gender	Social Components	Single Living Persons		
		Mean	S.D.	t Value
Male	Helping	71.4	1.31	0.82
	Family Relation	81.2	1.06	0.79
	Responsible	78.3	0.98	0.84
	Coordination	67.3	0.93	0.91
	Social Connectivity	74.6	1.03	0.86
Female	Helping	68.7	1.01	0.93
	Family Relation	79.4	0.96	0.82
	Responsible	81.3	0.89	0.96
	Coordination	70.7	0.98	0.81
	Social Connectivity	77.2	1.04	0.79

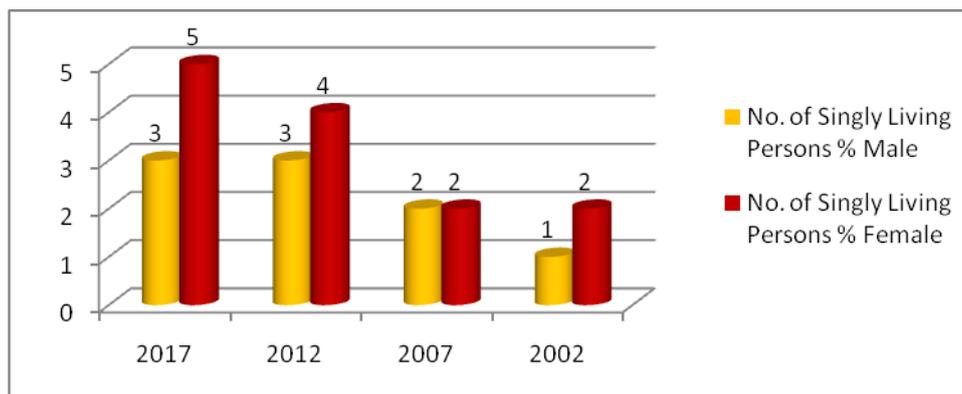


Chart-1: Strength of Singly Living Persons

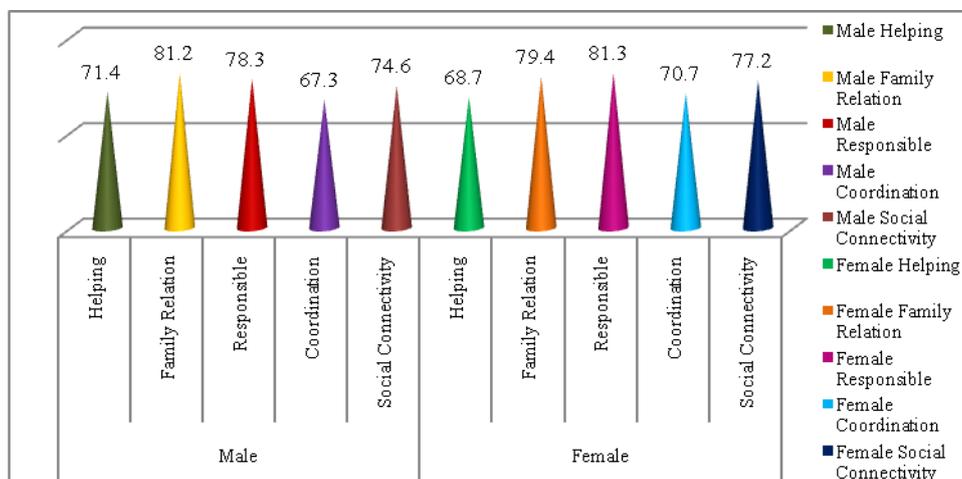


Chart-2: Status of Social Role of Single Living Persons

In the year 2002, singly male living person's percentage was 2% which turned into 5% in the year 2017. For singly living females strength reached from 3% to 7% in the year 2017. Thus hypothesis 1, there is no significant increase in strength of male and female singles is rejected.

Data related to social role of singly male shows that they got 71.4 mean values for helping attitude, 81.2 for family relations, 78.3 for responsible attitude, 67.3 for coordination and 74.6 for social connectivity. Therefore hypothesis 2, there is no significant social role of male singles is rejected.

In case of single females helping nature got mean value 68.7, family relationship 79.4, responsibility 81.3, coordination 70.7 and social connectivity 77.2. Therefore hypothesis 3, there is no significant social role of female singles is rejected.

CONCLUSION

In some significant ways, it's the single people who are doing particularly well being more social. They are more likely than married people to encourage, help and socialize with their family, friends, relatives and neighbors. They are also more likely to visit, support, advise and stay in touch with their siblings and parents. They are more likely to volunteer for civic organizations. They devote their life for work, welfare of society, civilization and humanity with their own happiness.

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