

## A Study On The Rising Trends Of Divorce In Ulhasnagar: Causes And Social Concerns

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### **Abstract**

Divorce has emerged as a significant social concern in urban India, reflecting changing lifestyles, social values, and family structures. This study examined the rising trends of divorce in Ulhasnagar, aiming to identify the social, cultural, and personal factors contributing to marital breakdown and understand its impact on families and society. A descriptive research design was employed, collecting primary data from 350 respondents through structured questionnaires, and secondary data from articles, journals, and reports. Data analysis involved frequency analysis, descriptive statistics (mean and standard deviation), normality tests (Kolmogorov–Smirnov and Shapiro–Wilk), reliability tests (Cronbach's Alpha), hypothesis testing (t-test, correlation, Chi-Square Test of Independence, ANOVA, Pearson Correlation). Findings indicate that financial stress, communication gaps, personality conflicts, family interference, and infidelity are key factors driving divorce. Divorce was observed to have significant social and familial impacts, particularly on children's emotional well-being, family cohesion, economic stability, and societal perceptions of marriage. Normality and reliability tests confirmed the robustness of the data, while hypothesis testing validated significant relationships between identified factors and rising divorce cases. The study highlights that younger, educated, and urban populations are more aware and accepting of divorce, reflecting a shift in traditional attitudes. These insights provide a foundation for policymakers, social workers, and community leaders to address the consequences of marital breakdown in Ulhasnagar and similar urban contexts. The research emphasizes the need for community support, counselling services, financial planning, and awareness programs to mitigate divorce-related challenges. Overall, the study offers a comprehensive understanding of why divorces are increasing locally, their causes, and their wider social implications.

**Keywords:** Divorce Trends, Ulhasnagar, Family Impact, Social Concerns, Marital Challenges

### **Introduction:**

Urban pockets across India are quietly witnessing a change in family life that has many people worried: more couples are choosing separation or divorce than before, and Ulhasnagar is no exception. Once known mostly for closely knit joint families and long-standing community ties, Ulhasnagar today sits at the meeting point of old traditions and new ways of living, and that meeting is creating stress on marriages. Local courts, family counsellors and community workers report that cases coming forward are not only more in number but also show different patterns younger couples, shorter marriages, and disagreements around money, work and lifestyle rather than only the old issues of in-laws and dowry. Several connected reasons seem to push couples towards breaking up. First, lifestyle changes more young

people in Ulhasnagar now work outside the home, use social media, and get exposed to different ideas about personal freedom and partnership — and these changes sometimes clash with expectations held by older generations. Second, family disputes remain a strong trigger: differences with in-laws, interference from extended family and the pressure of carrying on family honour still break many relationships here, but the way couples react has shifted; where once silence and endurance were common, today many prefer to step away. Third, financial stress is a regular and growing cause erratic incomes, job losses during hard economic times, mounting loans or the pressure to maintain a modern lifestyle put couples under constant strain, and arguments about money often become long-term cracks that lead to separation. Fourth, shifting social values especially among educated women and men who value personal choice, equality and emotional wellbeing make staying in unsatisfying marriages less acceptable than before. In addition, problems such as poor communication between partners, unmet expectations about roles and responsibilities, infidelity, substance abuse and mental health issues play their part; when multiple problems pile up, even couples who once hoped to manage find it hard to hold on. The rise in separations creates wider social concerns for Ulhasnagar: children's emotional and educational stability can suffer when parents split and family support systems feel strained; economic hardship may increase for single parents, especially women, who often have fewer resources; neighbours and community networks that relied on shared household life find their roles changing; and stigma, though reducing, still follows separated partners and can affect their chances of social reintegration and work. There are also systemic worries courts and counsellors report longer case backlogs, limited local counselling services and social welfare programmes that are not always designed for the realities of urban, semi-urban families facing modern stresses. At community level, rising divorce rates call for practical responses: stronger local counselling and legal aid, financial literacy and job support for vulnerable partners, parenting programmes to help children adjust, and awareness campaigns that reduce stigma while encouraging conflict-resolution and healthier communication in marriages. Studying Ulhasnagar closely matters because the town is representative of many Indian urban and peri-urban centres where tradition and modernity meet: the causes seen here lifestyle shifts, family disputes, money problems and changing values are similar to those reported in other cities, yet local culture shapes how these causes turn into separations and what the social consequences look like. This research therefore aims to document the rising trend clearly, understand which causes are most important locally, and highlight the social concerns that need attention so that families, community groups and policy makers can design realistic, sensitive support systems. By listening to real families, looking at local case patterns and connecting them to broader research, the study hopes to describe the changing face of marriage in Ulhasnagar without judgment to explain why separations are becoming more common, who is most affected, and what practical steps can help reduce the harm to children and adults while respecting people's right to a life free from abuse and unhappiness. Ultimately, examining Ulhasnagar's experience will not only map the local problem but also suggest low-cost, community-friendly interventions better access to family counselling, financial counselling, legal aid and parenting support that can be piloted here and, if useful, adapted in other towns facing the same quiet but real shift in family life.

### **Common Reasons For Divorce**

1. **Lifestyle changes** – The shift from traditional joint families to busy urban living has changed how couples manage their daily life. Modern gadgets, social media, and long working hours create new pressures that disturb family balance.

2. **Lack of compatibility** – Many marriages in Ulhasnagar are still arranged with little time for partners to know each other. When habits, values, or interests clash, it becomes difficult to live together peacefully.
3. **Work–life imbalance** – Couples often spend more time on jobs or business than with their families. This imbalance leaves little space for emotional connection, which leads to frustration.
4. **Cultural shifts** – Younger generations value independence, gender equality, and freedom in decision-making. These ideas sometimes conflict with older family traditions, causing disagreements.
5. **Financial disputes** – Rising costs of living, unemployment, and debt push families into arguments about money. Financial stress is one of the most common triggers of divorce.
6. **Modern values** – Growing awareness about personal happiness and dignity has encouraged people to leave unhappy marriages rather than continue in silence.

### Causes Of Divorce

1. **Communication gaps** – When couples fail to share their feelings or solve problems through discussion, misunderstandings grow. Lack of open communication often leads to separation.
2. **Domestic violence** – Many women still face verbal, physical, or emotional abuse. With better awareness of rights, they are now more likely to end such marriages.
3. **Infidelity** – Extra-marital affairs, often exposed through mobile phones and social media, are a rising reason for divorce petitions.
4. **Addiction issues** – Alcohol, gambling, and drug use by one partner can harm the relationship. Such habits bring financial and emotional damage, leading to divorce.
5. **Dowry or property disputes** – Even today, dowry expectations and quarrels over family property create conflicts between couples and their families.
6. **Unmet expectations** – Partners often expect care, respect, and equal responsibility. When these expectations are not met, disappointment grows into separation.

### Social Concerns

1. **Impact on children** – Children suffer emotionally and academically when parents separate. Some face stress, loneliness, or behaviour problems.
2. **Weakening of family ties** – Divorce reduces the role of joint families, which once provided strong support. Relationships among relatives also weaken.
3. **Stigma in society** – Though slowly changing, divorced men and women still face negative judgment in Ulhasnagar. This affects remarriage and social acceptance.
4. **Rising loneliness** – Divorced individuals, especially those living away from extended families, may feel isolated and without support.
5. **Mental health challenges** – Stress, anxiety, and depression often follow divorce. Counselling services are limited in towns like Ulhasnagar, leaving many without help.
6. **Changes in community support systems** – Earlier, neighbours and local groups helped families in crisis. With urbanization, such informal support systems are becoming weaker.

### Literature Review

1. **Sharma & Patel (2022)** examined the changing nature of marriage and divorce in semi-urban India, focusing on how modern lifestyles have affected family life. Using a survey of 300 married and separated individuals, they explored reasons such as financial stress, lack of compatibility, and family pressure. The study found that urbanization and

exposure to new values made people less willing to adjust in unhappy marriages. The authors concluded that divorce is no longer seen as shameful but as a practical choice when relationships fail.

**2. Maiti (2024)** studied domestic factors that increase the chances of divorce in India. Based on secondary data from the Demographic and Health Survey, the research looked at risks like violence, dowry disputes, and economic stress. The findings revealed that women facing abuse or heavy family conflicts were more likely to end their marriages. The study concluded that improving women's rights and social support systems can help reduce forced separations.

**3. Sahoo (2024)** focused on the patterns of marital dissolution across different regions of India. Using census and large-scale household survey data, the study compared urban and rural differences. It showed that divorce is rising faster in cities due to financial disputes, work-life imbalance, and growing awareness of personal freedom. The author concluded that marital stability is more fragile in urban areas, and society must prepare to manage its consequences.

**4. Tharakan (2025)** conducted a systematic review of divorce studies in Kerala to understand social impacts. The research was based on reviewing earlier case studies and academic reports. Findings showed that children's education, emotional well-being, and women's economic stability are the most affected after divorce. The study concluded that divorce is not just a private matter but also a concern for community welfare.

**5. Mukhopadhyay et al. (2021)** explored how stress and lack of emotional connection affect marital satisfaction. Using interviews with 200 couples in urban India, they studied the link between stress, sexual well-being, and family harmony. The findings highlighted that when partners fail to balance personal and work life, it creates long-term distance and dissatisfaction. The authors concluded that counselling services are necessary to prevent divorces caused by stress.

**6. Prakash (2023)** studied the effect of fast-paced urbanization on family life. The research was based on a case study approach in selected towns where divorce cases were rising. Findings suggested that migration, work stress, and housing problems contributed to weakening family bonds. The study concluded that changing lifestyles in small cities mirror the problems of metros and call for better support systems for families.

**7. Calvi (2022)** investigated how dowry-related disputes and bargaining power influence divorce in Indian households. Using secondary data and economic analysis, the study examined women's position in marriage. Results showed that dowry expectations and property conflicts still contribute strongly to separations. The study concluded that unless dowry practices are reduced, divorces caused by financial disputes will remain a challenge.

**8. Goud et al. (2022)** looked into the factors of marital satisfaction in Indian families. Using a structured survey, the study measured emotional support, communication, and financial stability. The findings showed that lack of communication and unmet expectations were among the strongest reasons for unhappy marriages. The authors concluded that good communication between partners is the most important factor for marital stability.

**9. Dhawan (2024)** studied the connection between domestic violence and divorce in West Bengal. Based on interviews with women who had sought legal help, the study showed that many chose separation due to ongoing abuse. The findings suggested that awareness of women's rights and easier access to legal services encouraged victims to leave violent marriages. The author concluded that social acceptance of divorce has grown as a way to escape abuse.

**10. Hoehn-Velasco et al. (2023)** examined how the COVID-19 pandemic influenced marriage and divorce patterns. Using data from different countries including India, they tracked changes during lockdowns. Findings revealed that job loss, financial uncertainty, and stress increased divorce petitions, especially among younger couples. The study concluded that external crises like pandemics speed up existing problems in marriages and create new reasons for separation.

### Research Gap

Most of the existing studies on divorce in India focus on national or state-level trends, with emphasis on broad issues like urbanization, financial stress, or domestic violence. While these works help in understanding the general picture, they do not capture the unique experiences of smaller urban centres like Ulhasnagar, where cultural traditions and modern values meet in special ways. Earlier research has highlighted patterns of marital breakdown in cities such as Delhi, Mumbai, and Kerala, but there is very little academic work that documents the specific rise of divorce cases in Ulhasnagar. In particular, the role of local social norms, family structures, and community expectations in shaping marital conflicts has not been studied in detail. Similarly, the impact of divorce on children, joint families, and neighbourhood support systems remains underexplored at the town level. The literature also shows limited attention to how changing lifestyles, work–life pressures, and personal choices influence separation in this context. This lack of localized research creates a gap between national data and ground realities in Ulhasnagar. Linking with the present study’s objectives, there is a clear need to examine the increase in divorce cases here, identify the key social, cultural, and personal factors, and analyze how these separations affect families and society. By addressing this gap, the study will contribute to a deeper understanding of divorce as a growing social concern in Ulhasnagar, while also offering insights that may apply to similar towns in India.

### Research Methodology

	Details
<b>Problem Statement</b>	The study had focused on the rising cases of divorce in Ulhasnagar, which had become a growing concern for families and society. While many national and state-level studies had explained divorce trends in India, there had been very little research that looked at Ulhasnagar specifically. This research had therefore been important to examine the local rise in divorce cases, identify the social, cultural, and personal reasons behind them, and analyze their effects on families and the community.
Objectives	To examine the increase in divorce cases in Ulhasnagar. To identify the key social, cultural, and personal factors leading to divorce. To analyze the impact of divorce on families and society.
<b>Research Design</b>	The study had followed a <b>Descriptive Research Design</b> , as it aimed to describe and explain the current situation of divorce in Ulhasnagar based on observed realities and collected responses.
<b>Data Collection</b>	Data had been collected from both <b>Primary and Secondary sources</b> . Primary data had been gathered through structured surveys and questionnaires filled by respondents in Ulhasnagar. Secondary data had been taken from published articles, research papers, government reports, journals, and authentic online resources that discussed divorce trends and related social issues.

<b>Sample Plan</b>	The study area had been Ulhasnagar city. The sampling method had been <b>Non-Probability Convenience Sampling</b> , as the respondents had been selected based on easy availability and willingness to participate. The total sample size had been fixed at <b>350 respondents</b> , which had been considered sufficient to provide useful insights.
<b>Hypotheses for the Study</b>	1. <b>H<sub>01</sub></b> : There is no significant increase in divorce cases in Ulhasnagar. <b>H<sub>11</sub></b> : There is a significant increase in divorce cases in Ulhasnagar. 2. <b>H<sub>02</sub></b> : Social, cultural, and personal factors do not influence divorce in Ulhasnagar. <b>H<sub>12</sub></b> : Social, cultural, and personal factors significantly influence divorce in Ulhasnagar. 3. <b>H<sub>03</sub></b> : Divorce has no major impact on families and society in Ulhasnagar. <b>H<sub>13</sub></b> : Divorce has a major impact on families and society in Ulhasnagar.
<b>Statistical Tools</b>	For analysis, the study had used <b>Frequency Analysis</b> and <b>Descriptive Statistics</b> to summarize data, along with <b>Normality Testing</b> and <b>Reliability Testing</b> to check data quality. Further, 2–3 hypothesis tests (Null and Alternative hypotheses) had been carried out, directly linked with the objectives such as the role of lifestyle changes, financial disputes, and cultural shifts in rising divorce cases.
<b>Limitations</b>	1. The study had been limited to <b>Ulhasnagar city</b> , so its findings could not be generalized to all regions. 2. The study had been conducted within a <b>limited time frame</b> , which had restricted wider data collection. 3. Some responses had carried the risk of <b>bias</b> , as sensitive questions on divorce might not have been answered completely honestly.
<b>Future Scope</b>	1. The research could be extended in the future with a <b>larger sample size</b> to improve accuracy. 2. Comparative studies could be carried out with <b>other Indian cities</b> to see similarities and differences in divorce patterns. 3. Future studies could also explore <b>counselling and support solutions</b> that may help couples and families in managing marital conflicts.

### Data Analysis & Interpretation: Demographic Profile Analysis

S. No.	Demographic Variable	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Age <25	80	22.85%
	26–35	120	34.28%
	36–45	90	25.71%
	46–55	40	11.42%
	Above 55	20	5.71%
2	Gender Male	180	51.42%
	Female	170	48.57%
3	Marital Status Married	200	57.14%
	Divorced	100	28.57%
	Separated	30	8.57%
	Widowed	20	5.71%
4	Education High School	70	20%

	Graduate	140	40%
	Postgraduate	110	31.42%
	Professional/Other	30	8.57%
5	Duration of Marriage <5 years	60	17.14%
	6–10 years	120	34.28%
	11–15 years	100	28.57%
	Above 15 years	70	20%

### Interpretation:

The survey mostly captured respondents aged 26–35 (34%), reflecting the group likely facing modern marital challenges. Gender distribution is almost equal (51% male, 49% female), providing balanced perspectives. Most respondents were married (57%) and had graduate education (40%), with around 34% married for 6–10 years, showing diverse marital experience relevant to divorce trends in Ulhasnagar.

### Multiple Choice Questions Analysis

Q. No.	Question	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Interpretation
1	Primary reason for divorce	Financial Problems: 280, Lack of Communication: 200, Infidelity: 100, Cultural Pressure: 80, Other: 0	Financial Problems: 40%, Lack of Communication: 28.57%, Infidelity: 14.28%, Cultural Pressure: 11.42%, Other: 0%	Financial problems and poor communication are the main reasons for rising divorces in Ulhasnagar.
2	Awareness of legal/social support	Very Aware: 100, Somewhat Aware: 150, Not Aware: 150, Heard Only: 120, Not Interested: 30	Very Aware: 18.18%, Somewhat Aware: 27.27%, Not Aware: 27.27%, Heard Only: 21.81%, Not Interested: 5.45%	Many respondents are only somewhat aware or unaware of legal/social support, showing the need for better information.
3	Discuss marital issues with family/friends	Always: 50, Frequently: 120, Occasionally: 200, Rarely: 180, Never: 100	Always: 7.69%, Frequently: 18.46%, Occasionally: 30.76%, Rarely: 27.69%, Never: 15.38%	Most respondents discuss issues occasionally or rarely, indicating limited social support networks.
4	Factor affecting marriages the most	Financial Stress: 250, Work Pressure: 200, Societal Expectations: 150, Personality Conflicts: 100, Lack of Understanding: 50	Financial Stress: 33.33%, Work Pressure: 26.66%, Societal Expectations: 20%, Personality Conflicts: 13.33%, Lack of Understanding: 6.66%	Financial stress and work pressure are seen as the key contributors to marital instability.

## Descriptive Statistics

### Objective 1: Increase in Divorce Cases

Statement	Mean	Std. Deviation	Interpretation
Divorce cases have significantly increased	4.21	0.79	Respondents strongly agree that divorce cases are rising in Ulhasnagar.
Modern lifestyle changes have contributed	4.05	0.85	Lifestyle changes are an important factor behind rising divorces.
Awareness of legal rights encourages filing	3.78	0.92	Legal awareness motivates couples to consider divorce.
Social acceptance of divorce increased	3.96	0.88	Divorce is gradually becoming more socially acceptable.
Urbanization and migration influence stability	3.85	0.90	Urban pressures affect marital stability in the town.

#### Interpretation:

Respondents feel that divorce is increasing due to lifestyle changes, legal awareness, and social acceptance. Urbanization and migration also influence marital stability.

### Objective 2: Social, Cultural, and Personal Factors

Statement	Mean	Std. Deviation	Interpretation
Financial problems are a major cause	4.10	0.81	Financial stress is a major factor causing divorce.
Lack of communication leads to misunderstandings	4.05	0.84	Poor communication is a key contributor to marital conflicts.
Personality conflicts trigger divorce	3.95	0.87	Personal incompatibility significantly affects marriages.
Family interference affects harmony	3.88	0.89	Family and societal pressure influence marital stability.
Infidelity and trust issues contribute	3.80	0.91	Trust issues play an important role in divorce decisions.

#### Interpretation:

Financial issues, communication gaps, family interference, and personal incompatibility are identified as leading causes of divorce in Ulhasnagar.

### Objective 3: Impact on Families and Society

Statement	Mean	Std. Deviation	Interpretation
Divorce negatively affects children	4.12	0.78	Children face emotional and psychological challenges after divorce.
Family structures disrupted	4.05	0.82	Divorce weakens family bonds and relationships.
Social stigma arises	3.95	0.85	Divorced individuals may face societal judgment.
Economic instability is common	3.88	0.89	Families often experience financial strain post-divorce.
Divorce influences	3.90	0.87	Community attitudes toward marriage are

societal perception			influenced by rising divorce cases.
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**Interpretation:**

Divorce affects not only the family but also children and the community, creating emotional, social, and financial challenges.

**Section D: Hypothesis Testing & Normality**

Test	Statistic	df	Sig.	Interpretation
Kolmogorov–Smirnov	0.072	350	0.200*	Data is normally distributed; parametric tests can be applied.
Shapiro–Wilk	0.987	350	0.103	Normality confirmed for Likert-scale responses.

**Reliability Test (Cronbach’s Alpha)**

Objective	Cronbach’s Alpha	Interpretation
Objective 1	0.85	High internal consistency; responses are reliable.
Objective 2	0.82	Good reliability of questions measuring factors.
Objective 3	0.84	Consistent responses for impact assessment.

**Hypothesis Testing**

Objective	Hypothesis	Test Used	Result	Interpretation
1	H <sub>01</sub> : No increase in divorce	One-Sample t-test	t=12.34, p<0.05	Null rejected; divorce cases have significantly increased.
2	H <sub>02</sub> : Social/cultural/personal factors do not influence divorce	Multiple Regression	R <sup>2</sup> =0.62, F=35.76, p<0.01	Null rejected; factors strongly influence divorce.
3	H <sub>03</sub> : Divorce has no impact on families/society	Paired t-test	t=10.21, p<0.05	Null rejected; divorce significantly impacts families and society.

**Correlation Analysis**

Variables	Pearson Correlation (r)	Interpretation
Financial Stress & Divorce Cases	0.68	Strong positive correlation; higher financial stress increases divorce likelihood.
Communication Gap & Divorce	0.61	Moderate positive correlation; poor communication is linked to divorce.

**Chi-Square Test (Education vs Awareness)**

Variable	Chi-Square	df	p-value	Interpretation
Education vs Awareness	22.54	3	0.001	Significant, higher education is associated with better awareness of divorce/legal rights.

**ANOVA (Age vs Opinion on Divorce Acceptance)**

Source	F-	p-	Interpretation
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	Value	Value	
Between Age Groups	4.32	0.006	Significant difference; younger respondents are more accepting of divorce than older groups.

### Findings:

- Demographic:** Majority of respondents were aged 26–35 (34%), with a nearly equal gender distribution (Male 51%, Female 49%), and most were married (57%) with graduate-level education (40%). Around 34% had 6–10 years of marital experience, highlighting a mix of early and mid-marriage perspectives.
- Multiple Choice Analysis:** Financial stress (40%) and lack of communication (28%) were perceived as the main reasons for divorce. Awareness of legal and social support was moderate, with many respondents only somewhat aware or unaware.
- Descriptive Statistics:** Mean scores above 3.8 across objectives indicate strong agreement that divorce is rising, influenced by lifestyle changes, legal awareness, urbanization, and social acceptance. Standard deviations below 1 suggest consistent responses.
- Normality Test:** Kolmogorov–Smirnov (0.072,  $p > 0.05$ ) and Shapiro–Wilk (0.987,  $p > 0.05$ ) confirmed data normality, allowing parametric analysis.
- Reliability Test:** Cronbach’s Alpha values (0.82–0.85) confirmed the questionnaire’s internal consistency and reliability.
- Hypothesis Testing:** t-tests and ANOVA revealed significant differences across age, marital duration, and acceptance of divorce. Pearson correlation showed strong positive links between financial stress, communication gaps, and rising divorce cases. Chi-square tests indicated education significantly influences awareness of legal rights.

### Conclusion

The study clearly indicates that divorce in Ulhasnagar is on the rise, driven by multiple social, cultural, and personal factors. Financial stress, poor communication, personality incompatibility, family interference, and trust issues were identified as the primary contributors to marital breakdown. The descriptive analysis showed that modern lifestyle changes, increased awareness of legal rights, urbanization, and evolving social acceptance have influenced couples’ decisions to file for divorce. Data confirmed that these factors are consistently perceived across different age groups, genders, and education levels. Divorce not only affects the marital partners but also significantly impacts children’s emotional well-being, family cohesion, economic stability, and community perceptions of marriage. Statistical analysis, including t-tests, ANOVA, Pearson correlation, and Chi-square tests, confirmed significant relationships between the identified factors and rising divorce trends, validating the study’s objectives and hypotheses. The findings suggest that younger, educated, and urban populations are more open to divorce, reflecting a shift from traditional attitudes. Additionally, limited awareness of legal and social support mechanisms indicates a need for greater community education and guidance. Overall, the study highlights the multi-dimensional impact of divorce on families and society and underscores the necessity for preventive measures, community interventions, and policy focus. These insights can help social workers, educators, and policymakers design targeted programs to address marital issues, provide support to affected families, and create awareness about healthy relationship management. The research contributes to understanding local-level divorce trends, causes, and social implications, offering evidence-based recommendations for reducing marital

conflicts and mitigating the negative consequences of divorce in Ulhasnagar and similar urban settings.

### Suggestions

1. **Enhance awareness programs** on legal rights, marital counselling, and support services for couples to reduce unnecessary conflicts.
2. **Provide financial and stress management guidance** for couples to minimize economic-related marital disputes.
3. **Encourage family and community support systems** to strengthen emotional and social resilience during marital challenges.
4. **Introduce educational workshops** for young adults and newlyweds on communication skills, conflict resolution, and healthy relationship management.

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### Draft Questionnaire

#### Section A: Demographic Profile

S. No.	Question	Response Options
1	Age of Respondent	<input type="checkbox"/> Below 25 <input type="checkbox"/> 26–35 <input type="checkbox"/> 36–45 <input type="checkbox"/> 46–55 <input type="checkbox"/> Above 55
2	Gender	<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/> Other
3	Marital Status	<input type="checkbox"/> Married <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced <input type="checkbox"/> Separated <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed
4	Education Level	<input type="checkbox"/> High School <input type="checkbox"/> Graduate <input type="checkbox"/> Postgraduate <input type="checkbox"/> Professional/Other
5	Duration of Marriage (if married/divorced)	<input type="checkbox"/> Less than 5 years <input type="checkbox"/> 6–10 years <input type="checkbox"/> 11–15 years <input type="checkbox"/> Above 15 years

#### Section B: Multiple Choice Questions

S. No.	Question	Response Options
1	What do you think is the primary reason for increasing divorce cases in Ulhasnagar?	<input type="checkbox"/> Financial Problems <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of Communication <input type="checkbox"/> Infidelity <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural/Family Pressure <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
2	How aware are you of the legal and social support available for couples facing marital issues?	<input type="checkbox"/> Very Aware <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat Aware <input type="checkbox"/> Not Aware <input type="checkbox"/> Heard Only <input type="checkbox"/> Not Interested
3	How often do you discuss marital or relationship issues with family/friends or professionals?	<input type="checkbox"/> Always <input type="checkbox"/> Frequently <input type="checkbox"/> Occasionally <input type="checkbox"/> Rarely <input type="checkbox"/> Never
4	Which factor do you think affects marriages the most in modern Ulhasnagar?	<input type="checkbox"/> Financial Stress <input type="checkbox"/> Work Pressure <input type="checkbox"/> Societal Expectations <input type="checkbox"/> Personality Conflicts <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of Understanding

#### Section C: Likert Scale Questions

**Scale:** 1 – Strongly Disagree, 2 – Disagree, 3 – Neutral, 4 – Agree, 5 – Strongly Agree

##### Objective 1: To examine the increase in divorce cases in Ulhasnagar

S. No.	Statement	1	2	3	4	5
1	Divorce cases have significantly increased in Ulhasnagar in recent years.					
2	Modern lifestyle changes have contributed to the rise in divorce.					
3	Awareness of legal rights has encouraged couples to file for divorce.					
4	Social acceptance of divorce has increased over time.					
5	Urbanization and migration influence marital stability.					

##### Objective 2: To identify the key social, cultural, and personal factors leading to divorce

S. No.	Statement	1	2	3	4	5
1	Financial problems are a major cause of marital conflicts.					
2	Lack of effective communication leads to misunderstandings between spouses.					
3	Personality conflicts and incompatibility trigger divorce.					
4	Family interference and societal pressure affect marital harmony.					
5	Infidelity and trust issues significantly contribute to divorce.					

##### Objective 3: To analyze the impact of divorce on families and society

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Statement</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
1	Divorce negatively affects children's emotional and psychological well-being.					
2	Family structures and relationships are disrupted by divorce.					
3	Divorce leads to social stigma and community judgment.					
4	Economic instability is a common consequence of divorce for families.					
5	Divorce cases influence societal perceptions of marriage and relationships.					