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Mate Selection of Adolescent Boys and Girls

*Marriage is one of the great events like birth and death. Birth just happens and death is largely beyond our control. Marriage however can be controlled and influenced effectively by deciding properly whom to marry and when to marry. In marriage, mate selection is the most difficult, delicate and confusing decision for both boys and girls as well as for the parents. In olden days, no choice for boys and girls was given to choose their life partner. Decisions were taken generally by their parents or older members but with the modernization new changes have come in it. Freedom and choice are given to the boys & girls to choose their life partner. The study was conducted to find out views of adolescents about the marriage, significance of selection of mate in Smt. Dankurwar Mahila Mahavidyalaya and J.E.S. College of Jalna district. The adolescent boys and girls of age group 17-28 were randomly selected. The sample size was 140 (70 boys and 70 girls). They were asked to fill up the preplanned proforma related to preliminary information about their family and mate selection. After analysis and interpretation, the collected information was presented in tabular form in frequency and percentage . The conclusion was made that now a days adolescents are more critical in selection of their mate. They prefer that their mate should be attractive with good qualification and good earnings rather than family background. **Key words** : Marriage – Mate selection, birth certificate, Janum patrika, medical checkup etc.*

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Marriage is one of the happiest movement and important event in every one's life. So it is necessary to think before marry for the selection of proper mate. The right of marriage is given in all the religions. Marriage is a social event. Due to marriage not only the two people come together but the whole family of both the mates. In India, importance is given to family, caste, religion and not only the mate. So arrange marriage is carried out to protect the religious taboos and privileges of the family. In olden days the occasion of showing the girl was critical arrangements and birth certificate was rarely seen. To day, the importance is given to mate than the whole group. The appearance, standard of living, education and occupation of mate are given due importance. Now in mate selection freedom is given to every one specially incase of boys. It is also preferred to see the birth certificates and blood group instead of Janum partika. Now a days they are allowed to talk to each other, dating is also allowed, so that they can understand each other.

Methodology :

The study was conducted in Smt. Dankurwar Mahila Mahavidyalaya and J.E.S. College of Jalna District. The adolescent girls and boys of the age group 17-28 were

randomly selected. The sample size was 140 (70 boys and 70 girls). They were asked to fill up the preplanned proforma related to mate selection. After analysis and interpretation, the collected information was presented in tabular form in frequency and percentage.

Objectives :

- (1) To find out the views of the adolescents about the type of readiness required by the partners for marital success.
- (2) To study the opinion of the adolescents about the significance of selection of mate.
- (3) To study the views of the adolescents about mate selection of their preferences.

Findings :

Marriage is an institution and is deeply entrenched in Indian culture and it is considered as the duty of every Indian to get married. Getting married is not an easy task to keep marital life happy. The due care is to be taken in selection of mate. A number of studies especially conducted on the students and on unmarried youths showed that there is an increased preference for more freedom in mate selection. (Ross, 1961, Shah 1961, Cormacic 1961, Rao and Rao 1980). It has been found from the studies as the educational level of

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the youth increases, the percentage of respondents supporting arranged marriage decreases.

The present study was conducted in Smt. Dankurwar Mahila Mahavidyalaya and J.E.S. College of Jalna District in year 2003-04. One hundred and forty adolescents of age group 17-28 years were selected by purposive random sample. Preplanned questionnaire was fulfilled by interview and it was found that per cent of boys were belonging to the age group of 20-22 years where as 58.57 per cent girls were of the same age. 64.28 percent of girls and boys were undergraduate. 84.28 per cent of boys belong to joint family and most of them preferred (52.85 per cent) traditional marriage, whereas 61.42 per cent of girls gave the opinion towards the traditional marriage. In case of mate selection, 47.14 per cent gave importance to parents opinion, 24-29 per cent said that both parents and they themselves should be involved in the process of mate selection. 28.57 per cent gave most importance to selection by one self. 25.71 per cent preferred to be elder son-in-law, 28.85 per cent preferred to be middle son-in-law and 22.59 per cent are the opinion of only one son-in-law. In case of girls, it was found that 20 per cent of girls prefer to be elder daughter in-law, 25.70 per cent prefer to be middle daughter in-law and 22.85 per cent prefer to be the younger one. Whereas, 31.45 per cent wanted to be the only one daughter-in-law.

Money is given much more importance in these days so 57.14 per cent boys wanted that mate family should belong to high socio-economic status, where as 57.14 per cent girls prefer the mate from middle income group. But none of them prefer that their mate should be from low socio economic group. In case of property of the mate's family 22.85 per cent boys and 36.02 per cent girls wanted their mate should have family property. So as it will help to increase their standard of living.

In case of the opinion about the education of the mate, 15.71 per cent boys were of the opinion that their mate may have less education than themselves, 18.57 per cent are of the opinion that their mate should have more education. 65.71 per cent prefer the education of the both the mate should be the equal.

When the opinion about the occupation of mate was asked 48.57 per cent boys said that the mate should have service as it will help for better living. Where as 64.28 per cent of girls prefer the service for their mate. 41.42 per cent boys want that their mate should have business so that it can be perform as per their time and convenience. Whereas 35.71 per cent girls prefer the business for their mate, that it is impossible to get permanent service to day. Ten per cent of boys also have the opinion that their mate should be housewives but they also have some earnings after doing their household jobs. Fifty percent of boys said that the payment of their mate should be same as themselves. 22.85 per cent of boys prefer the payment of the mate should be more than themselves, 27.14 were satisfied with less income also.

In case of the preference of the colour of mate, 50 per cent of boys prefer that their mate should be of fair colour, while 45.71 per cent of girls prefer the fair colour of their mate. 77.15 per cent boys said that their mate should be heighted, while 77.15 per cent girls also prefer heighted mate and 22.85 per cent prefer their personality. In case of living standard 68.57 per cent prefer that their mate should be simple, 7.15 per cent prefer a mate like a hero and 24.28 per cent prefer fashionable mate.

When a question was asked about the liking and disliking of their mate, 60 per cent told that their mate should have the same likings and disliking as their mate, while 40 per cent of them told that liking and disliking should be different to each other.

47.14 per cent of boys were of the opinion that the before marriage, the birth certificate of the mate should be seen. Whereas 52.85 per cent were not giving the importance to birth certificate. 57.14 per cent girls are of the opinion that their birth certificate should be checked. So as to know their proper age. To day also 58.18 per cent boys and 49.09 per cent of girls prefer the marriage as per Janum Patrika. 29 per cent of boys and 50.91 per cent of girls were not giving importance to Janum patrika. Today as the medical science has developed very fast and accordingly importance is given to health rather than any aspect, so it was found that 81.82 per cent of educated boys and 92.73 per cent of educated girls wanted that mate selection also involved the medical check-up.

Conclusion :

It is concluded in the modern days views are changing. Now we are in information technology era and importance is given to preference of mate selection. Their mate should be attractive with good qualification and good earnings rather than the family background. Importance is given to medical check-up rather than Janum patrika.

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Emerging Trends and Scope in Home Science

In this era of globalization the requirement of Home Science education is changing fast. Nevertheless, many other thrust of forces are also equally responsible for this changing scenario. In response to the changing needs Home Science colleges are restructuring their academic courses, teaching-learning methods and introducing new vocational courses. Beside these, many colleges are accepting centers of vocational courses being offered by UGC (COP), IGNOU and other open university. Education of Home Science competing with other fields and preparing students for globalization.

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Introuction :

The requirement of higher education is changing fast, so is the case with education of Home Science. During the last 50 years or so higher education in India was welfare and development oriented but in the present time it has become market oriented. Various factors are responsible for this changing scenario i.e. information technology, globalization, liberalization, privatization, knowledge economy, multi disciplinary modes of education, research and training, social changes etc. Directly or indirectly all this factors are responsible for emerging new trends in the field of Home Science.

In order to respond to the changing requirements of Home Science colleges have to restructure the:

- (1) Academic courses.
- (2) Teaching learning methods.
- (3) New vocational courses.

Academic Courses :

With a view to meeting the present needs relevant marketable academic courses are being introduced in Home Science. Like computer application in Home Science, communication skills, women issues, personality development, finance management, fashion design and marketing, environment and ecology, consumer and food science and pre school management etc. In the arena of women empowerment at national and international level the course of women issue is combating against

- (1) violence against women

- (2) domestic violence
- (3) women rights
- (4) gender issues
- (5) gender discrimination.

Teaching Learning Methods :

The emergence of IT has made it necessary to impart the education with the help of electronic gadgets such as LCD, OHP, TV, DVD and mobiles have started to have been used in class room teaching instead of traditional or convectional methods of teaching and learning. But it does not mean that traditional methods have been discarded. Various innovative methods have been fused with traditional methods for example magnetic boards, posters, charts, leaf let etc. Fusion of new and old have become the emerging trend of community development and extension part of education. Students are often preparing various teaching aids with the help of convectional and modern methods.

Language laboratory has become the important feature of most of the colleges for English language teaching and Home Science as well because of globalization and WTO.

Vocational Courses :

Globalization has opened various new avenues in job scopes for girls at national and international levels. Now a days Home scientist are working in hospitals, banks, insurance, mutual funds, pre primary education, malls, aviation department, ECE centers, gym and personal points, welfare centers, ICDS, NGOs, fashion designing, counseling centers, and so on. They are also working as academicians,

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researchers and extension workers at various levels. In order to meet vocational requirements and students' strength, Home Science is compelled to introduce various vocational courses to compete in the globalization such as-

- (1) FSQC
- (2) P.G. diploma in ECCE
- (3) Guidance and counseling
- (4) Sports nutrition
- (5) Dietetics
- (6) Fashion designing and marketing.

UGS (COP), IGNOU and Ambedkar Open University are also providing centers to the colleges for vocational courses.

Apart from the aforesaid trends, other emerging trends are also being perceived in the field of Home Science.

(1) Boys and girls are studying Home Science courses through the mode of distance education, for example DECE and DNHE.

(2) In agricultural universities attached Home Science colleges, boys are also seeking admissions. These boys are also pursuing their degree in Human Development and Foods and Nutrition and serving in hospitals, for developmental assessments and dietician respectively.

(3) Interdisciplinary Research Culture is appearing in Home Science.

(4) Home Science polytechnics are being started in various agricultural universities under ICAR which depicts the greener picture of Home Science.

To sum up, Home Science education prepares good human beings. Apart from the above efforts, the enrolment in Home Science colleges is declining. There is a need to make it more market oriented.

The students should be prepared for the future challenges looking to the needs of globalization. One should not be satisfied with narrow goals but to achieve higher goals. It is imminent to go for the institutionalization of the subject of Home Science which may open up several opportunities for the future generation. But with caution.

The old age homes could also be one of the criteria to think of the future of Home Science.

Religion also could prosper because of the Home Science.

