

## A study on aspiration of adolescent girls for marriage and family life

SHAKUN TYAGI AND SALONI

### ABSTRACT

The study was conducted to find out the expectations, aspirations and attitudes of adolescent girls for their marriage and family life for this purpose adolescent girls between 16 to 19 years of age, studying in technical colleges and non-technical colleges of Modinagar. Stratified random sampling technique was used in the selection of sample. 60 adolescent (30 technical colleges and 30 non-technical colleges) were selected for the present study.

**KEY WORDS :** Adolescent girl, Aspiration, Family life

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### INTRODUCTION

The term adolescence comes from the Latin word 'adolescere' meaning "to grow" or to grow into the maturity. In this sense, adolescence is a process rather than a period, a process of achieving the desirable growth, attitudes, beliefs and methods for effective participation in the society as the emerging adult.

Marriage is one of the social institutions which in its various forms and types is found throughout the world. According to Horton and Hunt – "Marriage is the approved social pattern where by two or more persons establish a family."

The family is a basic unit of society providing the basic needs. The families of today are experiencing the tremendous influence of the social changes taking place due to urbanization industrialization technological advances and other associated phenomena.

### METHODOLOGY

The study was conducted on the adolescent girls of technical and non-technical colleges of Modinagar. The sample for this study was 60 adolescent girls of technical and non-technical colleges. Questionnaire, interview schedule and informal observation methods were used for collecting data for this study. Researcher conducted pilot

study on four students of both types of colleges. Tabulation, percentage and bar presentation were used for data processing.

### OBSERVATIONS AND DISCUSSION

The present study was conducted on adolescent girls studying in technical colleges and non-technical colleges of Modinagar. The results of study were, represented with the help of histograms.

Fig.1 reveals that 50% respondents of technical colleges where as 73% respondents of non-technical colleges preferred arrange marriage because they thought that it was better for girls.

36% respondents of technical colleges but 23% respondents of non-technical colleges preferred love come arrange marriage because they thought it has permission of both families.

14% respondents of technical colleges but only 4% respondents of non-technical colleges preferred love marriage because they thought that it was the way of happy life.

Fig. 2 reveals that 66% respondents of technical colleges but 54% respondents of non-technical colleges opined that they preferred nuclear family after marriage.

Only 34% respondents of technical colleges where

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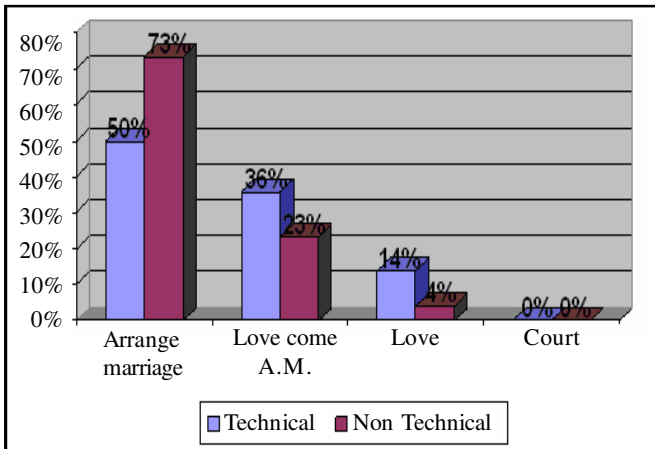


Fig. 1 : Preferred types of marriage

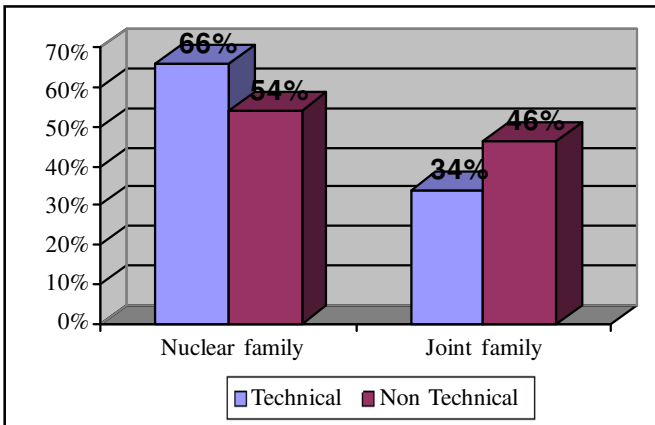


Fig. 2 : Preferred types of family Joint/ Nuclear

as 46% respondents of non-technical colleges answered that they preferred joint family after marriage.

Fig. 3 reveals that 74% respondents of technical colleges but 66% respondents of non-technical colleges said that they preferred service as occupation for their husband

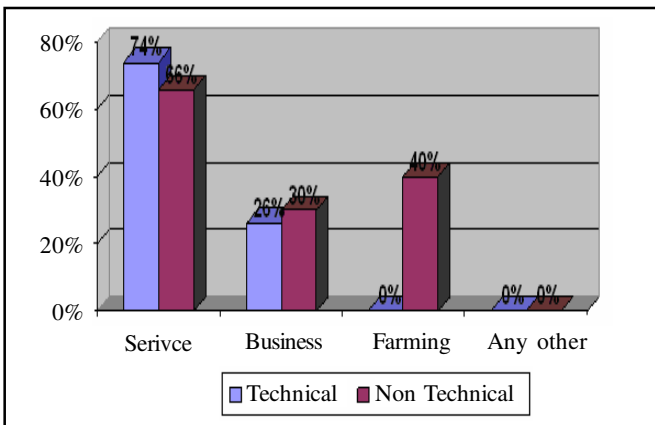


Fig. 3 : Occupation of their husband

26% respondents of technical colleges and 30% respondents of non-technical colleges answered that they preferred business as occupation for their husband and only 4% respondents of non-technical colleges said that they preferred farming as occupation of their husband.

Fig. 4 reveals that 50% respondents of technical colleges but 74% respondents of non-technical colleges said that seeking a good husband for high educated girls was very difficult. 50% respondents of technical colleges and only 26% respondents of non-technical colleges did not agree with this view.

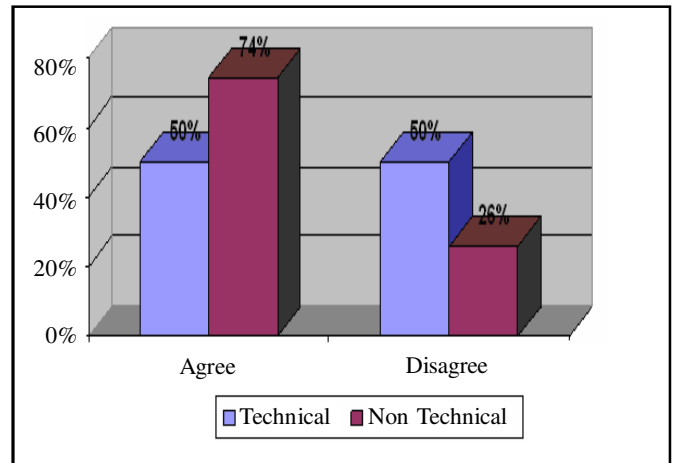


Fig. 4 : Problems in seeking good husband for high educated girls

Fig. 5 reveals that 46% respondents of technical colleges where as 60% respondents of non-technical colleges opined that there must be a gap of 1 or 2 years between marriage and child birth. 54% respondents of technical colleges and 40% respondents of non-technical colleges said that there must be a gap of 2 years between marriage and child birth.

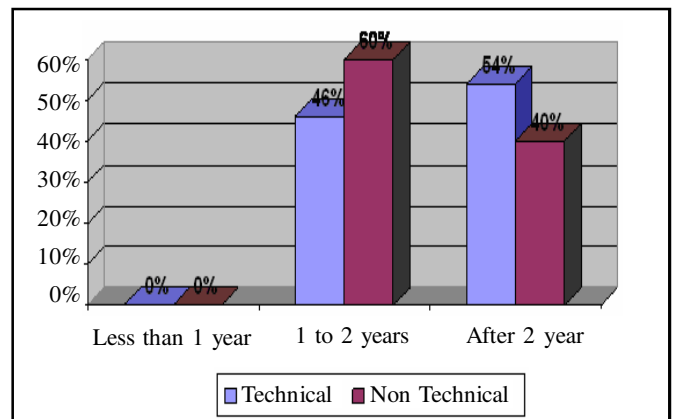


Fig. 5 : Parenthood after marriage

Fig. 6 shows that all of the respondents of technical colleges but 84% respondents of non-technical colleges said that the decisions should be taken by both husband and wife in the family and only 16% respondents of non-technical colleges said that the decisions should be taken by only husband in the family

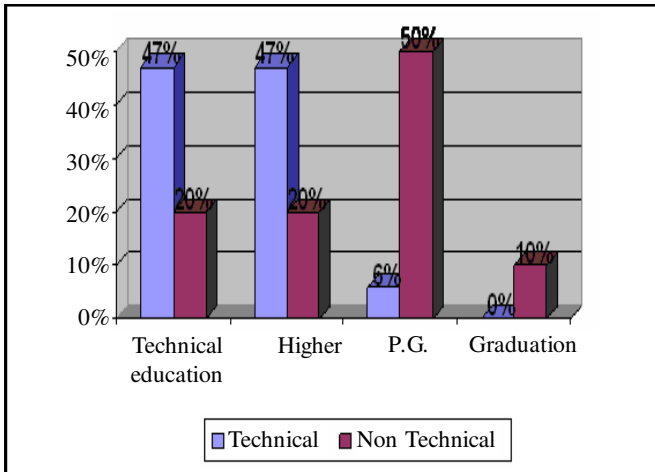


Fig. 6 : Decisions making

Fig. 7 reveals that 90% respondents of technical colleges and 66% respondents of non-technical colleges opined that the relation of husband and wife should be equal.

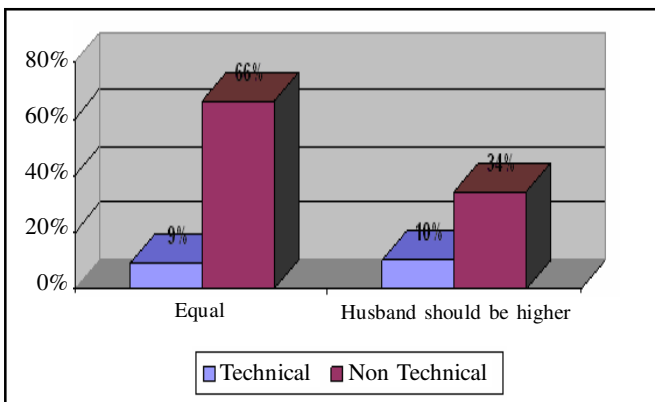


Fig. 7 : Relation of husband and wife

Only 10% respondents of technical colleges where as 34% respondents of non-technical colleges answered that the place of husband should be higher than wife.

Fig. 8 shows that 53% respondents of technical colleges where as 70% respondents of non-technical colleges answered that the husband should be elder in age than wife.

44% respondents of technical colleges and 26% respondents of non-technical colleges said that the age of

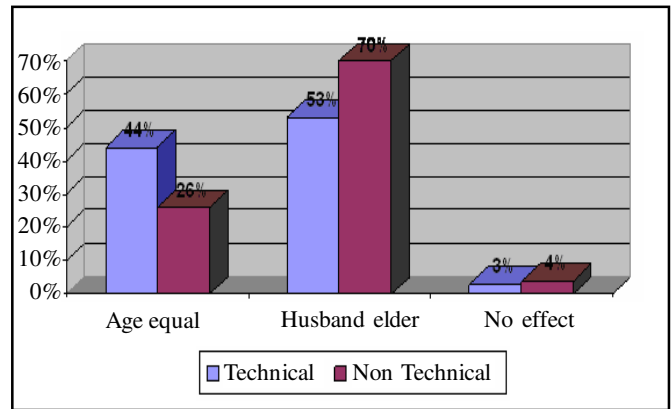


Fig. 8 : Age difference between husband and wife

husband and wife should be equal.

Only 3% respondents of technical colleges and 4% respondents of non-technical colleges said that the age difference is not important.

Fig. 9 depicts that 86% respondents of technical colleges and 74% respondents of non-technical colleges opined that job of both husband and wife is necessary for maintaining good socio-economic status.

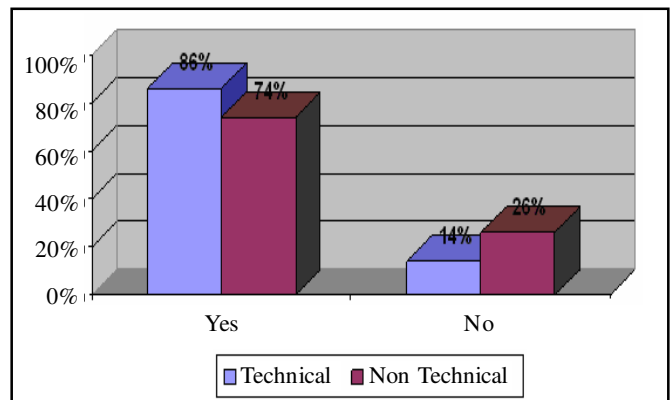


Fig. 9 : The job of husband and wife

Only 14% respondents of technical colleges where as 26% respondents of non-technical colleges said that they did not think that the job of both husband and wife is necessary.

Fig 10 depicts that 54% respondents of technical colleges and 40% respondents of non-technical colleges preferred inter caste marriage.

46% respondents of technical colleges where as 60% respondents of non-technical colleges did not prefer inter caste marriage.

**Conclusion:**

– Half of the respondents of technical colleges and more than half of the respondents of non-technical colleges

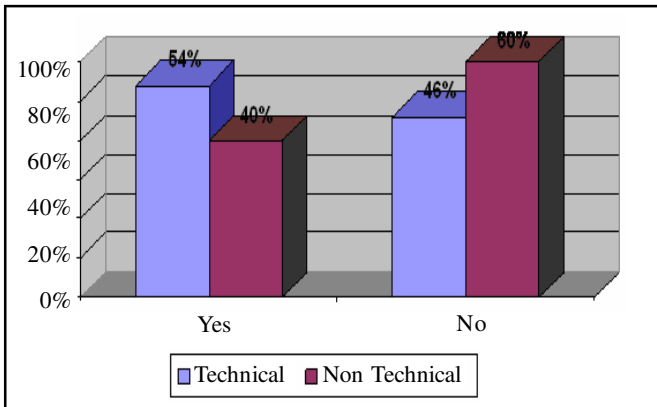


Fig. 10 : Views for inter caste marriage

opined that marriage is loss of freedom and lot of responsibilities

- Half of the respondents of technical colleges and more than half of the respondents of non-technical colleges answered that they prefer arrange marriage because they think that in this type of marriage there are more happiness and less problems due to family support.

- More than half of the respondents of technical colleges opined that there are more problems in love marriage due to high expectations. So they did not prefer love marriage.

- More than half of the respondents of non-technical colleges answered that seeking a good husband for high educated girls is very difficult. Where as half of the respondents of technical colleges did not agree with this view.

- Less than half of the respondents of technical colleges opined that they will give preference to educational qualification of their husband where as half of the respondents of non-technical colleges answered that they will give preference to behavior of their husband.

- More than half of the respondents of both colleges opined that they prefer nuclear family after marriage.

- All of the respondents of technical colleges and most of the respondents of non-technical colleges said that the decisions should be taken by both husband and wife in the family.

- Less than half of the respondents of technical colleges want to get specialization where as more than half of the respondents of non-technical colleges want master degree.

- Most of the respondents of both colleges opined that they want to continue their study after marriage.

- Most of the respondents of both colleges said that they want to be working women after marriage.

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