



Basis of Life Partner Selection among Early Adults

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ABSTRACT:

The present study on basis of life partner selection among early adults aims to provide an insight into factors that influence affect our capacity to choose a life partner in a romantic relationship. It is an comparative study between male and female. The current study is on early adults, N= 50 in which 25 respondents were male and 25 were female. The participants ranging from age groups of 15 to 30. The study is conducted in Vadodara, Gujarat.

KEYWORDS: Life partner, Early adults, Partner selection

INTRODUCTION:

Early adults go through a complex process of picking a life partner that is influenced by a number of factors. Crucial roles are played by cultural origins, individual choices, and personal beliefs. Early adults frequently take compatibility into account when determining communication styles, life objectives, and similar values. The process of choosing decisions can also be influenced by social and familial expectations. A strong relationship is based on trust, respect for one another, and emotional intelligence. The choice of a life partner in early adulthood is ultimately based on a complex interaction of interpersonal, cultural, and personal factors. An investigation of the variables influencing the choice of life mate is essential, and it must be done in comparison between men and women. This study explores cultural, societal, and individual factors, revealing the subtleties that influence expectations, attitudes, and preferences in romantic relationships. Through comprehending these variations, we can acquire significant understanding of the processes involved in partner selection between genders.

Early adulthood frequently take a number of variables into account when choosing a life partner. A vital component is having similar ideals and interests, since alignment with attitudes and pursuits deepens the bond. Effective expression and comprehension are further made possible by emotional intelligence and communication abilities. Personal objectives and aspirations come into play when people look for a mate who fits with their life path. Initial interest in a relationship is frequently sparked by physical attractiveness, but emotional connection and trust are much more important for a relationship to continue. Furthermore, practical aspects impacting the decision-making process include things like cultural fit and financial security. In the end, early adults choose their life partners based on a nuanced interaction of aspirational, pragmatic, and emotional factors.

When choosing a life partner, early adults go through a thorough procedure and take into account a number of factors in order to guarantee a meaningful and long-lasting connection. Common values and beliefs serve as a basis for comprehension and establish a connection. Couples are more equipped to handle the challenges of life together when they are in harmony, as it creates a feeling of oneness and one purpose. A strong emotional bond is essential, involving not only romantic sensations but also a profound comprehension of each other's needs and emotions. The development of emotional intimacy is greatly aided by effective communication skills, which enable people to listen sympathetically and express themselves freely. A strong and enduring partnership is facilitated by the capacity to resolve disagreements amicably and provide emotional support to one another.

Evolutionary psychology is examined in relation to life mate selection between genders, where preferences may be shaped by reproductive tactics. Women's choices are influenced by hormone variations and other biological factors throughout the menstrual cycle. The criteria that both men and women use to choose a life partner are further shaped by social and economic variables, such as evolving gender norms and technological advancements in online dating. For a complete understanding of mate selection dynamics, it is imperative to comprehend these complex influences.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Heliyon (2021) in the research study, "Gender differences in mate selection criteria among university students in Bangladesh: A study from the social homogamy perspective" The study investigates gender differences in mate selection. 120 unmarried Bangladeshi university students aged 21-24

were selected from four universities. Twelve mate selection criteria were found, with physical attractiveness and education being the top-ranked factors. Gender differences were significant in age, education, financial status, physical appearance, attractiveness, and profession, but not in character, in-law family's education, social approval, religion, region, and residential status.

Khaled Hussein Al-Alwan and Raja Khaleel Al-Khalili (2021) in the research, “**University Students’ Criteria for Choosing a Life Partner: A Case Study on a Hashemite University Student Sample**”. The study involved 816 male and female students, considering factors like academic level, specialization, residence, housing type, and monthly income. The study concluded that the psychological criterion was the most important, followed by the religious standard, socio-cultural criterion, and economic standard.

Hariri (2019) in the research study, “**University Students’ Criteria for Choosing a Life Partner: A Case Study on a Hashemite University Student Sample**”. And in this study aimed to determine the process that a university student uses to pick a life partner and the degree to which the parents’ education, the college where they attend, and their place of living affected that process. King Abdulaziz University in Saudi Arabia is where the research was done. According to the research, going from a family-focused to a more personal performance is a sign that you should marry a university student.

Qamar (2019) in the research study, “**University Students’ Criteria for Choosing a Life Partner: A Case Study on a Hashemite University Student Sample**”. A study looked at how factors for selecting a life mate related to marital compatibility for a sample of households in Mecca, Saudi Arabia. It was discovered that the average level of unanimity among families was 41%, and that personality and compatibility with morality were the most crucial selection criteria.

Al-Saeedah et al. (2018) in the research study, “**University Students’ Criteria for Choosing a Life Partner: A Case Study on a Hashemite University Student Sample**”. Among families in Amman, Al-Saeedah et al. did a study with the goal of determining the level of marital satisfaction and its link to specific variables. The findings revealed that 77% of respondents chose their wives via traditional ways, and that 66% of respondents have a high level of marital happiness.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

OBJECTIVE:

- To identify and create awareness regarding the current trends in potential partner selection.
- To identify the differences in point of view between the male and female.

UNIVERSE, SAMPLE AND SAMPLING METHOD:

The universe comprises all survey components that are suitable for inclusion in the research study. The research study’s universe for the present research study includes early adults who are not currently in a relationship or married and are from Vadodara City, Gujarat. The universe consists of fifty respondents. The sample consists of twenty-five females not in a relationship or unmarried and twenty-five males not in a relationship or unmarried. The purposeful sampling method was used to select a particular unit for the present study, which comprises twenty-five females not in a relationship or unmarried and twenty-five males not in a relationship or unmarried. The reason behind selecting the early adults who are not in a relationship or unmarried was to know what kind of expectations they have and to advise them to come out of the fake scenarios or high expectations. They can also help in getting an accurate understanding of the study.

METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION:

Questionnaire and Interview Schedule were the tools for the present study.

FINDINGS:

BACKGROUND DETAILS OF RESPONDENTS

Majority of the respondents are from the age group of 21-25 early adults both (male and female), education belongs to postgraduate, the religious belongs to Hindu, the family type is nuclear, their parents marriage type is arrange marriage.

KEY VARIABLES ANALYSIS

It is found that youth respondents perceives lower perception regarding the opinion on partner selection while youth respondents perceives higher perception regarding the opinion on partner selection, and youth respondents perceives moderate perception regarding the opinion on partner selection. It can be observed that female respondents perceives high perceptions regarding partner selection where as in male respondents the perception are found higher in the category of low. The inference can be drawn out that there is no significant association found in the gender for the partner selection basis.

CROSS TABULATION

Perception of the Female and Perception of the Male. It can be concluded that, that there is no significant association found in between the association about the opinions of female and male. There is no correlation between the point of views of the female and the male. There is no similarity found in the perceptions of female and male in the present study on "A comparative study between male and female on the basis of life partner selection among early adults".

CONCLUSION

The present study is on basis of life partner selection among early adult. It is one of the most important decisions that individuals make in their lifetime. It is very difficult to go back, and also it's a long-term process in which individuals waste their emotions. It helps to understand the reasons behind their relationship choices. The main of the study was to identify the differences in point of view between the male and female. So, the current study revealed the unrecognised factor in decision-making which include emotions, personality types, gender differences, personal beliefs, physical attractiveness, and relativity. The gender gap in various elements of decision making was also reflected in the study's findings. The current study has addressed the gap in the personality traits between male and female such as emotional intelligence, agreeableness, openness to experience. Also the decision making is of based more on emotions rather than being pragmatic in women comparing to men.

SUGGESTIONS:

On the basis of Findings, Recommendations and Conclusions, following Future Findings can be drawn for creating healthy relationships, which can also improve socio-emotional development and growth without any major barrier in life. There are many opportunities for further research in the area of dating and partner preferences and selection. Other research avenues regarding dating and intimate relationships at Parul have not yet been explored and examined, but the evaluation of partner preferences at Parul University through this study shows what students look for in a potential partner as well as the expectations from his or her potential partner. By obtaining students' expectations of both short- and long-term partnerships, future study could further explore partner expectations. Future research on long-term partnerships can explore students' views on marriage, the ages at which they would like to tie the knot, and the kind of power dynamics that would be anticipated between the distribution of household income and labor. It would also be interesting to see, specifically in this context, whether Parul students would prefer to marry inside their caste or if they would prefer a soul pre-intercaste marriage.

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