

Changing pattern of criteria in mate selection in tribal communities:

A sociological study on Kol tribes of Uttar Pradesh.

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Abstract.

Marriage is the most important universal social institution in human beings for regulation of sexual relations, child care and socialization, regulation of line of descent, division of labor between the sexes, economic production, affection, status, and companionship. Today marriage exists in all types of societies. It is considered one of the most important life-cycle rituals and is a familial and social expectation for the tribes. Which is expressed through rituals and symbols. Each tribal community uses some form of symbolic function and material symbolism to communicate values, customs, ethos, and traditions related to marriage and family life. One of the most colorful and vibrant of the Indian tribes, Kol has a unique culture of its own. The Kol culture is an important grain of the mosaic of Indian culture. Their lifestyle is unique in that it has nothing in common with the population of the plains or the local tribes. But due to the means of mass communication, modernization, education, and contact with other communities, their life has been affected, their marriage customs and traditions have started to change. There are very few studies on the Kol marriage systems. This paper brings under the focus to criteria of mate selection in the Kol community. The finding shows that the majority of kols are now following the changed criteria to selecting spouse seems to the non-tribal community.

Keywords: Kols, marriage, mateselection, age , income , education.

The Dravidian Kol tribes belonging to the Kolarian family are found in Sonbhadra, Mirzapur, Varanasi, Chandauli, Prayagraj, and Banda districts of Uttar Pradesh. There is a lot of difference of opinion regarding the meaning of his name. Kola in Sanskrit means "a swamp"; According to Mr. Risley, the word is of Sanskrit origin (Munda) and is a nominal or functional designation used by members of the tribe as well as outsiders, According to Colonel Dalton, the average height of men is five feet five or six inches, an oval face, finely chiseled straight and high nose, Black or copper-colored, dark brown eyes, dark, straight or wavy hairs. The Kol is divided into several endogamous septs, such as rautia or ratella, mahatiyan (mahato, "a leader"), thakuriya (thakur, "one god"); Banaj; Paharia, or Barwar, Bin, Harwaria, Rajwaria, and Hanriyanwa. It has its own Adivasi Parishad (Panchayat), in which only the heads of the families have their place. The council decides questions regarding marriage and morality. Septs (Kuri) are endogamous, they do not intermarry in the family of the maternal grandfather (Vana)

or the father's sister (Phiya). Coles is against polygamy but those who can afford more than one wife may marry more than one. Widows are married to someone or another. It is forbidden to have a concubine with a woman outside the tribe, but a man may cohabit with any woman of the clan, provided that he feasts the tribesmen, and his children rank as heirs with regular marriage. Sexual intercourse with an unmarried girl is tolerated, but if she is found intrigued by an outsider, she is expelled from the tribe. Child marriage is not customary, except in the more Hinduized branches of the tribe; But keeping a girl unmarried after attaining the age of puberty is an insult to her parents. for the selection of bride or groom, the physical qualities of the bride or groom are often in the tribe. There has been a tradition of prioritizing If one of the parties between the marriage and the marriage becomes leprosy, crippled, blind, or impotent, the marriage may be dissolved; But once the marriage takes place, such defects are not grounds to annul the marriage. There is no tradition of polyandry or just a custom of prima notice

There is no regular form of divorce. The husband can divorce the wife in case a husband or wife is proved to be habitually infidelity or if the caste refuses to give a feast, the divorce granted for infidelity does not lead to remarriage. But not so in the case of divorce for offenses against the rules of the caste in relation to food, he can be reinstated in the caste and remarried on the giving of the feast. Widow's marriage is valid with the restriction that she should not enter into a new alliance after one year of her husband's death. The levirate is permitted, under the general restriction, that a widow may marry only the younger, and not the elder, the brother of her late husband. People who die of smallpox and cholera are always carried in a river. Children are buried, and when adults die last rites are performed by cremates the body. Kol worships ghosts, phantoms. They also perform total worship of local deities (Dih, Deohar, Raja Lakhan) through Baiga of the village. Apart from these, they also worship the special Kol deity Haganasam who is commonly recognized as Bara Deva, the "Great Deity". Apart from these, Kol people also worship Raxel, Fulmati Devi, Nag Devta on Nagpanchami, Baghaut or, Basapti Mata, the goddess of the forest, Chithriya Bir. There is also a tradition of goat earrings in Kolas. Children are not allowed to attend any puja, and it is only the headman and his wife are allowed to attend the puja. All diseases are caused by demonic influence, and the exorcist is called upon to defy the offending demon and present the appropriate offerings. Most of the Kol ploughers are; Some have their land. The Kol women are engaged in various economic activities, such as agricultural operations, animal husbandry, collection of fuel, fetching potable water, collection of tendu leaves, etc. Kol has its arts and crafts. Both males and females get tattoos on their bodies. They make disposable plates from the leaves collected from the forest and sell them. They have their traditional folk songs, folk dances, and folk tales. Folk songs and folk dances are performed by both men and women on various occasions like marriages, festivals, etc. They use percussion instruments like dabolak, gabungbru and khartal or majira.

There are two types of families among kols, nuclear and extended. Avoidance relationship exists between the elder brother and father of the wife and her husband. There is a joking relationship between sister-in-law and brother-in-law and between grandparents and grandchildren. In the absence of sons, the property goes to the brother or daughter of the deceased person. Kol women possess equal status with men and command respect in the family. They also contribute to the

family income and control the family expenditure. The Kolas observe specific rituals related to birth, marriage, and death. Rituals like Chatti and Barhi are performed in connection with the birth. Annaprashan Sanskar is performed when the child is six months old. The main rites performed in marriage are tilak, marriage, Dhanpuja, Kanyadaan, and Parson. Parson is the rite that the bridegroom performs when the bride arrives. The priest performs the rituals. A feast is held at the house of both the bride and the groom. The Kol live in an isolated group in a multi-caste village. They work as laborers for the other castes of the village. The Jjajmani system also exists and they are dependent on Brahmins, washermen, and barbers for their respective, specialized services. There exists spatial kinship between them like Dharma-Bhai and -Sakhi. They share drinking water from the same water sources with others and share the same cremation ground. Present-day modern inter-community relations bring them closer with other communities and with the outside world.

Review of literature

1. Crook W. (The tribe and caste of the North-western provinces and Oudh vol. iv. 1896) highlights some of the basic features of Kol of Sonbhadra. He writes in pages between 294 to 315 in detail about the Physical appearance, organisational structure, tribal council, festivals, tattooing, food, occupation, social uses, marriage rules, family structure, religious beliefs and ceremonies of Kol.

2. Keshari Arjun Das (Adivasi Life 1983) classified the tribes of Uttar Pradesh. He has recognized the Kol tribe as a hunter-gatherer tribe. ... Keshari says that the Kol was once a developed and powerful tribe. There was a time when they had their kingdom in Ahraura in Mirzapur. When the Amir kings attacked them, they fled to the forests..

3. Singh K.S. (People of India .Uttar Pradesh VOLUME XLII part ii Anthropological survey of India 2005.) Write about socio-economic conditions of Kol tribe in a new scenario. He write in page no,833-836 about the traditions and belief of kol tribe.

Objectives of the study.

The following are the main objectives of the study.

1. To study the Socio-demographic profile of respondents.
3. To identify the factors involved in selecting a spouse in the Kol tribe.
4. To find out the new trends about the criteria of mate selection.

Methodology

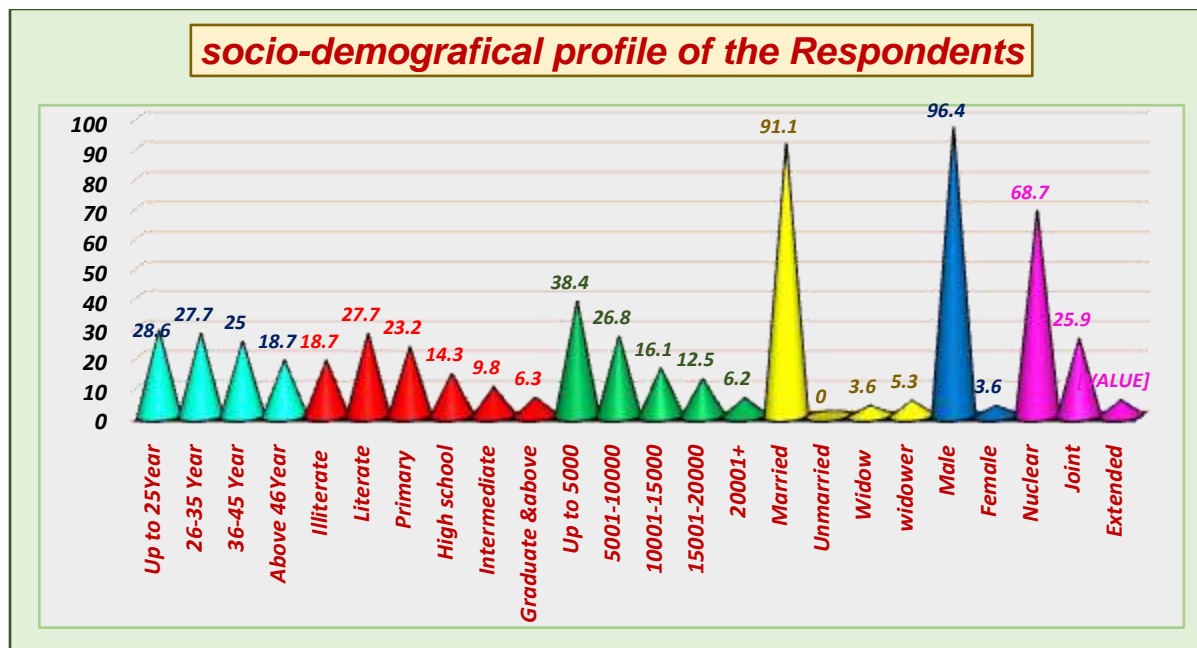
The criteria for the selection of spouses in Kol, a tribal community of Uttar Pradesh is analyzed in this paper. The data for this paper has been collected in early 2017 from Kol village, known as Lohari, of district Sonbhadra. In this study standard sociological techniques like purposive sampling have been used. In this study, the heads of 112 households of Lohari village, in which 108 men and 08 women were included, have been selected as respondents and the facts related to the study have been collected by conducting detailed conversations with them through participatory observation.

Socio-demographic profile of respondent:

Socio-demographics are nothing more than characteristics of a population. Generally, characteristics such as age, gender, ethnicity, education level, income, type of client, years of experience, location, etc. are being considered as socio-demographics and are being asked in all kinds of surveys.

Table No.1

Characteristics		Number	Percentage(%)
Age	Up to 25Year	32	28.6
	26-35 Year	31	27.7
	36-45 Year	28	25.0
	Above 46Year	21	18.7
Education level	Illiterate	21	18.7
	Literate	31	27.7
	Primary	26	23.2
	High school	16	14.3
	Intermediate	11	9.8
	Graduate &above	07	6.3
Income of family	Up to 5000	43	38.4
	5001-10000	30	26.8
	10001-15000	18	16.1
	15001-20000	14	12.5
	20001+	07	6.2
Martial status	Married	102	91.1
	Unmarried	00	00
	Widow	04	3.6
	widower	06	5.3
Sex	Male	108	96.4
	Female	04	3.6
Type of family	Nuclear	77	68.7
	Joint	29	25.9
	Extended	06	5.4



According to the above table, out of 112 respondents, the number of respondents under 25 years of age is 32 (28.6%), between 26 to 35 years is 31 (27.7%), between 36 to 45 years 28 (25%) and the number of respondents above 46 years is 21 (18.7%). Based on age, the number of respondents up to 25 years of age is the highest among all the respondents. According to the above table, 21(18.7%) respondents are illiterate, 31(27.7%) are literate, 26 (23.2%) respondents are primary level educated, are intermediate level Educated. Out of 112 respondents, only 11 (9.8%) are found to be educated up to graduation &above level. On the basis of income, there are 43 (38.4%) respondents with income up to RS. 5000, 30(26.8%) respondents with income from RS,5001-10000, 18(16.1%), respondents with income from RS.10001 -15000,14(12.5%) respondents with income from **Rs.**15001-20000 and only 07(6.2%) respondents with income from above 20001. Out of 112 respondents, 102(91.1) respondents are married, zero respondents are unmarried, 4(3.6%) are widows and only 6(5.3%) respondents are widowers. where maximum respondents are married and they are performing their family responsibilities well. Among these respondents, 108(96.4%) are male and 4(3.6) are female. If seen from the point of view of the nature of the family, then 77(68.4%) of these respondents are from nuclear families, 29(25.9%) from joint families, and 6(5.4%) from extended families.

Discussion:

The discussion section explains the results and provides the significance of the findings. In the present study, the researcher in the present-day round for the selection of bride and groom for marriage from the selected respondents of Kol tribe. In this, the answers obtained based on preference to the questions asked related to the required parameters have been discussed.

Criteria of mate selection:-

Parents keep many things in mind while choosing a life partner for their children as they consider it to be a matter of family. The main things they emphasize are Nature, the morality of the family members of the expected partner, the Socio-Economic status of the family, the Education of the boy and the girl, the Physical appearance of the boy and the girl, Efficiency of work, lineage, etc. In this study, the Researcher classified the respondents based on age, education, and income. Then the respondents from different groups formed based on age, education, and income was asked by the researcher which quality they give priority while choosing the life partner of their son and daughter. Based on the answers received by the respondents, the emerging trends of the criterion for the choice of life partner have been presented by the researcher.

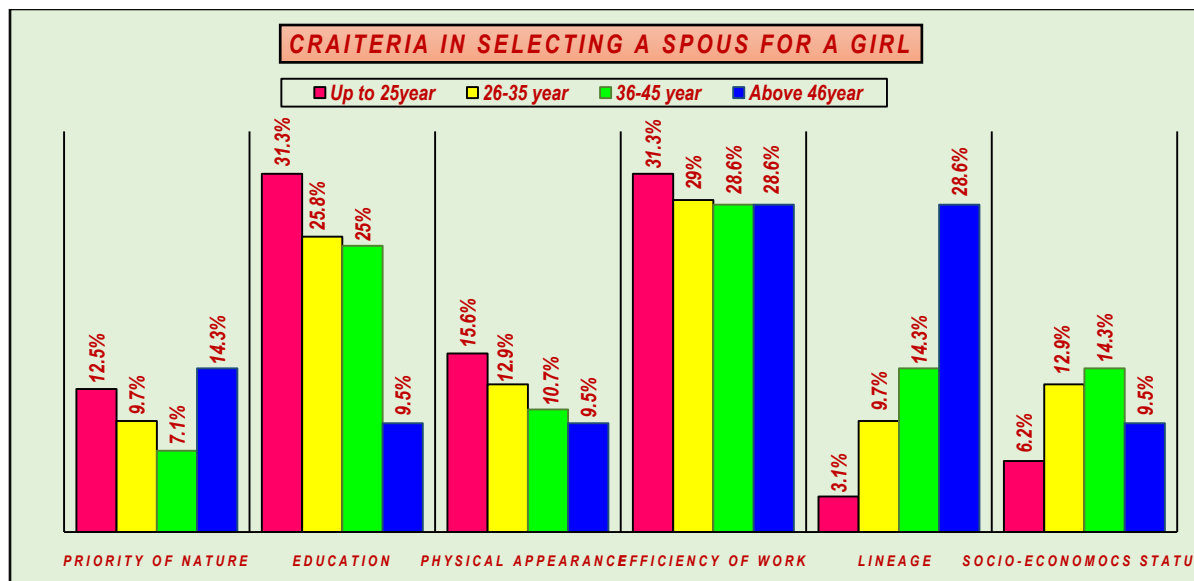
1. Criteria in selecting a spouse (Age basis)

Age affects the thoughts of men & women. With the increase in age, there is a change in the thinking of man. As age increases, the social experience of man also increases. Solves social problems with maturity. Some similar researcher has also got to see in this study. The researcher asked the respondents questions regarding the preference of qualities required for the selection of life partner of their boy and girl, whose analysis is presented in the following tables.

Table No.2

Criteria in selecting a spouse for a girl

Age group of respondent	Qualities													
	Nature		Education		Physical appearance		Efficiency of work		lineage		Socio-Eco stratus		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Up to 25year	04	12.5	10	31.3	05	15.6	10	31.3	01	3.1	02	6.2	32	28.6
26-35 year	03	9.7	08	25.8	04	12.9	09	29.0	03	9.7	04	12.9	31	27.7
36-45 year	02	7.1	07	25.0	03	10.7	08	28.6	04	14.3	04	14.3	28	25.0
46year+	03	14.3	02	9.5	02	9.5	06	28.6	06	28.6	02	9.5	21	18.7
Total	12	10.7	27	24.1	14	12.5	33	29.5	14	12.5	12	10.7	112	100

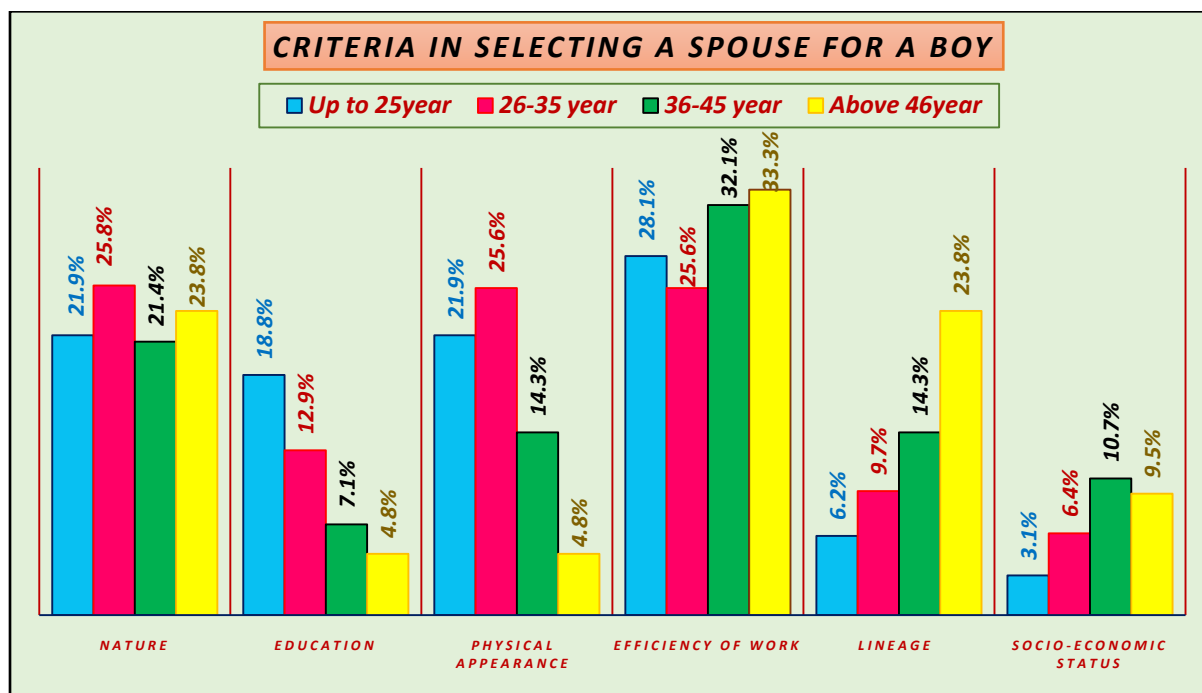


When the researcher asked to up to 25 years aged respondents (25.8% of the total respondents) questions regarding the choice of their daughter's life partner the respondents gave priority to education 31.3%, efficiency of work 31.3%, physical appearance 15.6%, nature 12.5%, and economic status 6.2%. Only 3.1% of respondents gave priority to lineage. When this question was asked to the respondents (27.7%) of 25 to 35 years of age, among them 29% gave priority to efficiency of work, education 25.8%, physical appearance 12.9%, and economic status 12.9%. Only 9.7% of respondents preferred nature and lineage. Similarly respondents (25.0%) between 36 and 45 years of age gave priority to efficiency of work 28.6%, education 25.0%, economic status 14.3%, lineage 14.3% physical appearance 10.7%. and 7.1% of respondents preferred nature. finally, when the above questions were asked to the respondents (18.7%) of the age of 46. out of which, 28.6% prefer the efficiency of work & lineage, nature 14.3%, and 9.5% gave priority to physical appearance, education, and economic status.

Table No.3

Criteria in selecting a spouse for a boy

Age group of Respondent	Qualities													
	Nature		Education		Physical appearance		Efficiency of work		lineage		Socio-Economic status		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Up to 25 year	07	21.9	06	18.8	07	21.9	09	28.1	02	6.2	01	3.1	32	28.6
26-35 year	08	25.8	04	12.9	07	25.6	07	25.6	03	9.7	02	6.4	31	27.7
36-45 year	06	21.4	02	7.1	04	14.3	09	32.1	04	14.3	03	10.7	28	25.0
46 year+	05	23.8	01	4.8	01	4.8	07	33.3	05	23.8	02	9.5	21	18.7
Total	26	23.2	13	11.6	19	17.0	32	28.6	14	12.5	08	7.1	112	100



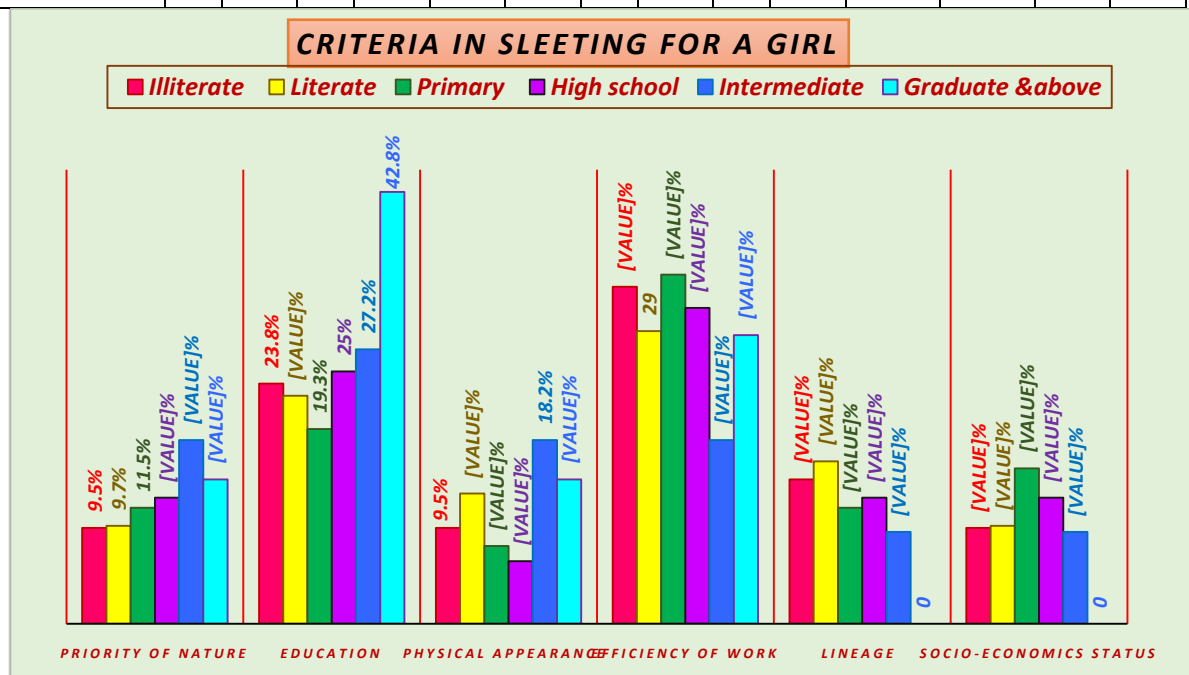
When the researcher asked the respondents the same questions regarding the choice of their son's life partner than out of 28.6% of respondents up to the age of 25 years, gave Priority to Efficiency of work 28.1%, Nature 21.9%, Physical appearance 21.9%, education 18.8%, lineage 6.2% and socio-economic status of the family 3.1%. Out of 27.7% respondents from 26 to 35 years group, gave Priority to nature 25.8%, Physical appearance 25.6%, Efficiency of work 25.6%, for Education 12.9%, lineage 9.7%, and only 6.4% preferred the socio-economic status of the family. Similarly, out of 25% respondents of the age group of 36 to 45, gave priority to Efficiency of work 32.1%, Nature 21.4%, Physical appearance 14.3%, lineage 14.3%, Socio-Economic status 10.7% and 7.1% preferred education. 18.7% of respondents above 46 years aged, gave priority to Efficiency of work 33.3%, Nature 23.8%, lineage 23.8%, Socio-Economic status 9.5% and only 4.8% gave preference to Education and Physical appearance.

2. Criteria in selecting a spouse for a girl (Education basis)

Education is of great importance in human life. Education builds personality, improves knowledge and skills and at the same time takes man towards civilization. An educated person knows well the difference between right and wrong, and at the same time his power to think and understand is strong. In this study, by classifying the respondents based on education, the researcher has tried to know the criteria for the selection of life partners of their girls and boys in the order of preference, which has been Analyzed by the researcher in the following table.

Table No.4
Criteria in selecting a spouse for a girl

Education level of respondent	Qualities													
	Nature		Education		Physical appearance		Efficiency of work		lineage		Socio-Economic status		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Illiterate	02	9.5	05	23.8	02	9.5	07	33.4	03	14.3	02	9.5	21	18.7
Literate	03	9.7	07	22.6	04	12.9	09	29.0	05	16.1	03	9.7	31	27.7
Primary	03	11.5	05	19.3	02	7.7	09	34.6	03	11.5	04	15.4	26	23.2
High school	02	12.5	04	25.0	01	6.2	05	31.3	02	12.5	02	12.5	16	14.3
Intermediate	02	18.2	03	27.2	02	18.2	02	18.2	01	9.1	01	9.1	11	9.8
Graduate +	01	14.3	03	42.8	01	14.3	02	28.6	00	00	00	00	07	6.3
Total	13	11.6	27	24.1	12	10.7	34	30.4	14	12.5	12	10.7	112	100



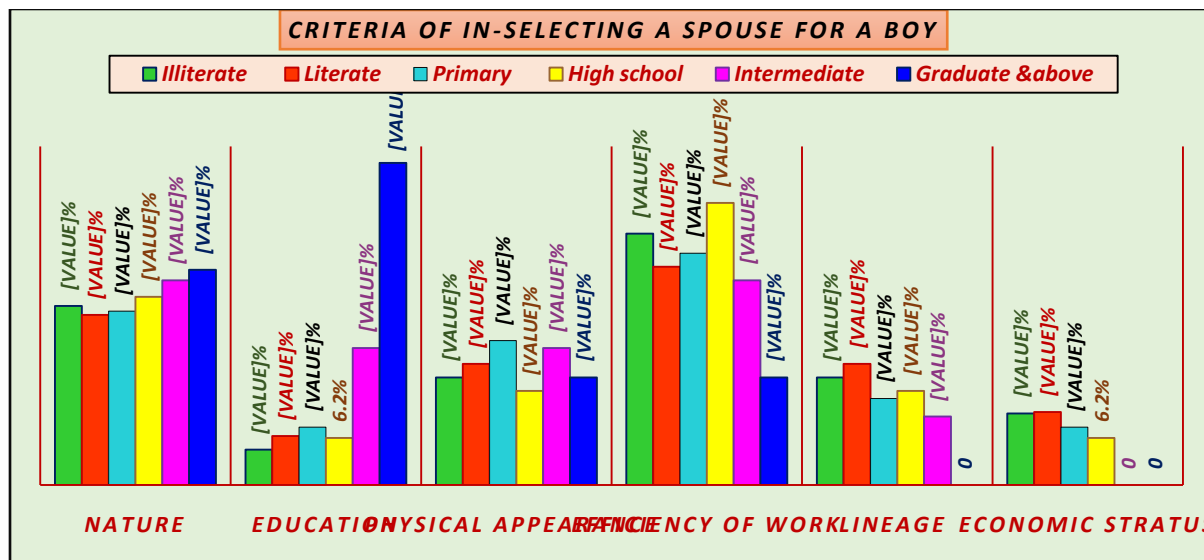
When the researcher asked the respondents (classified based on education) about the criteria of selection of their daughter's spouse. The Illiterate respondents (18.7% of total respondents) gave priority to efficiency of work 33.4%, education 23.8%, lineage 14.3% nature 9.5%, socio-economics status 9.5% and physical Appearance 9.5%. When the question about Criteria of in selecting a spouse for a girl, asked by the researcher to Literate respondents (27.7% of the total respondents), The Literate respondents gave priority to efficiency of

work 22.6%, education 23.8%, lineage 16.1%, physical Appearance 12.9%, nature 9.7% and socio-economics status 9.7%. Primary level educated respondents 23.2% of total respondents) gave the priority for mat selection for a girl to the efficiency of work 34.6%, education 19.3%, socio-economics status 15.4%, lineage 11.5%, nature 11.5%, and physical appearance 7.7%. The High school educated respondents 14.3% of total respondents preferred for selecting spouse for a boy to efficiency of work 31.3%, education 25.0%, socio-economics status 12.5%, lineage 12.5%, nature 12.5% and physical appearance 6.2%. About to same intermediate educated respondents 9.8% of total respondents) gave priority to education 27.2%, the efficiency of work 18.2%, nature 12.5%, physical Appearance 18.2%, socio-economics status 9.1%, and lineage 9.1%. The Graduate & post-graduate respondents (6.3% of total respondents) gave priority to education 42.8%, the efficiency of work 28.6%, the nature 14.3%, physical Appearance 14.3%. No one respondent gave preference to socio-economics status and lineage.

Table No.5

Criteria in selecting a spouse for a boy

Education level of Respondent	Qualities													
	Nature		Education		Physical appearance		Efficiency of work		lineage		Socio-Ecstatus		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Illiterate	05	23.8	01	4.7	03	14.3	07	33.4	03	14.3	02	9.5	21	18.7
Literate	07	22.6	02	6.5	05	16.1	09	29.0	05	16.1	03	9.7	31	27.7
Primary	06	23.1	02	7.7	05	19.2	08	30.8	03	11.5	02	7.7	26	23.2
High school	04	25.0	01	6.2	02	12.5	06	37.5	02	12.5	01	6.2	16	14.3
Intermediate	03	27.2	02	18.2	02	18.2	03	27.2	01	9.1	00	00	11	9.8
Graduate+	02	28.6	03	42.8	01	14.3	01	14.3	00	00	00	00	07	6.2
Total	27	24.1	11	9.8	18	16.1	34	30.4	14	12.5	08	7.1	112	100



When the researcher asked the respondents (classified based on education) about the criteria of selection of their son's spouse then the illiterate respondents(18.7% of total respondents) gave priority to efficiency of work 33.4%,nature23.8%,physical appearance 14.3% lineage14.3%,socio-economics status 9.5%and education4.7%. Literate respondents (27.% of the total respondents), gave priority to efficiency of work 29.0%, nature 22.6%lineage 16.1%, physical Appearance 16.1%, socio-economics status 9.7%, and education6.5%. primary level educated respondents (23.2%of total respondents) gave the priority to efficiency of work 30.8%, nature23.1%, physical appearance 19.2%, lineage 11.5%,education7.7%, and socio-economic status 7.7%.The High school educated respondents(14.3% of total respondents) preferred selecting spouse for a girl to efficiency of work 37.5%,nature25.0%, physical appearance 12.5%,lineage 12.5%,education6.2%, and socio-economic status 6.2%.Intermediate educated respondents(9.8% of total respondents) gave priority to nature 27.2%, efficiency of work 27.2%, education 18.2%, physical appearance 18.2%,and lineage9.1%.There are no respondents who gave priority to socio-economic status.The Graduate & post-graduate respondents (6.3% of total respondents) gave priority to education 42.8%,nature28.6%, efficiency of work 14.3%, physical Appearance 14.3%. No one respondent gave preference to lineage and socio-economics status.

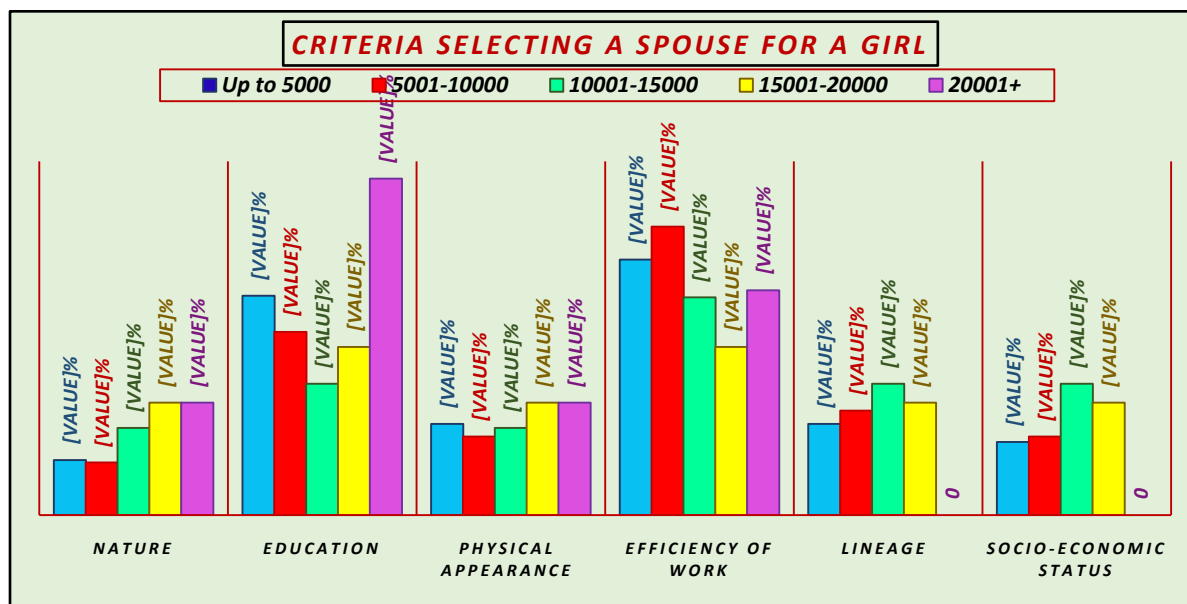
3.Criteria in selecting a spouse (Income Basis)

Income is the revenue a business earns from selling its goods and services or the money an individual receives in compensation for his or her labor, services, or investments.The prosperity of a person is often measured by his economic prosperity and the availability of material comforts. A person's thoughts of prosperity are also affected. He starts adopting new and progressive ideas by leaving traditional ideas. Tribal community people are also not untouched by this. This has also had an impact on the respondents of the universe. When the respondents

were asked questions based on income concerning the criteria for the choice of a spouse of their children, their answer was as per the details of the following tables.

Table No.6
Criteria in selecting a spouse for a girl

Income level of respondent	Qualities													
	Nature		Education		Physical appearance		Efficiency of work		lineage		Socio-Economic status		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N.	%	N	%
Up to 5000	03	7.0	12	27.9	05	11.6	14	32.5	05	11.6	04	9.3	43	38.4
5001-10000	02	6.7	07	23.3	03	10.0	11	36.7	04	13.3	03	10.0	30	26.8
10001-15000	02	11.1	03	16.7	02	11.1	05	27.7	03	16.7	03	16.7	18	16.1
15001-20000	02	14.3	03	21.4	02	14.3	03	21.4	02	14.3	02	14.3	14	12.5
20001+	01	14.3	03	42.8	01	14.3	02	28.6	00	00	00	00	07	6.2
Total	10	8.9	28	25.0	13	11.6	35	31.3	14	12.5	12	10.7	112	100

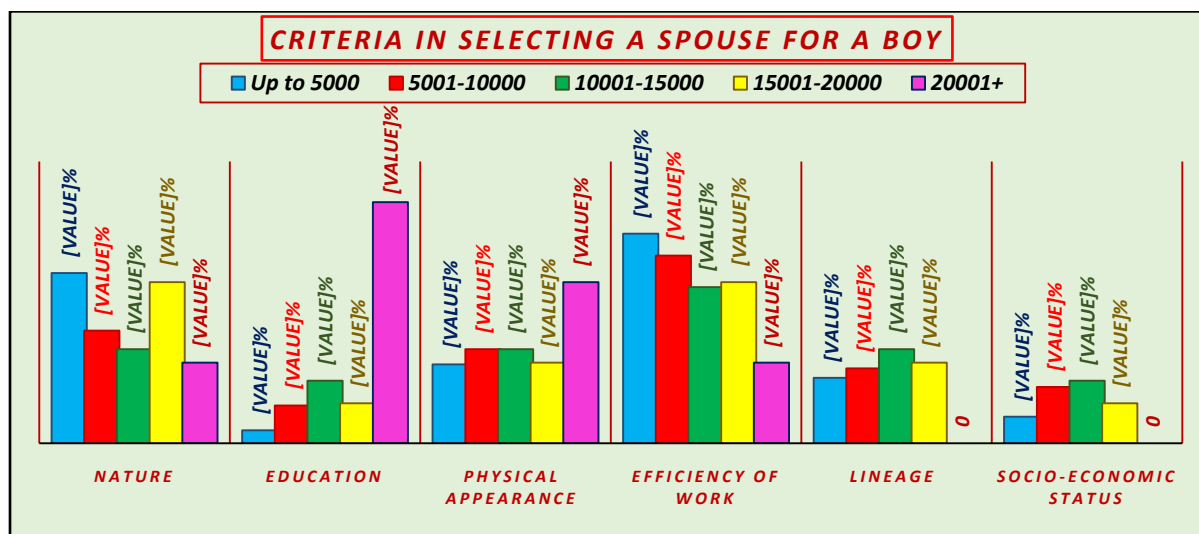


When the researcher asked income-based classified respondents about the criteria of selection of their daughter's spouse. Respondents (38.4% of total respondents) whose income less than 5000 per month, gave priority to efficiency of work 32.5%, education 27.9%, physical appearance 11.6%, lineage 11.6%, socio-economics status 9.3% and nature 7.0%. Respondents

(26.8% of the total respondents) whose income between 5001 -10000, gave priority to efficiency of work 36.7.0%, education 23.3%, lineage 13.3%, physical appearance 10.0%, socio-economic status 10.0% and nature 6.7%. Respondents (16.1% of total respondents) having income from 10001-15000, gave the priority to the efficiency of work 27.7.8%, lineage 16.7.% education 16.7%, socio-economic status 16.7%, nature 11.1% and physical appearance 11.1%. Respondents (12.5 % of total respondents) having income from 15001-20000, preferred for selecting spouse for a girl to efficiency of work 21.4%, education 21.4%, nature 14.3%, physical appearance 14.3% ,lineage 14.3% and socio-economic status 14.3%. Respondents (6.2.% of the total respondents) whose income Above 20000, gave priority to education 42.8%, the efficiency of work 28.6%, nature 14.3%, the physical appearance 14.3%. There are no respondents who gave priority to lineage and socio-economic status.

Table No.7
Criteria in selecting a spouse for a boy

Income level of Respondent	Qualities													
	Nature		Education		Physical appearance		Efficiency of work		lineage		Socio-Economic status		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Up to 5000	13	30.2	01	2.3	06	14.0	16	37.2	05	11.6	02	4.7	43	38.4
5001-10000	06	20.0	02	6.7	05	16.7	10	33.3	04	13.3	03	10.0	30	26.8
10001-15000	03	16.7	02	11.1	03	16.7	05	27.7	03	16.7	02	11.1	18	16.1
15001-20000	04	28.6	01	7.1	02	14.3	04	28.6	02	14.3	01	7.1	14	12.5
20001+	01	14.3	03	42.8	02	28.6	01	14.3	00	00	00	00	07	6.2
Total	27	24.1	09	8.1	18	16.1	36	32.1	14	12.5	08	7.1	112	100



When respondents (38.4% of total respondents) with income up to 5000 were asked about the criteria for selecting their son's life partner, they gave priority to efficiency of work 37.2%, nature 30.2%, education 27.9%, physical appearance 14.0%, lineage 11.6%, socio-economics status 4.7% and education 2.3%. Respondents (26.8% of the total respondents) whose income between 5001 to 10000, gave priority to efficiency of work 33.3%, nature 20.0%, physical Appearance 16.7%, lineage 13.3%, socio-economics status, 10.0% and education 6.7%. Respondents (16.1% of total respondents) having income from 10001 to 15000, gave the priority to the efficiency of work 27.78%, nature 16.7%, lineage 16.7%, physical appearance 16.7%. education 11.1%, and socio-economic status 11.1%. Respondents (12.5 % of total respondents) having income from 15001 to 20000, preferred for selecting spouse for a girl to efficiency of work 42.8%, nature 14.3%, physical Appearance 14.3%, lineage 14.3%, education 7.1% and socio-economic status 7.1%. Respondents (6.2% of the total respondents) whose income Above 20000, gave priority to education 42.8%, physical Appearance 28.6%, efficiency of work 14.3%, nature 14.3%, There are no one respondents gave priority to lineage and socio-economic status.

Result.

1. In the case of the criteria for choosing a life partner for a girl, it is clear that the most important attribute preferred by the highest percentage of respondents is the boy's efficiency and education preferred by the second-highest percentage. The third quality is the boy's lineage or caste and Fourth is the physical appearance of the boy, fifth is the behavior or nature of the boy and the least priority is given to the socio-economic status of the boy's family. It means that the outlook of the respondents in the matter of selection of life partner for the girl is realistic and intelligent as well as materialistic. These Kol respondents gave the least importance to the nature of boys and the socio-economic status of the boy's family. which are more reliable and durable And they are dependent on economic factors, and for the purpose of educational factor, which cannot be relied upon with certainty. However, age does not appear to have any significant relevance to response patterns by age; and, therefore, it can be interpreted that the age variable is not relevant in this respect.

2. In terms of criteria in selecting a life partner for boy, the most important trait favored by the highest and second-highest percentage of all respondents grouped by age, education and income is the girl's efficiency and nature, the third being the girl's physical appearance. , fourth lineage or caste, fifth education, sixth and last the socio-economic status of the girl's family.

Conclusion:

It means that the outlook of the respondents in the matter of selection of life partner for the boy is realistic and intelligent as well as materialistic. These Coal respondents gave the least importance to the nature of girls and the socio-economic status of the girl's family. However, on the basis of age, here the similar selection of the spouse to the boy shows no significant relevance of age to the response pattern. It is clear from the study that the people of the Kol community who earlier gave importance to physical characteristics only for the marriage of boy

or girl, They have also started giving importance to education and nature, due to the contact of other communities, knowledge gained from communication.

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