CHAPTER V

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

1. SUMMARY

2. CONCLUSIONS

3. LIMITATION AND SUGGESTION

4. APPLICABILITY
SUMMARY

Sex being one of the prime forces behind innumerable human actions and reactions irrespective of social, cultural and geographical barriers. The existence of sex is much more felt in our modern society than the societies before.

"Sex is indispensable biological need and the institution of marriage provides all opportunities to meet it. Within the framework of marriage partnership, every society provides for the natural growth and expression of various shades of sexual fulfilments. To have sex satisfaction after marriage is stamped "righteous", it has also been sanctioned by all social and religious institutions".

Kamasutra by Vatsyayana is full of scientific knowledge of certain aspects of sex and sexuality which has been written in India, 1600 years ago.

Woman is equally important in the love game and her satisfaction too is very important to the extent that Vatsayayana emphasis the full satisfaction of the woman and also advocates the use of artificial phallus - the vibrators used today for the sex satisfaction. But, "it's unfortunate that majority of the Indian males use their wievs as sleeping pills", says Dr. Prakash Kothari (1985), eminent sexologist of India. There is very less perhaps no communication between the couples regarding sex.

No doubt, due to the liberation movement and with the advance of western education and the advent of rapid industrialization definite changes are, however,
taking place in our traditional, social set up. Institutions such as family, marriage etc. are undergoing far-reaching changes and more emphasis is given on sexual satisfaction in marriage life. Hence, various patterns of sex play are practised by the couples. There are variety of patterns of women sexuality but certain patterns are much more a common and widely accepted.

Today, women are becoming more aware of their sexuality and sex satisfaction. They are quite active sexually if proper opportunity is given by their partners.

Very few study of this kind has been undertaken in the most intimate personal area of human sex behaviour and given to Indian cultural contacts. Questions pertaining to this area of human sex behaviour are likely to provoke some kind of resistance and this is more true when the area covered is of female sexuality. But such studies have to be undertaken in order to throw light on the patterns of female sexuality for over-coming certain misconceptions about sexual behaviour prevalent because of cultural conditioning. It is needed for the marriage and sex counselling as well as for sex education to develop proper attitude towards female sexuality.

The present study is an offshoot of such ideas provoked in the mind of investigator due to sex being taboo in the society.

The problem of the present investigation was to study the patterns of female sexuality and the influencing socio-personal factors among the educated married women between the age group of 25 to 40 years.
HYPOTHESIS

I All women are potentially orgasmic.

II Variety of sex patterns are practiced during sexual encounters.

III The patterns of sexuality are influenced by socio personal factors.

1. Style of marriage - Love marriage v/s arranged marriage
2. Age group of women - 25 to 30 years
   - 31 to 40 years
3. Educational Status of women - Graduate v/s Post Graduate women
4. Occupational Status of women - Working v/s Non-working women
5. Income status of family - Less than 50,000 per year
   - More than 50,000 per year

Total 71 Hypothesis were made as indicated in Chapter No.I.

SAMPLE
Data is collected from a total of 110 women from Ahmedabad city. The sample is predominantly women having at least five years of married life, educated up to at least graduation and between the age group ranging from 25 to 40 years.

Within this framework of selection the sample is taken incidental by house to house visit. The sample taken is purposive and incidental.

On analysis of the data gathered from the subjects the sample is classified into certain groups:
(a) The groups according to the socio personal factors.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GROUPS</th>
<th>No. of Resp.</th>
<th>Total No. Resp.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Love marriage</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arranged marriage</td>
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<td>(2) Age Group</td>
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<td>(3) Educational Status</td>
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<td>110</td>
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<tr>
<td>Post Graduate women</td>
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<tr>
<td>(4) Occupational Status</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Working women</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>110</td>
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<tr>
<td>Non working women</td>
<td>39</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) Income status</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 50,000 per year</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 50,000 per year</td>
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B. THE GROUP OF WOMEN ACCORDING TO VARIOUS PATTERNS OF SEXUALITY

MAIN PATTERNS

1. Patterns of reaching Orgasm
   - 1. Vaginal Pattern.
     2. Clitoral pattern.

2. Foreplay techniques used
   - 12 prevailing foreplay techniques.

3. Positions during intercourse
   - Usual, occasional positions.

4. Varieties of sexual play

5. Time unit in terms of duration of orgasm experienced.
   - Less than 15 seconds,
   - 16 to 30,
   - 31 to 45 & 46 to 60 seconds.

6. Women reading pornography
   - -

7. Frequency of orgasm
   - Less than 3 times, 4 to 7 times
     8 to 10 times.
8. Frequency of sexual intercourse
   in week
   - 5 times, 4 times, 3 times, 2 times, 1 time and less than 1 time.

9. Total time taken in sexual encounter
   - Less than 15 minutes, 16 to 30 minutes, 31 to 45 minutes and 46 to 60 minutes.

OTHER SEX RELATED PHENOMONON

1. Masturbation
   - Place, methods and objects used.

2. Preference of special situational stimulus preferred during sexual encounter

TOOLS

The tool used for this study is a scheduled interview with a comprehensive checklist, prepared by the investigator.

1. This checklist is based on the questionnaire used by SHERE HITE.

2. To study the related factors the checklist is prepared with the consultation of the experts in the field of psychology.

The questionnaire is divided into two sections:

The first part of the questionnaire consisted of mainly two types of questions aimed at getting the basic-bio-data of the respondent and also to elicit their personal views on certain selected issues.

In the second part of the questionnaire, the schedule for studying patterns of female sexuality is presented. Here, questions are asked completely relat-
ed to sex human sex life. As the study is aimed at exploring very personal and sensitive area of human being the initial readiness is considered very important part of the interview schedule.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS
The subjects of the samples are classified into groups according to the socio-personal factors and the patterns of sexual encounters observed.

Comparative study between various groups are undertaken.

The respondents are classified in different groups and the significant 't' test to see the difference between the percentages too is found out.

Pearson's method of correlation coefficient is applied to see the correlations coefficient between total time taken in sexual encounter and time duration of orgasm in relation to patterns of female sexuality and the socio-personal factors influencing and the significance of correlation coefficient also is calculated.

For the clarity of the data some relevant content is presented in the form of graphs.

CONCLUSIONS

Since this study is based on specific frame of reference in sample selection the applicability of conclusions are restricted to the women having the same or similar nature such as:
(a) Women having minimum five years of married life;
(b) Minimum graduate level of education;
(c) Age range between 20 to 40 years.
(d) Women residing in the 1st grade area, that is the city of Ahmedabad.

1. (a) 99.09% women from the sample group found to be orgasmic \( (n = 110) \).
(b) Four different patterns of reaching orgasm are identified namely:

1) Vaginal Intercours - V-Pattern
2) Clitoral stimulation - C-Pattern
3) Sometimes vaginal intercourse and sometimes clitoral stimulation (alternate pattern)
4) Vaginal intercourse and clitoral stimulation simultaneously

(c) The highest number of women reach orgasm by C-Pattern that is 57.27% next to it is V-Pattern 36.36%, Alternate-Pattern 5.45% and Simultaneous-Pattern 0.90% respectively \( (N=110) \).
* As majority of women reach orgasm either by V-Pattern or C-Pattern, the rest of the two, Alternate-Pattern and Simultaneous-Pattern are excluded for further study. Further study has been concentrated on two patterns - V-Pattern and C-Pattern only.

2. (a) Prominent 12 Foreplay techniques are reported by both the women of V and C Pattern. Though they differ in their preference.

(b) The best preferred foreplay techniques are the breast stimulation by hand and the least preferred techniques are petting and neck stimulation irrespective of the patterns of reaching orgasm by women.

(c) More foreplay techniques are practiced by the C-Patterned women.

3. (a) V-Patterned women use less varieties of positions during sexual intercourse than the C-Patterned women.

(b) Majority of the V-Patterned women have male dominating position during sexual intercourse.

(c) Majority of the C-Patterned women have female dominating position during sexual intercourse.

4. Varieties of sexual play such as anal sex, fellatio, cunnilingus, sex in standing and sex in sitting position are practiced more by C-Patterned women than V-Patterned women.

5. (a) 77.66% women experience orgasm for the duration of less than 15 seconds irrespective of their patterns of reaching orgasm.
(b) V-Patterned women experience longer duration of orgasm than C-Patterned women.

6. (a) Higher the level of education, more the chances of women reaching pornography.

(b) V-Patterned women read more pornography.

7. (a) i) All the women are potentially orgasmic though they differ in frequency.

ii) C-Patterned women are not getting orgasm all the times they have had sexual intercourse.

(b) Educated women have tendency to have higher frequency rate than the expected frequency.

8. (a) Majority of women have reported sexual intercourse twice a week.

(b) Being a special population group it differs significantly in distribution from normal probability in terms of frequency of sexual intercourse.

9. (a) Majority of the women take on an average time of 15 to 30 minutes in each sexual encounter.

(b) Being a special population group it differs significantly in distribution from normal probability in terms of time taken in total sexual encounter.
(c) i) Difference regarding frequency of reaching orgasm between V-Patterned group is higher than C-Patterned women.

ii) V-Pattern is the best pattern for sexual gratification and it is related to the highest frequency of orgasm.

10. Marriage terminates masturbation as soon as the regular process of sexual intercourse takes place. 50% women stopped masturbation as soon as they got married. 5.45% stopped after the delivery of their first child.

11. (a) For some women masturbation becomes a habit which even marriage cannot terminate. They practice masturbation throughout their life.

(b) C-Patterned women are in the habit of masturbation while V-Patterned women are absolutely free from masturbation.

12. Women masturbate at two places, either in their bedroom or in their bathroom.

13. Women masturbate by five different methods various objects are used for vaginal penetration during masturbation such as:

- Vibrator
- Large neck shampoo bottle
- Laboratory tubes
- One finger; and
- More than one finger
14. (a) Majority of the women favour dim light during sexual intercourse at night.

(b) Most of the women don't co-operate in complete "undressed" condition for sexual intercourse.

(c) Most of the women avoid sexual intercourse during menstruation.

(d) Many women have reported occasional intercourse during daytime.

15. Majority of women practice C-Pattern.

16. (a) Style of marriage does not influence the frequency of V-Pattern.

(b) Style of marriage influences the frequency in C-Pattern.

(c) In arranged marriage groups, frequency of C-Pattern is higher than the love marriage group.

17. (a) Age of women don't influence the frequency of V-Pattern.

(b) Age of women influence the frequency in C-Pattern.

(c) The younger age of women does not influence the patterns but elder age does influence the patterns.

18. (a) Level of education does not influence the frequency of V-Pattern.
(b) Level of education influence the frequency in C-Patterns.

(c) Post-graduate level of education does not influence the pattern.

19. (a) Occupational status does not influence the V-Pattern.

(b) Occupational status influence the C-Pattern.

(c) Working condition influence the patterns while non-working condition does not affect.

20. (a) Income status does not influence the V-Pattern.

(b) Income status influence the C-Pattern.

(c) Under 50,000 per year income group does not influence the patterns while above 50,000 per year income group influences the patterns.

21. All the five socio-personal factors - the style of marriage, age of women, educational status, occupational status and income status don't influence the V-Pattern but all these factors influence the C-Pattern.

22. (a) Most of the women practice more than six foreplay techniques.

(b) More varieties of foreplay techniques are used by C-Pattern group than the V-Pattern group.
23. (a) Use of foreplay techniques is not related with love marriage group regardless of V and C Patterns.

(b) The use of foreplay techniques is related with arranged marriage group with C-Patterns but not with V-Patterns.

24. (a) Love marriage does not influence less variety group as well as more variety group regardless of patterns.

(b) Arranged marriage does not influence less variety group but it does influence more variety group in relation to patterns.

(c) Arranged marriage group with C-Patterns uses more foreplay techniques.

25. (a) V-Patterned does not influence the less technique group as well as more technique group regardless of style of marriage;

(b) C-Patterned group does not influence less technique group in relation to style of marriage but it influences more technique group in relation to style of marriage.

(c) C-Pattern group with arranged marriage uses more varieties of foreplay techniques.

26. (a) V-Patterned don't influence the varieties of foreplay techniques in love marriage group;

(b) V-Pattern influence the use of varieties of foreplay techniques in
arranged marriage group.

(c) C-Pattern influences the use of varieties of foreplay techniques in love marriage as well as arranged marriage.

27. (a) More varieties of foreplay techniques are used by arranged married women than love married women.

(b) More varieties of foreplay techniques are preferred by C-Patterned women than V-Patterned women.

(c) Mouth kissing is the most important, highly preferred technique among love married women and breast stimulation by hand is the most important, highly preferred techniques of foreplay among arranged married women.

28. (a) Use of foreplay techniques is not related with younger age group regardless of V and C Patterns.

(b) The use of foreplay techniques is related with elder age group with C-Pattern but not with V-Pattern.

29. (a) Younger age does not influence less variety group as well as more variety group regardless of patterns.

(b) Elder age does not influence less variety group but it influences more variety group in relation to patterns.
(c) Elder age group with C-Pattern use more foreplay techniques.

30. (a) V-Pattern don't influence the less technique group as well as more technique group regardless of age group of women.

(b) C-Pattern group don't influence less technique group in relation to age but it influences more technique group in relation to age group.

(c) C-Pattern with elder age uses more varieties of foreplay techniques.

31. (a) V-Pattern don't influence the varieites of foreplay techniques in younger as well as elder age group.

(b) C-Pattern don't influence the use of varieties of foreplay techniques in younger age but influences the elder age group.

32. (a) More varieties of forepaly techniques at elder age are practiced specially by C-patternned women than V-patterned women

(b) Caressing is highly in practice at higher age.

(c) Embracing is more in practice at younger age.

33. (a) Use of foreplay techniques is not related with graduate level education in V-pattern but it is related with C-pattern

(b) The use of foreplay techniques is not related with post graduate level of education regardless of V and C-patterns.
34. (a) Graduate level of education don't influence less variety group regardless of patterns but it is influence the more variety group.

(b) Post graduate level of education don't influence less as well as more variety group in relation to pattern.

(c) Post graduate group with C-pattern use more fore play techniques.

35. (a) V-pattern don't influence the less technique group as well as more techniques group regardless of educational status of women.

(b) C-pattern group don't influence less techniques group in relation to educational status but it influences more technique group.

36. (a) V-Pattern don't influence the varieties of foreplay techniques in graduate as well as post-graduate group.

(b) C-Pattern influence the use of varieties of foreplay techniques in graduate group but it don't influence the post graduate group.

37. (a) Graduate women practice more varieties of foreplay in comparison to post graduate women of C-Pattern.

(b) Practice of caressing is much more in practice among the post graduate C-patterned women.

38. (a) Use of foreplay techniques is not related with working condition of
women in V-Pattern but it is related with C-Pattern.

(b) Use of foreplay techniques is not related with non-working condition regardless of V and C Pattern.

39. (a) Working condition don't influence less variety group regardless of patterns but it influences the more variety group.

(b) Non-working condition don't influence less variety group as well as more group variety regardless of V and C Patterns.

(c) Working as well as non-working C-Patterned women uses more variety of foreplay techniques.

40. (a) V-Patterned don't influence the less technique group as well as more techniques group regardless of working as well as non-working condition of women.

(b) C-Pattern don't influence the less technique group as well as more techniques group regardless of working as well as non-working condition of women.

41. V-Pattern as well as C-Pattern don't influence the varieties of foreplay techniques of working as as non-working women.

42. (a) Varieties of foreplay techniques are more practiced among non-working women in both the groups of V-Patterned as well as C-Patterned women.
(b) Practice of Pinching, being pinched and teeth biting is practiced more in non working group.

43. (a) Use of foreplay techniques is not related with under 50,000 per year income group regardless of V and C Patterns.

(b) Use of foreplay techniques is not related with above 50,000 per year income group in V-Pattern but it is related with C-Pattern.

44. (a) Under 50,000 per year income group don't influence less as well as more varieties group regardless of patterns.

(b) Above 50,000 per year income group don't influence the less variety group but is influences more variety group in relation to pattern.

(c) Above 50,000 per year income group with C-Pattern uses more foreplay techniques.

45. (a) V-Pattern don't influence the less technique group as well as more technique group regardless of income status.

(b) C-Pattern don't influence the less technique group but it influence the more technique group in relation to income status.

(c) C-Pattern with above 50,000 per year income uses more varieties of foreplay techniques.

46. (a) V-Pattern don't influence the varieties of foreplay techniques in under
as well as above 50,000 per year income group.

(b) C-Pattern influence the varieties of foreplay techniques in above 50,000 per year income group.

47. In comparison to the V-Patterned women more varieties of foreplay techniques are used by C-Patterned women irrespective of their income status.

48. The practice of oral sex is not so common in the sample at the same time the difference observed in practicing and non-practicing group is not just a chance factor.

49. Majority of the women unwillingly practice fellatio without involvement specially for the sake of husband's satisfaction while majority of the women willingly practice cunnilingus as it excites them easily.

50. More direct stimulation is needed on phalic (genital) zones by C-Patterned women. Oral sex is more in practice by C-Patterned women than V-Patterned women.

51. Style of marriage does not influence the practice of oral sex - fellatio and cunnilingus vice-versa irrespective of the pattern of reaching orgasm. (More direct genital stimulation is needed at elder age.)

52. Fellatio is more practiced at elder age. Specially to excite the male partner. Even cunnilingus is more practiced by elder age group among women.

53. (a) Age and practice of oral sex don't influence the patterns of reaching
orgasm.

(b) Age and practice of cunnilingus don't influence V-Pattern. But it influences the C-Pattern. Elder age C-Patterned women practice more cunnilingus.

(c) Patterns of reaching orgasm and elder or younger age don't influence the practice of cunnilingus while the pattern and elder age influences the practice of cunnilingus.

54. (a) Felliat is practiced by both the graduate and post graduate women. Still practice is more among graduate women.

(b) More practice of oral sex - felliat as well as cunnlingus is done by graduate women.

55. (a) Educational level and patterns of reaching orgasm don't influence the practice of felliat. There must be some other psychological factors influencing.

(b) Educational status influences the cunnilingus practice of C-Patterned woman while it don't influence the V-Pattern women.

(c) Educational status don't influence the practice of felliat in relation to patterns of reaching orgasm while it does influence the practice of cunnilingus of C-Patterned women.

(d) Higher level of education don't influence the practice of oral sex.
There may be some other psychological reasons rather than educational status.

56. (a) Working or non-working condition of women don't influence the practice of fellatio as well as cunnilingus.

(b) Working or non-working condition of women and patterns of reaching orgasm has nothing to do with practice of oral sex fellatio as well as cunnilingus.

57. (a) V-Pattern and C-Pattern don't influence the practice of fellatio as well as cunnilingus among working as well as non-working women. There must be some other factors influencing them.

(b) Occupational status of women don't influence the practice of oral sex.

58. Income status of women influences the practice of fellatio as well as cunnilingus.

59. (a) Income status and V-Pattern as well as C-Pattern of reaching orgasm don't influence fellatio practice, as well as cunnilingus.

(b) Pattern and higher income status influence the practice of cunnilingus.

60. (a) Arranged and love married women have sexual intercourse two times a week, while among arranged married women have atleast from 1 time a week to 4 times a week.
(b) In comparison to love married women arrange married women have more frequency of sexual intercourse.

(c) The sample of the present study is different from the normal population is relation to frequency of sexual intercourse as the $X^2$ is significant.

(d) Educated women have the tendency of less frequencies of sexual intercourse than the general population.

(e) Style of marriage may significantly influence the frequency of sexual intercourse but the conclusions need further verification.

61. (a) Elder age women have more tendency of having sexual intercourse than the younger age women.

(b) Age influences the frequency of sexual intercourse.

62. (a) Frequency of sexual intercourse is more among graduate women in comparison to post-graduate women. Graduate women have more tendency of having sexual intercourse than the post-graduate women.

(b) For highly educated women richness of sexual experience is very important in all the sex relations and not the frequency of sexual intercourse.

63. (a) More frequency of sexual intercourse is consistently higher among non-working women.

(b) Majority of the working women have low frequency of sexual inter-
course than the non-working women.

(c) Occupational status definitely influences the frequency of sexual intercourse. Moreover the sample of the present study is specially selected sample and hence they are different from the normal population in relation to frequency of sexual intercourse.

64. (a) Above 50,000 per year income group women have more tendency of having sexual intercourse than the under 50,000 per year income group women.

(b) Income status influences the frequency of sexual intercourse and the $X^2$ is significant at normal probability hypothesis. The sample of the present study is different from the normal population in relation to the frequency of sexual intercourse.

65. (a) There is positive correlation between time taken in sexual encounter and time duration of orgasm in relation to pattern V as well as C-pattern.

(b) Longer the time of sexual encounter longer the time duration of orgasm is experienced.

66. Time taken in sexual encounter and time duration of orgasm is positively correlated with frequency of orgasm irrespective of patterns.

67. Time taken in sexual encounter and time duration of orgasm is highly correlated with V-Pattern as well as C-Pattern women who read pornography.
68. (a) Time duration in sexual encounter and time duration of orgasm is positively correlated with style of marriage and patterns.

(b) V-Pattern women has low correlation irrespective of style of marriage while C-Pattern women has high correlation with time taken in sexual encounter and time duration of orgasm.

69. (a) Time taken in sexual encounter and time duration of orgasm is positively correlated with age group and patterns.

(b) Younger age (25 to 30 years) V-Pattern women have low correlation than elder age (31 to 40 years) with the time taken in sexual encounter and time duration of orgasm.

(c) Younger age (25 to 30 years) C-Pattern women has low correlation while elder age (31 to 40 years) has high correlation with time taken in sexual encounter and time duration of orgasm.

70. (a) Education level has low correlation with total time taken in sexual encounter and time duration of orgasm among V-Pattern women.

(b) Higher level of education in C-Pattern women has high correlation with total time of sexual encounter and time duration of orgasm.

71. (a) V-Patterned working women has high correlation than non-working women with total time of sexual encounter and time duration of orgasm.
(b) C-Patterned working as well as non-working women has high correlation with total time of sexual encounter and time duration of orgasm.

72. (a) V-Pattern above 50,000 per year income group has high correlation while under 50,000 per year income group has low correlation with total time taken in sexual encounter and time duration of orgasm.

(b) C-Patterned under 50,000 per year income group has high correlation with total time taken in sexual encounter and time duration of orgasm.

All the five socio-personal factors - style of marriage, age group, educational status, occupational status and income status has positive correlation with total time taken in sexual encounter and time duration of orgasm.

**OBSERVED CONTENT**

Following observed conclusions were based on the conversational content obtained from the depth interview undertaken for the purpose of data collection. Though the presented observations are not statistically analysed, hence, it is not included in the list of content, not tabulized anywhere in the report and not included in the list of conclusions but it seems to be very relevant and important content for the clinical psychologists, counsellors and research workers. The researcher is tempted to include them under the following headings:
1. All women are orgasmic biologically and physiologically but there are some psychological barriers in a way of orgasmic normality. Such as emotional blocking, psychological trauma, premature prevented sex experiences, sex fear etc. Because of these reasons some women are deprived of sexual gratification to non-orgasmic condition.

2. Most of the women remains consistently in the previous stage of sexual maturity.

3. Women are not the solely responsible for the development of any pattern. Husbands are also contributing factor in shaping the pattern of their wives for sex satisfaction.

4. V-Patterned women don't follow any other pattern of sex satisfaction if sometimes they don't reach orgasm while C-Patterned women follows other patterns including masturbation.

5. Very less time taken in total process of sexual intercourse indicates the lack of interests, acceptability of the partner as well as sex without involvement.

6. Time taken in each sexual encounter vary from situation, atmosphere, as well as acceptance of the partner and the joint desire of the couple to have sex.

7. (a) Total time taken in sexual encounter depends upon the desirability, interests and involvement of the couple.

(b) C-Patterned women takes very less time in the total process of sexual
8. Frequency of sexual intercourse differs according to the mood and desirability of the couple.

9. Mostly frequency of sexual intercourse depends upon the desire of the husband.

10. Sexual dissatisfaction of marital life is responsible for the development of masturbation.

11. Almost all the women enjoy masturbation.

12. The insufficient level of sex satisfaction leads C-Patterned women to attempt various other sexual activities.

13. The psychological rejection of the partner during sexual intercourse leads to masturbation after marriage.

14. Majority of the women do masturbation in their bed rooms as it is the safest place according to them.

15. Majority of the marriages are arranged by parents in our culture.

16. Majority of the women takes education upto graduation level in our society.

17. Higher the level of education more the chances of women doing jobs.
18. More the desirable situation less important becomes the foreplay for V-Patterned women, while more important becomes the varieites of foreplay techniques for C-Patterned women.

19. As the marital years increases the sexual behaviour becomes more and more mechanical, artificial and superficial in response to women's resentment towards their husband's attitude.

20. Higher the education; higher the chances of women doing jobs and more the chances of high income status of the women.

21. Frequency of sexual intercourse in the early years of marriage was twice a week among love married women which remained constant while the frequency of sexual intercourse was quite high in the early years of marriage among arranged married women but as years passes frequency of sexual intercourse decreases.

22. Fear of pregnancy, hesitation and resistance towards sex is more at younger age which influences the frequency of sexual intercourse at younger age.

23. Fear of pregnancy and resistance toward sexual experience reduces and more acceptance of sexual experience takes place as the length of marital life increases which leads towards more frequency of sexual intercourse at elder age.

24. Educational level influences the frequency of sexual intercourse. The education level changes women's attitude toward sexuality as educated women come in contact with more sex literature and pornography too.
25. Higher the level of education more the strength of academic achievement motivation is expected to be different in the women restrict this study to graduate level of education than the women who has developed post graduate level.

LIMITATIONS AND SUGGESTION

(1) Since it is a pioneering study no comparative groups are covered at present. The sample was restricted to educated women ranging from 25 to 40 years. The application of the result is restricted to the narrow range of total female population. Most of the women in India are uneducated and this study is deprived of any representation from the uneducated population.

(2) More psychological variables could have been included but due to the hesitation and reservation on the part of the respondents, particularly on matters related to sexual life, it could not materialize. It was decided to plan the study within the limited socio-personal factors.

(3) Human sexuality is a very complicated concept and requires further clarification theoretically as well as practically. So many other minor sexual patterns can still be listed, but the study was restricted to the major prevailing patterns.

(4) Some more psychological variables can be studied but the present study was restricted to some socio-cultural conditions relevant to the sexuality.

(5) The sample studied was confined only to the urban area of Ahmedabad
city in Gujarat. The rural areas have not been included, therefore the remarks are not applicable to rural areas. It is possible therefore that a similar study carried out in different state may provide different results.

(6) Further comparative study can be undertaken according to religion, caste and community of the women.

(7) The total sample of the study has not been matched with the control group nor any variable has been controlled. Such control and comparison may give different results.

(8) Present sample involved no particular community or religion. Samples taken from a particular community may give different results specifically in relation to patterns of female sexuality.

(9) A further study of husband and wife jointly as a couple can be undertaken which may give different results.

APPLICABILITY

The present study is an attempt to throw light on the patterns of female sexuality and for overcoming certain prevalent misconceptions about sexual behaviour resulting from the cultural conditioning.

The present study is important for clinical practice, marital counselling, community modifications and sex education.