CHAPTER V

SEX INTERESTS

"The late Ernie Pyle once said, 'It ain't the things you don't know that make you a fool; it's the things you know that ain't so'. Adolescents desperately want answers to sex-related problems. Knowledge about sex is so vital that they seek it from whatever sources are available, good or bad. Sex interests depend largely upon the maturing of sex organs. This is noticeable among the young. The failure of adults to discuss sex openly with young people has several unfortunate consequences. It endows sex with an undeservedly unrealistic, magical quality, thus reinforcing adolescent preoccupation with it. It clogs natural, legitimate sources of sex information, forcing adolescents to use clandestine and often wrapped sources to satisfy their quite normal curiosity."

-JAMES LESLIE McCARY

SYNOPTIC POINTS

STIMULI FOR ADOLESCENTS' SEXUAL EXCITEMENT

1. Sex Conversation
2. Naked Female Pictures
3. Naked Male Pictures
4. Nude Art
5. Female Nudity
6. Male Nudity
7. Literature Concerning Sex
8. Sexual Scenes of Movies
9. Their Own Body

HETEROSEXUAL INTERESTS

Restrictions On Heterosexual Relations

1. Restrictions by adolescents' parents
2. Restrictions by relatives
3. Restrictions by friends
4. Restrictions by girls' parents
5. Restrictions by teachers

INTEREST IN MASTURBATION

Sources of Learning The Masturbation

1. Watching their friends masturbating
2. Imitating the relatives
3. Books containing masturbation exercises
HOMOSEXUALITY

Common Predisposing Causes of Homosexuality
1. Friends' persuasion and advise
2. Less chances of having girl friends
3. Patent's restrictions of having friendship with girls
4. Lack of co-education

KNOWLEDGE OF FACTS PERTAINING TO SEX
1. Female Breast
2. Female Sex Organ
3. Impotency
4. Pregnancy
5. Love
6. Wet Dreams
7. Birth of the Child
8. Abortion
9. Male Sex Organ
10. Intercourse
11. Lip Kissing
12. Menstruation
13. Embrace

AGE OF RECEIVING SEX INFORMATION

INTEREST IN EARLY MARRIAGE

SOURCES OF SEX INFORMATION
1. Parents
2. Relatives
3. Boy Friends
4. Filthy Books
5. School Companions
6. Dirty Stories
7. Doctor
8. Sexy Films and Constant Love Making on the Screen

AGENCIES OF SEX GUIDANCE
1. Parents
2. Teachers
3. Relatives
4. Friends
5. Books
6. Doctors
INTEREST IN THE QUALITIES OF FUTURE BRIDE
1. Slim
2. Tall
3. Educated
4. Urban
5. Rural
6. Expert in Music

FACTORS IN DETERMINING THE ATTRACTIVENESS FOR FUTURE MATE
1. Physical Beauty
2. Manner of Dressing
3. Novelty
4. Same Age
5. Intelligence
6. Social
7. Pleasant Personality
8. Similarity of Interest
9. Religious Faith
10. Family Background
11. Emotionally Stable and Mature
12. Good Financial Prospect

INTEREST IN LOVE TOKENS
1. Love letters
2. Handkerchief
3. Golden Chain
4. Books

DESIRE TO BE WITH THE OPPOSITE SEX
1. To Study Together
2. To Play Games Together
3. To Attend the same Social Functions
4. To Eat Together
5. To live Together in the Night

SUMMARY

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CHAPTER V

SEX INTERESTS

As interest in the peer group grows, interest in activities involving parents declines. The adolescent no longer wants to accompany his parents on a picnic or Cinema (1), (it has already been found in our study) unless members of his age-group are present. This changed relation frequently produces much anxiety on the part of parents and if conflicts are to be avoided, they must revise their expectations of their preadolescents. With the onset of puberty there appear remarkable changes in the sex organs of the adolescents. These changes influence the attitudes of the adolescents towards the opposite sex. Sometimes they write letters to girls (2) and narrate imaginary friendship with girls to their boy friends. Some adolescent boys, who do not find opportunities of developing their interest in the fair sex may tend to homosexuality. Cole (3) has rightly pointed out, "Whether sudden or gradual, the boy and girl friendships of adolescence are essential to normal adjustment. Nothing that results from them could possibly be as serious as their failure to develop". So adjustment to these new aspects of development must be made if the adolescent is to make satisfactory adjustments to members of the opposite sex.

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Sex interests depend largely upon the maturing of sex organs. According to Kinsey (4) the age of sexual maturing in boys not only affects their interests and activities with members of the opposite sex, but it has been found to influence the sexual activities throughout life.

Under the heading 'Sex Interests' in the questionnaire for adolescent boys and their teachers, the first question referred to the stimuli in the presence of which the adolescents are, generally, sexually excited.

1. Sex Conversation:

Ninety-nine per cent of the rural and eighty-two per cent of the urban adolescents feel sexual excitement when they hear conversation pertaining to sexual matters. The C.R. is 18.39 which is significant at 0.01 level. The high percentage of adolescents' responses shows that both the rural and the urban adolescents are sexually excited by sexual conversation but the rural adolescents are excited more in comparison to the urban adolescents.

2. Naked Female Pictures:

Forty-eight per cent of the rural and almost all i.e. hundred per cent of the urban adolescents are sexually excited in the presence of naked female pictures. The obtained C.R. is 41.27 which is significant at 0.01 level. This shows that more urban adole-
scents are excited at the sight of naked female pictures while fifty-two per cent of the rural adolescents have responded that they are not sexually awakened by such pictures. It is rather wonderful to note that there is too much difference between the two percentages.

3. Naked Male Pictures:

Seventy-three per cent of the rural and forty-one per cent of the urban adolescents have responded that naked male pictures arise sexual awakening. The obtained C.R. is 22.07 which is significant at 0.01 level. Here also two percentages differ quite significantly as the percentages of rural adolescents are quite high in comparison to that of urban adolescents.

4. Nude Art:

Seventeen per cent of the rural and sixty-seven per cent of the urban adolescents are excited by nude art. The obtained C.R. is 39.06 which is significant at 0.01 level. This shows that urban adolescents are comparatively more excited by nude art than rural adolescents.

5. Female Nudity:

Sixty-eight per cent of the rural and ninety-nine per cent of the urban adolescents are sexually excited by seeing female nudity. The obtained C.R. is 28.18 which is significant at 0.01 level. This proves that urban adolescents are more of this opinion than rural adolescents.
6. Male Nudity:

Eighty-eight per cent of the rural and sixty-one per cent of the urban adolescents feel sexual excitement by male nudity. The obtained C.R. is 20.77 which is significant at 0.01 level. This finding proves that rural adolescents are excited more by male nudity as they have responded the same feeling in naked male pictures. This is very important finding as to why rural adolescents feel sexual excitement by naked male pictures and male nudity.

7. Literature Concerning Sex:

Twenty-four per cent of the rural and seventy-nine per cent of the urban adolescents have responded that they are sexually excited by reading literature on sex. The obtained C.R. is 37.67 which is significant at 0.01 level. Urban adolescents are more in percentage than the rural ones.

8. Sexual Scenes of Movies:

Forty-four per cent of the rural and ninety-eight per cent of the urban adolescents feel sexual excitement by sexual scenes of movies. The obtained C.R. is 41.22 which is significant at 0.01 level. This difference of percentages may be because of extended facilities of cinema in urban areas than in rural areas and this may be the reason that quite a high percentage of urban adolescents have responded regarding their sexual excitement by movie scenes pertaining to sexuality.
9. Their own body:

Eighty-nine per cent of the rural and ninety-nine per cent of the urban adolescents have responded that they feel sexual excitement by their own body. The obtained C.R. is 14.49 which is significant at 0.01 level. This shows the difference between the two percentages as urban adolescents are excited more in comparison to rural adolescents.

The comparative SEp% and C.Rs have been shown in Table No.5.1 by the help of which the difference of the two percentages can be known. On the basis of this table the order of preference of the stimuli for sexual excitement will be prepared which will give rural and urban adolescents' sexual responsiveness in different situations. This order of preference has been shown in Table No.5.2.

**TABLE NO.5.1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Rural SEp</th>
<th>Rural %</th>
<th>Urban SEp</th>
<th>Urban %</th>
<th>C.R.</th>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sex Conversation</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>0.009</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>0.007</td>
<td>0.87</td>
<td>18.39</td>
<td>Sig. at 0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Naked Female pictures</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>0.010</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.26</td>
<td>41.27</td>
<td>Sig. at 0.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
On the basis of the results it can be concluded that rural adolescents are sexually excited more than the urban ones in the presence of the following stimuli:

1. Sex Conversation
2. Their Own Body
3. Male Nudity

Urban adolescents are excited more than the rural ones in the presence of the following stimuli:

1. Naked female pictures
2. Female nudity & Their Own Body
3. Sexual Scenes in the movies

So far as the teachers' responses are concerned, rural teachers are of the opinion that rural adolescents are sexually more excited by sex conversation, female nudity, their own body. According to urban teachers,
urban adolescents are sexually more excited in the presence of female nudity, literature concerning sex, sexual scenes of movies.

Table No.5.2 deals with the order of preference of sexual stimuli for rural and urban adolescents.

**TABLE NO.5.2**

**STIMULI FOR ADOLESCENTS’ SEXUAL EXCITEMENT**

**(ORDER OF PREFERENCE)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No:</th>
<th>RURAL</th>
<th>URBAN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Sex Conversation</td>
<td>Naked female picture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Adolescents' own body</td>
<td>Female nudity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Male Nudity</td>
<td>Adolescents' own body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Naked male pictures</td>
<td>Sexual scenes of movies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Female Nudity</td>
<td>Sex conversation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Naked female picture</td>
<td>Literature concerning sex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Sexual scenes of movies</td>
<td>Nude art</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Literature concerning sex</td>
<td>Male Nudity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Nude art</td>
<td>Naked male pictures</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The findings of the present study regarding stimuli for adolescents' sexual excitement lead to the same conclusions as were drawn by Ramsey(5) who studied boys from 11 to 18 years of age and asked to name the situations that stimulated them. The most common forms of erotic stimuli were found to be as follows:-
If we compare the findings of the present study with the findings of Ramsey, it can be concluded that there are more or less the same stimuli for erotic responsiveness for all adolescent boys.

In short it can be concluded that despite all social barriers to early marriages in Hadoti (Rajasthan), society produces many stimuli that give rise to the sex urge. Sexual movies (for adults only), magazines, sexual literature, dissemination of knowledge of contraceptives, the trend towards family planning and changed social customs—all these tend to make sex an important interest in the lives of adolescents. These stimuli promote storm and stress (6). This is inevitable when any strong natural urge is inhibited.
In adolescence the heterosexual interest is romantic in nature and accompanied by a strong desire to win the approval of members of the opposite sex. The adolescent boy tries to be loved by the girls and takes interest in increasing social contacts with girls.

Nineteen per cent of the rural and eighty-two per cent of the urban adolescents have responded that they want to be loved by girls. The obtained C.R. is 43.01 which is significant at 0.01 level. This shows that urban adolescents want to be loved by girls more than the rural ones.

Twenty-four per cent of the rural and seventy-nine per cent of the urban adolescents have reported that their parents like them to mix with girls. The obtained C.R. is 37.67 which is significant at 0.01 level. This shows that urban parents do not mind their adolescent boys mixing with girls. The teachers are not of this view as there is no significant difference between the rural and urban teachers' opinions. The obtained C.R. is 1.53 which is not significant at 0.05 level.

Seventeen per cent of the rural and four per cent of the urban adolescents have responded that they get sufficient money from their parents to spend on their girl friends. The obtained C.R.
is 14.94 which is significant at 0.01 level. This shows that rural adolescents get comparatively more money than urban adolescents. But low percentages of both the areas also show that very few adolescents spend money on girl friends. The reason may be that they are not in position to have extra money from parents.

Eighty-nine per cent of the rural and ninety-nine per cent of the urban adolescents are of the opinion that they take interest in talking with girls. The obtained C.R. is 14.49 which is significant at 0.01 level. This shows that urban adolescents take comparatively more interest in talking with girls than rural adolescents. So far as teachers' opinion is concerned both rural and urban teachers agree with this fact that adolescents are always interested in talking with girls. On the basis of teachers' opinion it can be concluded that most of the adolescents show their interest in talking with girls as the obtained C.R. is 1.12 which is not significant at 0.01 level. This proves that rural and urban teachers do not differ significantly as they agree upon this fact.

Eighty-nine per cent of the rural and ninety-two per cent of the urban adolescents have shown their interest in increasing social contacts with girls. The obtained C.R. is 3.61 which is significant at 0.01 level. This shows that urban adolescents are comparatively more interested in increasing social contacts with girls in comparison to rural adolescents.
No doubt that there is a significant difference between the two percentages yet the high percentage of both the areas proves that most of the adolescents want to increase social contacts with girls. Teachers' opinions also verify this finding as there is no significant difference between the two percentages of rural and urban teachers and the C.R. being .56 which is insignificant at 0.05 level.

Eighty-nine per cent of the rural and thirteen per cent of the urban adolescents have accepted that they feel self-inadequacy in situations where there are girls. The obtained C.R. is 52·05 which is significant at 0.01 level. This shows that there is too much feeling of self-inadequacy in rural adolescents in comparison to urban adolescents. This may be an environmental cause. An environment in which the sexes are segregated, the adolescents find it difficult to establish and maintain social contacts with the members of the opposite sex but, even more seriously, it tends to develop in the adolescent a feeling of self-inadequacy in situations where there are members of the opposite sex.

RESTRICTIONS ON HETEROSEXUAL RELATIONSHIPS:

In our country, heterosexual relationships are restricted by so many agencies. Parental restrictions (either from adolescent boy's parents or from adolescent girl's parents), obstacles from relatives and friends, teachers' attitude who consider lust a sin, are quite common in our society. These restrictions cause so
many sex problems, which result in negative attitude towards sex and give birth to wrong notions about heterosexual relations.

1. Restrictions by Adolescents' Parents:

Twenty-four per cent of the rural and forty-one per cent of the urban adolescents have responded that their love affairs are being restricted by their parents. The C.R. is 12.32 which is significant at 0.01 level. This shows that urban adolescents are restricted more by their parents than rural adolescents.

Ninety-three per cent of the rural and ninety-eight per cent of the urban teachers are of the opinion that adolescents' love affairs are restricted by their parents.

2. Restrictions by Relatives:

Forty-four per cent of the rural and four per cent of the urban adolescents have expressed that restrictions are also imposed by relatives. The obtained C.R. is 36.55 which is significant at 0.01 level. This shows that two percentages differ quite significantly as rural adolescents are restricted more by relatives than urban adolescents.

Eighteen per cent of the rural and twenty-three per cent of the urban teachers have responded that adolescents love affairs are restricted by their relatives. The obtained C.R. is 1.63 which is not significant at 0.05 level. This shows that rural and urban teachers do not differ significantly which indi-
cates that love affairs of rural and urban adolescents are restricted by relatives.

3. Restrictions by Friends:

Twenty-four per cent of the rural and seven per cent of the urban adolescents have responded that their love affairs are restricted by their friends. As there is a difference between the two percentages and C.R. is 24.52 which is significant at 0.01 level. This shows that rural adolescents are restricted by friends more than urban adolescents.

Fifty-four per cent of the rural and fifty-two per cent of the urban teachers are of the opinion that adolescents' love affairs are also restricted by their friends. The obtained C.R. is .54 which is insignificant at 0.05 level. This proves that there is no significant difference between the two percentages as both rural and urban teachers have responded that adolescents' love affairs are restricted by their friends.

4. Restrictions by Girls Parents:

Eighty-eight per cent of the rural and twenty per cent of the urban adolescents have expressed that their love affairs are restricted by girls' parents. The obtained C.R. is 46.57 which is significant at 0.01 level. This shows that rural adolescents are restricted more by girls' parents in comparison to urban adolescents. This may be because of the reason
that in rural areas girls' purity is considered very important and their parents restrict too much as they do not allow their daughters to go out of the house.

Teachers are of the opinion that adolescents' love affairs are restricted by the parents of girls. There is no significant difference between the opinion of rural and urban teachers as C.R. is 1.82 which is not significant at 0.05 level.

5. Restrictions by the Teachers:

Eighty-nine per cent of the rural and nine per cent of the urban adolescents have responded that their love affairs are restricted by the teachers. The obtained C.R. is 54.79 which is significant at 0.01 level. This shows that teachers impose restrictions more in rural areas than in urban areas.

Teachers have also confessed this in their responses that they restrict the love affairs of the adolescents. The obtained C.R. is 5.32 which is significant at 0.01 level. The rural teachers restrict more than urban teachers.

Table No. 5.3 deals with the SD% and C.R. of adolescents responses on the basis of which comparative position can be known.

(contd..... )
TABLE NO. 6.3

**SE** AND C.R. OF RURAL AND URBAN ADOLESCENTS

RESTRICTIONS ON LOVE AFFAIRS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Items</th>
<th>RURAL</th>
<th>URBAN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>By parents</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>.009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>41</td>
<td>.009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>.009</td>
<td>1.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12.32</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sig. at 0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>By relatives</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>.010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>.001</td>
<td>1.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>36.55</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sig. at 0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>By friends</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>.009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>.95</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>24.52</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sig. at 0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>By parents of the girls</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>.006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
<td>.008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>.008</td>
<td>1.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>46.57</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sig. at 0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>By teachers</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>.006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td>.005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>.005</td>
<td>1.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>54.79</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sig. at 0.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On the basis of the Table No. 5.3 it can be concluded that rural adolescents' love affairs are mostly restricted by teachers and girls' parents while urban adolescents are restricted by their parents and parents of the girls as well.

Sex is a natural phenomenon. Too many restrictions, imposed by the society on the adolescents, in expressing love affairs or sexual matters may result in unhealthy development of adolescents. By constant obstacles and parental restrictions the adolescent becomes unhappy.

It does not mean that the adolescents should be free to do whatever they like and be allowed to unearth the deep
rooted cultural traditions of our country. It only means that our attitudes towards adolescents sex urge should be modified. The parents and the teachers should accept the truth that the sexual impulse is an instinct like hunger and thirst and adolescence is the most important and most dramatic phase of the development of our whole personality, and of all the many changes which the body and mind of the child undergo at this time the sexual change is only a part-admittedly the most conspicuous and alarming, but a part all the same. Adolescents' 'love' activities are influenced by our attitudes. If the adolescents do not succeed in making satisfactory heterosexual adjustments in their married life, they will bear imprint of our restrictions to a very great extent.

As Ellis (8) has pointed out, because love is a learned reaction, it is influenced by the amount of love the adolescent experiences in the early family environment, by the head start or delay of the adolescent's first heterosexual love experience, and by the number of friendly social contacts the adolescent has had with members of the opposite sex.

**INTEREST IN MASTURBATION**

Masturbation is probably the most frequent, certainly the most maligned, sexual activity. Primarily masturbation is a means of relief from a purely physical sexual urge. It also serves as an instrument for relieving any kind of non-sexual tension. Some masturbate
because they can not go to sleep, trying to relieve the restlessness and mental tension.

Masturbation is a technical term. This word is derived from Onan, son of Judah and Bathshual of whom it is said 'he used to spill the seed on the ground'. This action was interpreted as masturbation, whereas the context makes it quite clear that it was coitus interruptus (10).

From the time of puberty onwards, when the sexual urge becomes increasingly imperative, the genital function gets ever more closely linked up with and monopolized by sexuality proper, and reaches its own stage of perfection. The endogenous physical urge provokes mental images of a sexual nature which in turn lead to masturbation. Only from this stage onwards is masturbation a real although rudimentary sexual act. These mental images are either just visions of women or scenes in which the adolescent may actively participate or only watch them as a spectator.

The lexical meaning of 'masturbation' is derived from the latin word 'manus' which means 'hand'; probably because the most frequently used method of producing the orgasm in rubbing the genital with one hand (11). Masturbation is a sexual activity in which the contact with the person from whom adolescents derive the sexual stimulus exists only in our imagination, the kind of sexual activity in which the contact is effected is immaterial. But this living in an imaginary world
instead of the real one stigmatizes masturbation as the sexuality of the solitary. This solitariness is an essential feature of youth and consequently masturbation is at this age 'normal' because for biological, psychological, and sociological reasons an adolescent boy is not yet in a position to have proper sexual relations. Among adolescents, masturbation may occur after the individual has been strongly aroused sexually through heterosexual contact. Heterosexual fantasy frequently accompanies masturbation.

Various physical conditions of local irritation caused by worms, dirt or tight clothes also automatically draws their hands to the genitals leading to the discovery of pleasurable sensation. In play activities, like sliding down the banister or riding a rocking horse or pressing against any hard thing or rubbing against the bed, pleasurable sensations in the genitals are aroused. Thus, according to Pearson (12) sooner or later every child comes to experience some sex stimulation and satisfaction through any such means and has a tendency to resort to it again.

Norman Haire (13) quoted Prof. Young and Berger who investigated and found out that everybody had masturbated and that it was a practice which was wide-spread and which 99% of young people indulged in or had indulged in at some time or the other and that the 100th person 'the pure' was either an impotent or that he or she did not confess the truth.
In the present investigation ninety-nine per cent rural and seventy-nine per cent urban adolescent have responded that masturbation produces pleasurable sensation. The obtained C.R. is 44.44 which is significant at 0.01 level. This shows that the two percentages differ quite significantly as the percentage referring to the responses of the rural adolescents is significantly higher. It can be concluded that the rural adolescents are comparatively more of this opinion that masturbation produces pleasurable sensation when this view is not being favoured much by the urban adolescent boys. It is worth-noting. Adolescents of urban area have not accepted. In fact, civilization and culture emphasize that the feelings and emotions have to be concealed and if necessary, they may be expressed but in a polished form. So the more the sophistication, the less the independence of thoughts and feelings and this may be the reason that urban adolescents have not accepted the truth.

Ninety-seven per cent of the rural and the same percentage of the urban teachers have expressed their opinion that adolescents masturbate for pleasurable sensations. As there is no difference between the two percentages, the obtained C.R. is zero. This shows that teachers' opinions also conform that almost all adolescents masturbate for pleasurable sensations.
According to Kinsey and others (14) also masturbation is stimulation of the genital organs by stroking, fondling, or playing with them to produce pleasurable sensations. It is deliberate self-stimulation that effects sexual arousal. Some cases of masturbation have developed accidentally. He discovers that this produces pleasurable sensations, and he repeats the act.

Such self-stimulation for sex gratification is learnt by adolescent himself. It is also learnt by imitating others, as some adolescents in early days learn by watching their companions masturbating. Some may be taught by any of their playmates, relatives or servants. Thus having discovered or learnt this source of sex gratification, children indulge in self-stimulation again and again.

**SOURCES OF LEARNING THE MASTURBATION**

In the present study the researcher has asked the adolescents regarding the sources of learning the masturbation:

1. **Watching their Friends Masturbating:**

Forty-two per cent of the rural and forty-one per cent of the urban adolescents have reported that they have learnt masturbation by watching their friends. The obtained C.R. is .69 which is not significant at 0.05 level. As two percentages do not differ significantly, it shows that adolescents of both the areas are stimulated to masturbate by watching their friends.

Ninety-four per cent of the rural and ninety-eight
per cent of the urban teachers have responded that adolescents learn masturbation by their friends. The obtained C.R. derived on the basis of comparison is 2.72 which is significant at 0.01 level. This shows that urban teachers are comparatively more of this view than rural teachers.

On the basis of the responses of adolescents and teachers it can be concluded that masturbation is learnt from friends. Most of the teachers are of this opinion.

2. Imitating the Relatives:

Forty-four per cent of the rural and two percent of the urban adolescents have responded that they learnt masturbation by imitating the relatives. The obtained C.R. is 34.71 which is significant at 0.01 level. This shows that sex gratification in rural adolescents is more imitated from relatives than urban adolescents. Nineteen per cent of the rural and two per cent of the urban teachers are of the opinion that adolescents learn masturbation by imitating their relatives. The obtained C.R. is 7.90 which is significant at 0.01 level. This also shows that rural adolescents imitate their relatives more in comparison to urban ones.

3. Books Containing Masturbation Exercises:

Twenty-three per cent of the rural and forty-one per cent of the urban adolescents have responded that they have learnt masturbation by the books which contain masturbation exercises. The obtained C.R. is 12.50 which is significant at 0.01 level. This shows that this source
of sex- gratification is much more prevalent in urban adolescents than rural ones. Forty-one per cent of the rural and thirty-five per cent of the urban teachers are also of this opinion that adolescents learn masturbation by obscene literature. But this opinion is not in conformity with adolescents as rural teachers are comparatively more of this opinion which shows that rural adolescents learn masturbation practices by obscene literature.

On the basis of the findings it can be concluded that quite a good percentage of adolescents learn sex gratification from filthy books.

Thus having discovered or learnt this source of sex gratification, adolescents indulge in self-stimulation again and again. In some cases they repeat the practice to seek occasional and wanton pleasure and to relieve some mental tension. Some traditions go so far as to say that masturbation will adversely affect the individual's appearance so that even casual observers can detect the fact that he engages in this harmful practice. There is no scientific evidence to show that masturbation is the cause of feeblemindedness, excessive nervousness or insanity. Masturbation has not been responsible for producing the abnormal conditions. Similarly, pimples or other skin disturbances are not a telltale indication that the possessor is a masturbator, as many believe. They are common accompaniment of puberty
It is erroneous notions of adults and the ignorance about the real effects of masturbation on their part which has made it the bugbear of the youth. The lie with which the phenomenon of masturbation is surrounded must be exposed and the adolescents must be freed from the harmful psychological burden which is so hard to bear. The adolescents masturbate freely and there is not a single person who has not masturbated at some time or other in life, yet there is no other sex habit which being so popular is so much misunderstood. In certain situations and conditions of separation or of loneliness, in view of its some desirable psychological and physical consequences, the practice can even be useful. The healthiest form of masturbation (as suggested by McDougall) is by visualizing the person loved or desired and by having the illusion of a sex intercourse. Such a practice resorted to in moderation with proper understanding and no guilt feelings on occasions when normal sex relation with a mate is not possible, will relieve, to an extent, the adolescent from mental tension and restlessness and will thus serve some useful purpose.

But masturbation cannot be advocated for all at all times and cannot be taken as the wisest method of obtaining sexual satisfaction. Moreover, it is a more
selfish and self centered act and is likely to push the adolescent in his own shell of egoism, instead of making him more social and open with other beings. Morbid persistence in this habit is likely to inhibit proper psychological development and is bound to make one over-anxious, nervous, sensitive and introverted, as the individual cannot help feeling that what he is doing is not socially approvable and that nature does not want human being to derive pleasure only from 'auto-eroticism or self-stimulation, since there is the other sex also created for sex gratification.

Parents and teachers should guide and help adolescent boys in this matter by adopting a more rational, objective, sympathetic, tolerant and permissive attitude. It is more because of mistaken and wrong theories held by people about this practice that adolescents develop anxiety and a dread of the future. Great damage is done to the adolescent's proper development in the absence of suitable sex enlightenment and instead of alloying his fears and explaining to him the significance of the act suited to his age and understanding, parents often rebuke, threaten or punish the adolescent. Such threatening will never dissuade the child from doing it; it would, on the other hand, confirm him in the practice and would produce more anxiety (16).

In the end, masturbation does not present so serious a problem and it is rather a milder form of perversion, if at all, as in many cases it is a passing phase not to
be worried about and it can be easily handled by ignoring it (instead of over estimating its bad consequences), by having a more scientific and objective attitude to enlighten the adolescent about it and by adopting suitable ways as games and social activities, if the practice is more persistent than occasional.

The more serious sex problem, however, is homosexuality which deserves close consideration.

**Homosexuality**

Homosexuality consists of experiencing sexual pleasures from physical associations between members of the same sex. It is, however, noted that homosexual learnings generally predominate more during the latency period (18) and that is why boys and girls in this period (from 7 to 11 or 12 years of age) are more drawn to children of the same sex and make close friendships with them. With adolescence the homosexual tendencies are a bit suppressed because interest in the opposite sex begins to develop more and more. However, in different periods of life such tendencies may differ in intensity but the desire of being stimulated by a person of the same sex, in some way, runs parallel with the auto-erotic or heterosexual desires.

Among school going adolescent boys in particular, boarding school living is a very common situation for homosexual indulgence. Adolescent boys, feeling strong and growing sex impulse, have generally no occasions for heterosexual relations and so they either fall on themselves
and masturbate or fall on another boy's generally younger than themselves and satisfy their sex impulse.

In the present investigation six per cent rural and two per cent urban adolescents have responded that they are interested in making physical association with their boy friends. The obtained C.R. is 7.02 which is significant at 0.01 level. This shows that rural adolescents are comparatively more interested in homosexuality than urban adolescents. Thirty-one per cent rural and five per cent urban teachers are also of the opinion that adolescents take interest in homosexual activities. On the basis of adolescents' responses and teachers' opinion it may be concluded that rural adolescents are comparatively more interested in such activities than urban ones.

COMMON PREDISPOSING CAUSES OF HOMOSEXUALITY

There may be so many causes, leading to this form of sexual maladjustment. Friends' advise in the boarding school living, less chances of having girl friends, parents threatening for approaching the opposite sex and lack of co-education etc. may lead to this sexual maladjustment. Following are the causes which have been found in the present study:

1. Friends' Persuasion and Advise:

Seventeen per cent of the rural and four per cent of the urban adolescents have responded that their interest in taking homosexual activities is friends' advice. The obtained C.R. is 14.04 which is significant at 0.01 level. This shows that rural adolescents are more indulged in
homosexual activities because of friends' advice than urban ones. Fifteen per cent of the rural and three per cent of the urban teachers are also of this opinion. On the basis of adolescents' responses and teachers' opinions, it can be concluded that there is homosexual indulgence among adolescents because of their friends' advice, though very uncommon yet comparatively more in the rural areas.

2. Less Chances of Having Girl Friends:

Eight per cent of the rural and .5 per cent of the urban adolescents have reported that their indulgence in homosexual activities is because of the reason that they don't have girl friends. The obtained C.R. is 5.27 which is significant at 0.01 level. This shows that two percentages differ quite significantly as the percentage referring to the responses of the rural adolescents is significantly higher. It means that there are few chances for rural adolescents to have girl friends in comparison to urban adolescents and because of this reason they take more interest in homosexual tendencies than their counterparts in the urban areas.

Eleven per cent of the rural and ten per cent of the urban teachers are also of the opinion that one cause of having indulgence in homosexual activities is lack of opportunities of having girl friends. The obtained C.R. is .44 which is not significant at 0.05 level. This shows that rural and urban teachers do not
differ significantly on the issue that homosexuality among adolescent boys may be, because adolescents don't have girl friends.

3. Parents' Restrictions of Having Friendship with Girls:

Six per cent of the rural and .53 per cent of the urban adolescents have responded that their interest in homosexuality is because of parents' restrictions to have friendship with girls. The obtained C.R. is 11.2 which is significant at 0.01 level. This shows that there is a significant difference between the two percentages as rural adolescents are comparatively more of the view that they take interest in homosexual activities because of the restrictions of the parents, while this view has not been favoured much by urban adolescents. The rural and urban teachers have also expressed the same opinion. Thirteen per cent of the rural and eight per cent of the urban teachers have responded that parents' restrictions on mixing their boys with girls lead to homosexuality in boys. The obtained C.R. is 2.32 which is significant at 0.05 level. This shows that both percentages differ significantly.

On the basis of adolescents' responses and teachers' opinions it can be concluded that homosexuality may be caused by the restrictions of parents, as in cases threatened with severe punishment for approaching the opposite sex. Out of disgust and fear in such situation, one may turn more to the
same sex. The tendency of homosexuality is comparatively more in rural adolescents than urban adolescents.

4. Lack of Co-education

Seventeen per cent of the rural and four per cent of the urban adolescents have responded that they take interest in homosexuality as they are not educated in co-educational institutions. The obtained C.R. is 14.94 which is significant at 0.01 level. This shows that there is a significant difference between the two percentages and rural adolescents are comparatively more indulged in homosexuality than urban ones.

Fourteen per cent of the rural and twelve per cent of the urban teachers are also of the opinion that those adolescents are indulged in homosexual activities who are not educated in co-educational institutions. The obtained C.R. is .81 which is not significant at 0.05 level. This shows that both the percentages do not differ significantly and both are agreeable to the cause that lack of coeducational opportunities lead to homosexuality.

On the basis of the findings it can be concluded that rural adolescents are comparatively more homosexual than the urban ones. Whatever may be the cause for homosexual leanings, they have some far-reaching consequences in the psycho-social development of the individual, particularly if the passing phases become habit.
KNOWLEDGE OF FACTS PERTAINING TO SEX

Interest in sex facts is heightened at puberty as a result of physiological changes occurring at that time. At first the interest is in the physiological changes occurring in the individual's own body or in the bodies of his friends. When the puberty-changes have been completed, interest in the knowledge of facts pertaining to sex matters normally begins to wane.

In the questionnaire for adolescent boys the sixteenth question was about the knowledge of facts pertaining to sex. The adolescent boys were asked whether they were aware of the facts pertaining to sex. Teachers' opinions were also taken on these facts to conform adolescents' responses.

1. Female Breast:

Seventy-three per cent of the rural and hundred per cent of the urban adolescents know about female breast. The obtained C.R. is 51.42 which is significant at 0.01 level. It shows that the knowledge of urban adolescents is comparatively more than that of the rural ones. Almost all the rural and urban teachers have confirmed this finding.

2. Female Sex Organ:

Sixty-eight per cent of the rural and eighty-two per cent of the urban adolescents have reported that they know about female sex organ. The obtained C.R. is 11.11 which is significant at 0.01 level. This shows that urban
adolescents know much in comparison to rural adolescents. Ninety-seven per cent of the rural and urban teachers are also of the opinion that adolescents know about female sex organ.

3. Impotency:

Fourteen per cent of the rural and seventy-nine per cent of the urban adolescents are of the view that they know regarding impotency. The obtained C.R. is 44.52 which is significant at 0.01 level. But very few teachers are of the opinion that adolescents know about impotency. Only fourteen per cent rural and fifteen per cent urban teachers have responded that adolescents have the knowledge of impotency. The obtained C.R. of teachers' responses is .38 which is insignificant at 0.05 level. This shows that there is no significant difference between teachers' opinion.

4. Pregnancy:

Seventy-one per cent of the rural and sixty-three per cent of the urban adolescents have responded that they know about pregnancy. The obtained C.R. is 6.52 which is significant at 0.01 level. This shows that rural adolescents are conversant more with this fact in comparison to urban adolescents. According to ninety-seven per cent of the rural and urban teachers, adolescents know regarding pregnancy. But the percentages of yes responses of the adolescents do not show that much of high percentage as has been responded by teachers. Still it can be concluded that quite a good percentage of adolescents know about pregnancy.
5. Love:

Ninety-five per cent rural and eighty-two per cent urban adolescents have responded that they know about love. The obtained C.R. is 13.68 which is significant at 0.01 level. This shows that rural adolescents know more about love than urban ones. Almost all teachers of rural and urban areas are of the view that adolescents know regarding love.

6. Wet Dreams:

Five per cent rural and thirteen per cent urban adolescents have responded that they know of wet dreams. The obtained C.R. is 9.64 which is significant at 0.01 level. This shows that urban adolescents experience wet dreams more than the rural ones.

7. Birth of the Child:

Six per cent of the rural and twenty-two per cent of the urban adolescents have responded that they know about the birth of the children. While ninety-seven per cent of rural and urban teachers are of the opinion that mostly all adolescents know regarding this, but adolescents' responses show that quite a few adolescents know about it.

8. Abortion:

Six per cent of the rural and nine per cent of the urban adolescents have reported that they know about abortion. The obtained C.R. is 3.79 which is significant at 0.01 level. Though there is a significant difference between the two percentages yet it can be
concluded that very few adolescents know of this fact.

9. Male Sex Organ:

Ninety-eight per cent rural and urban adolescents have reported that they know of their sex organs. The obtained C.R. is zero. This shows that almost all adolescents know about their sex organs. Hundred percent of the rural and urban teachers have expressed their opinion that adolescent boys know about male sex organs.

10. Intercourse:

Eighty-nine per cent of the rural and ninety-two per cent of the urban adolescents are of the view that they know the fact regarding intercourse. The obtained C.R. is 3.61 which is significant at 0.01 level. This shows that urban adolescents know this fact more in comparison to rural adolescents. Ninety-seven per cent of the rural and urban teachers are also of the opinion that adolescents know the fact of intercourse.

11. Lip Kissing:

Eighty-nine per cent of the rural and ninety-three percent of the urban adolescents have responded that they know about lip kissing. The obtained C.R. is 4.81 which is significant at 0.01 level. It shows that urban adolescents know this fact more than rural ones. Almost all teachers of rural and urban areas are of the view that adolescents know lip kissing.
12. Menstruation:

Four per cent of the rural and six per cent of the urban adolescents have reported that they know about menstruation. The obtained C.R. is 3.17 which is significant at 0.01 level. It shows that both percentages differ quite significantly. The percentage referring to the responses of urban adolescents is slightly higher than rural adolescents' percentage. Even then it can be concluded that very few adolescents know about menstruation. But the responses of teachers are not in conformity with the responses of adolescents. Ninety-seven per cent of rural and eighty-five per cent of the urban teachers have reported that the adolescents know about menstruation but adolescents' responses do not prove this, as very small percentage of students have shown their knowledge regarding menstruation.

13. Embrace:

Ninety-three per cent of the rural and eighty-two per cent of the urban adolescents have responded that they know about embracing. The obtained C.R. is 11.32 which is significant at 0.01 level. This shows rural adolescents know this fact more than urban adolescents. The opinion of the teachers also conform the view that most of the adolescents know the fact of embrace.

Table No. 5.4 deals with the SE, D and C.R. of adolescents responses showing their knowledge of facts pertaining to sex.
### TABLE NO. 5.4

**SBD% AND C.R. OF RURAL AND URBAN ADOLESCENTS**

**KNOWLEDGE OF FACTS PERTAINING TO SEX**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Items</th>
<th>RURAL</th>
<th>URBAN</th>
<th>Significance Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Female Breast</td>
<td>73.009</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>1.40 51.42 Sig.at 0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Female sex organ</td>
<td>68.009</td>
<td>82.007</td>
<td>1.26 11.11 Sig.at 0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Impotency</td>
<td>14.007</td>
<td>79.008</td>
<td>1.46 44.52 Sig.at 0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Pregnancy</td>
<td>71.009</td>
<td>63.009</td>
<td>1.38 6.52 Sig.at 0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Love</td>
<td>95.004</td>
<td>82.007</td>
<td>.95 13.68 Sig.at 0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Wet Dreams</td>
<td>5.004</td>
<td>13.006</td>
<td>.83 9.64 Sig.at 0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Birth of Children</td>
<td>.005</td>
<td>22.008</td>
<td>1.03 15.53 Sig.at 0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Abortion</td>
<td>6.005</td>
<td>9.005</td>
<td>.79 3.79 Sig.at 0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Male sex organ</td>
<td>98.002</td>
<td>98.002</td>
<td>.41 9.05 Not sig.at 0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Intercourse</td>
<td>89.006</td>
<td>92.005</td>
<td>.83 3.61 Sig.at 0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Lip Kissing</td>
<td>89.006</td>
<td>93.005</td>
<td>.83 4.81 Sig.at 0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Menstruation</td>
<td>4.004</td>
<td>6.004</td>
<td>.63 3.17 Sig.at 0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Embrace</td>
<td>93.005</td>
<td>82.007</td>
<td>.98 11.32 Sig.at 0.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On the basis of the table No.5.4 it can be concluded that the majority of the rural adolescents have the knowledge of the facts of 'male sex organ', 'love', 'embrace', 'intercourse', and 'lip kissing' (in order of preference) while the majority of urban adolescents know about 'female breast', 'male sex organ', 
'lip kissing', 'intercourse' and 'female sex organ' etc. Very few adolescents of rural and urban areas know about 'birth of children', 'abortion', and 'menstruation'. It shows that adolescents know so many facts pertaining to sex. Now the question arises at what age do the adolescents receive sex informations?

AGE OF RECEIVING SEX INFORMATION

With the development of sex organs and secondary sex characteristics comes the necessity for psychological adjustment to the problem of sex. The physiological changes that accompany puberty give rise to heightened sensitivity, shyness, modiness, a new attitude toward sex, and new attitude towards self. The age of receiving sex information varies from individual to individual. When the child starts gathering informations pertaining to sex, he becomes curious to know the sexual facts. In the present study the adolescents were asked, "At what age did you receive sex information?". The same question was asked to teachers as, "At what age do the adolescent boys receive sex information?".

Almost all teachers i.e. ninety-seven per cent of the rural and urban teachers have reported that the age range for receiving sex information is from 14+ years to 16+ years, only three percent of teachers have responded the age which comes in the range between 12 to 14 years. The responses of the adolescents reveal surprising results which have been given in the Table No.5.5.
On the basis of Table No. 5.5 it can be concluded that the adolescents start receiving sex information before the age of 10 years. Most of the adolescents receive sex information between 12 and 17 years. This shows that the best age of giving sex instructions is after 12 years when most of the students start receiving sex information.

**INTEREST IN DISCUSSING SEX TOPICS**

Ninety-six per cent of the rural and eighty-six per cent of the urban adolescents have shown their interest in discussing sex topics. The obtained C.R. is 12.03 which is significant at 0.01 level. This shows that rural adolescents are comparatively more interested in discussing sex topics than urban adolescents. Ninety-seven per cent rural and urban teachers are of the opinion that adolescents take interest in discussing sex topics. This proves that percentages of rural and urban teachers do not differ significantly.
at any level and thus it may be interpreted that most of the adolescents discuss sex topics.

Through discussions with their contemporaries, the adolescents generally come to some satisfactory solution of sexual problems. The final group of sex problems in adolescence centres around sexually abnormal behaviour. Even though many young adolescents engage in masturbation and in homosexual forms of behaviour, they know such behaviour is disapproved of and they have feeling of guilt about it. How to satisfy the normal sex urges and, at the same time, behave in a morally approved manner presents problems for adolescents generally come to some satisfactory solutions of these problems which is very necessary for sexually normal behaviour.

In the questionnaire for adolescent boys, the nineteenth question was, "Do you think that the sex information which you have is adequate to satisfy your needs?".

Twenty-four per cent of the rural and forty-one per cent of the urban adolescents have responded that the sex information which they have is adequate to satisfy their needs. The obtained C.R. is 12.32 which is significant at 0.01 level. This shows that the two percentages differ quite significantly as the percentages referring to the responses of the urban boys is significantly higher. It can be concluded that urban boys are comparatively more of this opinion that they have adequate sex informa-
tion, while this view is not being favoured much by rural adolescents. It means that less than fifty per cent of adolescents feel that the sex information they have is adequate to satisfy their needs. According to Kirken-dall (20), adolescent boys, likewise, are dubious about whether their sex information is adequate to meet their needs, and they feel a need for more information about matters of conduct, behaviour, anatomy and experience.

**INTEREST IN EARLY MARRIAGE**

With the development of sex organs and the secondary sex characteristics the adolescents begin to think about early marriage. In the present investigation forty-four per cent of the rural and forty-six per cent of the urban adolescents have shown their interest in early marriage. The obtained C.R. is 1.37 which is not significant even at 0.05 level. This shows that there is no significant difference between rural and urban adolescents as they desire for early marriage. In our country there is a tradition of early marriages in rural areas and specially in Rajasthan villages the children are married even before ten years of age. Here the investigator is not concerned with tradition but his interest is in the sexual urge for which the adolescents of both areas have shown their interest in early marriage.
Curiosity about sex matters derives the adolescents to seek information from any source available. The common sources of information are parents, relatives, companions, books, school and movies. As it has already been found in the present investigation that the adolescents are introduced to the various topics of sex information before they reach the secondary school age. Even before they are 10 years old, they have considerable information about sex topics. Now the question arises regarding their sources of information about sex. Following are the sources on which the adolescents have responded.

1. **Parents**:

   Six per cent of the rural and two per cent of the urban adolescents have reported that their source of sex information is parents. The obtained C.R. is 7.02 which is significant at 0.01 level. This shows that very few adolescents receive sex information from parents. Forty-nine per cent rural and fifty-two per cent urban teachers are of the opinion that adolescents receive sex information from parents. The opinion of the teachers is not in conformity with adolescents responses as very few adolescents have accepted parents as source of sex information.

2. **Relatives**:

   Eight per cent of the rural and .5 per cent of the urban adolescents have responded that they receive sex information from relatives. The obtained
C.R. is 5.27 which is significant at 0.01 level. This shows that rural adolescents receive sex information more from relatives than urban ones. Eighteen per cent of the rural and seven per cent of the urban teachers have responded that adolescents receive sex information from relatives. On the basis of adolescents' responses and teachers' opinions it can be concluded that quite a few adolescents receive sex information from relatives.

3. Boy Friends:

Eighty-nine per cent of the rural and eighty-two per cent of the urban adolescents have reported that their source of information is boy friends. The obtained C.R. is 6.42 which is significant at 0.01 level. This shows that majority of adolescents receive sex information from their companions. Ninety-seven per cent of the rural and the same percentage of urban teachers are of the opinion that adolescents' source of sex information is their boy friends.

4. Filthy Books:

Fifty-one per cent of the rural and seventy-nine per cent of the urban adolescents have reported that they receive sex information from filthy books. The obtained C.R. is 20.14 which is significant at 0.01 level. This shows that urban adolescents are motivated more to receive sex information from filthy books than rural ones. Ninety-seven per cent of the rural and ninety-eight per cent of the urban teachers are also of the opinion that adolescents receive sex information from filthy books. On the basis of the findings it can
be concluded that filthy books are more in circulation in urban areas and urban adolescents receive sex information more from these books than rural ones.

5. School Companions:

Sixty-eight per cent of the rural and seventy-one per cent of the urban adolescents have responded that they receive sex information from their school companions. The obtained C.R. is 2.24 which is not significant at 0.01 level but significant at 0.05 level. This shows that the percentage of urban adolescents is a bit higher than rural ones but the percentage of both rural and urban adolescents shows that quite a good number of adolescents' source of sex information is school companions. Thirty-five per cent of the rural and twenty-nine per cent of the urban teachers are of the opinion that adolescents receive sex information by their school companions too. The obtained C.R. is 1.72 which is not even significant at 0.05 level. This also shows that the two percentages of rural and urban teachers do not differ significantly and thus it can be concluded that school companions play an important role in imparting sex information to the adolescents.

6. Dirty Stories

Fifty-eight per cent of the rural and eighty-two per cent of the urban adolescents have responded that they receive sex information from dirty stories.
The obtained C.R. is 19.04 which is significant at 0.01 level. This shows that the urban adolescents are influenced much by dirty stories than the rural adolescents. Teachers of both the zones are also of the opinion that adolescents receive sex information from dirty stories. Ninety-seven per cent of rural and the same percentage of urban teachers have reported in favour of it.

The type of sex information which are being imparted by such stories are so harmful to the adolescents that they indulge in abnormal sex practices in excess such as masturbation, homosexuality, bestiality, loose promiscuity or heterosexuality consisting mostly in prostitution, certain morbid tendencies or practices such as rape of young children, incest or sex relation with sister or brother, exhibitionism, fornication, morbid interest in pornographic literature, lewdness etc.

So it is the duty of the parents and teachers to be careful of such sex problems and timely guidance by parents and teachers can be helpful to the adolescents.

7. Doctor:

Four per cent of the rural and six per cent of the urban adolescents have reported that they receive sex information from doctors. The obtained C.R. is 3.17 which is significant at 0.01 level. This shows that urban adolescents are more in percentage who receive sex information from doctors than rural ones. There is no significant difference between the percentages of rural and urban teachers as C.R. is .76 which is not
significant even at 0.05 level. Thus it can be concluded that there are very few adolescents who receive sex information from doctors.

8. Sexy Films and Constant Love making on the Screen:

Sixty per cent of the rural and eighty-two per cent of the urban adolescents have reported that their source of receiving sex information is sexy films and love scenes of movies. The obtained C.R. is 12.50 which is significant at 0.01 level. This shows that impact of movies is more on the urban adolescents than the rural ones and movies provide sex information to a great extent as adolescents have responded in favour of this. Thirty-nine per cent of the rural and fifty nine per cent of the urban teachers are of the opinion that adolescents get sex information from sexy films and erotic scenes of movies. The obtained C.R. of teachers responses is 5.31 which is significant at 0.01 level. This also shows that urban adolescents receive more sex information from movies in comparison to rural adolescents.

Table No. 5.6 deals with S.E. and C.R. of adolescents responses showing their sources of sex information.
TABLE NO. 5.6

SEPs% AND C.R. OF RURAL AND URBAN ADOLESCENTS

SOURCES OF SEX INFORMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>SEp%</th>
<th>C.R.</th>
<th>Significance Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Parents</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>.005</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>.002</td>
<td>.57</td>
<td>7.02</td>
<td>Sig. at 0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Relatives</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>.005</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>.001</td>
<td>1.44</td>
<td>5.27</td>
<td>Sig. at 0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Boy Friends</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>.006</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>.007</td>
<td>1.90</td>
<td>6.42</td>
<td>Sig. at 0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Filthy Books</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>.010</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>.008</td>
<td>1.39</td>
<td>20.14</td>
<td>Sig. at 0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>School Companions</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>.009</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>.009</td>
<td>1.34</td>
<td>2.24</td>
<td>Sig. at 0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Dirty stories</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>.010</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>.007</td>
<td>1.26</td>
<td>19.04</td>
<td>Sig. at 0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Doctor</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>.004</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>.004</td>
<td>.63</td>
<td>3.17</td>
<td>Sig. at 0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Sexy Films and Love Scenes of Movies</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>.010</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>.007</td>
<td>1.75</td>
<td>12.50</td>
<td>Sig. at 0.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The SEp% and C.R. of teachers' opinions regarding their adolescents' sources of sex information have been shown in Table No. 5.7.

(contd....)
TABLE NO. 5.7

SE% AND C.R. OF TEACHERS' OPINION REGARDING ADOLESCENTS' SOURCES OF SEX INFORMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Rural %</th>
<th>Rural SE%</th>
<th>Urban %</th>
<th>Urban SE%</th>
<th>C.R.</th>
<th>Significance Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Parents</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>0.028</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>0.024</td>
<td>3.76</td>
<td>.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Relatives</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0.022</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.012</td>
<td>2.35</td>
<td>4.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Boy Friends</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>0.009</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>0.008</td>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Filthy Books</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>0.009</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>0.007</td>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>School companions</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>0.027</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>0.022</td>
<td>3.48</td>
<td>1.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Dirty Stories</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>0.009</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>0.008</td>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Doctor</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.011</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.008</td>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Sexy Films &amp; Love scenes of Movies</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>0.027</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>0.024</td>
<td>3.76</td>
<td>5.31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On the basis of Table Nos. 5.6 and 5.7 it can be concluded that most of the rural adolescents receive sex information from boy friends, school companions and movies. There are very few rural adolescents who receive sex information from parents and doctors. The urban adolescents receive most of the sex information from boy friends, movies, dirty stories, filthy books and school companions. On the basis of the findings it can be concluded that the sources of sex information are more or less the same for
rural and urban adolescents. Much of their information comes from the grapevine and dirty stories. On the basis of the findings it can be concluded that adolescents' sex information comes from unwholesome sources such as dirty stories, filthy books and sexy films.

According to Fleege (22), Elias (23) and Lee(24) those who receive their sex information from wholesome and reliable sources, such as parents, teachers, doctors and books, not only have information that is superior in quality and quantity but are also more satisfied with the information they have.

So it should be the duty of the parents to supply adequate sex information to their adolescents. Studies of Duvall and Motz (25), Rockwood and Ford (26), Drucker (27) have revealed that adolescents who receive their sex information from parents or from the school have far more favourable attitudes towards sex than those who receive their sex information or the major part of their information elsewhere. Now the question arises who should hold the responsibility of giving sex guidance? To answer this question let us analyse the responses of the adolescents and their teachers.

AGENCIES OF SEX GUIDANCE

There are many agencies who can assume the responsibility for sex guidance to the adolescents. But there is a marked difference of opinions about who should provide sex guidance. Some favour the home or the parents as the most important sources of instructions, some favour the school and the books. Some favour both
the parents and the school. An analysis of the responses of adolescents will throw light on various agencies and their order of preference.

Ninety-five per cent of the rural and ninety-three per cent of the urban adolescents have shown their interest in getting correct information about sex. Ninety-seven per cent of the rural and the same percentage of urban teachers have responded that the adolescents want to have correct sex information. This shows that most of the adolescents seek sex guidance. It means that adolescents feel that they don't have correct sex information and they need sex guidance. But who should guide? For this, following are the responses of adolescents and their teachers.

1. **Parents:**

Five per cent of the rural and forty-one per cent of the urban adolescents have shown their interest in seeking sex guidance from parents. The obtained C.R. is 28.80 which is significant at 0.01 level. This shows that urban adolescents are comparatively more interested to seek sex guidance from parents than rural ones. Eighteen per cent of the rural and 23 per cent of the urban teachers are of the opinion that adolescents want to have sex guidance from parents. The obtained C.R. is 1.63 which is not significant at 0.05 level. This shows that the two percentages of rural and urban teachers do not differ significantly. But urban teachers are comparatively more of the opinion that urban adolescents want to seek guidance from parents.
Thus it can be concluded that urban adolescents are interested to have sex guidance from parents while rural adolescents are not.

2. Teachers:

Ninety-four per cent of the rural and eighty-two per cent of the urban adolescents have responded that they like to seek guidance on sex matters from teachers. The obtained C.R. is 12.63 which is significant at 0.01 level. This shows that two percentages differ quite significantly as rural adolescents are comparatively more of this view that they want to seek sex guidance from teachers. Even then both percentages are quite high and most of the urban adolescents have also shown their interest in teachers' guidance. Ninety-seven per cent of the rural and ninety-eight per cent of the urban teachers are also of the opinion that adolescents like to seek guidance from teachers. The obtained C.R. being .76 also proves that there is no significant difference between the opinion of rural and urban teachers. As C.R. is not significant at 0.05 level, it can be concluded that in the opinion of teachers also adolescents are interested to have sex guidance from teachers.

3. Relatives:

Forty-four per cent of the rural and only five per cent of the urban adolescents have responded as they like to have sex guidance from relatives. The obtained C.R. is 31.20 which is significant at 0.01 level. This shows that the rural adolescents are
comparatively more interested to have sex guidance from relatives than the urban adolescents. Twenty-nine per cent of the rural and fifteen per cent of the urban teachers are of the opinion that adolescents are also interested in seeking guidance from relatives. The obtained C.R. is 4.57 which is significant at 0.01 level. This also proves that rural adolescents are comparatively more interested in relatives for seeking guidance than urban adolescents.

4. Friends:

Fourteen per cent of the rural and five per cent of the urban adolescents have reported that they also like to seek sex guidance from their friends. The obtained C.R. is 10.83, which is significant at 0.01 level. This shows that rural adolescents are comparatively more interested in friends' sex guidance than urban ones. Seventeen per cent of the rural and eight per cent of the urban teachers have responded that adolescents also like to seek guidance from friends. The obtained C.R. is 3.68 which is significant at 0.01 level. This proves that rural teachers are more of this opinion that rural adolescents are interested in seeking sex guidance from their friends.

5. Books:

Nineteen per cent of the rural and 2 per cent of the urban adolescents have reported that they are interested to have sex guidance from books. The obtained C.R. is 22.65 which is significant at 0.01 level. This shows that rural adolescents like to have sex guidance from
books while this view is not being favoured much by urban adolescents. Four per cent of the rural and eight per cent of the urban teachers are also of the opinion that adolescents like to seek guidance from books. The obtained C.R. is 2.24 which is significant at 0.05 level. This view is not in conformity with adolescents' responses as urban teachers are more of the opinion that urban adolescents are more interested in sex guidance from books than rural adolescents. But it can be concluded that very few adolescents are interested in seeking sex guidance from books.

6. Doctors:

5 per cent of the rural and twenty-two per cent of the urban adolescents have reported that like to have sex guidance from doctors. The obtained C.R. is 22.73 which is significant at 0.01 level. This shows that urban adolescents also like to have sex guidance from doctors while rural adolescents have not shown their interest in doctors to seek sex guidance. This may be because of the reason that medical facilities are very limited in rural areas of Rajasthan and that is why rural adolescents have not preferred the doctor as sex guidance. Thirteen per cent of the rural and forty-one per cent of the urban teachers are also of the opinion that adolescents like to have sex guidance from doctors. The obtained C.R. is 8.21 which is significant at 0.01 level. Here the percentage of rural teachers' opinion is comparatively higher than rural adolescents' responses. Even then it can be concluded that quite a considerable percentage of urban adolescents
wants sex guidance from doctors while most of the rural adolescents do not.

Table No.5.8 deals with S.E.D% and C.R. of adolescents responses showing agencies of sex guidance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Items</th>
<th>RURAL</th>
<th>URBAN</th>
<th>S.E.D</th>
<th>Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Parents</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>.004</td>
<td>.009</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Teachers</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>.005</td>
<td>.007</td>
<td>.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Relatives</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>.010</td>
<td>.004</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Friends</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>.007</td>
<td>.004</td>
<td>.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Books</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>.008</td>
<td>.009</td>
<td>.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Doctors</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>.001</td>
<td>.008</td>
<td>.95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The S.E.D% and C.R. of teachers' opinions have been shown in Table No.5.9.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Items</th>
<th>RURAL</th>
<th>URBAN</th>
<th>S.E.D</th>
<th>Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Parents</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>.022</td>
<td>.023</td>
<td>3.06</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Parents 18 .022 23 .021 3.06 1.63 Not Sig.
On the basis of the table Nos. 5.8 and 5.9 it can be concluded that very few adolescents want to seek sex guidance from their parents and relatives. Though there is a significant difference between the percentages of rural and urban adolescents on every item yet very few rural and urban adolescents have shown their interest in seeking guidance from friends, books and doctors. The present study proves that most of the rural and urban adolescents want to seek sex guidance from teachers. The teachers from rural and urban areas have also admitted this fact in their responses as there is no significant difference between the two percentages. This shows that the adolescents frequently feel that they do not want sex guidance from their parents. According to Landis (29) the reason for this is that parents are apt to give information in an embarrassed, half ashamed way that upsets the adolescents. In the opinion of Burgess (30) there may be lack of intimacy between the adolescent and his parents, especially in the case of boys, the parents may be unable to break their own inhibitions and reservations.
concerning the subject of sex; they may lack adequate vocabulary to discuss sex so that the adolescent can understand; and the parents' religious background may inhibit the imparting of sex guidance.

Frank (31) has made the following observations about the family as an agency for sex guidance:

It is also ironic to recall that when boys and girls are most eager to make an approach to each other, to discover what a man and a woman mean to each other and how they should act toward each other, we can only offer them 'sex education', i.e. teaching about procreation which is the last thing they are really concerned about. They want to know, not about babies, but what you do with sex, what you can give and receive from the other, what love means. Instead of giving them our best knowledge and widest counsel and helping them to direct these interests, the cautious parents may instead concentrate upon terrorizing them with the dangers of venereal disease.

In the present study, both rural and urban adolescents want to seek sex guidance from teachers. Those adolescents who feel that parents are not adequate to give sex guidance favour the teachers as the best agency. The adolescents can be benefited by teachers
through class discussions, lectures, and suggested readings. The adolescents can get the best instruction in this agency. It is unfortunate that in our country we do not have such provision in our schools and this may be the reason that most of the adolescents receive sex information from unwholesome sources.

**INTEREST IN THE QUALITIES OF FUTURE BRIDE**

After a period characterized by trial and error, dating with different girls, adolescents select one girl whose attraction for him is greater than that of the other girls with whom he comes into contact. With sexual maturity the adolescents begin to think of their future bride. The desire for marriage becomes very strong during the adolescence. It gives rise to the interest in the qualities of future bride.

The twenty fourth question referred to the qualities which the adolescents like to have in their would be brides. Nine qualities were suggested in this question and the adolescents were asked to respond in their affirmative or in the negative according to their own liking.

1. **Slim**

Eighty-nine per cent of the rural and twenty-six per cent of the urban adolescents have shown their interest in slimness of their future brides. The obtained C.R. is 43.4 which is significant at 0.01 level. This shows that rural adolescents are comparatively more interested in slim body than urban adolescents.
2. **Tall:**

Eighty-nine per cent of the rural and sixty-one per cent of the urban adolescents have responded for tall brides. The obtained C.R. is 21.8 which is significant at 0.01 level. This indicates that rural adolescents are comparatively more interested in tall brides than urban ones.

3. **Educated:**

Fifty-seven per cent of the rural and eighty-two per cent of the urban adolescents have responded for educated brides. The obtained C.R. is 18.6 which is significant at 0.01 level. This shows that urban adolescents are comparatively more interested in educated bride than rural ones.

4. **Urban:**

Sixty-eight per cent of the rural and eighty-two per cent of the urban adolescents have responded for urban bride. The obtained C.R. is 11.1 which is significant at 0.01 level. This shows that urban adolescents like urban brides more than rural adolescents. Still the high percentage of rural adolescents also shows that they also prefer urban brides.

5. **Rural:**

Nineteen per cent of the rural and 2 per cent of the urban adolescents have given their preference for rural bride. The obtained C.R. is 22.65 which is significant at 0.01 level. This shows that rural adolescents prefer rural bride in comparison to urban adolescents. Both the percentages show that very few adolescents
like rural bride and specially urban adolescents do not like a rural bride.

6. Expert in Music:

Forty-four per cent of the rural and eighty-two per cent of the urban adolescents like such a future bride who should be an expert in music. The obtained C.R. is 27.1 which is significant at 0.01 level. This shows that most of the urban adolescents like those brides who are expert in music. Though there is a significant difference between the two percentages yet the percentage shows that rural adolescents also prefer such brides who are expert in music. This may be the impact of education.

Table No.5.10 shows the S.E. and C.R. of rural and urban adolescents' responses showing their interest in the qualities of bride.

TABLE NO.5.10
S.E. and C.R. of Rural and Urban Adolescents' Interest in the Qualities of Future Bride

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Items</th>
<th>% of Rural</th>
<th>% of Urban</th>
<th>S.E. of Rural</th>
<th>S.E. of Urban</th>
<th>C.R.</th>
<th>Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Slim</td>
<td>.006</td>
<td>.006</td>
<td>1.45</td>
<td>43.4</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sig.at 0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Tall</td>
<td>.006</td>
<td>.009</td>
<td>1.28</td>
<td>21.8</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sig.at 0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Educated</td>
<td>.010</td>
<td>.007</td>
<td>1.34</td>
<td>18.6</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sig.at 0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>.009</td>
<td>.009</td>
<td>1.26</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sig.at 0.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
On the basis of the Table No.5.10 it can be concluded that the rural adolescents like that their brides should be (i) Slim, (ii) tall, (iii) urban (iv) educated and (v) expert in music. The urban adolescents like such qualities in their future brides as (i) educated, (ii) urban, (iii) expert in music, (iv) tall and (v) slim. It is interesting to note that very few rural adolescents like to have rural brides.

FACTORS IN DETERMINING THE ATTRACTIVENESS FOR FUTURE MATE

In early adolescence, when the boy is interested in members of the opposite sex, the values used in the selection differ somewhat from the values used by the older adolescent boy who is seriously considering marriage. From 'friendly terms' and 'going steady', the adolescent discovers that certain factors which he considered important in making friendship with a member of opposite sex are not as important as other factors needed in a potential mate.

The most important factors in determining the attractiveness of a member of the opposite sex for future mate are as follows:-

1. Physical Beauty:

   The area of beauty that appeals to one adolescent will
not necessarily appeal to another. In the present study the term physical beauty has been used in the sense of 'good health and looks' only. Ninety-eight per cent of the rural and seventy-nine per cent of the urban adolescents have responded that they are interested in such a girl who has physical beauty. The obtained C.R. is 20.0 which is significant at 0.01 level. This shows that rural adolescents are much concerned in physical beauty of a girl than urban ones. Ninety-seven per cent of the rural and the same percentage of urban teachers are of the opinion that adolescents like physical beauty. The obtained C.R. is zero which is insignificant at all levels. This shows that there is no difference between the opinion of rural and urban teachers. On the basis of adolescents' and teachers' responses it can be concluded that physical beauty is considered as an important factor in selecting a mate.

2. Manner of Dressing:

In the present investigation 'manner of dressing' means style of clothing, grooming and personal adornment. Forty-four per cent of the rural and eighty-two per cent of the urban adolescents like manner of dressing while selecting future mate. The obtained C.R. is 27.1 which is significant at 0.01 level. This shows that urban adolescents give more weightage to manner of dressing in comparison to rural adolescents. But there is no difference between the percentage of rural and urban teachers as the
percentage is ninety-seven for both rural and urban teachers' opinion. The C.R. is zero. Thus it can be interpreted that manner of dressing is also one of the important factors but it is preferred more by urban adolescents.

3. Novelty:

Here the 'Novelty' has been used in the sense of 'flirtation techniques'. Fourteen per cent of the rural and ninety-two per cent of the urban adolescents like novelty in their future mate as it always attracts. The obtained C.R. is 53.8 which is significant at 0.01 level. This shows that most of the urban adolescents prefer novelty while rural adolescents do not like it much.

Thirty-five per cent of the rural and fifty-two per cent of the urban teachers have responded that adolescents like novelty as a quality in their future mate. The obtained C.R. is 4.54 which is significant at 0.01 level. This also shows that the urban adolescents are attracted more by novelty than the rural ones.

4. Same Age:

Adolescent boys are attracted mostly by the girls of approximately their own age. Ninety-seven per cent of the rural and ninety-two per cent of the urban adolescents like the girls of their own age. The obtained C.R. is 7.2 which is significant at 0.01 level. This shows that most of the rural adolescent boys like to marry girls of equal age in comparison to urban adolescents. Ninety-seven per cent of the rural and ninety-eight per cent of
the urban teachers have responded that adolescent boys are attracted mostly by the girls of approximately their own age. The obtained C.R. is .76 which is not significant at 0.05 level. This shows that there is no significant difference between the percentage of rural and urban teachers responses.

5. Intelligent:

The belief that men want their wives to be 'beautiful but dumb' is not borne out by this scientifically conducted inquiry. Ninety-eight per cent of the rural and the same percentage of urban adolescents prefer an intelligent mate. As both percentages are same so the obtained C.R. is zero which shows that rural and urban adolescents like intelligent mate. Sixty-five percent of the rural and seventy-five per cent of the urban teachers are of the opinion that adolescents like such girls as their life partners who are intelligent. The obtained C.R. is 2.93 which is significant at 0.01 level. This shows that in the opinion of teachers urban adolescents like intelligent girls while rural teachers' percentage is somewhat low which shows that all rural adolescents do not want intelligent mates.

6. Sociable:

The adolescent boys are also attracted by the girls who are sociable. Fourteen per cent of the rural and five per cent of the urban adolescents have shown their interest in sociable girls. The obtained C.R. is 10.8 which is significant at 0.01 level. This shows that
rural adolescents are comparatively more interested in sociable girls than urban ones. Thirty per cent of the rural and forty-six per cent of the urban teachers are of the opinion that adolescents like sociable girls as their mate. The obtained C.R. is 4.40 which is significant at 0.01 level. This shows urban adolescents are comparatively more interested in sociable girls. But this view is not being favoured by urban adolescents as only five per cent of them have shown their interest in such girls.

On the whole it can be concluded that adolescent boys like sociable girls. The opinion of teachers also proves this fact.

7. Pleasant Personality:

Pleasant personality has been used in the sense of having desirable traits as the ability to get on well with people, faithful, dependable, cheerful, self control and having a sense of humour. Six per cent of the rural and nine per cent of the urban adolescents have shown their interest in the girls who have pleasant personality. The obtained C.R. is 3.8 which is significant at 0.01 level. This shows that very few adolescents are interested in the girls who have pleasant personality. The urban adolescents are comparatively more interested in such girls than rural ones. Ninety-seven per cent of the rural and the same percentage of urban teachers are of the opinion that adolescents like such girls as their
mate who have pleasant personality. As both percentages are same so the obtained C.R. is zero. This shows that rural and urban teachers do not differ and agree to the point that adolescents like such girls as their future mate who have pleasant personality. The low percentages of rural and urban adolescents on this item may be because of the fact that they might not have understood the word 'personality' well. But the percentages of rural and urban teachers' opinion prove the significance of desirable personality traits.

8. Similarity of Interests:

According to Hollingshead (34) similarity of interests is not only responsible for bringing together two members of opposite sexes in friendship, but it is frequently a factor of importance in developing the friendship into romance and marriage. Eighty-nine per cent of the rural and seventy-nine per cent of the urban adolescents have liked the girls of common interests to be their future brides. The obtained C.R. is 9.0 which is significant at 0.01 level. This shows that both percentages differ quite significantly as rural adolescents like comparatively more of such girls who have similarity of interests than urban adolescents. Thirteen per cent of the rural and forty-one per cent of the urban teachers are of the opinion that adolescents like to have such mates who have similarity of interests. The obtained C.R. is 8.21 which is significant at 0.01 level. This shows that rural adolescents give more emphasis on the girls who have similarity of interests.
9. **Religious Faith**:  

The more strongly devoted the youth is to his own faith, the more likely he is to be attracted to a girl of the same faith. When, however, religious faith plays a relatively unimportant role in the individual's life, it also plays an unimportant role in romantic love. In the present study ninety-seven per cent of the rural and fifty-one per cent of the urban adolescents have shown their interest in the girls who have religious faith. The obtained C.R. is 35.3 which is significant at 0.01 level. This shows that rural adolescents give more preference to such girls who have faith in religion in comparison to urban adolescents. Seventeen per cent of the rural and eighty per cent of the urban teachers are also of the opinion that adolescents take interest in the girls who have a faith in religion. The obtained C.R. is 3.68 which is significant at 0.01 level. This shows that rural adolescents give greater preference to religious faith while selecting girls as their mate. Urban adolescents do not consider religious faith as important.

10. **Family Background**:  

Ninety-six per cent of the rural and eighty-four per cent of the urban adolescents have reported that they give due emphasis to family background while selecting mate. The obtained C.R. is 13.8 which is significant at 0.01 level. This shows that rural adolescents are comparatively more conscious of family background than urban ones.
Ninety-six per cent of the rural and fifty-one per cent of the urban teachers are also of the opinion that adolescents are conscious of the family background while selecting girls for marriage. The obtained C.R. is 13.04 which is significant at 0.01 level. This also proves that rural adolescents give comparatively more emphasis on the family background of the future mate than the urban ones.

11. Emotionally Stable and Mature:

Eighty-six per cent of the rural and fifty-eight per cent of urban adolescents have reported that they like such girls as their mate who are emotionally stable and mature. The obtained C.R. is 15.9 which is significant at 0.01 level. This shows that the rural adolescents are more of this opinion that they like emotionally stable and mature girls than rural adolescents as rural teachers are less in percentages.

12. Good Financial Prospects:

Twenty-three per cent of the rural and fifty per cent of the urban adolescents have responded that they are interested to marry such girls who are rich and have good financial prospects. The obtained C.R. is 19.2 which is significant at 0.01 level. This shows that urban adolescents are more interested in those girls who have good financial prospect than the rural ones. Eighteen per cent of the rural and twenty-three per cent of the urban teachers have also responded that adolescents prefer rich girls because of their financial prospects. The obtained C.R. is 1.63 which is not significant.
at 0.05 level. This shows that there is no significant
difference between the two percentages of rural and urban
teachers which proves that both rural and urban adolescents
want to marry rich girls. It can be concluded that financial
prospect is also one of the basis of attraction for adolescents
to marry rich girls.

Table No. 5.11 shows that the $SE_d$ and C.R. of
rural and urban adolescents' responses showing factors in
determining the attractiveness for future mate.

**TABLE NO. 5.11**

**$SE_d$ AND C.R. OF FACTORS IN DETERMINING THE ATTRACTIVENESS**

**OF FUTURE MATE FOR RURAL AND URBAN ADOLESCENTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Rural %</th>
<th>Rural SE</th>
<th>Urban %</th>
<th>Urban SE</th>
<th>C.R.</th>
<th>Significance Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Physical Beauty</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>.002</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>.008</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>Sig.at 0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Manner of Dressing</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>.010</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>.007</td>
<td>1.40</td>
<td>27.1 Sig.at 0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Novelty</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>.007</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>.005</td>
<td>1.45</td>
<td>55.8 Sig.at 0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Same age</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>.003</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>.005</td>
<td>.69</td>
<td>7.2 Sig.at 0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Intelligent</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>.002</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>.002</td>
<td>.41</td>
<td>0 Not sig.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Sociable</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>.007</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>.004</td>
<td>.83</td>
<td>10.8 Sig.at 0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Pleasant Personality</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>.005</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>.005</td>
<td>.79</td>
<td>3.8 Sig.at 0.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The \( \text{SS}_D\% \) and C.R. of teachers' opinions regarding factors which determine the attractiveness of adolescents' future mate have been shown in Table No. 5.12.

**TABLE NO.5.12**

**S.D.\% AND C.R. OF TEACHERS' OPINIONS REGARDING FACTORS WHICH DETERMINE THE ATTRACTIVENESS OF FUTURE MATE FOR ADOLESCENTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>% of</th>
<th>S.D.%</th>
<th>% of</th>
<th>S.D.%</th>
<th>% of</th>
<th>S.D.%</th>
<th>C.R.</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th>Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Physical Beauty</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>0.009</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>0.009</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>0.009</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>Zero</td>
<td>Not Sig.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Manner of Dressing</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>0.009</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>0.009</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>0.009</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>Zero</td>
<td>Not Sig.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
On the basis of Table Nos. 5.11 and 5.12 it can be concluded that most significant factors in determining the attractiveness for future mate by rural adolescents are physical beauty, intelligence, religious faith, same age and family background. So far as urban adolescents are concerned they have shown their interest in intelligence, novelty, same age family background, manners of dressing, physical beauty and similarity of interest.

Studies conducted by Hill (35), Komarovsky (36), and Christensen (38) indicate that most important factors in

<p>| | | | | | | | | |</p>
<table>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Novelty</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>.027</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>.024</td>
<td>3.74</td>
<td>4.54</td>
<td>Sig. at 0.01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Same age</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>.009</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>.007</td>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>.76</td>
<td>Not Sig.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Intelligent</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>.017</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>.021</td>
<td>3.41</td>
<td>2.93</td>
<td>Sig. at 0.01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Social</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>.026</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>.030</td>
<td>3.63</td>
<td>4.40</td>
<td>Sig. at 0.01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Pleasant Personality</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>.009</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>.008</td>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>Zero</td>
<td>Not Sig.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Similarity of Interest</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>.019</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>.024</td>
<td>3.41</td>
<td>8.21</td>
<td>Sig. at 0.01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Religious Faith</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>.021</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>.013</td>
<td>2.44</td>
<td>3.68</td>
<td>Sig. at 0.01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Family Background</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>.011</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>.025</td>
<td>3.45</td>
<td>13.04</td>
<td>Sig. at 0.01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Emotionally Stable and Mature</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>.019</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>.024</td>
<td>3.41</td>
<td>8.21</td>
<td>Sig. at 0.01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Good Financial Prospect</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>.022</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>.021</td>
<td>3.06</td>
<td>1.63</td>
<td>Not Sig.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
mate selection by adolescent boys are similarity of background and interests, ambition, industriousness, good financial prospects, a desire for home life and children, being able to cook and being a good housekeeper, being able to get along harmoniously with one's in-laws, being thrifty, and having good health.

**INTEREST IN LOVE TOKENS**

The adolescent treasures letters, gifts and personal possessions of the loved one, because they are symbols of that individual. Anything that has belonged to the loved one or, better still, has been used by the loved one, is specially highly prized. The value of keepsakes is not their true worth but their association with and their symbolism of the person to whom they belonged or by whom they were selected. Following are the keepsakes which are usually used as love tokens by the adolescent boys to their girl friends.

1. **Love Letters**:

Eighty-five per cent of rural and eighty-two per cent of the urban adolescents have shown their interest in love letters as a symbol of love to their girl friends. The obtained C.R. is 2.7 which is significant at 0.01 level. This shows that rural adolescents are comparatively more interested in love letters than urban ones. Ninety-seven per cent of rural and ninety-eight per cent of the urban teachers are also of the opinion that adolescents take interest in love letters. The obtained C.R. is .76 which is not even significant at 0.05 level. This shows that the opinions
of rural and urban teachers do not differ significantly as both agree that adolescents of rural and urban areas take interest in giving love letters to their girl friends.

2. **Handkerchief:**

Ninety-seven per cent of the rural and forty-one per cent of the urban adolescents have reported that they like to give handkerchiefs to their girl friends as a symbol of love. The obtained C.R. is 41.1 which is significant at 0.01 level. This shows that rural adolescents like much to give handkerchief to their girl friends while urban adolescents do not. The opinion of the teachers also confirms this as sixty-eight per cent of the rural and twenty-four per cent of the urban teachers have expressed their opinion that adolescents like handkerchief as a symbol of love. The obtained C.R. of teachers opinion is 12.13 which is significant at 0.01 level. This also proves rural adolescents prefer handkerchief as love-token in comparison to urban adolescents.

3. **Golden Ring:**

Eighty-eight per cent of the rural and twenty-two per cent of the urban adolescents have responded that they present golden ring to their girl friends. The obtained C.R. is 45.2 which is significant at 0.01 level. This shows that rural adolescents are more interested in presenting golden rings than urban adolescents. The opinion of teachers also confirms the responses of the adolescents as thirty-one per cent of the rural and eleven per cent of the urban
teachers are of the opinion that adolescents like to present golden rings to their girl friends. The obtained C.R. is 7.09 which is significant at 0.01 level. This also proves that rural adolescents take much interest in presenting golden rings than urban ones.

4. Golden Chain:

Sixty-eight per cent of rural and only eight per cent of urban adolescents have shown their interest in golden chain to present to their girl friends as a token of love. The obtained C.R. is 42.5 which is significant at 0.01 level. This shows that rural adolescents also present golden chain to their girl friends. Urban adolescents have not favoured golden chain as a medium of expressing love.

Twenty-nine per cent of rural and seventeen per cent of urban teachers have also conformed the responses of adolescents. The obtained C.R. is 3.85 which is significant at 0.01 level. This also proves that rural adolescents are comparatively more interested in presenting golden chain to their girl friends than urban ones.

5. Books:

Five per cent of the rural and eighty-six per cent of urban adolescents have shown their interest in presenting books to their girl friends. The obtained C.R. is 77.6 which is significant at 0.01 level. This shows that urban adolescents use books as a token of love. The rural adolescents do not present books to this extent. Four per cent of the rural and eight per cent of urban teachers are also of the
opinion that adolescents take interest in presenting books to their girl friends. The obtained C.R. is 2.24 which is not significant at 0.01 level but it is significant at 0.05 level. This shows urban adolescents are comparatively more interested in presenting books as love token than rural adolescents. This can also be concluded that very few teachers are of the opinion that adolescents present books to their girl friends while urban adolescents have shown great interest in using books as love-tokens.

On the basis of the responses of adolescents and the opinion of the teachers, it can be concluded that rural adolescents are more interested in giving handkerchief, golden ring, love letters and golden chain as love token. The urban adolescents have shown their interest in presenting books, love letters, handkerchief and golden ring. A few rural adolescents have shown their interest in presenting 'sari', 'mirror', 'lipstick' etc. to their girl friends. A few urban adolescents are interested in presenting 'money' 'Cinema tickets', 'album of poems and filmy songs' etc.

DESIRe TO BE WITH THE OPOppOSITE SEX

The adolescent is unhappy when away from the loved one. For that reason the adolescents make every possible effort to study together, to play games together, to attend the same social functions, and, whenever possible, to live together in the night.

1. To Study Together:

Sixty per cent of rural and ninety-eight per cent of urban adolescents have expressed their desire to study
together with their girl friends. The obtained C.R. is 33.0 which is significant at 0.01 level. This shows that almost all urban adolescents wish to study with the girls. The rural adolescents are comparatively less in percentage than urban adolescents still sixty per cent of rural adolescents have shown their interest in studying with girl friends. Here it is interesting to note that all adolescents who have been taken in the present study are from boys' schools exclusively. Co-educational institutions are not taken in the study. It can be concluded by implication that adolescent boys are usually desirous to study with girls.

2. To Play Games Together:
   Fifty-eight per cent of the rural and eighty-two per cent of urban adolescents have expressed their desire to play games with girl friends. The obtained C.R. is 19.0 which is significant at 0.01 level. This shows that urban adolescents are more interested in playing games with girls in comparison to rural adolescents.

3. To attend the same Social Functions:
   Four per cent of the rural and forty-one per cent of urban adolescents have expressed their desire in attending the social functions with their girl friends. The obtained C.R. is 30.3 which is significant at 0.01 level. This shows that urban adolescents are comparatively more interested in attending social functions with girl friends than rural adolescents. The difference may be because of the fact that urban adolescents have ample opportunities to go with girl friends.
In urban areas while rural adolescents do not want to disclose their friendship to others and that may be the reason that very few rural adolescents have expressed their desire to attend the same social functions with their girl friends.

4. **To Eat Together**

Four per cent of the rural and ninety-nine per cent of the urban adolescents have shown their interest in eating together with girl friends. The obtained C.R. is 65.0 which is significant at 0.01 level. This shows that almost all urban adolescents wish to be together with their girl friends at the time of meals. The rural adolescents are very few who have shown their interest in eating together. This may be because of social inhibitions. In rural areas of Rajasthan there are so many social bindings and are still prevalent in rural areas. The parents do not even allow their ward to mix with girls. This may be reason that rural adolescents have not shown their interest in it.

5. **To Live Together in the Night:**

Forty-three per cent of the rural and ninety-nine per cent of the urban adolescents have expressed their desire to live together with girl friends in the night. The obtained C.R. is 37.4 which is significant at 0.01 level. This shows that urban adolescents wish comparatively more to be together during night with girl friends than rural ones.

On the basis of the responses of the adolescents it can be concluded that rural and urban adolescents wish to be together with their girl friends. This is an natural demand of
the adolescent boys which should be given due consideration by the parents and teachers. The adolescents want to pass their most of the time with girls and whenever this natural urge is threatened, the adolescent becomes hostile towards the authorities. The hostality creates so many problems and difficulties. A few parents and teachers punish their adolescents severely. This produces fear, worry, guilt and inferiority feelings which create more problems. Such problems can be handled by scientific sex instructions, wisely given, and suited to the youngsters' age, understanding and mental capacities. The imparting of sex education, then, is a vital question for parents and teachers.

SUMMARY

Rural adolescents are sexually excited in the presence of sex conversation, their own body and male nudity. Urban adolescents are excited more by naked female pictures, female nudity, sexual scenes of movies. In spite of all social barriers to early marriage in our country, society produces many stimuli that give rise to the sex urge. Sexual movies, magazines, sexual literature, impact of western culture and dissemination of knowledge of contraceptives, the trend towards family planning all these tend to make sex an important interest in the lives of adolescents.

Rural adolescents' love affairs are mostly restricted by teachers and girls' parents while urban adolescents are restricted by their parents and the parents of the girls. Adolescents do not have freedom to befriend girls.
Quite a good percentage of rural and urban adolescents learn about sex from filthy books. Rural adolescents have shown comparatively more interest in homosexuality than urban ones.

The majority of the rural adolescents have the knowledge of the facts of male sex organ, love, embrace, intercourse and lip kissing while most of the urban adolescents know about female breast, male sex organ, lip kissing, intercourse and female sex organ. Adolescents start receiving sex information prior to the attainment of 10 years of age. Most of the adolescents receive sex information between 12 to 17 years.

Adolescents are dubious about whether their sex information is adequate to meet their needs and they feel a need for more information about matters of conduct, behaviour, anatomy and experience.

Both rural and urban adolescents have expressed their desire for early marriage. Most of the rural adolescents receive sex information from boy friends, school companions and movies. The urban adolescents receive most of the sex information from boy friends, movies, dirty stories and filthy books. The sources of sex information are more or less the same for rural and urban adolescents. Most of the rural and urban adolescents want to seek sex guidance from teachers.

Rural adolescents like that their brides should be slim, tall, urban, educated and expert in music while urban adolescents like their future brides to be educated.
Most potent factors in determining the attractiveness for future mate for rural adolescents are physical beauty, intelligence, religious faith, same age and family background. The urban adolescents have shown their interest in intelligence, novelty, same age, family background, manners of dressing, physical beauty and similarity of interest.

The rural adolescents are interested in presenting love tokens like handkerchief, golden ring, love letters and golden chain. The urban adolescents have shown their interest in presenting books, love letters and golden rings. Adolescents wish to be together with their girl friends. Rural adolescents are more desirous in making constant association with girls as to study together, to play games together and to live together in the night. The urban adolescents like to be with girls to eat together, to live together in the night and to study together.

REFERENCES

(1) Refer adolescents' responses against question number 37 (Section A) of adolescents' questionnaire.

(2) Refer adolescents' responses against question number 28 (Section A) of adolescents' questionnaire.


(6) G.E. Gardner; Sex Behaviour of Adolescents in
(7) Refer to the question numbers 2–11 of the adolescents' questionnaire, enclosed in the Appendix A.

Refer to the question numbers 2–8 of the teachers questionnaire, enclosed in the Appendix B.


(9) Refer to the question number 12–13 (Section B) of the adolescents' questionnaire, enclosed in the Appendix B.

(10) Genesis XXXVIII: 'he used to spill the seed on the ground. Whenever he went into his brother's widow, in order to avoid producing a child of his brother's'. This terminological error was first made by Tissot (1760).


(11) O. Schwarz; ibid, p. 42.


(17) Refer to the question numbers 14-15 (Section B) of adolescents' questionnaire, enclosed in the Appendix A. Refer to the question numbers 11-12 (Section B) Teachers' questionnaire, enclosed in the Appendix B.


(19) Refer to the question numbers 16-20 (Section B) adolescents' questionnaire, enclosed in the Appendix A. Refer to the question numbers 13-15 (Section B) of Teachers' questionnaire, enclosed in the Appendix B.

(20) L.A. Kirkendall, 'Sex Problems of Adolescents', 
Marr. Hyg., 1, p. 205.

(21) Refer to the question number 21 (Section B) of adolescents' questionnaire, enclosed in the Appendix A. Refer to the question number 16 (section B) of teachers' questionnaire, enclosed in the Appendix B.

(22) U.H. Fleege; Self-revelation of the Adolescent Boy, Wis., Bruce, 1945


(26) L.D. Rockwood and M.E.N. Ford; youth,


(28) Refer to the question numbers 22-23 (Section B) of adolescents' questionnaire, enclosed in the Appendix A.

Refer to the question numbers 17-18 (Section B) of teachers' questionnaire, enclosed in the Appendix B.

(29) C. Landis; Sex in Development, Hoeber, New York, 1940.


(32) Refer to the question number 24 (Section B) of adolescents' questionnaire, enclosed in the Appendix A.

(33) Refer to the question number 25 (Section B) of adolescents' questionnaire, enclosed in the Appendix A.

Refer to the question number 19 (Section B) of teachers' questionnaire, enclosed in the Appendix B.


(35) R. Hill; 'Campus Values in Mate Selection', J. Home Econ., 37, 1945, p. 554.


(39) Refer to the question number 26 (Section B) of adolescents' questionnaire, enclosed in the Appendix A.

Refer to the question number 20 (Section B) of teachers' questionnaire, enclosed in the Appendix B.

(40) Refer to the question number 27 (Section B) of adolescents' questionnaire, enclosed in the Appendix A.