

Chapter Four

CHAPTER NO : 4DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The present study is mainly concerned with studying inter-generational differences in some selected areas related to beliefs, attitudes and values. A total sample of 720 individuals comprised of three generations, two sexes, two residential areas, and two castes was selected. The respondents were administered a special constructed questionnaire to study their views and perception in relation to certain specific areas of behaviour. The respondents were required to answer each item in the questionnaire using a five point scale ranging from 5 (strong agreement) to 1 (strong disagreement). The scoring was so designed that the higher score indicated strong commitment or involvement. A 3 x 2X2X2 factorial design with three levels of generations, two levels of sex, two levels of caste and two levels of residential area was considered for analyzing the data.

RELIGION

All people to a greater or lesser extent follow or practice some kind of religion. Religion influence all aspects of behaviour of people. Religion among Hindus pervades all the activities from birth to death. People who are labelled as religious observe their religion in various ways, it may be in the form of some kind of prescribed duties or performance. Religion at one point in time had assumed the form of dogmatism. Religious practices where being observed by dogmatic people in a mechanical and a routine manner. There was no scope for variation or for open discussion of the various practices and beliefs. Due to the impact of scientific innovations and technological development in the past several decades people witnessed many different kinds of developments as a result of which some of the established practices and faiths where shaken up.

It is reasonable to assume that young adolescent boys and girls are more strongly influenced compared to parents and grand parents. In this section the attitude towards religion of respondents belonging to three generations, two castes, two sexes, and two residential areas are studied by administering a questionnaire which depicting various positions of attitudes between two extreems ranging from free scientific outlook to complete dogmatism.

The table below shows the main and interaction effects of generation, caste and residence on attitude towards religion.

Table No. : 1

Sources	df	Ss	MSs	F	P	Remarks
Generation	2	3407.353	1703.676	36.524	0.0	Sig.
Sex	1	114.401	114.401	2.453	0.118	NS
Caste	1	106.568	106.568	2.285	0.131	NS
Residence	1	41.568	41.568	0.891	0.345	NS
G X S	2	283.936	141.968	3.044	0.048	Sig.
G X C	2	162.186	81.093	1.739	0.177	NS
G X R	2	2121.103	1060.551	22.737	0.0	Sig.
S X C	1	57.235	57.235	1.227	0.268	NS
S X R	1	146.701	146.701	3.145	0.077	NS
C X R	1	0.012	0.012	0.000	0.987	NS
G X S X C	2	368.603	184.301	3.951	0.020	Sig.
G X S X R	2	1507.386	753.693	16.158	0.000	Sig.
G X C X R	2	2278.658	1139.329	24.426	0.000	Sig.
S X C X R	1	316.013	316.013	6.775	0.009	Sig.
G X S X C X R	2	186.508	93.254	1.999	0.136	NS
Residual	696	32464.767	46.645			
Total	719					

Table No. : 1(A)

Table below showing the Mean scores on Religion.

(Scores out of 60 and N=720)

i) Means of sub-groups based on Generation Gap : G

	G_1	G_2	G_3	Total
n =	240	240	240	720
m =	41.89	41.94	37.30	40.37

ii) Means of sub-groups based on Sex : S

	S_1	S_2	Total
n =	360	360	720
m =	39.98	40.78	40.38

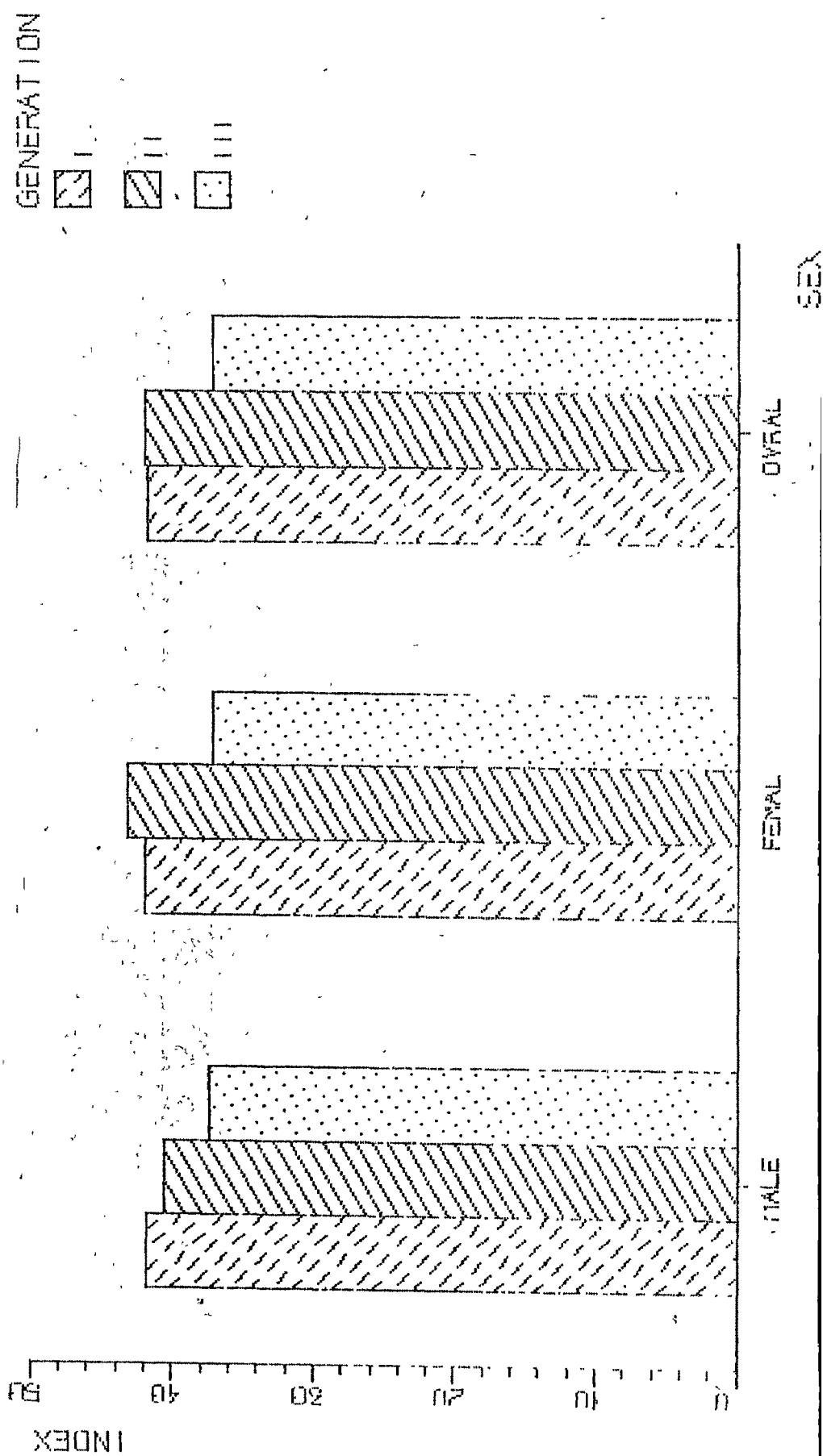
iii) Means of sub-groups based on Caste : C

	C_1	C_2	Total
n =	360	360	720
m =	40.76	39.99	40.37

iv) Means of sub-groups based on Residence : R

	R_1	R_2	Total
n =	360	360	720
m =	40.62	40.14	40.38

RELIGION



As can be seen from the table the F ratio of 36.524 in case of generation is significant beyond 0.01 level of confidence. The main effect of sex is not significant. Sex, however, interacts significantly with generation. The interaction effects of sex with other variables are not significant. In case of male respondents (S_1) the mean scores across the first, second and third generations are 41.83, 40.66 and 37.44 respectively and in case of female respondents (S_2) the mean scores for the first, second and third generations are 41.95, 43.22, 37.16 respectively. In case of male respondents the decreasing trend in the mean score from first to the third generation indicates increasing tendency for conservatism about religious matters. Thus comparatively males at first generation are more highly flexible and liberal as regards religion compared to males of second generation who in turn are more flexible and progressive in religious matters than males at the third generation level.

In case of female respondents own mothers seem to be more flexible and accommodative in religious matters than adolescent boys and girls. Both, adolescents and their mothers however, show more liberal attitude towards religion than the grand mothers. Thus females, compared to adolescent boys and girls are little more liberal than males. In general it appears that parents are closure to adolescent boys and girls than the grand parents in regard to their attitudes towards religion.

The table below shows the details regarding sex X generation interaction effect.

Table No. : 1(B)

GENERATION X SEX

	Generation		
	1	2	3
Sex			
S_1	41.83 (120)	40.66 (120)	37.44 (120)
S_2	41.95 (120)	43.22 (120)	37.16 (120)

S_1

1 - 2 = 1.17 P > .05 NS
 1 - 3 = 4.39 P < .01 Sig.
 2 - 3 = 3.22 P < .01 Sig.

S_2

1 - 2 = 1.27 P > .05 NS
 1 - 3 = 4.79 P < .01 Sig.
 2 - 3 = 6.06 P < .01 Sig.

As can be seen from the table the difference between first and second generation males is only 1.17 in favour of first generation males. The comparable picture in case of first and second generation females is that the difference of 1.27 between them, is in favour of second generation. Also male as well as female respondents of the first generation correspondingly differ significantly from male and female respondents of the third generation, the male and female respondents of the third generation being more conservative than male and female respondents of second generation. The difference between females of second and third generation is much more than that in case of second and third generation males. In short the attitudes towards religion are influenced by the sex of the respondents and the level of generation to which they belong.

The main effect of caste is not significant. The mean religious attitude scores of the upper and lower castes are 40.76 and 39.99 respectively. Also caste fails to interact significantly with generation, sex and rural/urban residence.

The table below shows the generation X caste interaction.

Table No. : 1(C)

GENERATION X CASTE

	Generation		
	1	2	3
C ₁	41.79 (120)	42.97 (120)	37.53 (120)
Caste			
C ₂	41.99 (120)	40.91 (120)	37.08 (120)
S ₁			
	1 - 2 = 1.18	P > .05	NS
	1 - 3 = 4.26	P < .01	Sig.
	2 - 3 = 5.44	P < .01	Sig.
S ₂			
	1 - 2 = 1.08	P > .05	NS
	1 - 3 = 4.91	P < .01	Sig.
	2 - 3 = 3.83	P < .01	Sig.

It can be seen from the table that caste has no differential and significant role to play in religious matters.

Table below shows the generation X residence interaction.

Table No. : 1(D)

GENERATION X RESIDENCE

		Generation		
		1	2	3
Residence	R_1	40.24 (120)	44.44 (120)	37.17 (120)
	R_2	43.54 (120)	39.43 (120)	37.43 (120)

R_1

1 - 2 = 4.2 P < .01 Sig.
 1 - 3 = 3.07 P < .01 Sig.
 2 - 3 = 7.27 P < .01 Sig.

R_2

1 - 2 = 4.11 P < .01 Sig.
 1 - 3 = 6.11 P < .01 Sig.
 2 - 3 = 2 P > .05 NSig.

So far as the residential area is concerned rural respondents do not differ significantly from urban respondents in regard to their attitudes towards religion. Both rural and urban, groups of first generation have the mean religion score of 40.24 and 43.54 respectively. The mean scores of rural and urban groups at the second generation are 44.44 and 39.43 respectively, and at the third generation the mean religion score for the rural group is 37.17 and for the urban group it is 37.43. In case of both rural and urban respondents, the first generation differs considerably from the second generation, these groups also differ significantly from the third generation. In general the third generation rural and urban respondents are more conservative in religious matters compared to respondents of first and second generations. On the whole, the generation effect is significant. The first and the second generation respondents are similar in their attitudes towards religion. Both these groups differ significantly from the groups of third generation. The effect of generation is not independent of sex. The second and third generation females show a greater difference in their attitudes towards religion (mean difference 6.06) than the second and third generation males.

CHILD REARING PRACTICES

Area on child rearing practices was included mainly with a view to knowing whether the first, second and third generations vary along strictness versus permissiveness dimension of child rearing. The measurement of rearing practices was made to vary along the dimension stated above. The scoring was done in such a way that higher score indicated more permissiveness and lower score indicated more control and external direction in child rearing. The Table No. 2, shows the main and interaction effects of generation, sex, caste and residential status on rearing practices.

Among the other variables of sex, caste and residential area, only the caste effect is significant. The mean scores on child rearing of the first, second and third generations are 39.15, 36.49 and 37.28 respectively. The general trend seems to be that the first generation believe in greater freedom and permissiveness than second generation which in turn believe in more permissiveness than third generation. The young adolescent boys and girls feel that children should be brought up without any external direction or restrictions imposed upon them. The second generation, that is the parents feel that some degree of control and restriction is necessary in child rearing. The grand parents seem to believe in greater amount of restriction

and control. This effect of generation gap on child rearing is, however, not independent on caste, and residential area.

The Table No.2(B) shows the interaction between generation and Caste.

The difference in the mean scores between the first and the second generation at the upper caste level is 1.62 in favour of first generation. This difference is significant at .05 level, the differences between the first and third generation are 0.4 and 1.22 respectively. None of these differences is significant

At the lower caste level the first generation differs from the second generation to the extent of 3.72 which is significant at .01 level. Also the first generation differs significantly from the third generation by an amount 3.37 which is also significant at .01 level. The second and third generation do not differ from each other.

In the case of upper caste the difference between the three generations are not much but in case of lower caste the first generation that is adolescent boys and girls differ significantly from both second and third generations, indicating that the boys and girls believe in more permissiveness than parents or grand parents. The parents and grand parents do not differ significantly in their beliefs about child rearing, both believe in some degree of control or restriction in rearing practices.

The table below shows the main and interaction effects of generation, sex, caste and residential status on Rearing Practices.

Table No. : 2

Sources	df	Ss	MSs	F	P	Remarks
Generation	2	888.363	444.182	13.697	.000	Sig.
Sex	1	1.058	1.058	.033	.857	NS
Caste	1	169.363	169.363	5.222	.023	Sig.
Residence	1	6.588	6.588	.203	.652	NS
G X S	2	5.919	2.959	.091	.913	NS
G X C	2	282.584	142.792	4.403	.013	Sig.
G X R	2	589.222	294.611	9.085	.000	Sig.
S X C	1	135.894	135.894	4.190	.41	Sig.
S X R	1	62.566	62.566	1.929	.165	NS
C X R	1	429.090	429.090	13.231	.000	Sig.
G X S X C	2	41.619	20.809	.642	.527	NS
G X S X R	2	114.355	57.178	1.763	.172	NS
G X C X R	2	478.947	239.474	7.384	.001	Sig.
S X C X R	1	3.749	3.749	.116	.734	NS
G X S X C X R	2	60.038	30.019	.926	.397	NS
Residual (within)	691	22409.070	32.430			
Total	714					

As can be seen from the above table the F ratio of 13.697 in case of generation gap is significant beyond .01 level of confidence.

Table below showing the Mean Scores on Child Rearing Practice. (Scores out of 60 and N = 720).

Table No. : 2(A)

i) Means of sub-groups based on Generation Gap : G

	G_1	G_2	G_3	Total
n =	240	240	240	720
m =	39.15	36.49	37.28	37.64

ii) Means of sub-groups based on Sex : S

	S_1	S_2	Total
n =	360	360	720
m =	37.67	37.60	37.63

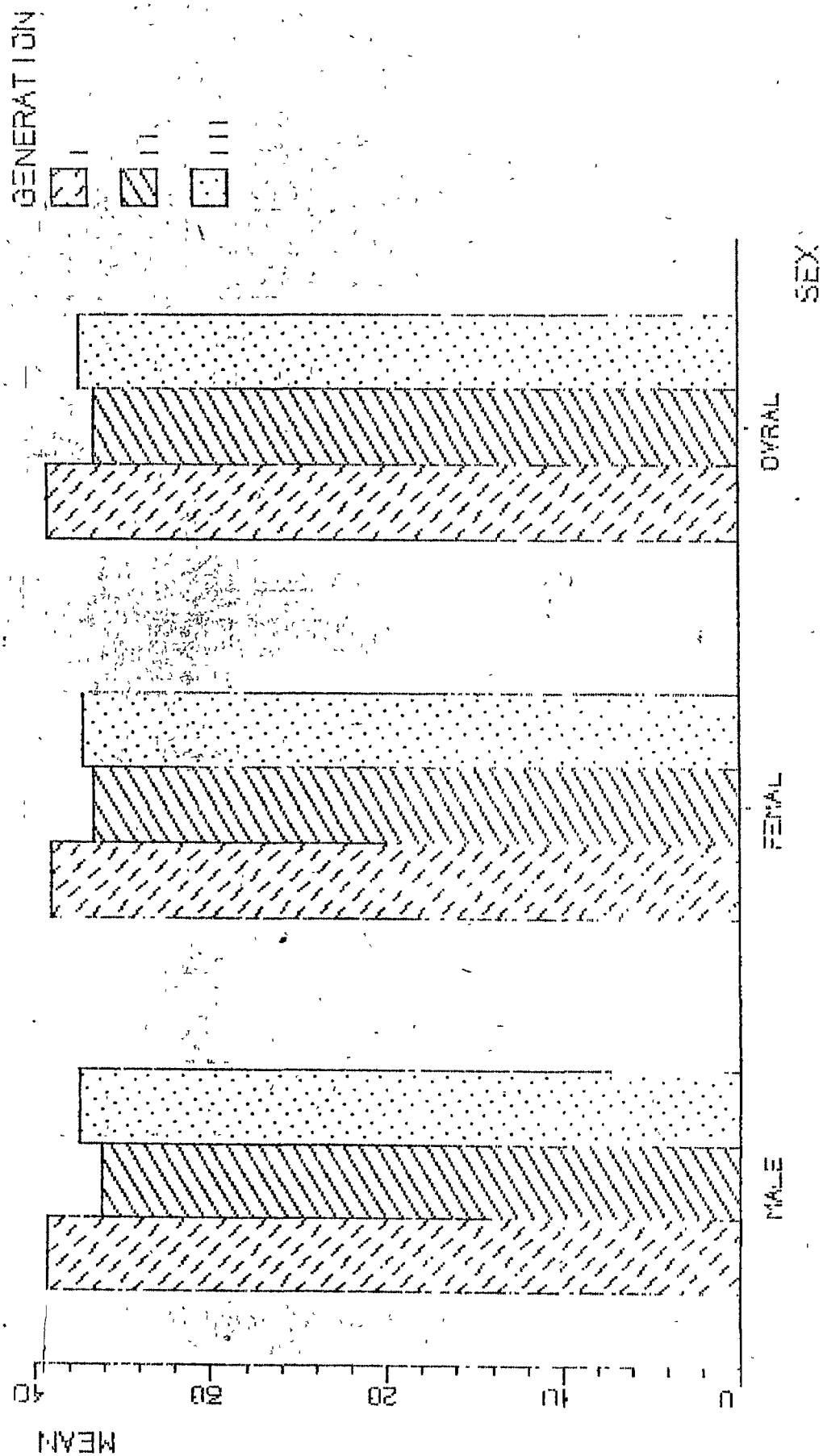
iii) Means of sub-groups based on Caste : C

	C_1	C_2	Total
n =	360	360	720
m =	37.16	38.12	37.64

iv) Means of sub-group based on Residence : R

	R_1	R_2	Total
n =	360	360	720
m =	37.74	37.54	37.64

CHILD REARING PRACTICES



The table below shows the interaction between generation and caste.

Table No. : 2(B)

GENERATION X CASTE

	Generation					
	1	2	3			
<u>Caste</u>	C ₁	36.21 (120)	36.21 (119)	37.43 (120)		
	C ₂	40.50 (117)	36.78 (120)	37.13 (119)		
	C ₁	1 - 2 = 1.62	P > .05	NS		
		1 - 3 = 0.4	P > .05	NS		
		2 - 3 = 1.22	P > .05	NS		
	C ₂	1 - 2 = 3.72	P < .01	Sig.		
		1 - 3 = 3.37	P < .01	Sig.		
		2 - 3 = 0.35	P > .05	NS		

The table below shows the interaction between generation and residential area.

Table No. : 2(C)

<u>GENERATION X RESIDENCE</u>		<u>Generation</u>		
		<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>Residence</u>	R ₁	38.01 (119)	36.93 (119)	38.27 (120)
	R ₂	40.30 (118)	36.06 (120)	26.29 (119)
R ₁		1 - 2 = 1.08	P > .05	NS
		1 - 3 = 0.26	P > .05	NS
		2 - 3 = 1.34	P > .05	NS
R ₂		1 - 2 = 4.24	P < .01	Sig.
		1 - 3 = 4.01	P < .01	Sig.
		2 - 3 = 0.23	P > .05	Sig.

The general nature of interaction between generation gap and residence area appears to be the same as that in case of generation X caste interaction. Accordingly in rural area the three generations have more or less similar mean scores and the differences between them are not significant. In case of urban areas the first generation differs significantly from the Second and Third generations in regard to attitudes towards child rearing. The young adolescent boys and girls in the urban setting are of the opinion that childrens should be brought up with more freedom, much less direction and much less restriction. The second and third generations, do not differ significantly. Thus in the urban setting the parents and grandparents believe that some degree of restriction is necessary in child rearing whereas the young boys and girls believe that the children should be left to themselves. Considering both the interaction of generation X residence, and generation X caste, it appears that the simple effect of generation gap in case of rural areas and in case of upper caste does not show any significant impact.

It does show significant variation, in case of urban areas and in case of lower caste. In both these cases the first generation members believe in greater freedom and more permissiveness in child rearing.

VALUES

In this section the impact of sex, caste, generation gap and residential area on tendency to follow, maintain and preserve some of the traditional and basic values is discussed. The value questionnaire, which is the sub-section of the main questionnaire includes a general theme for the maintenance and preservation of some of the values of life. The scoring is done in such a way that the higher score indicate lesser tendency to preserve and maintain the basic and traditional values of life. The Table No. 3, shows the main and interaction effects of generation gap, sex, caste and residential area on tendency to preserve and maintain values.

The main effect of generation gap as can be seen from Table 3, is highly significant. The main effects of caste and residential area are also significant. The mean value scores of the first, second and third generation groups are 40.61, 37.98 and 34.58 respectively.

It can be seen from the same table that the adolescent boys and girls differ significantly from parents and grand parents in respect of value orientations. Adolescent boys and girls are much less inclined to maintain and preserve traditional values than parents who in turn are much less inclined than grand parents. On the whole adolescent boys

and girls think in terms of being more practiced. They also appear to be more pessimistic, which is expressed in their beliefs that it would be difficult to live in the present time with the more basic traditional values. The adolescent boys and girls are also more inclined to find happiness in the material resources compared to parents and grand-parents. They are much less inclined to believe that values are the basic foundation of one's own life.

It can also be seen from the Table No. 3A, of mean scores, difference that the sex is not significant. The mean score for the males and females subjects are 37.48 and 37.95 respectively. The caste effect is significant at 0.05 level. The upper and lower castes mean scores are 37.25 and 38.19 respectively. The lower caste people seem to subscribe to the preservation and maintenance of values more than the upper caste people. The two mean scores of residential area are 38.19 (rural) and 37.24 (urban). The difference between the two means is significant. This shows that the urban people have a greater tendency to preserve and maintain the traditional values of life.

The main effects of generation gap as reported above is however, not independent of caste and residential area.

The Table No. 3(B) shows the interaction effects of Generation X Residence.

The table below shows the main and interaction effects of generation gap, sex, caste and residential area on tendency to preserve and maintain values.

Table No. : 3

Sources	df	Ss	MSs	F	P	Remarks
Generation	2	4358.017	2179.009	57.799	0.0	Sig.
Sex	1	39.414	39.414	1.045	.307	NS
Caste	1	162.420	162.420	4.308	.038	Sig.
Residence	1	158.947	158.947	4.216	.040	Sig.
G X S	2	105.593	52.796	1.400	.247	NS
G X C	2	300.041	150.021	3.979	.019	Sig.
G X R	2	1153.040	576.520	15.292	.000	Sig.
S X C	1	180.102	180.102	4.777	.029	Sig.
S X R	1	148.789	148.789	3.947	.047	Sig.
C X R	1	216.246	216.246	5.736	.017	Sig.
G X S X C	2	99.665	49.832	1.322	.267	NS
G X S X R	2	950.027	475.014	12.600	.000	Sig.
G X C X R	2	864.346	432.173	11.463	.000	Sig.
S X C X R	1	5.661	5.661	.150	.698	NS
G X S X C X R	2	24.300	12.150	.322	.725	NS
Residual (within)	696	26050.706	37.700			
Total	719					

The Table below shows the mean scores on Values
(Scores out of 60 and N = 720)

Table No. : 3 (A)

i) Means of sub-groups based on Generation Gap : G

	G ₁	G ₂	G ₃	Total
n =	240	240	240	720
m =	40.61	37.98	34.58	37.72

ii) Means of sub-groups based on Sex : S

	S ₁	S ₂	Total
n =	360	360	720
m =	37.48	37.95	37.71

iii) Means of sub-groups based on Caste : C

	C ₁	C ₂	Total
n =	360	360	720
m =	37.25	38.19	37.72

iv) Means of sub-groups based on Residence : R

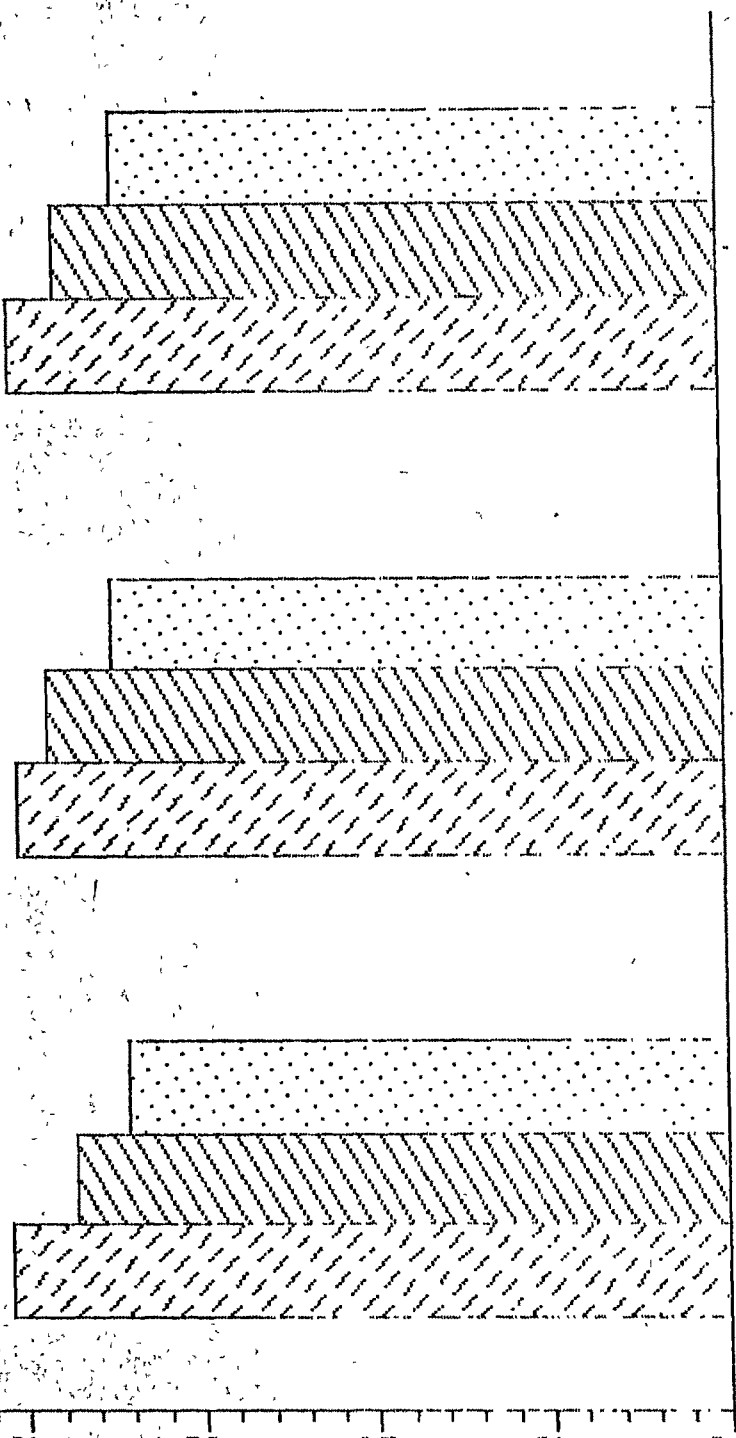
	R ₁	R ₂	Total
n =	360	360	720
m =	38.19	37.24	37.71

VALUES

GENERATION
I
II
III

MEAN
0
10
20
30
40
50

SEX
MALE
FEMALE
OVERALL



The table below shows the interaction effects of
Generation X Residence.

Table No. : 3(B)

<u>GENERATION X RESIDENCE</u>		<u>Generation</u>		
		<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>Residence</u>	R ₁	39.41 (119)	39.86 (119)	35.33 (120)
	R ₂	41.82 (118)	36.13 (120)	33.83 (119)

R ₁	1 - 2 =	0.45	P > .05	NS
	1 - 3 =	4.08	P < .01	Sig.
	2 - 3 =	4.53	P < .01	Sig.
R ₂	1 - 2 =	5.69	P < .01	Sig.
	1 - 3 =	7.99	P < .01	Sig.
	2 - 3 =	2.3	P < .01	Sig.

As can be seen from the Table No. 3(B), the adolescent boys and girls in the rural setting do not differ significantly from their parents in values orientation but they do differ significantly from their grand parents. In an urban setting the adolescent boys and girls differ significantly from their parents and grand parents. The parents of second generation differ significantly from grand parents of third generation in both the rural and urban settings. Thus the deviation of adolescent boys and girls in regard to value orientation from parents and grand parents is far greater in the urban setting than in rural setting.

Table No. 3(C) shows the interreaction effect of generation X caste.

Table No. : 3(C)

GENERATION X CASTE

		Generation						
		1	2	3				
Caste	C ₁	39.35 (120)	37.51 (119)	34.88 (120)				
	C ₂	41.91 (119)	38.45 (120)	34.28 (119)				
		C ₁						
		1	-	2	=	1.84	P > .05	NS
		1	-	3	=	4.47	P < .01	Sig.
		2	-	3	=	2.63	P < .01	Sig.
		C ₂						
		1	-	2	=	3.46	P < .01	Sig.
		1	-	3	=	7.63	P < .01	Sig.
		2	-	3	=	4.17	P < .01	Sig.

The adolescent boys & girls of upper caste differ significantly from parents & grand parents in respect of values orientation. This type of trend is observed in case of lower caste adolescent boys & girls also. The deviation in case of lower caste boys & girls from the parents & grand parents is much higher than the deviation in case of upper caste boys and girls. The second and third generations also differ significantly from each other in both caste groups but the difference in the lower caste is higher than that of the upper caste.

The table below shows the generation X sex interaction.

Table No. : 3(D)

GENERATION X SEX

		<u>Generation</u>		
		<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
Sex	S ₁	40.86 (118)	37.29 (119)	34.31 (119)
	S ₂	40.36 (119)	38.67 (120)	34.85 (120)

S₁

1 - 2 = 3.57 P < .01 Sig.
 1 - 3 = 6.55 P < .01 Sig.
 2 - 3 = 2.98 P < .01 Sig.

S₂

1 - 2 = 1.69 P > .05 NS
 1 - 3 = 5.51 P < .01 Sig.
 2 - 3 = 3.82 P < .01 Sig.

Generation X sex interaction is not significant. In case of both male and female it is observed that the tendency to maintain & preserve basic values decreases as one moves from first generation towards the third generation.

FAMILY PLANNING

The area on family planning has been studied at length in this country and also in the world at large. Family planning is one of the most important factor in promoting growth and development of a nation. Numerous efforts have been made by the government through various social agencies to create and awakening among people to adopt family planning practicies. As a result of this there has been a considerable change in the outlook of people towards family planning. In rural setting and to some extent in an urban setting people do hold various beliefs about family planning. In the present result it is assumed that the impact of family planning practicies would be greater among adolescent boys & girls than among their parents or grand parents.

The table below shows the main and interaction effects of generation gap, sex, caste, and residential area on family planning practices.

Table : 4

Sources	df	S	MSs	F	P	Remarks
Generation	2	3647.716	1823.858	25.120	0.0	Sig.
Sex	1	254.013	254.013	3.499	0.062	NS
Caste	1	6892.535	6892.535	94.932	0.000	Sig.
Resi.	1	2759.397	2759.397	38.005	0.000	Sig.
G X S	2	1523.209	761.605	10.490	0.000	Sig.
G X C	2	76.666	38.333	0.528	0.590	NS
G X R	2	4350.820	2175.410	29.962	0.0	Sig.
S X C	1	7.236	7.236	0.100	0.752	NS
S X R	1	2.973	2.973	0.041	0.840	NS
C X R	1	132.029	132.029	1.818	0.178	NS
G X SXC	2	1494.933	1064.752	10.295	0.000	Sig.
G X S X R	2	3777.494	747.466	26.014	0.000	Sig.
G X C X R	2	2139.473	1888.747	14.734	0.000	Sig.
S X C X R	1	30.502	30.502	0.420	0.517	NS
G X S X C X R	2	1269.222	72.605	8.741	0.000	Sig.
Residual	691	50170.271				
Total	714					

Table No. : 4(A)Table below showing the Mean scores on Family Planning.

(Scores out of 60 & N = 720)

i) Means of sub-groups based on Generation Gap : G

	G_1	G_2	G_3	Total
n =	240	240	240	720
m =	32.76	27.57	28.65	29.66

ii) Means of sub-groups based on Sex : S

	S_1	S_2	Total
n =	360	360	720
m =	30.25	29.06	29.65

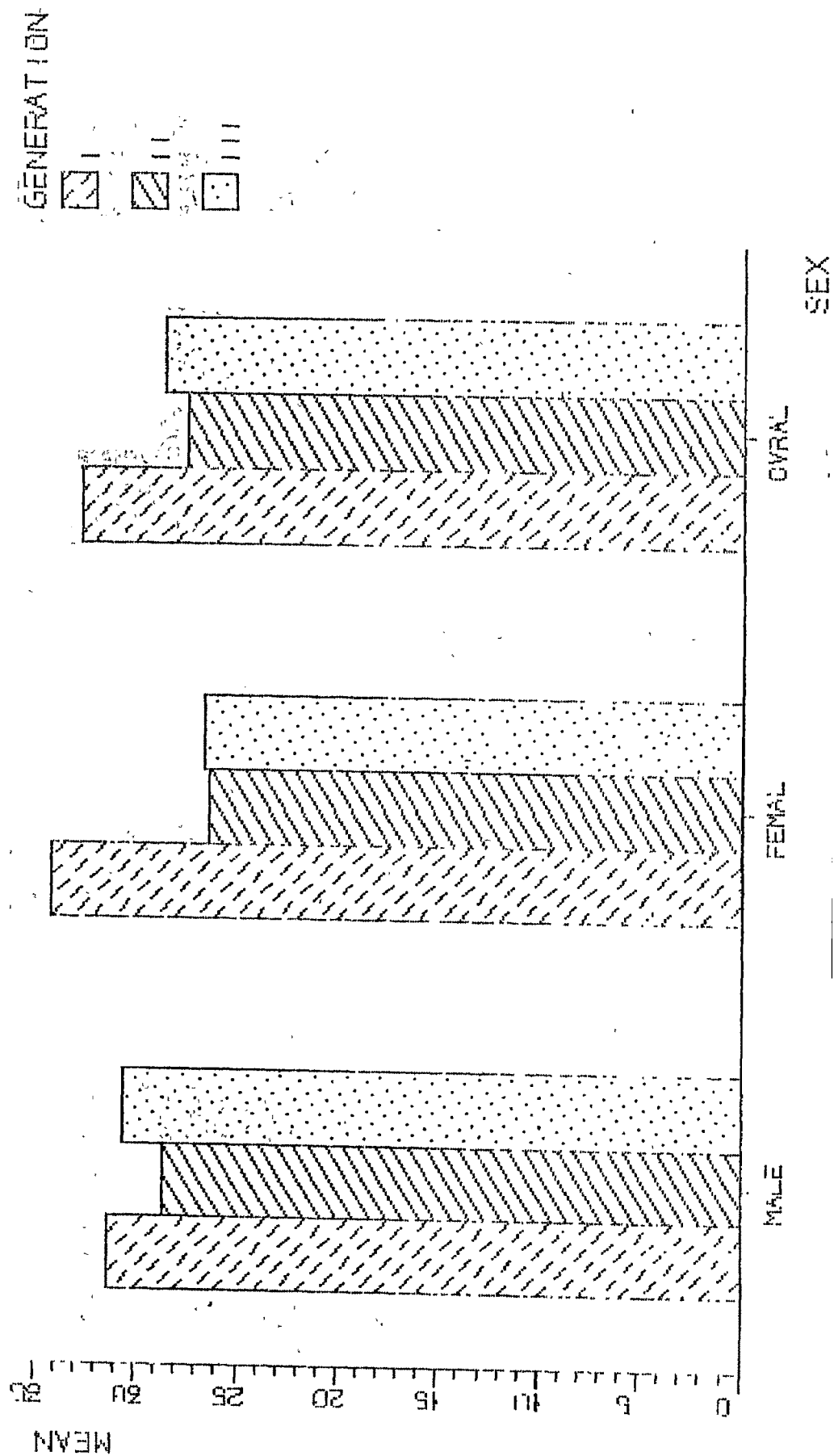
iii) Means of sub-groups based on Caste : C

	C_1	C_2	Total
n =	360	360	720
m =	26.58	32.74	29.66

iv) Means of sub-groups based on Residence : R

	R_1	R_2	Total
n =	360	360	720
m =	27.71	31.60	29.65

FAMILY PLANNING



As can be seen from the table the F ratio of 25.120 in case of generation gap is highly significant. The main effects of caste and residential area are also significant. The sex effect is not significant. Considering the mean scores of three generations the members of the first generation appears to be more favourably inclined towards family planning in comparison to members of second and third generations. In general young adolescent boys & girls believe that family planning practices should be adopted by all and that all the barriers coming in the way should be removed. The members of the second & third generations more or less have same or similar attitudes toward family planning. The mean scores in case of males and females are 30.25 and 29.06 respectively. The differences is not significant. So far as caste comparison is concerned the lower caste members seem to be more favourable toward family planning practices than the higher caste members. This is a very significant trend. The members of the lower caste seem to have realized the importance of family planning in comparison to the members of the higher caste.

In case of residential area the mean score of 31.60 in case of urban setting is significantly different different from the mean score of 27.71 in case of rural setting. Thus urban people have more favourable attitude toward family planning than rural people.

The effect of generation gap is not independent of sex & residential area.

The table shows the effect of interaction between sex and generation gap.

Table No. : 4(B)

GENERATION X SEX

		Generation		
		1	2	3
Sex	S ₁	31.74 (120)	28.71 (120)	30.70 (120)
	S ₂	34.17 (120)	26.43 (120)	26.62 (120)
S ₁				
1 - 2 = 2.63 P < .01 Sig.				
1 - 3 = 0.64 P > .05 NS				
2 - 3 = 1.99 P > .05 NS				
S ₂				
1 - 2 = 7.74 P < .01 Sig.				
1 - 3 = 7.55 P < .01 Sig.				
2 - 3 = 0.19 P > .05 NS				

As can be seen from the table males of first generation differ significantly from males of second generation in respect of family planning. The first and second generations do not differ significantly from the third generation. In case of female, first generation differs significantly from the second & third generations in respect of their attitudes towards family planning. Thus in case of males although the differences are not much, the adolescent boys (first generation) seem to be more favourable towards family planning. In case of adolescent girls (first generation) the differences between them and females of second & third generation are quite considerable.

The table below shows the interaction effects of generation X residence.

Table No. : 4 (C)

GENERATION X RESIDENCE

	<u>Generation</u>		
	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
R ₁	28.71 (120)	24.24 (120)	30.15 (120)
Residence			
R ₂	36.84 (120)	30.88 (120)	27.13 (120)

R₁

1 - 2 = 4.47 P < .01 Sig.
 1 - 3 = 1.44 P > .05 NS
 2 - 3 = 5.91 P < .01 Sig.

R₂

1 - 2 = 5.96 P < .01 Sig.
 1 - 3 = 9.71 P < .01 Sig.
 2 - 3 = 3.75 P < .01 Sig.

In case of first generation the urban adolescent boys and girls have a more favourable attitudes towards family planning in comparison to the attitudes of boys & girls in the rural setting. This trend is observed in the second generation also. In the third generation however the grand parents in the rural setting have relatively more favourable attitude towards family planning than grand parents in the urban setting. In the rural setting the first and the second generations differ to the extent of 4.47 whereas in the urban setting they differ to the extent of 5.96. In both cases the differences are in favour of first generation. The first generation differs considerably from the third generation in the urban setting than in the rural setting. The second & third generation groups also differ significantly from one another, but the difference between them at the rural level is greater than that at urban level.

STATUS OF WOMEN IN SOCIETY.

In the male dominated society, women have to face many problems. The main theme of this section is to know to what extent generation differences are reflected in the way status of women is evaluated. The theme reflects such things as economic freedom, allowing women to take up occupation, women being given equal rights without any discriminatory practices, allowing women to have their own income with them, etc. Our present society is changing rapidly. Now a days more and more women are coming forward to study in schools and colleges. They prefer to work like men practically in all types of fields. The attitudes of young adolescent boys and girls may be very different from those held by parents or grand parents. The table below shows the results of main and interaction effects of sex, rural-urban residence, generation gap, and caste of respondents on attitudes towards status of women in our society.

Table No. : 5

Sources	df	Ss	MSs	F	P	Remarks
Generation	2	3277.040	1638.520	31.412	0.000	Sig.
Sex	1	477.786	477.786	9.159	0.003	Sig.
Caste	1	3195.854	3195.854	61.267	0.000	Sig.
Resi.	1	819.801	819.801	15.716	0.000	Sig.
G X S	2	1485.855	742.927	14.242	0.000	Sig.
G X C	2	329.340	164.670	3.157	0.043	Sig.
G X R	2	1082.691	541.346	10.378	0.000	Sig.
S X C	1	125.258	125.258	2.401	0.122	NS
S X R	1	35.426	35.426	0.679	0.410	NS
C X R	1	207.812	207.812	3.984	0.046	Sig.
G X S X C	2	141.342	70.671	1.355	0.259	NS
G X S X R	2	276.932	138.466	2.654	0.071	NS
G X C X R	2	216.811	108.406	2.078	0.126	NS
S X C X R	1	11.650	11.650	0.223	0.637	NS
G X S X C X R	2	35.096	17.548	0.336	0.714	NS
Residual	691	36044.545	52.163			
Total	714					

As can be seen from the table all the main effects as well as the interaction effects of generation gap with other variables, are significant.

The table below shows the mean attitude scores of status of women in society.

Table No. : 5(A)

TABLE BELOW SHOWING MEAN SCORE STATUS OF WOMEN IN SOCIETY.

(Scores out of 60 & N = 720)

i) Means of sub-groups based on Generation gap : G

	G ₁	G ₂	G ₃	Total
n =	240	240	240	720
m =	35.59	32.33	30.45	32.75

ii) Means of sub-groups based on Sex : S

	S ₁	S ₂	Total
n =	360	360	720
m =	33.56	31.94	32.75

iii) Means of sub-groups based on Caste : C

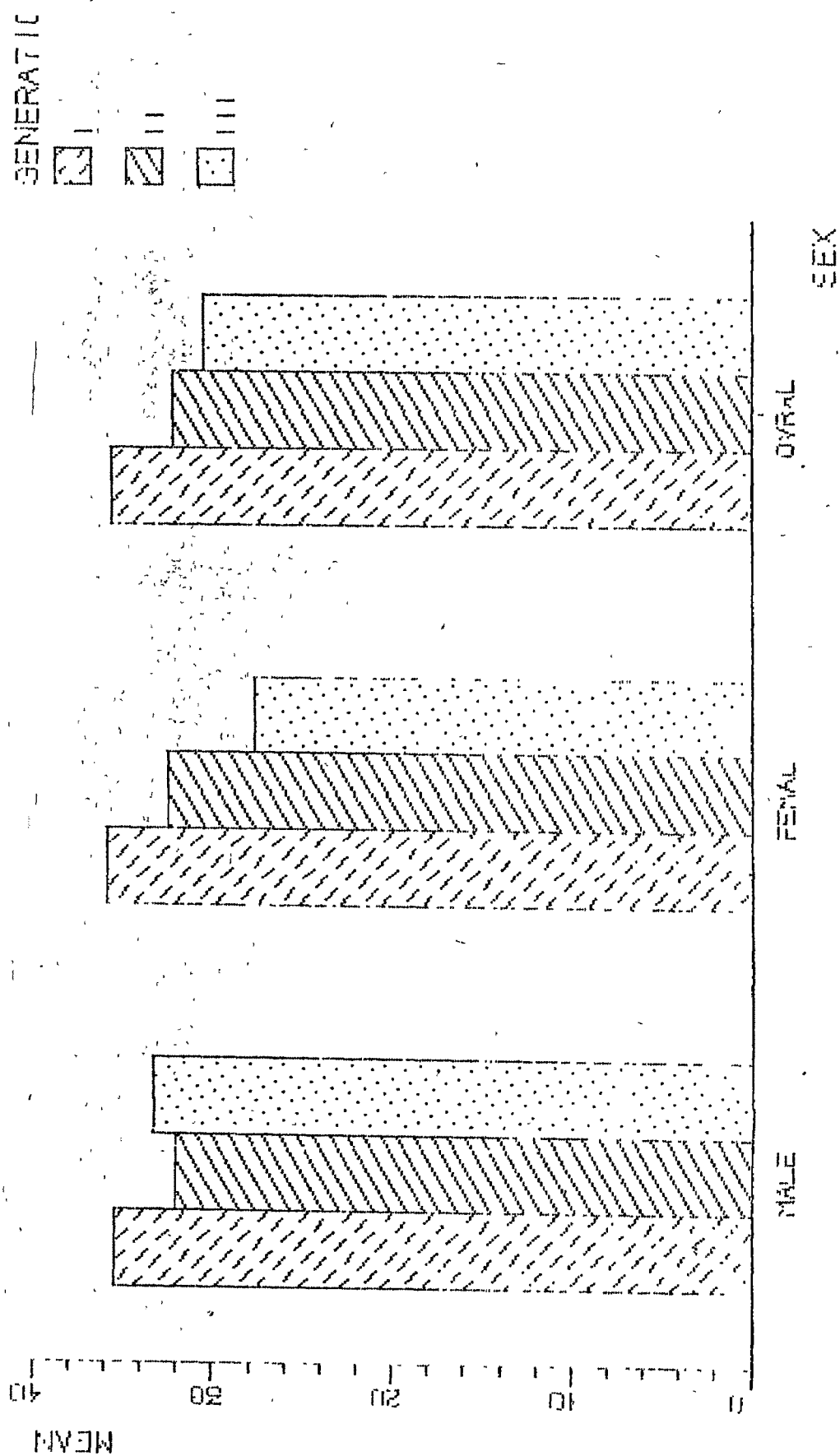
	C ₁	C ₂	Total
n =	360	360	720
m =	30.65	34.87	32.76

iv) Means of sub-groups based on Residence : R

	R ₁	R ₂	Total
n =	360	360	720
m =	33.83	31.67	32.75

As can be seen from the table the mean scores of the first, second, and third generation groups are 35.59, 32.33, and 30.45 respectively. The attitude of young adolescent boys and girls are more favourable than those of parents and grand parents. This shows a clear shift

STATUS OF WOMEN IN SOCIETY



in attitudes in the direction of more freedom and better treatment and better facilities being given to women. Males on the whole have a slightly more favourable attitudes than females the mean score being 33.56 and 31.94 respectively. So far as the caste groups are concerned, urban respondents have more favourable attitudes than rural respondents, towards the status of women, the mean scores being 30.65 (rural) and 34.87 (urban) respectively. In case of rural urban residence, rural respondents have a more favourable attitudes (mean score 33.83) than urban respondents (mean score 31.67).

Table No. : 5(B)

GENERATION X SEX

		Generation		
		1	2	3
Sex	S ₁	35.39 (120)	32.02 (120)	33.30 (120)
	S ₂	35.80 (120)	32.43 (120)	27.62 (120)

S₁

1	-	1	=	3.37	P < .01 Sig.
1	-	3	=	2.09	P > .05 NS
2	-	3	=	1.28	P > .05 NS

S₂

1	-	2	=	3.37	P < .01 Sig.
1	-	3	=	8.18	P < .01 Sig.
2	-	3	=	4.81	P < .01 Sig.

Looking to the table it is seen that the males of first generation differ significantly from the males of second and third generation. Similarly, the first generation females also differ significantly from females of second and third generations. The difference in mean scores of first and second generation males as well as females is the same (3.37). The difference between first and third generation males is 2.09 and that between first and third generation females is 8.18. Thus the deviation in case of females is much more than in case of males. While the second and third generation males differ to the extent of 1.28, the second and third generation females differ to the extent of 4.81. On the whole both males and females of first generation differ substantially from second and third generation. The difference in case of females is much higher than the difference in case of males.

The table below shows the interaction between generation and residence.

Table No. : 5(C)

GENERATION X RESIDENCE

		<u>Generation</u>		
		<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
Residence	R ₁	34.93 (120)	34.33 (120)	32.23 (120)
	R ₂	36.26 (120)	30.14 (120)	28.65 (120)

R₁

1 - 2 = 0.6 P > .05 NS

1 - 3 = 2.7 P < .01 Sig.

2 - 3 = 2.1 P < .01 Sig.

R₂

1 - 2 = 6.12 P < .01 Sig.

1 - 3 = 7.61 P < .01 Sig.

2 - 3 = 1.49 P > .05 NS

In case of rural respondents the first and second generations do not differ whereas in case of urban respondents, the difference between first and second generation is significant beyond .01 level. The first generation also differs significantly from the third generation in case of both rural and urban areas. Compared to rural respondents, urban respondents of first, second and third generation differ more substantially from one another. Thus, the first generation males and females of urban residence have a more favourable attitudes towards status of women compared to males and females of first, second and third generations in the rural setting.

The table below shows the generation X caste interaction.

Table No. 5(D)
GENERATION X CASTE

	Generation		
	1	2	3
C ₁	34.46 (120)	29.63 (120)	27.85 (120)
Caste			
C ₂	36.76 (120)	34.80 (120)	33.07 (120)

C₁

1 - 2 = 4.83 P < .01 Sig.
1 - 3 = 6.61 P < .01 Sig.
2 - 3 = 1.78 P > .05 NS

C₂

1 - 2 = 1.96 P > .05 NSig.
1 - 3 = 3.69 P < .01 Sig.
2 - 3 = 1.73 P > .05 NS

The first generation respondents of higher caste differ significantly from the second and third generation respondent. The second generation however, does not differ from the third generation. In case of lower caste also first generation respondents differ significantly from second and third generations. The second generation however does not differ from the third generation. The differences in case of higher caste are higher than those in case of lower caste. All the three mean scores of the three generations belonging to lower caste are higher than the corresponding three mean scores in case of higher caste respondents.

SOCIAL CUSTOMS & TRADITIONS

This section discusses the attitudes of respondents towards customs & traditions. It consists of statements which are supporting customs & traditions and it also contains statements opposing them on the ground of their inappropriateness in the present context. Some of the statements are pertaining to divorce, widow remarriage, dowary, money to be spent after death etc. The general theme shows that the society is made up of customs and traditions which are to be maintained at any cost or to be abandoned in the interest of the society. The higher scores in this section indicates more progressive or reformist tendencies. The table below shows the main and interaction effects of generation gap, sex, caste and residential area on attitudes towards customs & traditions.

Table No. : 6

Sources	df	Ss	NSs	F	P	Remarks
Generation	2	5580.858	2790.429	68.159	0.000	Sig.
Sex	1	121.396	121.396	2.965	0.086	NS
Caste	1	1579.962	1579.962	38.592	0.000	Sig.
Resi.	1	1373.808	1373.808	33.557	0.000	Sig.
G X S	2	1453.167	726.584	17.748	0.000	Sig.
G X C	2	8.345	4.173	0.102	0.903	NS
G X R	2	2606.393	1303.197	31.832	0.000	Sig.
S X C	1	189.810	189.810	4.636	0.032	Sig.
S X R	1	427.114	427.114	10.433	0.001	Sig.
C X R	1	94.920	94.920	2.319	0.128	NS
G X S X C	2	90.385	45.193	1.104	0.332	NS
G X S X R	2	100.311	50.156	1.225	0.294	NS
G X C X R	2	1825.282	912.641	22.292	0.000	Sig.
S X C X R	1	1.119	1.119	0.027	0.869	NS
G X S X C X R	2	78.029	39.015	0.953	0.386	NS
Residual	694	28412.239	40.940			
Total	717					

Table No. : 6(A)

Table showing mean of scores on Social Customs and Traditions.

(Scores out of 60 and N = 720)

i) Means of sub-groups based on Generation gap : G

	G ₁	G ₂	G ₃	Total
n =	240	240	240	720
m =	39.54	35.18	32.81	35.84

ii) Means of sub-groups based on Sex : S

	S ₁	S ₂	Total
n =	360	360	720
m =	35.42	36.25	35.83

iii) Means of sub-groups based on Caste : C

	C ₁	C ₂	Total
n =	360	360	720
m =	34.36	37.31	35.83

iv) Means of sub-groups based on Residence : R

	R ₁	R ₂	Total
n =	360	360	720
m =	37.22	34.45	35.83

As can be seen from the table the main effects of generation, caste & residential area are significant. The sex effect is not significant. (See Table No. 6).

SOCIAL CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS

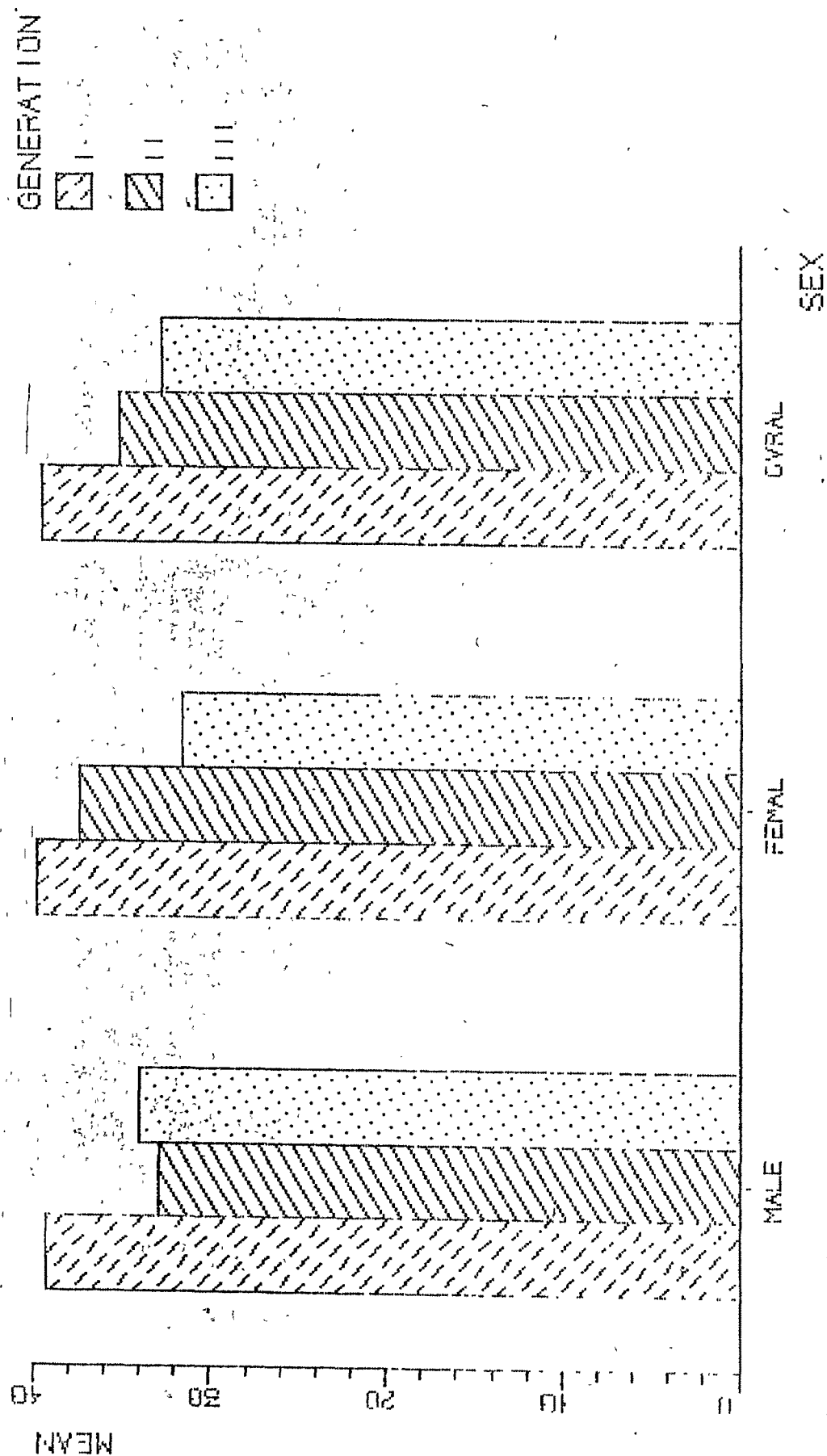


Table below showing mean scores of generation gap along with gap test.

Table No. : 6(B)

	G_1	G_2	G_3	Total
M =	39.54 (240)	35.18 (240)	32.81 (240)	= 35.84

$$G_1 - G_2 = 4.36 \quad P < .01 \quad \text{Sig.}$$

$$G_1 - G_3 = 6.73 \quad P < .01 \quad \text{Sig.}$$

$$G_2 - G_3 = 2.37 \quad P < .01 \quad \text{Sig.}$$

The mean score 39.54 in case of first generation is very high and it differs significantly from the mean scores of 35.18 of second generation and 32.81 of third generation. The second generation also differ significantly from the third generation. On the whole it appears that the young adolescents' attitudes towards customs & traditions are more towards bringing about a change in existing customs & traditions compared to attitudes of second & third generation respondents. The results also show that second generation respondents compared to the third generation respondents are more progressive. The mean attitude scores of males and females are 35.42 and 36.25 respectively and the difference between them is not significant. Thus males & females do not differ in their attitudes toward customs and traditions.

The table below shows the mean score of the caste along with the gap test.

Table No. : 6(C)

	C_1	C_2
M =	34.36 (360)	37.31 (360)

$$C_1 - C_2 = 2.95 \quad P < .01 \quad \text{Sig.}$$

The two mean scores of the caste groups are 34.36 (upper) and 37.31 (lower). The difference between them is significant at .01 level. This indicates that the lower caste people have a greater tendency to bring about a change in customs & traditions than the upper caste people.

The table below shows the mean score of the Residential area along with the gap test.

Table No. : 6(D)

	R_1	R_2
M =	37.22 (360)	34.45 (360)

$$R_1 - R_2 = 2.77 \quad P < .01 \quad \text{Sig.}$$

So far as residential area is concerned the rural respondents have mean attitude score of 37.22 which is significantly different from the mean attitude score of 34.45 in case of urban respondents. Thus rural respondents appear to be more progressive than urban respondents.

The generation effect is not an independent effect. It interacts significantly with sex & residential area.

It does not inter act significantly with caste.

The table below shows the generation X sex interaction.

Table No. : 6(E)

		<u>Generation</u>		
		G ₁	G ₂	G ₃
S ₁	n	= 120	120	120
	m	= 39.30	32.94	34.04
Sex				
S ₂	n	= 120	120	120
	m	= 39.77	37.42	31.58
At each sex level	Pair	GG diff. (simple effect)		
S ₁	G ₁ - G ₂	6.36	P < .01	Sig.
"	G ₁ - G ₃	5.26	P < .01	Sig.
"	G ₂ - G ₃	1.1	p > .05	NS
S ₂	G ₁ - G ₂	2.35	P < .01	Sig.
"	G ₁ - G ₃	8.19	P < .01	Sig.
"	G ₂ - G ₃	5.84	P < .01	Sig.

Looking to the above table it is observed that the first generation males differ significantly from the second & third generation males. It is also observed that the first generation females differ significantly from second & third generation females. The difference in case of first & second generation males is much more in favour of first generation males than the difference between first & second generation females. The difference in mean score between

second & third generation males is less than that in case of first & third generations females. The second & third generation males show marginal difference in their attitudes whereas the second & third generation females show a considerable amount of difference. Thus it can be seen that the generation effect is not independent of sex.

The table below shows the generation % caste interaction.

Table No.:6(F)

GENERATION X CASTE

		Generation		
		1	2	3
Caste	C ₁	37.98 (120)	33.63 (120)	31.48 (120)
	C ₂	41.12 (120)	36.73 (120)	34.14 (120)

C₁

1 - 2 = 4.35 P < .01 Sig.
 1 - 3 = 6.5 P < .01 Sig.
 2 - 3 = 2.15 P < .01 Sig.

C₂

1 - 2 = 4.39 P < .01 Sig.
 1 - 3 = 6.98 P < .01 Sig.
 2 - 3 = 2.59 P < .01 Sig.

As can be seen from the table the respondents of both upper & lower castes show significant differences across the three generation levels. The first generation of both the castes differ significantly from second & third generations. The second generation also differs significantly from the third generation. The general trend is that the first generation respondents of both castes are more progressive than respondents of second & third generation.

FASHION

Fashion is a social phenomenon. Change in the society is a continuous process. People do try to adapt themselves to this change in a continuous fashion. A fashion is any style that is popularly accepted by large number of people over a fairly long period of time. Fashion is rooted in sociological and psychological factors. Basically people are conformists. At the same time, they learn to look, act and be a little different from others. They are not in revolt against custom. People simply wish to be a bit different and still not be accused of bad taste or insensitivity to the social code. Fashion discretely furnishes them the opportunity for self-expression. Boredom is also another important factor in fashion. To break the monotony people seek change. Basic human needs for reassurance and recognition lie behind the emphasis on clothing styles. There are many other factors influencing fashion adoption.

Wide individual differences, however, are noticed in fashion adoption. Young adolescent boys and girls are more prone to fashions than their parents or grandparents. Fashion adoption may be viewed positively or negatively by different groups of people. In this section an attempt is made to know how fashion is viewed by groups based on generation, caste, sex and rural/urban residence.

The table below shows the results.

Table No. : 7

Source	df	Ss	MSs	F	P	Remarks
Generation	2	2528.565	1290.782	26.811	0.000	Sig.
Sex	1	212.246	212.246	4.409	0.036	Sig.
Caste	1	317.079	317.079	6.589	0.010	Sig.
Resi.	1	69.828	69.828	1.450	0.229	NS
G X S	2	235.719	117.859	2.448	0.087	NS
G X C	2	437.611	218.805	4.545	0.001	Sig.
G X R	2	1858.145	929.072	19.298	0.000	Sig.
S X C	1	195.527	195.527	4.061	0.44	Sig.
S X R	1	861.669	861.669	17.898	0.000	Sig.
C X R	1	51.194	51.194	1.063	0.303	NS
G X SXC	2	187.929	93.964	1.952	0.143	NS
G X S X R	2	3110.886	1555.443	32.308	0.000	Sig.
G X C X R	2	2664.685	1332.343	27.674	0.000	Sig.
S X C X R	1	261.599	261.599	5.435	0.020	Sig.
G X S X C X R	2	390.517	195.259	4.056	0.018	Sig.
Residual	694	33411.938	48.144			
(Within)						
Total	717					

The three main effects of generation gap, sex and caste are significant. Generation gap also interacts significantly with caste and residence. The following table shows the mean scores for the main effect.

Table No. : 7(A)Table showing the Mean of Scores on Fashions

(Scores out of 60 and N = 720)

i) Means of sub-groups based on Generation Gap : G

		G ₁	G ₂	G ₃	Total
n	=	240	240	240	720
m	=	42.93	42.50	38.71	41.38

ii) Means of sub-groups based on Sex : S

		S ₁	S ₂	Total
n	=	360	360	720
m	=	40.83	41.92	41.37

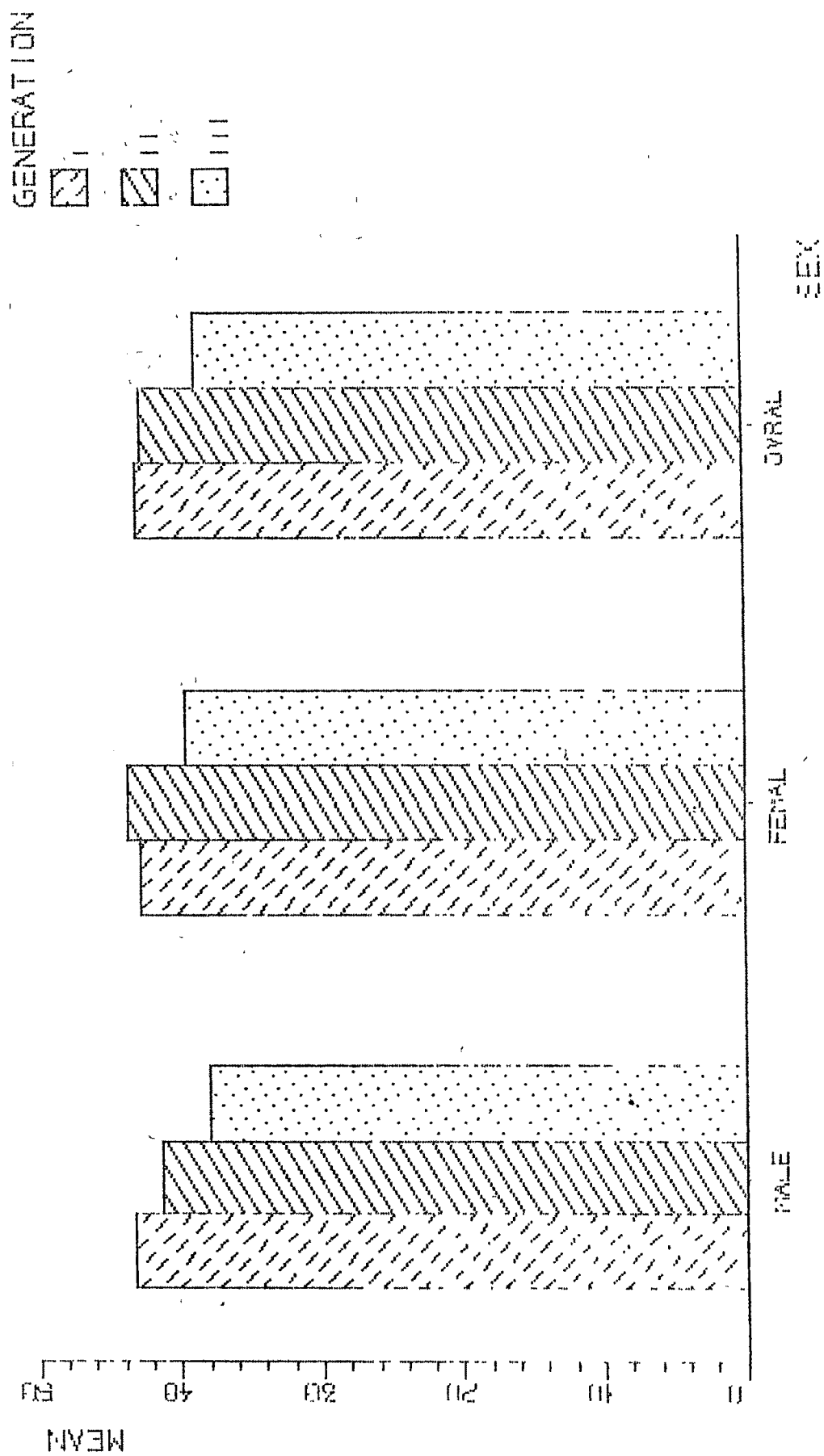
iii) Means of sub-groups based on Caste : C

		C ₁	C ₂	Total
n	=	360	360	720
m	=	42.04	40.70	41.37

iv) Means of sub-groups based on Residence : R

		R ₁	R ₂	Total
n	=	360	360	720
m	=	41.69	41.06	41.37

FASHIONS



On the overall basis the first and the second generations have more or less the same mean attitude score for fashion. Both the groups have a more favourable attitudes towards fashion than the members of the third generation. In case of sex groups, females have a slightly higher mean score than males. The upper and lower caste groups have the mean scores of 42.04 and 40.70 respectively. Thus, upper caste seems to be more fashion oriented than the lower caste. The two groups based on residential area do not differ in their attitudes towards fashion. The mean score for the rural and urban groups are 41.69 and 41.06 respectively. As mentioned above the effect of generation gap is independent of sex ($F = .087$, $P > .05$), but it is not independent of caste ($F = 4.54$, $P < .01$) and area of residence ($F = 19.298$, $P < .01$).

The table below shows the insignificant interaction effects between generation gap and sex.

Table No. : 7(B)

GENERATION X SEX

	Generation		
	1	2	3
S ₁	43.17 (119)	41.37 (120)	37.98 (120)
Sex			
S ₂	42.70 (119)	43.63 (120)	39.44 (120)

S₁

1 - 2 = 1.8 P > .05 NS
 1 - 3 = 5.19 P < .01 Sig.
 2 - 3 = 3.39 P < .01 Sig.

S₂

1 - 2 = 0.93 P > .05 NS
 1 - 3 = 3.26 P < .01 Sig.
 2 - 3 = 4.19 P < .01 Sig.

As can be seen from the table the differences between the first two generations is not at all significant in case of both males and females. The first generation however differs significantly from the third generation, in case of both males and females. The second and third generation groups also differ significantly from one another.

The following table shows the significant interaction between generation and caste.

Table No. : 7(C)

GENERATION X CASTE

		Generation		
		1	2	3
Caste	C ₁	42.64 (120)	44.13 (120)	39.36 (120)
	C ₂	43.23 (118)	40.87 (120)	38.06 (120)

C₁

1 - 2 = 1.49 P > .05 NS
 1 - 3 = 3.28 P < .01 Sig.
 2 - 3 = 4.77 P < .01 Sig.

C₂

1 - 2 = 2.36 P < .01 Sig.
 1 - 3 = 5.17 P < .01 Sig.
 2 - 3 = 2.81 P < .01 Sig.

The first generation in case of higher caste does not differ significantly from the second generation but in case of lower caste they do differ significantly. The second generation in both caste groups differs significantly from the third generation. Thus, both adolescent boys and girls of the higher and lower castes have more favourable attitudes towards fashion. The second generation of upper caste compared to second generation of the lower caste has a more favourable attitudes towards fashion. The members of the third generation are relatively less inclined to react to fashions favourably.

The table below shows the interaction effect of generation and residential area.

Table No. : 7(D)

GENERATION X RESIDENCE

		Generation		
		1	2	3
Reidence	R ₁	42.81 (119)	44.96 (120)	37.31 (120)
	R ₂	43.06 (119)	40.03 (120)	40.11 (120)

R₁

1 - 2 = 2.15 P < .01 Sig.

1 - 3 = 5.5 P < .01 Sig.

2 - 3 = 7.65 P < .01 Sig.

R₂

1 - 2 = 3.03 P < .01 Sig.

1 - 3 = 2.95 P < .01 Sig.

2 - 3 = 0.08 P > .05 Sig.

The difference in mean scores of first and second generation in case of rural area is 2.15 which is significant at .05 level, indicating that the second generation members have a more favourable attitudes towards fashion than the first generation. The difference between them in the urban setting is also significant but in this case first generation is having a more favourable attitude than the second generation. The first generation differs significantly from the third generation in both rural and urban setting, the first generation having more favourable

attitude than the third generation. Whereas the second generation in the rural setting differs significantly from the third generation, there is no significant difference between them in the urban setting. In the urban setting relatively all the three generations have a favourable attitude towards fashion. In the rural setting the third generation is having relatively less favourable attitudes.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN YOUNG AND OLD

In traditional family system, young people were required to give respect and to obey instructions given by parents and other elderly persons in the family. They were also required to consult their parents and grand parents for whatever they wanted to do. It was the duty and responsibility of sons to look after the old parents and to provide them all facilities for their living. Gradually there was a shift in role relationships. With the rapid spread of education, the pattern of interactions within the family setup changed considerably. Young people now expect that their parents or grand parents should not interfere in their affairs. They feel that they possess more information, wisdom or knowledge and hence they should be allowed to function independently. Now a days many old parents are miserable because there is no proper adjustment between them and their children. Now a days many "home for old people" have been set up so that they can be taken care of in their old age.

In this section the impact of generations, Sex, Caste, and residential area on attitudes towards parents and other older persons in the family.

Table below shows the main and interaction effects of generation gap, sex, caste and residential area on relationship between youth and old.

Table No. : 8

Sources	df	Ss	MSs	F	P	Remarks
Generation	2	5076.537	2538.269	61.174	0.000	Sig.
Sex	1	364.296	364.296	8.780	0.003	Sig.
Caste	1	7.038	7.038	0.170	0.681	NS
Resi.	1	439.226	439.226	10.586	0.001	Sig.
G X S	2	1563.067	781.534	18.836	0.000	Sig.
G X C	2	66.010	33.005	0.795	0.452	NS
G X R	2	2952.602	1476.301	35.580	0.000	Sig.
S X C	1	313.842	313.842	7.564	0.006	
S X R	1	651.415	651.415	15.700	0.000	Sig.
C X R	1	1111.779	1111.779	26.795	0.000	Sig.
G X S X C	2	605.958	302.979	7.302	0.001	Sig.
G X S X R	2	2058.335	1029.168	24.804	0.000	Sig.
G X C X R	2	2132.323	1066.161	25.695	0.000	Sig.
S X C X R	1	1.772	1.772	0.043	0.836	NS
G X S X C X R	2	347.327	173.664	4.185	0.016	Sig.
Residual (within)	694	28795.686	41.492			
Total	717					

Table No. : 8(A)

Table below showing Mean scores on Relationship between
Young and Old

(Scores out of 60 & N = 720)

i) Means of sub-groups based on Generation : G

	G_1	G_2	G_3	Total
n =	240	240	240	720
m =	42.96	42.41	37.07	40.81

ii) Means of sub-groups based on Sex : S

	S_1	S_2	Total
n =	360	360	720
m =	40.09	41.52	40.80

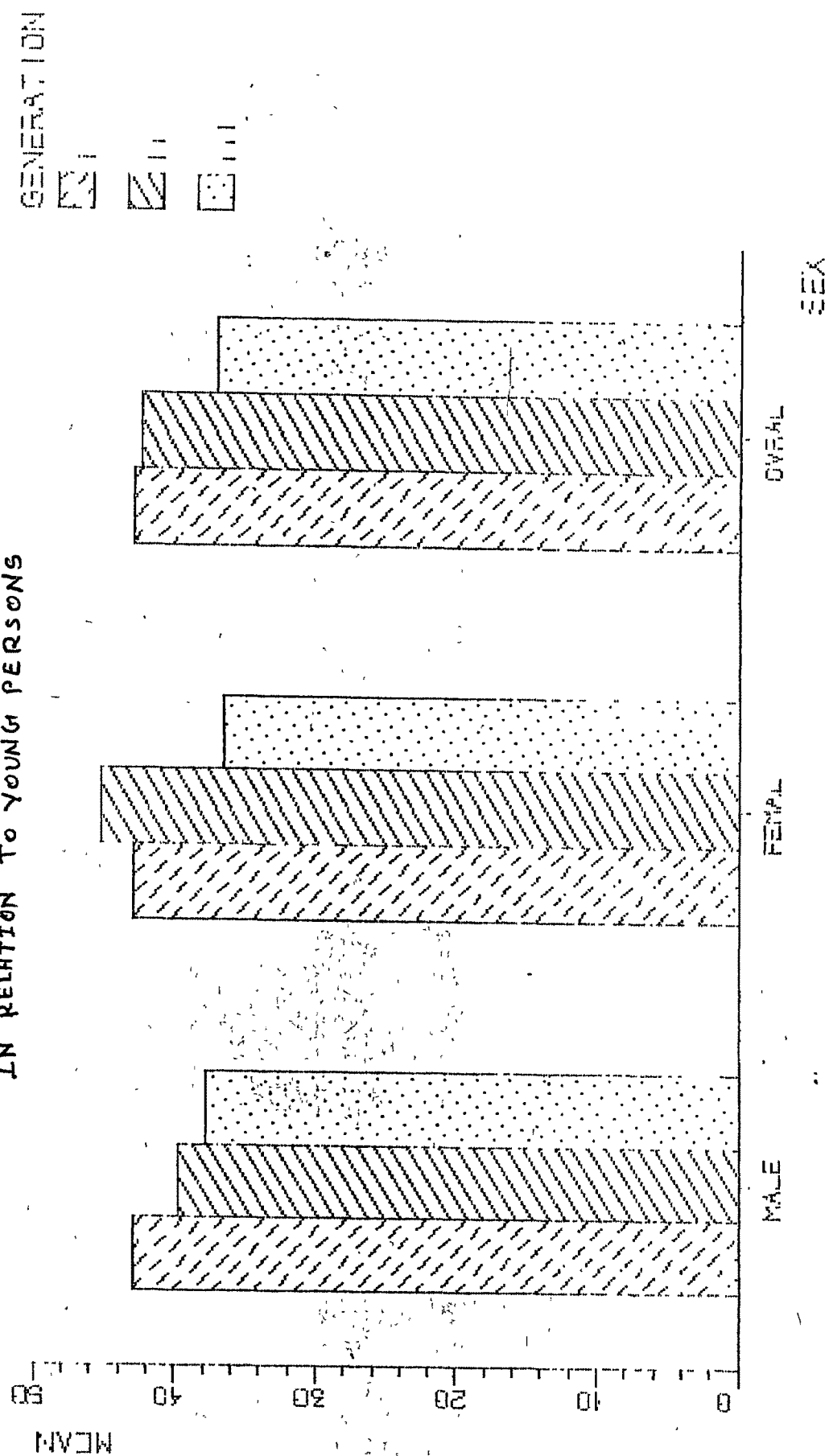
iii) Means of sub-groups based on Caste : C

	C_1	C_2	Total
n =	360	360	720
m =	40.91	40.70	40.80

iv) Means of sub-groups based on Residence : R

	R_1	R_2	Total
n =	360	360	720
m =	41.59	40.02	40.80

STATUS OF MEN IN SOCIETY IN RELATION TO YOUNG PERSONS



The table entries show that the main effects of generation, sex and residence are significant. The effect of caste is not significant.

The mean relationship scores of first, second and third generations are 42.96, 42.41 and 37.07. This shows that both young adolescent boys and girls and parents tend to support the view that young persons in the family should be allowed to work in their own way and that parents and others should not interfere in their matters. They also feel that family should be managed by young people and that older people should try to make adequate adjustment. Both young adolescents and parents, however, differ sharply from grand parents who appear to be more conservative in regard to their relationship with young persons in the family.

In case of sex groups females have a slightly higher mean score than males, both seem to be inclined in their attitudes to grant more freedom to young persons.

The mean scores for the upper and the lower caste groups are 40.91 and 40.70 respectively and the difference between them is not significant. In case of rural people the mean score is 41.59 which is significantly different from the mean score of 40.02 in case of urban people. Both are on the side of granting more freedom to young persons in the family.

Of the three possible interactions of generation gap with sex, caste and residential area, two are significant. The generation X caste interaction is not significant.

The table below shows the interaction between generation and sex.

Table No. : 8(B)

		<u>GENERATION X SEX</u>		
		Generation		
		1	2	3
Sex	S_1	42.97 (119)	39.64 (120)	37.68 (120)
	S_2	42.94 (119)	45.18 (120)	36.45 (120)
		S_1		
		1 - 2 =	3.33	P < .01 Sig.
		1 - 3 =	5.29	P < .01 Sig.
		2 - 3 =	1.96	P > .05 NS
		S_2		
		1 - 2 =	2.24	P < .01 Sig.
		1 - 3 =	6.49	P < .01 Sig.
		2 - 3 =	8.73	P < .01 Sig.

In case of males the difference between first and second generation is 3.33 which is significant at .01 level. In case of females the difference of 2.24 between first and second generation is also significant. Both males and females of first as well as second generations feel that olderly persons should not interfere with younger people in the family.

More or less the males and females of the second generation are in agreement with the views held by members of the first generation. In case of males while the members in the second generation do not differ much from the males of third generation, the second generation females differ considerably from the females of the third generation. Thus the need for freedom and relative independence are felt more strongly by the females than by the males.

The following table shows the mean scores in case of generation X caste interaction.

Table No. : 8(C)

		<u>GENERATION X CASTE</u>		
		<u>Generation</u>		
		<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
Caste	C ₁	43.35 (120)	42.10 (120)	37.28 (120)
	C ₂	42.56 (118)	42.73 (120)	36.85 (120)
		C ₁		
		1 - 2	= 1.25	P > .05 NS
		1 - 3	= 6.07	P < .01 Sig.
		2 - 3	= 4.82	P < .01 Sig.
		C ₂		
		1 - 2	= 0.17	P > .05 NS
		1 - 3	= 5.71	P < .01 Sig.
		2 - 3	= 5.88	P < .01 Sig.

In case of both upper and lower caste groups the first generation does not differ significantly from the second. It does differ significantly from the third generation. The second generation also differs significantly from the third generation in both the caste groups. Both first and second generation respondents belonging to higher and lower caste groups feel that young persons should be granted more freedom and that olderly persons should not interfere in their affairs.

The table below shows the mean score in case of generation X residence interaction.

Table No. : 8(D)

		Generation		
		1	2	3
Residence	R ₁	42.06 (119)	46.04 (120)	36.67 (120)
	R ₂	43.86 (119)	38.78 (120)	37.46 (120)

R₁

1 - 2 = 3.98 P < .01 Sig.
 1 - 3 = 5.39 P < .01 Sig.
 2 - 3 = 9.37 P < .01 Sig.

R₂

1 - 2 = 5.08 P < .01 Sig.
 1 - 3 = 6.4 P < .01 Sig.
 2 - 3 = 1.32 P > .05 NS

As can be seen from the table in rural setting both first and second generation respondents differ significantly from the third generation respondents. First generation differs significantly from the second generation in both rural and urban setting. In urban setting second generation does not differ significantly from the third generation. In case of rural setting second generation compared to first generation feel that young persons should be granted more freedom. In case of both rural and urban setting first as well as second generation respondents feel that young persons should be given more freedom, and that they should be treated as more matured people in dealing with their day to day affairs.

TYPES OR STRUCTURE OF THE FAMILY

Traditionally ours was a joint family system, in which all members of the family stayed together, and shared their earnings and responsibilities. In such a system young and old were protected. The older members of the family had the responsibility of promoting growth and development of younger people. The family was functioning as a wellknit organization with clear specification of duties and responsibilities, power and authority distribution, control mechanisms, and strict observance of norms. This system catered to the needs of the members, and provided them necessary security, love and affection. Due to industrial revolution and industrialization, many forces were set up which made it necessary for the people to stay away from homes. Rapid technological development influenced practically all aspects of one's life.

The society started moving towards individualistic pattern of living. Several arguments were raised against joint family system and in favour of divided family system. There are people who still hold a high value for joint family and there are many others who feel that their individual development would be possible in a nuclear or divided family. The present section is prepared with a view to knowing how type of family living is regarded by the respondents.

The table below shows the main and interaction effects of generation gap, sex, caste and residential area on type or structure of the family.

Table No. : 9

Sources	df	Ss	MSs	F	P	Remarks
Generation	2	12021.412	6010.706	122.289	0.000	Sig.
Sex	1	182.536	182.536	3.714	0.054	NS
Caste	1	0.199	0.199	0.004	0.949	NS
Resi.	1	170.603	170.603	3.471	0.063	NS
G X S	2	1988.500	994.250	20.228	0.000	Sig.
G X C	2	238.989	119.494	2.431	0.089	NS
G X R	2	4519.099	2259.549	45.971	0.000	Sig.
S X C	1	286.377	286.377	5.826	0.016	Sig.
S X R	1	842.136	842.136	17.133	0.000	Sig.
C X R	1	104.945	104.945	2.135	0.144	NS
G X S X C	2	124.540	62.270	1.267	0.282	NS
G X S X R	2	1257.275	628.638	12.790	0.000	Sig.
G X C X R	2	1957.285	978.642	19.911	0.000	Sig.
S X C X R	1	7.785	7.785	0.158	0.691	NS
G X S X C X R	2	250.745	125.373	2.551	0.079	NS
Residual (within)	694	34111.346	49.152			
Total	717					

Table No. : 9(A)

Table below showing Mean scores on Type or Structure of the family

(Scores out of 60 & N = 720)

i) Means of sub-groups based on Generation Gap : G

	G ₁	G ₂	G ₃	Total
n =	240	240	240	720
m =	44.52	42.95	35.17	40.88

ii) Means of sub-groups based on sex : S

	S ₁	S ₂	Total
n =	360	360	720
m =	40.36	41.38	40.87

iii) Means of sub-groups based on Caste : C

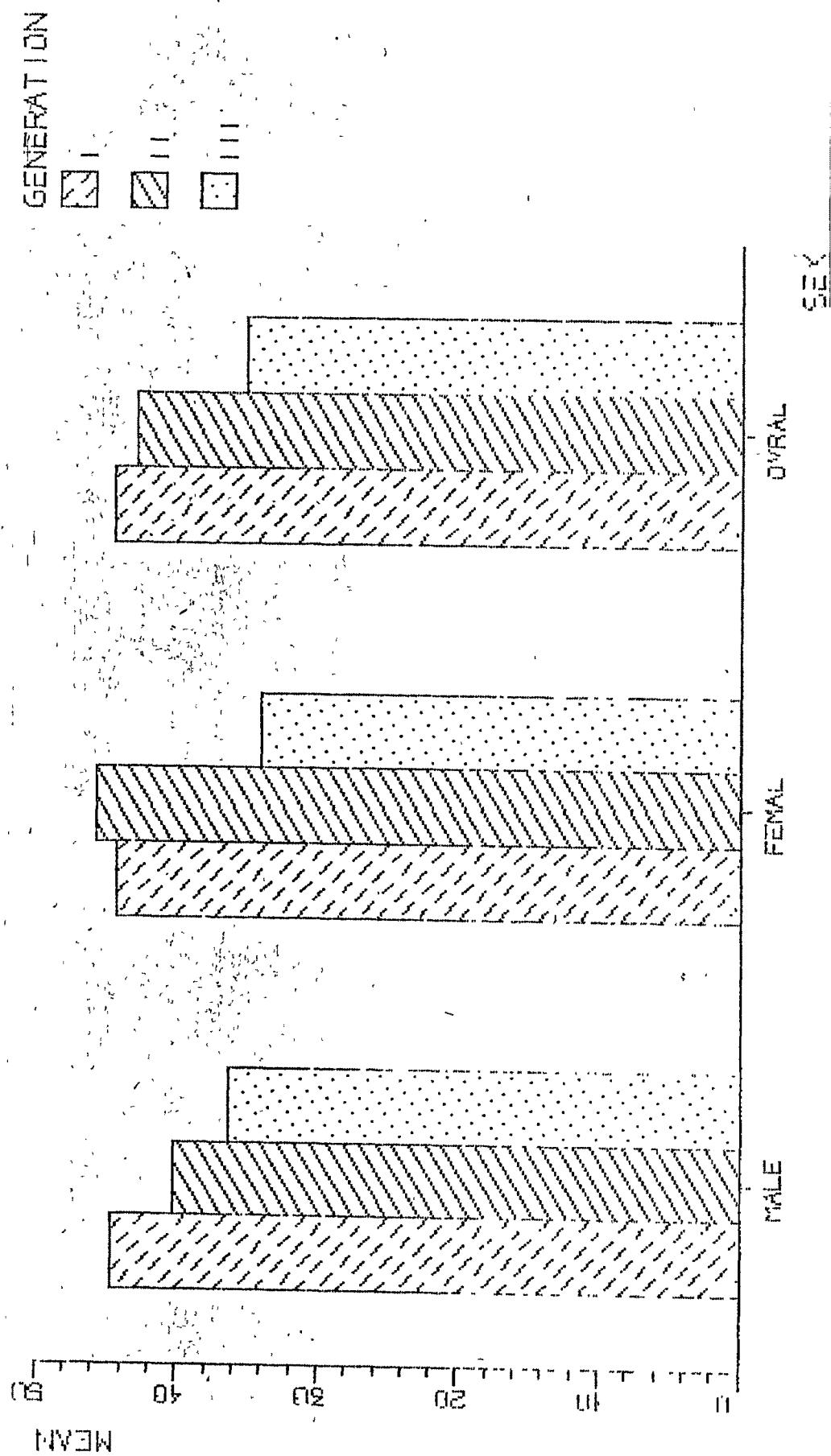
	C ₁	C ₂	Total
n =	360	360	720
m =	40.90	40.84	40.87

iv) Means of sub-groups based on Residence : R

	R ₁	R ₂	Total
n =	360	360	720
m =	41.36	40.38	40.87

As can be seen from the table, except the main effect of generation gap, no other main effect is significant.

TYPES OR STRUCTURE OF FAMILY



The three mean scores of the first, second, and third generations are 44.52, 42.95 and 35.17 respectively. The variation in the mean scores clearly shows that young adolescent boys and girls are relatively more strongly inclined towards divided family system than parents and grand parents. The trend is very clear. The present young generation feels that divided family living is most desirable from the point of view of personal growth and development. The mean scores for the males and females are 40.36 and 41.38 respectively, the difference is not significant. The upper and lower caste groups have the mean scores of 40.90 and 40.84 respectively, hence there is no caste differentiation with regard to attitudes towards family structure. In case of rural respondents the mean score is 41.36 which is not significantly different from a mean score of 40.38 in case of urban respondents.

The table below shows the interaction between generation gap and sex of the respondents.

Table No. : 9(B)

GENERATION X SEX

	Generation		
	1	2	3
Sex			
S ₁	44.70 (119)	40.16 (120)	36.28 (120)
S ₂	44.34 (119)	45.75 (120)	34.06 (120)

S₁

1 - 2 = 4.54 P < .01 Sig.

1 - 3 = 8.42 P < .01 Sig.

2 - 3 = 3.88 P < .01 Sig.

S₂

1 - 2 = 1.41 P > .05 NS

1 - 3 = 10.28 P < .01 Sig.

2 - 3 = 11.69 P < .01 Sig.

As can be seen from the table of interaction, the first generation males differ significantly from the second as well as third generation males. In case of females the first generation females do not differ significantly from the second generation females but they do differ significantly from the third generation females. The second generation (males or females) differs significantly from the third generation. Both males and females seem to be equally more favourably inclined towards divided family system. In case of females, even the second generation females react positively to the divided family system.

On the whole it appears that both males and females of first as well as second generation feel that divided family living is better than joint family living.

The table below shows the interaction between generation and residential area.

Table No. : 9(C)

GENERATION X RESIDENCE

		Generation		
		1	2	3
Residence	R ₁	41.97 (119)	46.56 (120)	35.55 (120)
	R ₂	47.07 (119)	39.35 (120)	34.78 (120)

R₁

1 - 2 = 4.59 P < .01 Sig.

1 - 3 = 6.42 P < .01 Sig.

2 - 3 = 11.01 P < .01 Sig.

R₂

1 - 2 = 7.72 P < .01 Sig.

1 - 3 = 12.29 P < .01 Sig.

2 - 3 = 4.57 P < .01 Sig.

As can be seen from the table the differences between first and second, first and third and second and third generations among both rural and urban respondents are all significant. The first generation respondents in the rural area differ considerably from the first generation respondents in the urban area. The attitudes of urban respondents are relatively more positive towards divided family system than the attitudes of rural respondents. The second generation respondents in the rural setting have a more favourable attitude towards divided family system than the second generation respondents in the urban setting. There is no appreciable difference between third generation respondents of rural and urban areas. In general, first generation respondents of both rural and urban settings and second generation respondents of rural setting have more positive attitude towards divided family system.

The generation X caste interaction is not significant. The table below shows the results.

Table No. : 9(D)

GENERATION X CASTE

	Generation		
	1	2	3
C ₁	45.32 (120)	42.40 (120)	34.98 (120)
C ₂	43.71 (118)	43.51 (120)	35.36 (120)

Caste

C₁

1 - 2 = 2.92 P < .01 Sig.

1 - 3 = 10.34 P < .01 Sig.

2 - 3 = 7.42 P < .01 Sig.

C₂

1 - 2 = 0.2 P > .05 NS

1 - 3 = 8.35 P < .01 Sig.

2 - 3 = 8.15 P < .01 Sig.

The results clearly show that the general trend is similar in both higher and lower caste groups. The first generation differs from both second and third generations in case of both the caste groups.

MARRIAGE

In this section the influence of generation gap, sex, caste and rural urban residence on marriage related issues is discussed. Among the marriage related issues are included such things as intercaste marriage versus. Own caste marriages, marital partners having the same level of education, marriages being arranged through mutual concern of the marital partners, love marriages, early marriages, etc. The underlying theme is to know to what extent people of different generations and those belonging to different sex groups, caste groups or groups based on rural urban residence subscribe to the views regarding marriage related issues. The scoring is done in such a way that the higher score indicated more progressivism.

The table below shows the main and interaction effects of different variables on attitudes towards marriage.

Table No. : 10

Sources	Df	Ss	MSs	F	P	Remarks
Generation	2	14429.917	7214.959	137.418	0.000	Sig.
Sex	1	3.811	3.811	0.073	0.788	NS
Caste	1	520.702	520.702	9.917	0.002	Sig.
Resi	1	3953.638	3583.638	75.302	0.000	Sig.
G X S	2	898.932	449.466	8.561	0.000	Sig.
G X C	2	156.984	78.492	1.495	0.225	NS
G X R	2	3738.601	1869.300	35.603	0.000	Sig.
S X C	1	478.331	478.331	9.110	0.003	Sig.
S X R	1	829.080	829.080	15.791	0.000	Sig.
C X R	1	1250.744	1250.744	23.822	0.000	Sig.
G X S X C	2	716.362	358.181	6.822	0.001	Sig.
G X S X R	2	254.295	127.147	2.422	0.090	NS
G X C X R	2	3739.973	1869.986	35.616	0.000	Sig.
S X C X R	1	16.788	16.788	0.320	0.572	NS
G X S X C X R	2	616.659	308.330	5.873	0.003	Sig.
Residual (within)	694	36437.522	52.504			
Total	717					

Table No. : 10(A)

Table below showing Means Scores on Marriage.

(Scores out of 60 & N = 720)

i) Means of sub-groups based on Generation Gap : G

	G_1	G_2	G_3	Total
n =	240	240	240	720
m =	42.22	35.60	31.32	36.38

ii) Means of sub-groups based on Sex : S

	S_1	S_2	Total
n =	360	360	720
m =	36.28	36.44	36.36

iii) Means of sub-groups based on Caste : C




	C_1	C_2	Total
n =	360	360	720
m =	35.53	37.20	36.36

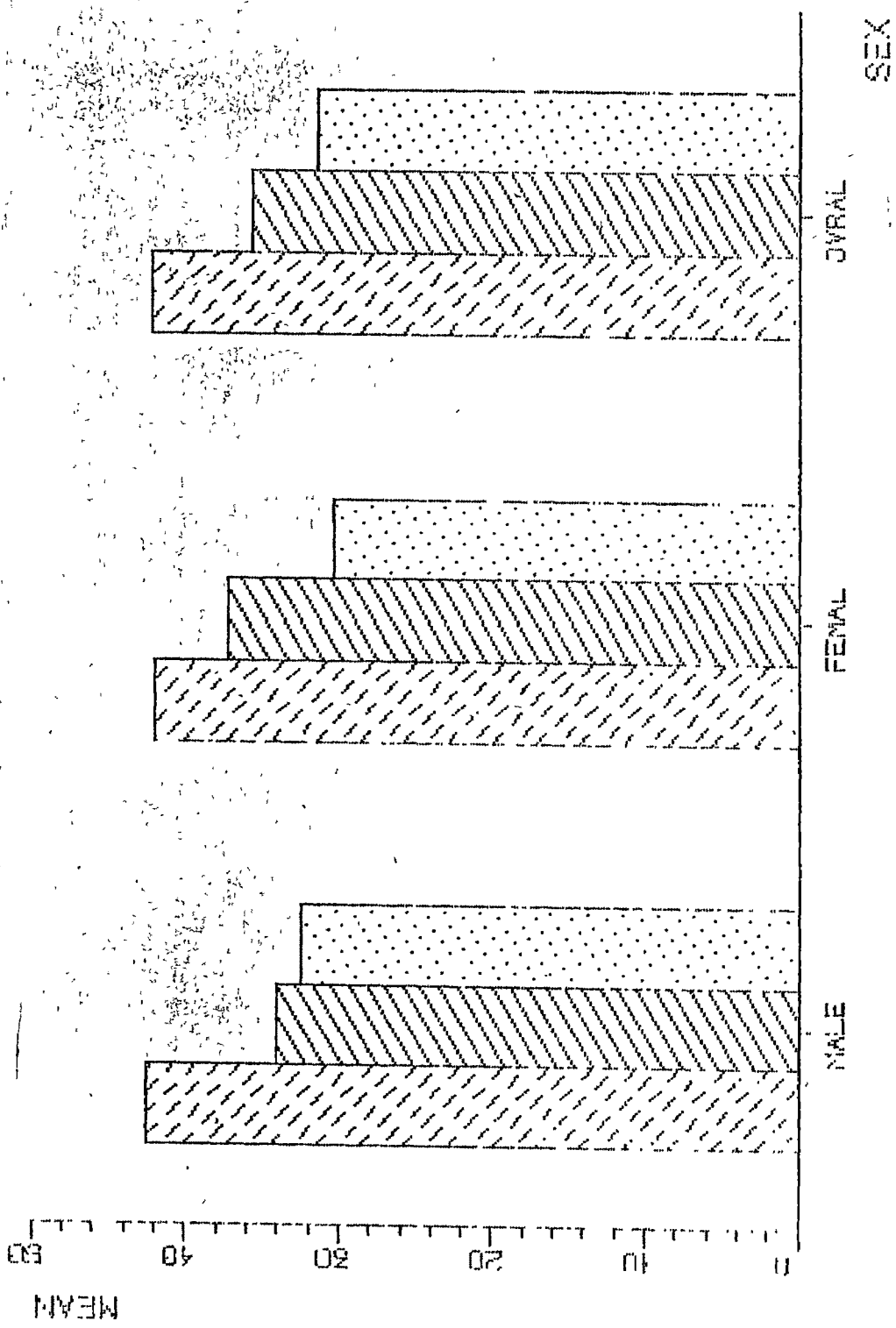
iv) Means of sub-groups based on Residence : R

	R_1	R_2	Total
n =	360	360	720
m =	38.71	34.02	36.36

MARRIAGE

GENERATION

 I
 II
 III



It is observed from the table that the three generations differ significantly from one another in respect of their attitudes towards marriage as a social phenomenon. The mean scores of the first, second & third generations are 42.22, 35.60, and 31.32 respectively. The trend is very clear, the first generation being more progressive and flexible than the second generation which in turn being more progressive and flexible in comparison to the third generation. In general the adolescent boys & girls feel that intercaste marriages should be encouraged, between the two partners the level of education should be similar, and the marriage should be arranged only through mutual consent and understanding of the partners.

These effects of generation gap is however not independent of sex of the respondents and their residential areas.

The table below shows the interaction effect of generation & sex.

Table No. : 10(B)

GENERATION X SEX

		<u>Generation</u>		
		<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
S ₁	n =	120	120	120
	m =	42.51	34.01	32.38
Sex				
S ₂	n =	120	120	120
	m =	41.92	37.20	30.25

The Table below showing results on Least Significant Differences Test.

<u>At each sex level</u>	<u>Pair</u>	<u>GG Diff. (Simp.Effects)</u>	<u>Sig.level</u>
S ₁	G ₁ - G ₂	8.5	p < .01 Sig.
"	G ₁ - G ₃	10.13	p < .01 Sig.
"	G ₂ - G ₃	11.63	p > .05 NS
S ₂	G ₁ - G ₂	4.72	p < .01 Sig.
"	G ₁ - G ₃	11.67	p < .01 Sig.
"	G ₂ - G ₃	6.95	p < .01 Sig.

According to the results shown in the table males of the first generation differ significantly from the males of second and third generations. The second generation males also differ from the third generation males but the difference is not significant (1.63). In case of females the first generation differs significantly from the second and the third generations in respect of its views regarding marriage. The second and third generations also differ significantly from each other. Also it is observed that both male and female respondents of the first generation differ substantially from the third generation. In case of males the difference between first and second generation is much higher than the corresponding difference in case of first and second generation females.

Table below shows the generation X residence interaction.

Table No. : 10(C)

GENERATION X RESIDENCE

		Generation		
		1	2	3
Residence	R ₁	41.78 (120)	40.76 (120)	33.62 (120)
	R ₂	42.66 (120)	30.45 (120)	29.02 (120)

R₁

1	-	2	=	1.02	P > .05	NS
1	-	3	=	8.16	P < .01	Sig.
2	-	3	=	7.14	P < .01	Sig.

R₂

1	-	2	=	12.21	P < .01	Sig.
1	-	3	=	13.64	P < .01	Sig.
2	-	3	=	1.43	P > .05	NS

As can be seen from the table, in the rural setting the first & the second generations have more or less similar views about marriage but in the urban setting the first generation appears to be more progressive than the second generation, the difference between them being 12.21 which is significant beyond .01 level. The first generation in the rural setting also differs significantly from the third generation. The same is true in urban setting but the difference in the urban setting is much more than that in the rural setting. Also in the rural setting the second generation differs significantly from the third generation in regard to attitudes towards marriage. In the urban setting there is no significant difference in the attitudes of second and third generations. Considering rural urban difference in attitudes towards marriage according to generations, it is observed that the rural and urban respondents at the first generation do not differ much but they do differ at the second & third generations level.

So far as the interaction between generation gap & caste is concerned there is no significant and differential impact of the joint effect of caste and generation gap on attitude towards marriage.

Table below shows the interactions effect of generation X caste.

Table No. : 10(D)

GENERATION X CASTE

	<u>Génération</u>		
	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
C ₁	41.71 (120)	35.08 (120)	29.81 (120)
Caste			
C ₂	42.74 (120)	36.13 (120)	32.83 (120)

C₁

1 - 2 = 6.63 P < .01 Sig.

1 - 3 = 11.9 P < .01 Sig.

2 - 3 = 5.27 P < .01 Sig.

C₂

1 - 2 = 6.61 P < .01 Sig.

1 - 3 = 9.91 P < .01 Sig.

2 - 3 = 3.3 P < .01 Sig.

SOCIAL BELIEFS AND ATTITUDES

All people hold different kinds of beliefs. They relate to the various aspects of human life. People also have superstitions and stereotypes of various types that influence behaviour very profoundly. Some of the beliefs in the present research include such things as the life pattern is fixed, one would be happy if one follows the path indicated by saints, some religious persons are capable of demonstrating wonders, the last day of the month is not a good day, etc. It is presumed that young adolescent boys and girls are much less susceptible to the influence of superstitions and similar other beliefs. On the other hand, more elderly people might consider these beliefs as axiomatic truths. This section deals with beliefs and superstitions held by people differing in sex, caste and residential status across three generations.

The table below shows the main and interaction effects.

Table No. : 11

F = Table

Source	df	Ss	MSs	F	P	Remarks
Generation	2	10781.769	5390.885	117.515	0.000	Sig.
Sex	1	884.844	884.844	19.289	0.000	Sig.
Caste	1	2135.103	2135.103	46.543	0.000	Sig.
Resi.	1	661.736	661.736	14.425	0.000	Sig.
G X S	2	2074.725	1073.362	22.613	0.000	Sig.
G X C	2	76.461	38.231	0.833	0.435	NS
G X R	2	997.334	498.667	10.870	0.000	Sig.
S X C	1	0.923	0.923	0.020	0.887	MS
S X R	1	77.382	77.382	1.687	0.194	MS
C X R	1	228.381	228.381	4.978	0.026	Sig.
G X S X C	2	67.640	33.820	0.737	0.479	MS
G X S X R	2	81.135	40.568	0.884	0.413	MS
G X C X R	2	284.165	142.082	3.097	0.046	Sig.
S X C X R	1	3.344	3.344	0.073	0.787	MS
G X S X C X R	2	354.067	177.033	3.859	0.022	Sig.
Residual (within)	695	31882.568	45.874			
Total	718					

All the main effects of generation gap, sex, caste and residential area are significant beyond .01 level of confidence. The interaction effects of generation X sex, and generation X residential area are also significant. The interaction effect of generation X caste is not significant.

The table below shows the mean scores for the main effects.

Table No. : 11(A)

Showing mean scores on Social beliefs and attitudes.

(Scores out of 60 & N = 720)

i) Means of sub-groups based on Generation Gap :

	G ₁	G ₂	G ₃	Total
n =	240	240	240	720
m =	42.03	37.93	32.58	37.51

ii) Means of sub-groups based on Sex : S

	S ₁	S ₂	Total
n =	360	360	720
m =	36.41	38.62	37.51

iii) Means of sub-groups based on Caste : C

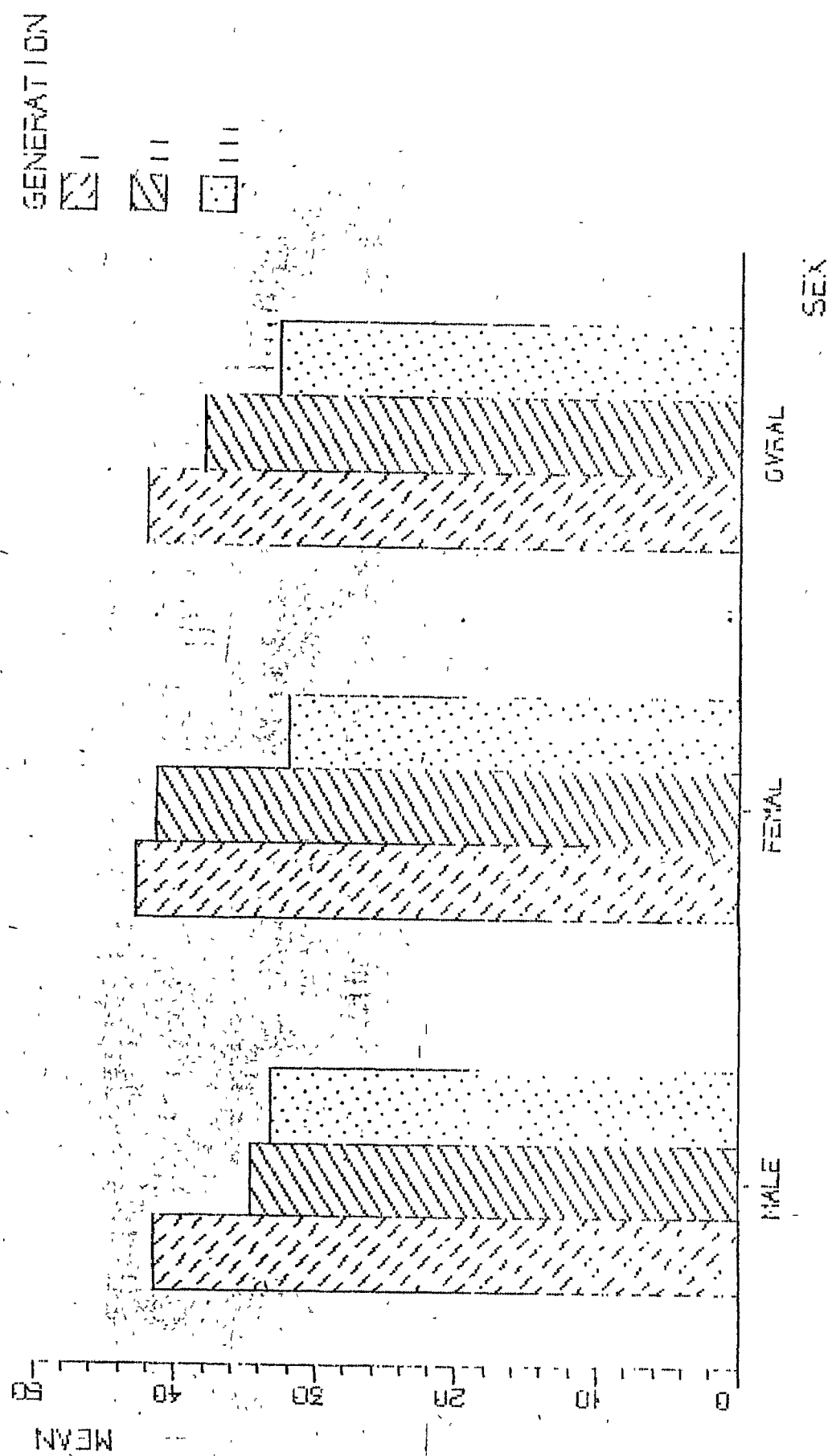
	C ₁	C ₂	Total
n =	360	360	720
m =	35.79	39.23	37.51

iv) Means of sub-groups based on Residence : R

	R ₁	R ₂	Total
n =	360	360	720
m =	38.47	36.56	37.51

The highest mean score of 42.03 in case of first generation differs significantly for the mean scores of the second and third generations. The mean score of 37.93 in case of second generation is also significantly different from the mean score of 32.58 in case of third generation.

SOCIAL BELIEF OR ATTITUDE



This clearly shows that young adolescent boys and girls are least susceptible to superstitious and other types of beliefs which cannot empirically be tested or proved. Compared to members of third generation, the members of second generation appear to have a more progressive and scientific bent of mind. Thus as one moves from first to third generation the tendency to hold superstitious and other types of beliefs increases.

So far as the sex difference is concerned females ($M = 38.62$) compared to males ($M = 36.41$) seem to be inclined more towards superstitious and other types of related beliefs.

Also the tendency to subscribe to superstitious and other such related beliefs is greater among higher caste members ($M=35.79$) than among lower caste members. This is contrary to normal expectation. It is commonly held that upper caste people are much less superstitious than the lower caste people. This expectation is based on the belief that upper caste people are exposed to various media of communication to a considerable extent and are better educated. The results do not give any support to this contention.

In case of residential area rural people seem to be less susceptible to superstitious and other related belief ($M=38.47$) than urban people ($M=36.56$).

Considering the various interaction effects generation X sex and generation X Residence it is observed that they are significant.

The table below shows the generation X sex interaction.

Table No. : 11(B)

Generation X Sex

	<u>Generation</u>		
	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
Sex			
S_1	41.42 (120)	34.56 (120)	33.25 (120)
S_2	42.64 (120)	41.33 (119)	31.91 (120)

S_1

1 - 2 = 6.86 $P < .01$ Sig.

1 - 3 = 8.17 $P < .01$ Sig.

2 - 3 = 9.42 $P < .01$ Sig.

S_2

1 - 2 = 1.31 $P > .05$ NS

1 - 3 = 10.73 $P < .01$ Sig.

2 - 3 = 9.42 $P < .01$ Sig.

As can be seen from the table males of first generation differ significantly from the males of second and third generations. The second generation males also differ significantly from the third generation males. In case of females, the first two generations do not show any significant difference between them but both of them show a significant difference from the third generation females. Results show that males of first generation and females of first and second generation show more progressive outlook compared to other groups of males and females.

The table below shows the generation X residence interaction.

Table No. : 11(C)

GENERATION X RESIDENCE

	Generation		
	1	2	3
R ₁	41.67 (120)	40.42 (120)	33.33 (120)
Residence			
R ₂	42.39 (120)	35.46 (120)	31.83 (120)

R₁

1 - 2 = 1.25 P > .05 NS
 1 - 3 = 8.34 P < .01 Sig.
 2 - 3 = 7.09 P < .01 Sig.

R₂

1 - 2 = 6.93 P < .01 Sig.
 1 - 3 = 10.56 P < .01 Sig.
 2 - 3 = 3.63 P < .01 Sig.

In case of rural setting the first generation group does not differ significantly from the second generation group whereas first differs significantly from second generation in the urban setting. The first and second generations in both rural and urban setting, however, differ significantly from the third generation. The first and the second generations of the rural setting and the first generation of the urban setting have more progressive outlook than other groups based on generational residential area.

The table below shows the insignificant Generation X Caste interaction.

Table No. : 11(D)
GENERATION X CASTE

		<u>Generation</u>		
		<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
Caste	C ₁	40.63 (120)	36.34 (120)	30.41 (120)
	C ₂	43.43 (120)	39.53 (120)	34.75 (120)
		C ₁		
		1 - 2 = 4.29 P < .01 Sig.		
		1 - 3 = 10.22 P < .01 Sig.		
		2 - 3 = 5.93 P < .01 Sig.		
		C ₂		
		1 - 2 = 3.9 P < .01 Sig.		
		1 - 3 = 8.68 P < .01 Sig.		
		2 - 3 = 4.78 P < .01 Sig.		

In case of both upper and lower caste groups, the first generation appears to be more progressive than the second generation which in turn shows a more progressive outlook than the third generation. Compared to the members of upper castes, lower caste members seem to be less inclined to superstitions and other types of related beliefs.

CASTE SYSTEM

Indian society is characterised by caste system. It would not be an exaggeration to say that Indian society is split into various castes and sub-castes. Caste consciousness has undergone changes from rigid belief system and strong adherence to it to less caste consciousness and blurring the boundaries between the caste groups. While it is not possible to think in terms of castes and sub-castes as there are many, it would be more appropriate to think in terms of upper caste and lower caste. The upper caste includes Brahmins, Warriors and Traders. The lower caste is made up of the schedule caste, Schedule Tribes, Economically and Educationally backward classes, and groups denoted as Baxipunch by the government. The general theme is to know the desirability or undesirability of caste system.

The Table below shows the main and interaction effects of generation gap, sex, caste, and residential area on attitudes towards caste system in India.

Table No. : 12

Sources	df	Ss	MSs	F	P	Remarks
Generation	2	10675.743	2742.868	112.381	0.000	Sig.
Sex	1	729.769	5337.872	15.364	0.000	Sig.
Caste	1	1287.214	729.769	27.100	0.000	Sig.
Resi.	1	1033.853	1287.214	21.766	0.000	Sig.
G X S	2	2649.698	1033.853	27.893	0.000	Sig.
G X C	2	170.229	1324.849	1.792	0.167	NS
G X R	2	2495.249	85.115	26.267	0.000	Sig.
S X C	1	129.825	1247.624	2.733	0.099	NS
S X R	1	425.743	129.825	8.963	0.003	Sig.
C X R	1	656.399	425.743	13.819	0.000	Sig.
G X S X C	2	421.791	656.399	4.440	0.012	Sig.
G X S X R	2	391.105	210.896	4.117	0.017	Sig.
G X C X R	2	1102.670	195.553	11.608	0.000	Sig.
S X C X R	1	143.375	551.335	3.019	0.083	NS
G X S X C X R	2	32.900	143.375	0.346	0.707	NS
Residual (Within)	695	33011.159	47.498			
Total	718					

Table No. : 12(A)

Table below showing the Mean Scores on Caste Systems.

(Scores out of 60 & N = 720)

i) Means of sub-groups based on Generation Gap : G

	G ₁	G ₂	G ₃	Total
n =	240	240	240	720
m =	42.69	38.82	33.31	38.27

ii) Means of sub-groups based on Sex : S

	S ₁	S ₂	Total
n =	360	360	720
m =	37.27	39.28	38.27

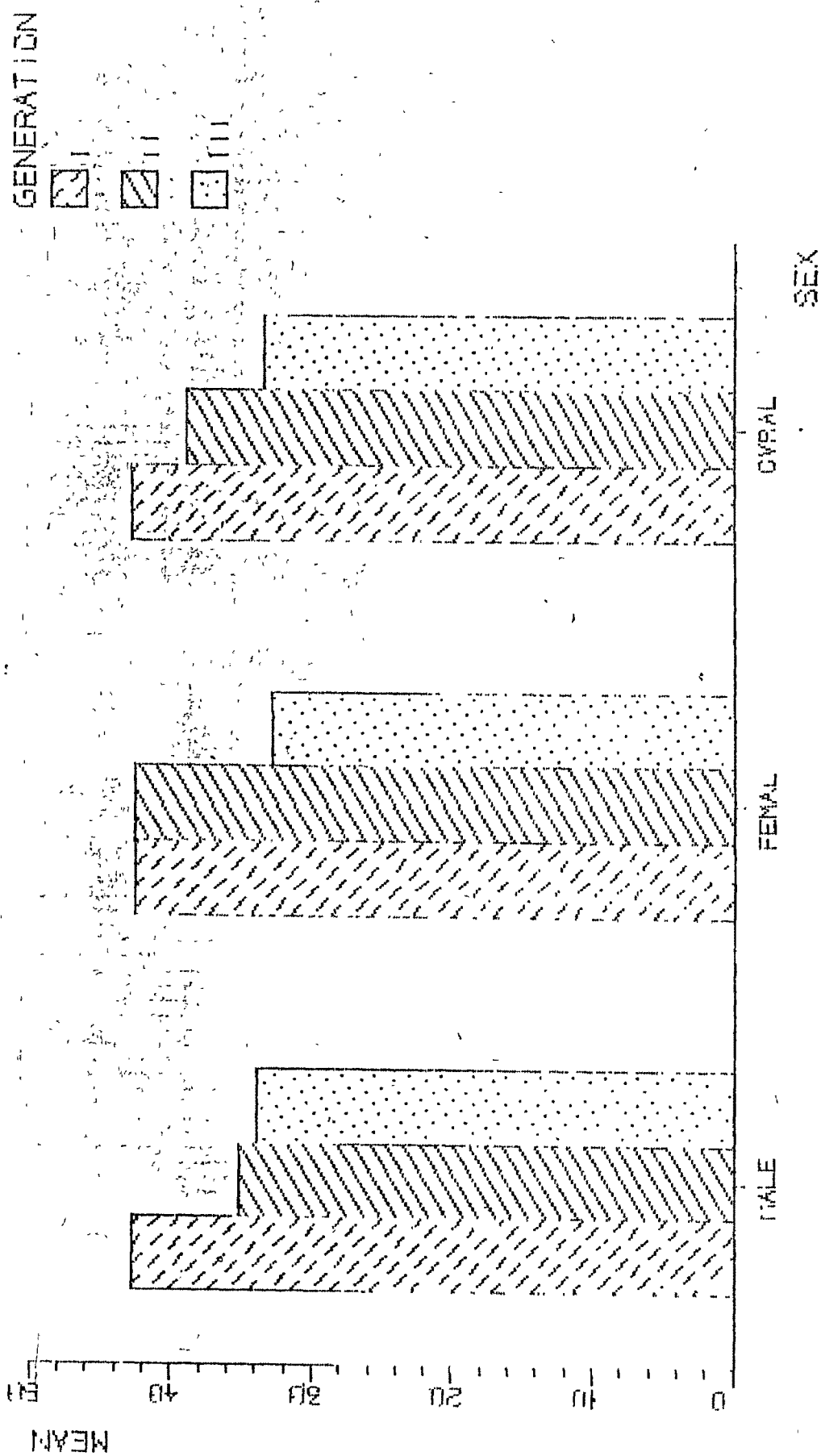
iii) Means of sub-groups based on Caste : C

	C ₁	C ₂	Total
n =	360	360	720
m =	36.94	39.61	38.27

iv) Means of sub-groups based on Residence : R

	R ₁	R ₂	Total
n =	39.47	37.08	38.27

CASTE SYSTEM



As can be seen all the four main effects are significant. The mean scores of first, second and third generation groups are respectively 42.69, 38.82 and 33.31. The results clearly show that young adolescent boys and girls have a strong negative attitude towards caste system and they differ in this respect from second & third generations. One fairly obvious thing is that although adolescents differ from their parents & grand parents, the difference between them and their parents is less compared to the difference between them and their grand parents. In other words grand parents are strong believers of caste system. The parents are less rigid and adolescents feel that caste system is a barrier to progress.

The male respondents have a mean attitude score towards caste system of 37.27 which is significantly different from the mean score of 39.28 in case of female respondents. Thus, compared to males, female respondents have a more liberal attitude towards caste system.

So far as the caste groups are concerned the lower caste respondents have a more liberal attitude towards caste system than respondents belonging to higher caste.

So far as the rural urban residence is concerned, rural respondents seem to be more liberal than urban respondents in respect of their attitudes towards caste system.

The effect of generation gap on attitude towards caste system in India is however not independent of sex of the respondents and their residential area.

The table below shows the generation X residence interaction.

Table No. : 12(B)	
GENERATION X RESIDENCE	
	Generation
	1 2 3
R ₁	41.45 42.08 34.89 (120) (120) (120)
Residence	
R ₂	43.93 35.58 31.73 (120) (120) (120)

R₁

1 - 2 = 0.63 P > .05 NS

1 - 3 = 6.56 P < .01 Sig.

2 - 3 = 7.19 P < .01 Sig.

R₂

1 - 2 = 8.35 P < .01 Sig.

1 - 3 = 12.2 P < .01 Sig.

2 - 3 = 3.85 P < .01 Sig.

As can be seen from the above table the rural respondents of first generation do not differ significantly from their parents, but they do differ significantly from their grand parents. In case of urban respondents the adolescents not only differ from their parents but they also differ significantly from their grand parents. In case of both rural and urban residence parents differ significantly from grand parents. Considering the overall result the first generation adolescents in the urban setting have a much greater difference between them and their parents as well as their grand parents, than they have in the rural setting. Adolescents in the rural setting are slightly more conservative about caste system than adolescents in the urban setting. The second generation respondents in the rural setting are relatively less caste conscious than respondents in the urban setting. The same is observed in a case of third generation respondents.

The table below shows interaction of generation X sex.

Table No. : 12(C)

		<u>GENERATION X SEX</u>		
Sex		<u>Generation</u>		
		<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
S ₁		12.79 (120)	35.13 (120)	33.88 (120)
S ₂		42.59 (120)	42.53 (120)	32.73 (120)

S₁

1 - 2 = 7.66 P < .01 Sig.

1 - 3 = 8.91 P < .01 Sig.

2 - 3 = 1.25 P > .05 NS

S₂

1 - 2 = 0.06 P > .05 NS

1 - 3 = 9.86 P < .01 Sig.

2 - 3 = 9.8 P < .01 Sig.

As can be seen from the table the males of first generation differ significantly from males of second & third generations. In case of females, the females of first generation do not differ significantly from females of second generation, however they do differ significantly from females of third generation. Thus the difference between the first & second generation males is far greater than the corresponding difference in case of females. The difference between first generation males and third generation males and also between first generation females & third generation females are quite considerable.

The table below shows interaction of generation X caste.

Table No. : 12(D)

GENERATION X CASTE

	Generation		
	1	2	3
C ₁	42.02 (120)	37.03 (120)	31.77 (120)
C ₂	43.37 (120)	40.61 (120)	34.85 (120)

C₁

1 - 2 = 4.99 P < .01 Sig.

1 - 3 = 10.25 P < .01 Sig.

2 - 3 = 5.26 P < .01 Sig.

C₂

1 - 2 = 3.16 P < .01 Sig.

1 - 3 = 8.92 P < .01 Sig.

2 - 3 = 5.76 P < .01 Sig.

The generation X caste interaction effect is however not significant. The differences among the three generations at the higher caste level are significant. They are also significant at the lower caste level. Both the groups based on caste are comparable across three generations in regard to caste consciousness.

SEX AND SEX EDUCATION

This section on sex and sex education includes such things as sex education to be given to both sexes, sex ignorance and diseases, role of parents on sex related problems faced by their children, pre-marital relationship, social problems arising out of lack of proper knowledge about sex, issue on sex control, friendship with members of opposite sex, etc. The underlying attitudinal dimension is restriction or strict control of sex related matters to greater permissiveness. The higher score indicated more favourable attitude towards sex i.e. belief in more permissiveness and freedom.

The table below shows the main and interaction effects of the independent variables on attitudes towards sex.

Table No. : 13

Sources	df	Ss	MSs	F	P	Remarks
Generation	2	10100.988	5050.494	105.419	0.000	Sig.
Sex	1	1836.869	1836.869	38.341	0.000	Sig.
Caste	1	824.083	824.083	17.201	0.000	Sig.
Resi.	1	302.251	302.251	6.309	0.012	Sig.
G X S	2	1964.748	982.374	20.505	0.000	Sig.
G X C	2	131.639	65.819	1.374	0.254	NS
G X R	2	3835.568	1917.784	40.030	0.000	Sig.
S X C	1	159.046	159.046	3.320	0.069	NS
S X R	1	437.056	437.056	9.123	0.003	Sig.
C X R	1	1484.667	1484.667	30.989	0.000	Sig.
G X S X C	2	506.514	253.257	5.286	0.005	Sig.
G X S X R	2	512.686	256.343	5.351	0.005	Sig.
G X C X R	2	3113.977	1556.989	32.499	0.000	Sig.
S X C X R	1	32.775	32.775	0.684	0.408	NS
G X S X C X R	2	235.441	117.721	2.457	0.086	NS
Residual (Within)	695	33296.639	47.909			
Total	718					

The main effects of generation gap, sex, caste and residential area are all significant. Generation, however, interacts significantly with sex and area of residence. The generation X caste interaction effect is not significant.

Table below shows the mean scores of generation gap, caste, sex, and residence.

Table No. : 13(A)

MEAN SCORES ON SEX AND SEX EDUCATION

i) Means of sub-groups based on Generation gap : G

	G_1	G_2	G_3	Total
n =	240	240	240	720
m =	42.56	40.49	33.79	38.94

ii) Means of sub-groups based on Sex : S

	S_1	S_2	Total
n =	360	360	720
m =	37.35	40.54	38.94

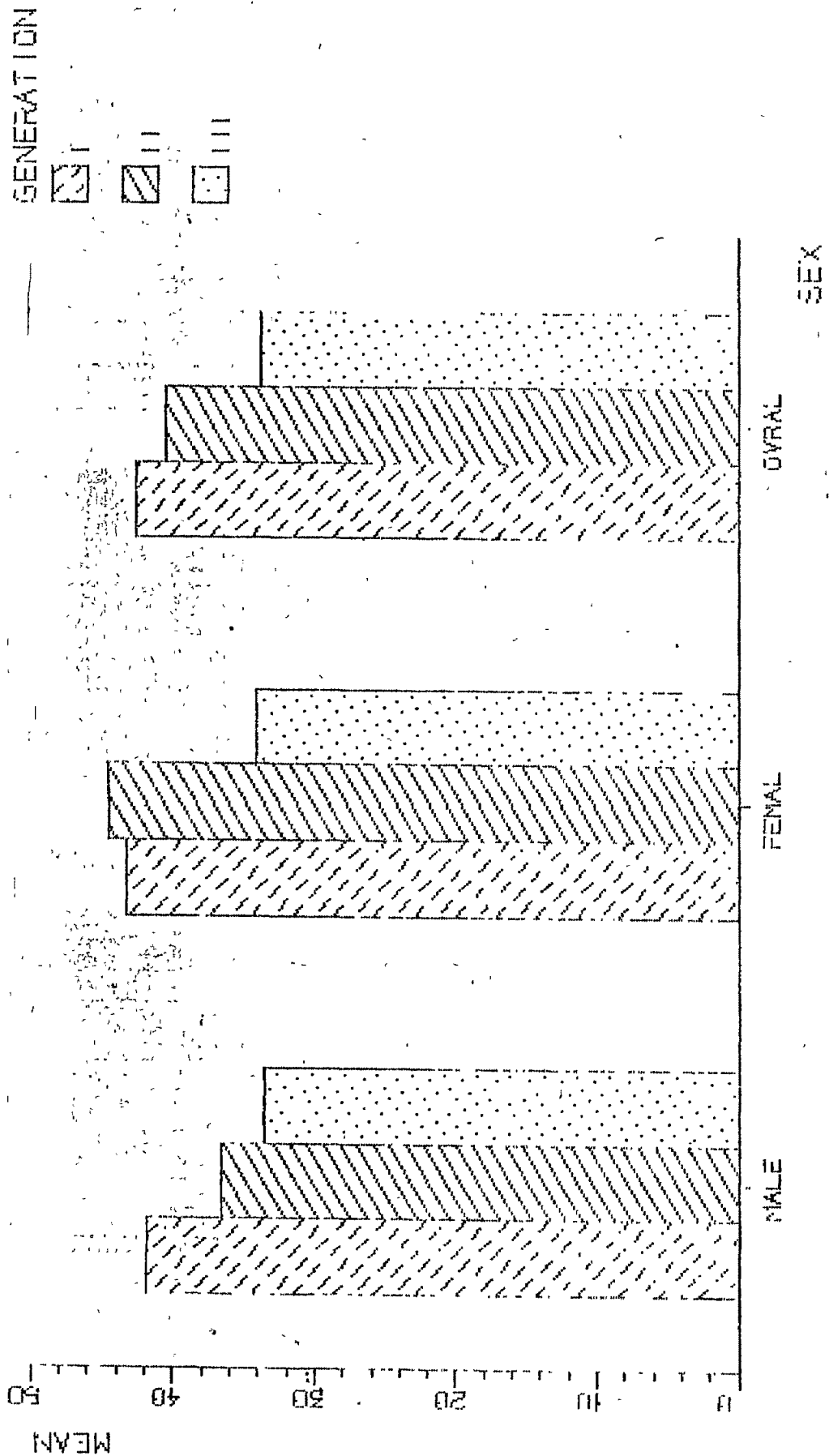
iii) Means of sub-groups based on Caste : C

	C_1	C_2	Total
n =	360	360	720
m =	37.88	40.01	38.94

iv) Means of sub-groups based on Residence : R

	R_1	R_2	Total
n =	360	360	720
m =	39.59	38.30	38.94

SEX AND SEX EDUCATION



The mean attitude scores of first, second and third generation are 42.56, 40.49, and 33.79 respectively. Thus, respondents of first generation believe in greater permissiveness and freedom compared to respondents of second and third generations. Both first and second generation groups differ substantially from the third generation group. The most favourable attitude is held by adolescent boys and girls. This type of attitude is also held by the members of second generation who also differ significantly from members of third generation.

So far as the attitude of male and female respondents are concerned males believe in less freedom for sex related matters than females (mean scores 37.88 and 40.01 respectively), although the two mean scores are fairly high which indicate that both the sex groups are in favour of sex education being given at an early stage to both the sexes. They do not believe in imposing restrictions on sex related matters.

The two caste groups also differ significantly. The upper caste has a mean attitude score of 37.88 and the lower caste has a mean attitude score of 38.94. Thus, compared to lower caste, upper caste respondents are relatively more conservative in their attitudes towards sex and related matters.

The mean attitude score of the rural group is 39.59 and that of the urban group is 38.30. The difference is significant. Thus, rural respondents are on the side of relatively more permissiveness in sex related matters than urban respondents.

These main effects should be viewed in relation to the interaction effects. The table below shows the interaction between generation and sex.

Table No. : 13(B)

GENERATION X SEX

		Generation		
		1	2	3
Sex	S ₁	41.87 (120)	36.60 (120)	33.50 (120)
	S ₂	43.25 (120)	44.42 (120)	33.98 (120)

S₁

1 - 2 = 5.27 P < .01 Sig.

1 - 3 = 8.28 P < .01 Sig.

2 - 3 = 3.01 P < .01 Sig.

S₂

1 - 2 = 1.17 P > .05 NS

1 - 3 = 9.27 P < .01 Sig.

2 - 3 = 10.44 P < .01 Sig.

As can be seen from the table the first generation males differ significantly from the second and third generation males. In case of females, the first generation females do not differ significantly from the second generation females but they do differ significantly from the third generation females. The difference between second and third generation is significant in case of both males and females. The results show that the first generation males have a much higher mean score (41.87) than the mean score of second generation males (36.60). The third generation males are relatively much more conservative in sex related matters. In case of females where as the first generation females do not differ significantly from the second generation females, they do differ substantially from third generation females, (mean difference scores 9.27 in favour of first generation females). The second generation females also differ considerably from third generation females. The difference is 10.44 in favour of second generation. On the whole it appears that there is a greater concern for freedom in sex related matters among females than among males. Both first and second generation females have higher mean scores than first and second generation males.

The table below shows the generation X residence interaction effect.

Table No. : 13(C)

		<u>GENERATION X RESIDENCE</u>		
		<u>Generation</u>		
		<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
Residence	R ₁	41.13 (120)	41.37 (120)	33.31 (120)
	R ₂	43.99 (120)	36.65 (120)	34.27 (120)

R₁

1 - 2 = 3.24 P < .01 Sig.

1 - 3 = 7.82 P < .01 Sig.

2 - 3 = 11.06 P < .01 Sig.

R₂

1 - 2 = 7.34 P < .01 Sig.

1 - 3 = 9.72 P < .01 Sig.

2 - 3 = 2.38 P < .01 Sig.

In both rural and urban setting the mean difference between first and second generations and also between them and third generation are significant. In the rural setting the difference in mean attitude scores of first and second generations is only 3.24 in favour of first generation compared to the corresponding difference of 7.34 in the urban setting. Also first generation in the urban setting differs to a greater extent from third generation compared to the difference between first and third generation in the rural setting. On the whole it appears that urban adolescent boys and girls have a more permissive attitudes towards sex and related matters than rural adolescent boys and girls. The second generation rural respondents have a more favourable attitude towards sex related matters than the second generation urban respondents. The respondents in the third generation of both the rural and urban settings have more or less similar attitude which is in the direction of greater restriction on sex and related matters.

The table below shows the generation X caste interaction.

Table No. : 13(D)

GENERATION X CASTE

	Generation		
	1	2	3
C ₁	42.04 (120)	39.37 (120)	32.23 (120)
Caste			
C ₂	43.08 (120)	41.63 (120)	35.34 (120)

C₁

1 - 2 = 2.67 P < .01 Sig.

1 - 3 = 9.81 P < .01 Sig.

2 - 3 = 7.14 P < .01 Sig.

C₂

1 - 2 = 1.45 P > .05 NS

1 - 3 = 7.74 P < .01 Sig.

2 - 3 = 6.29 P < .01 Sig.

The interaction effect is not significant. Considering the trend in both caste groups, it appears that the first generation of both caste groups differs significantly from the second and third generation. The first generation respondents have higher mean score compared to those of second and third generations, in both caste groups.

On the whole the results clearly show that there is a significant and differential impact of generation gap on all the areas of attitudes. Except the areas of religion and young - old relationship, in all other areas the first generation deviates significantly from the second generation which in turn deviates significantly from the third generation. In the areas of religion and young - old relationship, the first and the second generation have more or less the same type of attitudes.

The effect of sex is found to be significant in the areas of status of women, fashion, young - old relationship, social beliefs and attitudes, caste-system and sex and sex education. The sex effect is not significant in the areas of religion, child-rearing, values, family planning, customs and traditions, family structure, and marriage.

Except the areas of religion, young-old relationship, and family structure, in all other areas the caste effect is significant. The upper caste has a more favourable and more progressive outlook than the lower caste in respect of attitudes towards religion. This type of results are also obtained in the area of fashion. The members of the lower caste have more favourable attitudes than members of upper caste in the areas of child rearing, values, family planning, status of women in society, customs and traditions, marriage, social - beliefs and attitudes, caste

system and sex and sex education. In these areas the lower caste people hold more progressive outlook than the upper caste, people.

In the case of the effect of rural-urban residence, the rural subjects compared with urban subjects have more favourable and progressive outlook in respect of their attitudes towards values, status of women, customs and traditions, young old relationship, family structure, marriage, social beliefs, caste system, and sex and sex and sex education.

Both rural and urban subjects are comparable in respect of their attitudes towards religion, child rearing practices, and fashion. In the area of family planning urban people have more favourable attitudes than rural people.

The generation X sex interaction is significant in all other areas except the areas of child rearing, values, and fashion. In the areas of religion, family planning, status of women, customs and traditions, young-old relations, family structure, marriage, social beliefs and attitudes, caste system, and sex and sex education, the effects of generation is not independent of the effect of sex. In case of attitudes towards religion, females compared with males of the second generation have more favourable and more progressive outlook. As regards attitudes towards family planning, females of first generation

more strongly feel that family planning practices must be strictly adopted by all. Both males and females at the first and second generation feel equally strongly that the status of women in the society must be enhanced. Among females, third generation respondents appear to be much more conservative in comparison with males. While the first generation males and females have similar progressive attitudes towards customs and traditions, the females of second generation feel more strongly compared with males about social customs and traditions. So far as attitudes towards young-old relationship is concerned, the first generation of both males and female feel that elderly people should have their separate arrangement and that they should not interfere in the day to day affairs. This type of attitude is more strongly held by the females of second generation ($M = 45.18$) compared to males in the second generation. Both males and females at the third generation seem to be little more conservative as regards their relations with relatively younger people are concerned. Both males and females of first generation and females compared with males of the second generation strongly feel that nuclear family system is more desirable than joint family system. The third generation males and females seem to be relatively more conservative as regards their attitudes towards family structure. In case of attitudes towards marriage both boys and girls possess more progressive

and less conservative attitude. Both boys and girls of first generation differ significantly from parents of second generation. The third generation males and females are most conservative. The area on social beliefs or attitudes is pertaining to traditional beliefs and attitudes towards social and other phenomena. Both males and females of first generation and females of second generation feel more strongly that old beliefs and attitudes towards social and other phenomena must be changed. The second generation males and males and females of third generation are much more conservative. Both males and females of first generation and females of second generation have expressed their attitude against the prevalent caste system. Males of second generation and both males and females of third generation appear to be more caste conscious. So far as the area on sex and sex education is concerned, males of first generation and females of first and second generation feel more strongly that education regarding sex and related matter should be given to them. The second generation males and both males and females of third generation relatively appear to be much more conservative. The first and second generation females feel more strongly that old beliefs about sex are not realistic and that sex education should be given to them.

The generation X caste interaction effect is significant only in case of child rearing, values, status of

women and fashion. The lower caste respondents of first generation compared with upper caste respondents feel more strongly that children should be brought up in more permissive manner. Other males and females respondents appear to be relatively conservative. Compared with first generation respondents of upper caste, the lower caste respondents of first generation feel more strongly for the maintenance and preservation of some universal values. The third generation respondents of both castes are relatively more conservative. So far as status of women is concerned, the lower caste members of first generation are more on the side of giving more freedom to the women compared to the feeling of upper caste members of the first generation.

Lower caste members in general appear to be more strongly concerned with women liberation than upper caste members. At the first generation, lower caste members are slightly more towards fashion adoption than upper caste members. Whereas, at the second generation, upper caste members are more towards fashion adoption than lower caste members. Both upper and lower caste members appear to be relatively more conservative. In all other areas there is no significant interaction.

The Generation X Residence effect is significant in all the thirteen areas. In case of first generation urban respondents compared with rural respondents have a higher mean score in all the areas of attitudes. This result is

not beyond expectation. In view of the exposure of urban people to mass media communication and many other physical facilities it is not surprising that urban respondents have a relatively more progressive outlook in various aspects of social living. In the second generation, however, rural respondents have a more progressive outlook than urban respondents in the areas on religion, status of women, customs and traditions, fashion, young - old relationship, family structure, marriage, social beliefs, caste system and Sex and Sex education. In third generation rural respondents have a more progressive outlook than urban respondents in most of the areas of attitudes.